

Racist Race

29 May 2023

Power & authority given, kept and personally managed make up the topic of today's episode. The presidential election show now reheats in the USA, following the same patterns, paths & pathologies seen everywhere on Planet Earth. As characters perform their roles, so do *We The People*. I ask The Committee here about authority sought, seized, granted & changed; individually and as part of family & work and collectively, which at large enough levels draws and charts the course of a nation. How does group power affect our family or each of us individually? How do we contribute individually to the collective?



The Joey Trump & Donny Biden Show !!

Q: Esteemed Committee, how does personal authority migrate into collective authority?

C: Unawareness combined with human interaction. S/he who remains unaware of authority used to direct, either others or oneself, unwittingly participates in the formation of a collective effect. Think of accidental voting as an example.

Once a person becomes aware of authority s/he uses over others, or understand authority used to control what s/he does, the direction of the collective effect changes.

Q: What operates inside the human mentality that so typically drives people in positions of power to secure and tighten their grasp?

C: Mental fragility, weakness and concern arising out of fear, which arises out of many causes. One small driver of this effect is the socio– or psychopath personality, however that is a life plan or contract decision. The basic notion of controlling surroundings or at least one's reaction to them, is the foundation. Repeatedly humans observe passive acceptance of events leading to unfavorable outcomes for the non-reacting people. Taking charge of circumstances also often leads to advances or progress; this learned response becomes automatic, undistinguished from instincts, in many humans. Expectation of challenges –which brings them about, makes them occur– lead the self-perceived powerful to launch pre-emptive strikes against would-be challenges, even if none have been mounted.

Q: How should we react when our preferred political candidate prevails?

C: In general you should not react; the candidate has not yet assumed office and thus has achieved little to nothing. If the preferred candidate is an incumbent, your reaction should be to prepare for change.

Q: How then would we best react when our preference doesn't make it?

C: Understand that your preferences will come to the top of the options list. Be patient; where adverse approaches are taken and offered, prevalence cannot be sustained. The tides will turn.

Q: A newly created political district in Texas caused by population increases, recently had 10 candidates, 9 of whom were white. The general population and registered voter rolls within, are

a large majority “white”. The one black candidate won strongly. How does this square up with accusations of racism often hurled at political candidates?

C: Accusations are hurled where listeners might agree.

Q: Explain human reactions to insults, attacks, accusations and negativity as effective motivation.

C: They appeal to emotions rather than contemplation and are quicker.

Q: Why is complication so ingrained in legal and political process?

C: Self-serving justification of purpose and process. Feeling busy derives from looking busy, which will occur automatically in a person or group occupied with a task or activity. Creating complication serves this process, delivering authority to creators and navigators of the complication. To make of this complication who would disagree, we would say, what inherent de-complication process is a fundamental part of legal procedure, computer science or financial markets?

Q: How do we individually grant power & authority and how might the practice, habit or custom translate into collective effect?

C: Obedience is what happens initially, compliance is what extends it and subservience is what perpetuates it.

Q: What happens to a manager who becomes a little tyrant, a person who attempts to clamp down swiftly at the first hint of disagreement?

C: Such style is born of weakness, insecurity and fear. The exertion of authority attempts to mask the manager’s concerns. What happens is, teammates, associates, coworkers and volunteers one and all, become demotivated.

Q: Successful military organization features both obedience with easy flow of information up & down the hierarchy, and disagreement plus dissent with very little disobedience. This is not often the case in business or government; would a military type training regimen be effective in making business and government organizations more effective?

C: Yes, however this is not possible. Military groups cannot kick out members at will but expect them to be obedient to orders. Business would never accept an inability to discharge employees at any moment; employees are often the easiest and fastest way to reduce expenses.

Q: Why do humans follow trends, tendencies & leaders?

C: To avoid rejection by the group.

Q: Why aren’t skepticism, doubt and disagreement built into social formation and education? Why isn’t it encouraged at some point?

C: Weak leaders who fear challenge cause and propagate this effect. Followers who rarely or never see effective disagreement, disagreement which does not undermine or derail but achieves an effective change to the betterment of all, do not learn to counteroffer. Skepticism is indeed offered in many places and situations among humans, but when it grows large enough to cause a powerful leader to trip over insecurity and associated emotions, the skeptics are branded as disloyal challengers then punished, expelled or exorcised.

Q: We can almost all of us see how a smaller government would make it less complicated,

increasing personal liberty. Why can't this be achieved, or should I say, why does opposition to less central authority continue, given that most people do not like being told or instructed what to do?

C: A large government has enough activity to affect the lives of most constituents, even where little to no overlap applies. Current retirement benefits for one group mean little or nothing to military forces elsewhere. Cutting back can be easily painted as unfair, because large sections of government activity have been cemented into permanence by law. The hired leaders and more temporary elected politicians who hire them, see their income and assets, their financial position, reduced if government is like made to shrink. Thus all efforts are made, always successfully, to maintain in the short term and grow over the longer term, the role of a central authority.

Q: How do we personally, as an individual, insulate ourselves from unfavorable family or peer authority?

C: Ignore them.

Q: Why do some voters and supporters of a certain leader sense a positive reaction to the candidate's victory or success in power?

C: Social training; the process is presented as a competition, and seen as a sport.

Q: What would happen if a human withdrew all obedience to family structural authority?

C: Families would become closer, more tightly knit and larger.

Q: How about withdrawal of obedience to central authorities? Law enforcement officers, for example.

C: Agents of central authorities would become less authoritative.

Q: What effect(s) do(es) group power –such as an employer, school, government agency or department– have upon us as an individual person?

C: Each group is unique but the effects can be easily seen by observing the group, both leader managers and members.

Q: How can an individual person escape both specific negative effects to her/himself and also curtail contribution to the collective negativity?

C: Ignore incoming; do not react to negativity perceived Do not anticipate it, do not counter it and do not respond to it and do not flee. Allow it to fizzle out; do not fuel it with attention.

Q: How many people would trade in their parents for new ones, if this were possible?

C: More than half the Earth's population, if it were possible. Many among these people would not replace parents and would prefer to have none.

Q: What would happen to a class of students in a school if the teacher or professor could be voted out and replaced?

C: Over the short term, many would be voted out, half the time by students merely interested in exercising their collective power. Over time the practice would die out, precisely because the students would see how the discontinuity sets them back.

Q: Why don't voters enact rules which compel all officeholders to time &/or term limits?

C: Unawareness coupled with perceived inability through the representative system. Where general referendums are possible, doing so would be a possibility but the elected officials becoming subject to a pre-planned limit to their career, would make swift, powerful and insidious moves and take significant steps in the direction of preventing this.

Q: Turning to the title of the post, racist race, why do accusations work so well in political campaigns?

C: Team A kicks or throws past Team B to score. Thrilling is it not?

Q: Why do the issues of racial mistreatment get injected into the process so much?

C: Doing so is a politically effective technique, truth is nearly meaningless when perceptions and votes are at stake.

Q: Thank you, Esteemed Committee.

C: Welcome are all, always.