

Divided Nation

Original Manuscripts

Joel Snell

The Literary Digest predicts the Republican will win in a landslide. The sample is in the tens of thousands. That means that he will crush the Democratic candidate. Really? Yes, really! That is what was said in 1936. *The Literary Digest* died shortly thereafter. Franklin Delano Roosevelt beat Alfred Landon in every state but Maine and New Hampshire. The problem for the magazine was that their sample was not random (every "likely voter" has an equal chance of being chosen). So if you have lots of voters and yet they are not random, you can still be really wrong. Really.

Well, polling got much better when almost everyone had a rotary dial phone with regular call or 40 call. The polls became more accurate until folks started getting cell phones and other technology with bells and whistles and replaced their land lines. Now polls are struggling. They use all kinds of tricks to randomize (don't ask) their sample. A randomize sample is not a random sample. In the last election, 4 polls were right on the button. Five (5) were off by 1, 2 by 2 points, 2 by 3 points and 2 by 5 points. No one said McCain was going to win. However, the two that were most wrong are very prestigious polls. (Snell, J. 2009/46/#2 /Psychology and Education: An Interdisciplinary Journal, pages 35-37) Political polling on an ever day basis appears to be best represented by realclearpolitics.com/ This site brings together numerous polls and you can see the differences. How accurate are they? Please read on.

As the pollsters have become wobbly, two other forecasters have come to the rescue. One is Intrade.com/ You purchase political shares on who you think will win even if you want the other person to win. It is an engaging process and it is something you can participate in with a great deal of pleasure as long as your purchases are not too large. In the last election, they were dead right on the electoral college which is what they predict.

Then came **Nate Silver (538blog.nytimes.com)** He is absolutely accurate. So what does he do? I don't know. Let me say that again, I don't know. It is a trade proprietary secret. When he talks he uses lots of jargon which I have tried to avoid here. At any rate, he is/was so good that the *New York Times* hired him. I wish that I could say more and say it clearly, but I can't. Overall, he indicates that the race should be close and that 2 points should be added to Mitt Romney thanks to many state legislatures who want to stop voter fraud and the Supreme Court that stated Corporations are people and therefore there is endless money for these folks to spend money all of September, October, and early November mainly on Romney. So if reality remains as it appears and sometimes reality does that. Romney is our guy.

At the moment, as this is being written, Obama is ahead in every measure. Further, so many things can happen to throw the election either way. That is my nice way of saying the President still has a very good chance. Really.

Is the USA in decline?

INTRODUCTION

Is the USA in decline?

Of course, this is subject to debate. However a number indicators would suggest that this is the case (Snell & Dean, 2009)

Further, Omestad (2008) indicates that the Laissez-faire model has failed. This comes from a conservative magazine that generally supports the classic model in economics. This "hands off" policy by the government on the financial sector not only brought down the United States, but much of the world (Omestad, 2008) The next president will face a 1 trillion dollar deficit and a ten trillion dollar debt. By 2011, the losses now are termed the "Great Recession."

INCOME

The median family income in today's dollars back in 1970 would be \$70,000 dollars. However, it is about \$43,000, as of 2007.

(Omestad, 2008) The latest is 2009, it is \$49,777 (unadjusted)

CULTURAL MORALE

Perhaps the most important way to demonstrate in quantitative terms is a Harris Poll that measures a random sample of Americans relating to U.S. institutions.

There is a question relative to the ranking. Number theory would suggest that there are limitations of ordinality which means that the ranks are not equidistant. (Snell, J. & Marsh, M. 2007)

CONFIDENCE IN LEADERS: HARRIS POLL 1966/ 2007/2010

However, the breakdown is something like this. Starting in 1966, the first time the Harris Poll implemented these questions, here are some of the results.

1966	2007	2010
military (61%)	(46%)	(59%)
medicine (73%)	(37%)	(59%)
organized		
religion (41%)	(27%)	(26%)
supreme court (50%)	(27%)	(31%)
the press (29%)	(12%)	(17%)
corporations (50%)	(16%)	(11%)
congress (42%)	(10)	(4%)
organized labor (22%)	(15%)	(14%)
the white house (41%)	(22%)	(27%)

The 1966 figures come from Meyer (2008.) The 2010 figures are from (www.businesswire.com)

The public's trust in government appears to have been lowering in a downward spiral. Not one measure is higher than 1966. It sometimes move up but eventually moves down further again. As Meyer(2008) notes the New Deal, Great Society, were the high points.

Penn(2011) finds trend after trend in the negative. This applies both domestically and involvement in international affairs.

NEW TRENDS

However, as Snell (2010) notes in a book review of Meyer(2008) there appears to be growing trends that isolate us as we grow larger and more compact. What is known , one feels may be false. This cycle of mistrust and downward adjusted individual income is the feeling that there is more to the information that is presented on omni-media as Meyer calls the print and electronic press. Further personal habits of the heart appear to be disregarded. However Snell (2009) suggests personal and social strategies that would make what appears imperfect more resolvable.

CHURCH COMMITTEE

The list may continue, but perhaps the Church Committee of 1975 unveiled that American police and intelligence organizations knowingly destabilized if not undermined other countries for American corporate profit(www.senate.gov) In many ways, American were unaware of these activities. We have lost our innocence.

OTHER VARIABLES

It is now common place that not all agree on the findings of the Kennedy assassination. Watergate, Iran gate, and Vietnam and the impeachment of President Clinton as well as other events. They all can appear disruptive. Many see the entry into the Iraq war, now in its tenth year was also sullied by false information.

(bowman.com/ssn/iraq2.htm)

Whatever it may be, the common culture appears to be a soiled tapestry. As this is being written, President Obama has been questioned about his birth place to his political orientation. All of the negativity is not new, rather it has re-emerged for America's first Black bi-racial president. Further a new party, emerging from the Republican party, does not appear to care if legislation such as increasing the debt ceiling could cause the country to default and fall from the ranks as a fiscally sound society.(www.boston.com)

One may say that the short term successes of this party within a party could paralyze this country in the years ahead.

POCKET WORLD OF FIGURES

The Economist (2010) is also a useful guide relating to how the USA ranks among other countries. There are nearly 250 pages of ranks and sources. On nearly every topic, a number of researchers have collated topics and countries.

The ranks appear unending and a through reading indicates that our country has numerous lower tranche positions(life expectancy, medical costs, largest deficits, house price indicators.)

in a number of areas. However, we are first in global competitiveness, industrial output, and other areas where we are a major player in the world. Thus, if the appearance of a country appears diminishing, there is a strong possibility that it can change course upward.

From the Left, Meyer(2008) sees a downward drift due to conservative actions. So does Omestad(2008) even though he is writing in the late conservative U.S. News and World Report. On the other hand, a Rightist intellectual, Beran (2010) blames arrogant Progressive Elites.

Thus, the downward drift perception appears bi-partisan.

CONCLUSION

There is much more to say, but brevity is presented here because the subject has had numerous discussions and debates previously.

What may occur is that a "new normal" may emerge that the USA is evolving into a vital but secondary country due to economic mismanagement and cultural morale. If that is the case, we can now track it. It is also helpful to note, that countries that have moved downward may also find its bearings and move upward again.

The crux of the term "disdevelopment" (see above) means that generally the trend is downward. However, really dark forecast of a country riddle with crime and malaise is not the issue. If folks adapt to upward mobility they also do with downward trends. It took us years to fall

from grace, but that does not mean that it can't turn around. Or, it can take on a new role with other countries. Great Britain saw their great empire collapse and yet the country is still among us. The United Kingdom is now a player who with others can make their way through wider world.

What characteristics of a new United States is on the judgement of this author one in which there is a tiny and incredibly wealthy elite at the top. The rest of the population have similar characteristics or variations on one theme. That is from the poor to the middle class. They are generally mobile, have numerous contract jobs, live in "doubled" or multi-generation households and enjoy low cost amusements. The science fiction dystopias do not fit here.

What angers many now is that they remember and have some social statistics to back them of a time that was much more wealthy. As they go to their graves, history will be written and unfortunately lavished with nostalgia when the United States was number one in many things.

New downward "normals" will emerge and the blame will pass from one subculture to another. In the mean time, the very worst scenario of the United States still places this country toward the top. We are so large, and even if we divide, there is a centrality to our country that in various time periods brings us together. Secession looks exciting until, one looks at the long range social and economic costs.

One hidden benefits that sounds outrageous at this time is the lowering of expectations. Long, long days in graduate school and the hidden monster called success are never gone, but diminished.

The politics of growth is replaced with the politics of redistribution. However, those not working or involved in crime are severely punished.

The American dream is a family that can pay its bills and have more time and less pressure so that one works to live rather than lives to work.

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BOOK REVIEW ADDENDUM

CHAOS THEORY: CATASTROPHIC THEORY A BOOK REVIEW

Gladwell, Malcom THE TIPPING POINT (2000) Boston: Little Brown and Company.

INTRODUCTION

This is an excellent book featuring catastrophic theory, where small change in confluence with other stimuli summates to a major significant change. It was one of a number of perspectives that comprise chaos theory. However, this new addition to the social science literature explains in social terms how a tipping point surfaces.

The foundation of catastrophic theory is that a tipping point, critical mass, or new threshold is reached almost overnight by a series of events that may not be newsworthy, but silently build to a crescendo where change occurs. As an example, crime plummeted when Wilson's "broken window theory" became popular and citizens of the big apple became annoyed or terrified with crime on an everyday basis. Mayor Guiliani used the broken window theory (those small flaws in the environment) by cracking down on graffiti. After that, a series of steps to make arrest easier helped crime plummet.

In chaos theory, Snell, Cangemi (see earlier) and others described the phenomena with physical science premises followed by social science examples. This book goes one step further by describing the social triggers that bring about social change.

The 3 rules of tipping point are the law of the few, the stickiness factor, and the power of context.

THE LAW OF THE FEW

There are just a few individuals that create change and they can connect with others with about 5 or 6 degrees of separation. These individuals have the sociological and psychological acumen to effect change. They are:

"Connectors" are folks who know most people that can create change. Their Rolodex is filled with the change leaders and all the people that they know who can fill the ranks for social change. From a few, one can draw upon the thousands. Connectors can help cause a social virus of epidemic proportions that facilitate the necessary change. If you want things done, you go to these special opinion leaders.

"Mavens" are the edge people that start new trends. They know the "buzz" and can facilitate change, but they can not create or sell change to others. Mavens are obsessed with the "new" in the social environment.

"Persuaders" are the one's that sell social change. The most charismatic get in the media, and change begins with a diffusion process to the rest of us.

Thus, if you want social change, the connectors get you to the mavens who distribute ideas to the persuaders who in turn market it to the rest of the population.

All this would support Pareto's optimum ratio that 20% account for about 80% of everything. Or, Michel's "iron law of oligarchy" that in the end a few direct and persuade the many.

THE STICKINESS FACTOR

How is it that some ideas have more adhesion to form cohesion among the leaders? Part of the social glue of an idea begins with the discussion above relative to the few who persuade the many. The author draws from direct marketers who know in a very short time know what works to sell a product or service.

One is the messenger (the salesperson listed and discussed above.) Second is the ad that creates a feeling that isolated individuals are part of the message. Third, there must be an easy entry to get from the message to the product or service (in this instance are ideas.) Last, is the repetition necessary so that the many can hear from the few. Thus, change occurs.

THE POWER OF CONTEXT

An earth-shaking event ignites the change. All the above discussed is boiling under and is ready to surface, then a president is killed, or two airplanes deliberately ram and destroy prominent buildings in New York city, or a whole fleet of ships are destroyed in a surprise attack in the harbor called Pearl.

In reverse fashion, a hapless subway rider shoots 4 young men who are trying to mug him on the New York City subway. Say the name Bernie Goetz and even 20 years later, eyes light up. He is the guy who temporarily went to jail while his assailants appeared to go free..atleast those that survived.

Although personalities and demographics are salient, context starts the epidemic of change. The power of the environment is demonstrated in the Zimbardo study where nice students quickly turned into brutal people given the right environment. However, this is not deterministic. There is a continuum of internal and external triggers of personality and environment in terms of whom becomes the most brutal.

From this discussion, the environmental and personal triggers give rise to the quality of the power of numbers.

Sociologists describe the primary group as a very small group that is no more than 15 and usually the number is smaller. They are the ones that share secrets and bonds in life. Secrets are traded and intimacies abound. Peer pressure is immense.

Psychologically, individuals can only handle about 6 or 7 categories in short-term memory. Sociologically, between 10 and 15 members is all the room there is in one's primary group. On the macro-level, 150 are tops. Beyond that, few have that much in common. As noted earlier, 20% account for about 80% of most anything.

After that, there is overload. To repeat: 7 categories, 20%/80%, 15 people in primary group and 150 in work groups. From all this comes social change. These numbers are the environmental triggers on our character and are ability to effect change.

How does numbers impact on our choices and our character to create change? It is through a diffusion of ideas that go through a series of epidemic curves, starting slowly, tipping, rising sharply, and becoming mainstream (institutionalization.)

Rumors and influence are the seeds of tipping. This applies to shoes, suicide, smoking, and a whole host of other human activities.

Thus chaos as witnessed by catastrophic theory is presented in this excellent book about tipping and social change.

CHAOS THEORY: TOPOLOGICAL THEORY A BOOK REVIEW

Derber, Charles, *THE WILDING OF AMERICA, GREED, VIOLENCE, AND THE NEW AMERICAN DREAM*, (2002) 2nd edition, New York: Worth Publishers.

"Wilding" originally meant that gangs of usually males would collectively attack at random an individual for money, sex, or humiliation. In this book, it is a metaphor for anti-social degenerate individualism.

The IK culture is known among anthropologist as the most evil, mean spirited culture among remaining tribal societies today. What they do to others as well as what harm they bring within the group is beyond description. The author contends that this is where the USA is headed today.

The book is an application of topological theory today as indicated by Snell, Cangemi et. al. (see earlier) In physical science terms, topological theory is like a mobius band that is twisted once and connected to form a double eight circle. An ant is placed on the band and it scurries forward going from the outside of the band to the inside without every making a jump. The band is slow and continuous like social thought that slowly evolves from one value perhaps to its opposite. Thus, once materialistic, but generous Americans have gradually withdrawn from public life in pursuit of their own loneliness rather than fight the evils of the night on the street.

Thus, in this historical cycle, many Americans are moving from an optimistic and empathetic society to something like the IK.

What are the components that slowly and in topological ways move us into a meaner society? The author list many causes. However, he describes two Americas of wilders and non-wilders as a simple metaphor to describe the ascent of wilders.

Although this was written before the attack of the pentagon and the world trade center attacks, the short social solidarity that followed these events appears to have diminished. Again wilding (the unencumbered, unlimited selfishness) appears to have blossomed. The January 28, 2002 TIME magazine cover suggests: "You're on your own, baby- so many choices, and no one to trust in today's world."

Derber suggests that Durkheim's description of social isolation and anomie is still pertinent today. This work has a communitarian premise and looks to a society that is social democratic capitalism. Thus, there is a balance between unregulated individualism and unregulated community order.

In topological fashion (p.19) "wilding" is a gradual product "of a declining society that is losing it's authority to instill respect for social values and obligations." It is also the basis of Robert Merton's strain theory (all somehow want success, or should want success, but vary in their adaptations where pecuniary or monetary achievement is paramount.

Derber than describes wilding at various levels. His first is popular culture and everyday life. Wilding in this dimension, every one cheats. Additionally, the media encourages it. In the mean time, consumers are continually tempted with things they do not necessarily need and the economy has bifurcated. The top 20% made the most economic gains since the 1970's and the bottom 80% have stagnated. Thus, there has been a credit card mania slipping the bottom into further debt. Further, lying is necessary to get ahead or not get ripped off. It is a survivalist mentality.

Students binge drink, cheat on exams, abuse credit, and watch violent and sexually explicit genre. The folks at the bottom want to violate the law to get their share.

At the economic level, corporations cheat and abuse workers and consumers. They leave employee pensioners penniless. Capital can move almost anywhere and labor can not. Thus momentum drives down wages and pushes up profit.

Corporate welfare fosters global sweatshops and environmental degradation. Temping becomes the norm and immigrants keep internal domestic wages low. Workers become cynical and become part of the nickel and dimed masses. Robber barons return to Wall Street.

Countervailing forces such as stock analysts and accountants are bought off by huge corporate entities as they become deregulated. Overcapacity is created and volatility is encouraged.

At the social level, crime is cut in half since the mid 70's, but is higher than any other industrialized democracy. It has drifted to the suburbs, national parks, and in domestic settings.

The family is being shredded. Thirty percent of households are individuals not families. This is an historic high. It is too easy to get pregnant, to get married, and to get divorced. Marriages on average last 4 years for the first coupling.

Our infrastructure of roads, bridges, schools and related are in need of repair and replacement. Various statistics are noted.

We have become a nation of prisons.

The author suggests a commutarian ethic to infuse in one or both parties (now propped up by corporate interests.) It is based on social democratic capitalism rather than laissez faire markets.

The author's tone in writing is one in which the spiral could go up, but is likely to go downward. In topological fashion, the events described above, gradually turn trusting empathetic social members into degenerate individuals who look out only for themselves.

The non-wilders (those kindly souls) withdraw and cocoon. When they venture out, they may be like Putnam's folks who "bowl alone" in the afternoons.

CHAOS THEORY:
BOOK REVIEW

Cialdini, Robert THE PSYCHOLOGY OF INFLUENCE OF PERSUASION

(1993) Revised edition (New York: William Morrow)

The world is a chaotic place and humans appear to have a rage for order. At time, humans can think critically and at other times faithfully. When one is a target of mass marketing, the stimuli- media encourages the person to think with one's glands or non-critically. In other words, this is a form of thinking unknowingly, unconsciously, neither critically nor faithfully. In other words, this is a form of thinking where external and internal triggers create a "click-whir" process of survival behavior. As ethnologist note, this surviving mechanism helps individuals and groups to seek life even if it means following the herd over a cliff. Marketers have learned to short circuit this perception-action and Cialdini is there for us to understand the process and fight back. In other words, he becomes the Holden Caulfield of *CATCHER IN THE RYE*. He describes various weapons of influence and how to resist them in this chaotic world.

Like an automatic pilot partly out of kilter, the following are the short circuit chaos reducing, fuzzy logic used by us. They are:

"Reciprocation" You get a gift in the mail and feel obligated to reciprocate with money. In the industry, the gift is called "slum" It is cheap and inexpensive, but invites guilt from the perceiver. The author encourages the reader to accept the gift graciously.

"Commitment and consistency" In this instance, the marketer gets one to say yes to a few non-controversial questions. Then when the product or service is suggested, one has to go against themselves (cognitive dissonance) if one wants to act rationally and orderly in a chaotic world, one feels obligated to say "yes." One has made a commitment. To say "no" one must intervene early in the conversation and tell the marketer what they are doing. If one can do that, one has made order out of chaos.

"Social proof" Chaos abounds, one looks to others for order. What are others doing? One thinks others know what we don't know and in collective confusion, we go along. Laugh tracks, shills in an audience, and comments like the "fastest growing" or bandwagon effect helps all us perhaps to go on a highway to nowhere. The author suggests to resist it by developing one's own internal clock or voice.

"Liking" It is very hard to say no to some one you like. So? Buy as little as possible. All of us are vulnerable to the physically attractive, individuals who we perceive as being like ourselves, who flatter us, and those who appear cooperative. Liking appears to be an orderly process in a disorderly world.

"Authorities" Good people are told to do bad things in a chaotic environment. They usually follow authority figures' requests. Authority is given to few individuals by clothing and titles.

"Scarcity" in a chaotic world, we may go without. So buy now, if you don't want to be left behind or left alone. Scarcity also has a deadline. We can lose some freedoms if we don't act now. Perhaps, there is only one left and there may be another potential buyer. All of this causes "brain clouding arousal" To say no, the author encourages calm and indicates that overwhelmingly, there is usually more.

To reduce chaos, the author calls for arming oneself from the exploiters. Chaos remains, but you can still make choices if you know the strategies of confusion and the superficial order promised from the chaotic world.

CHAOS THEORY: CATASTROPHIC THEORY BOOK REVIEW

Petersen, John OUT OF THE BLUE (1997) Danielle, Arlington, Virginia :La Porte Book Publishers

This book by award winning John L. Petersen is a first class experience in reading about catastrophic theory. What Petersen does is examine close to 190 wild cards that pop up in the future (unannounced and unwanted.) There is even a page for what happened 9/11/01.

Each page has some probable kinds of events like a large blackout to a computer virus to possible occurrences where folks learn how to do out-of body experiences or UFO's become a recognized reality.

Then the author takes each "out of the blue" event and discusses possible social and technical implications and where original sources may be obtained. After that, each event is placed in a number categories (impact factors) and given a tentative number on the impact on society in encouraging...chaos, although that term is not necessarily used.

The categories are rate of change, reach, vulnerability, outcome, timing, opposition, power factor, impact index, foresight factor and quality.

The book is an insightful and readable source and can easily be used to discuss Numerous impacts in the future. The possible implications include such things as tools, energy, group relations, wellness, and others.

Although this was published in 1997, the reader should look at some of the wild cards discussed and categories. This includes: terrorism goes biological, human mutation, medical breakthrough, bacteria becomes immune to antibiotics, terrorist attack in the united states, environmental war criminals are prosecuted,

The growth of new age philosophies, stock market crash, second nations get nuclear weapons, and related are discussed. It is an excellent book for the chaos theory library.

This is an excellent resource in catastrophic theory and its related components.

Pinker, Steven (2002) *The Blank Slate: The Modern Denial of Human Nature*, New York: Viking, 509 pages.

Pinker attacks the modern/post modern academic holy trinity (empiricism, romanticism, and dualism.) In common terms, humans are a product of their environment; people are basically good and have a soul.

Other than the issue of the soul/self, the political right will cheer him on. Then in a not so subtle twist, he espouses a left Darwinism (social democratic capitalism.) One finds that he is trying to save Academia from itself. What he says is unsettling for professor, but makes sense to the person on the street. People are basically bad, selfish, and soulless. However, he is not that reductionist. Given the right environment, family and peer group, people can learn to be civil, less selfish, and feel a soul.

The Left has to rethink their paradigm. Academia has generated thousands of studies asking the wrong questions and generating dubious findings. In the meantime, years from now, the human condition will probably be more of the same. Thus, we have a Hobbesian future, of confused morality, self-serving biases, ethnocentrism, dominance, violence, limited sharing, nepotism, and inheritance.

In the midst of all this, most countries are much less violent today than early hunting and gathering tribes. Vicious Vikings of Sweden have evolved into civilized, very civilized gentle people. Women can do everything that men do, but may be more attracted to some occupations and professions than others. This also applies to men. Everywhere in the world, Africans have a 15-point IQ deficit relative to Caucasians and even more to Asians. However, when the culture and genetics of learning transpires, they will become like Swedes (more cognitive and gentle.) Peaceful societies exist, because we acknowledge human frailties and do not try to get rid of selfishness.

Though there are numerous varieties of cultures, humans seem to prefer market economies with social protections. However, any buffers that support "social loafers" will soon perish. Peaceful societies encourage, but do not force peaceful procedures. Children come through parents, but are not carbon copies of them. About half of all the types of talent (personality, tolerance of ambiguity, intelligence, and related life skills) are inherited. Some genetics are independent; others are intervening. Order is both social and natural.

Pinker's latest work is thought provoking and controversial. However, if you read between the lines, discussion of values that academics treasure are likely to occur given different strategies. This also applies to the liberal-left. His discussion of sociology is out of date. Most introductory textbooks have a section on socio-biology. This also applies to Skinnerian's behaviorist psychologists, now take into account what the individual wants and believe that external secret manipulation is not appropriate. If one claims in a court of law, that genes made me do this. It won't work. Nor, can one blame a devil or environment. It is all in the mix.

Further, his political policy could easily be portrayed as Neo-Marxism or Neo-Fabian. He is a Canadian, and his form of capitalism compliments much of the Labor party.

In some respects, he claims to be an underdog, but much of his theories and research strategies have now been implemented in the social sciences. In colleges and universities, the old nature vs. nurture debate now seems to be dying. It will be a death that is not missed or filled with sentimental nostalgia.

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THE TOP 1%: Selected Characteristics of
Those in the top 1% of the U.S. population.

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Introduction: There is a veritable blizzard of statistic relative to the division of wealth and income in this country. It is also politicized. Using one set of statistics, it appears that the very rich are being punished for their holdings; thus they should pay less taxes and their tax rates should be lowered. (National Taxpayers Union, 2009) Using another set, the rich have never had it better relative to the same definitions. Critics of the above statements indicate some of the statistical tricks include exchanging real with relative numbers. Another is using inflated numbers instead of adjusted numbers. After looking at numerous studies, the author came to trust just a few studies. The author does not maintain that this is the ultimate study embedded with validity. It is just that an attempt was made to present/offer clear and reliable information as well as a short and simple article. When possible, caveats will be noted because not all the information is targeted to just one group, the top 1%.

We must acknowledge the term that a "taxpayer" does not necessarily apply to every person in the country. Numerous children, homeless, disabled, or poor do not pay direct taxes. Indirectly, they may pay for the taxes of the wealthy by buying a product or service in which the taxes are passed along to the consumer. These hidden taxes have many names including embeds or a pass-through. As noted above, embeds are hidden taxes. Originally, the producer or owner pays the tax to the government. After that, the tax paid to federal or state by the producer is then added on to a product or service in the price that is charged. Further, the working poor may pay payroll tax discussed later. Therefore, 1% may be an imperfect statistic.

Description : With the information provided and with various cautions, we state the following:

1. WEALTH For 2009, the richest person and/ or household in the U.S.A. was that of Bill Gates at 54 billion dollars in terms of wealth (all assets combined)(www.forbes.com/wealth/forbes-400/gallery) The top 1% owned about 43% of privately held wealth in 2007. They also owned 63% of business equities, 61% of financial securities, and nearly 50% of total investment assets. Overall, the top 1% own more than the bottom 90% (www.mybudget360.com, Domhoff, W, 2011)

2. ANNUAL INCOME Individual or household for annual income (salary and capital gains) varies from year to year. Stephen Schwarzman made 702 million a year in 2009. Schwarzman is head of the Blackstone Investment group. The other top 11 published here in millions are Larry Ellison 556, Oprah Winfrey 275, Ray Irani 222, Tiger Woods 110, Madonna 100, Tyler Perry 75, Harrison Ford 65, Adam Sandler 55, Kobe Bryant 45, Nicholas Cage 40, Dale Earnhardt 35, (www.businesspundit.com/12-highest-paid-people-of-2009/html)

3. FEDERAL TAX The taxes on this group are 35% of REPORTED income and 15% for REPORTED capital gains. That makes annual taxes when the two are combined between 22%-23% per year. Income that comes from capital gains is derived from productive property or property that makes money. (www.taxfoundation.org/news/show/250.html, Samuelson, R. 2011, Newsweek, 4-11, 21) Other sources indicate it is 18% (Mathews, C. "Hardball" MSNBC, 7/ 25/4-5PM, Central Standard Time) This second source is a talk-interview format.

4. PARAMETERS OF THE AMOUNT OF MONEY REPORTED AS ANNUAL INCOME .In terms of REPORTED annual income, the very bottom limit is \$380,000 (for the top 1%)(www.taxfoundation.org/news/show/250.html) The top is 702 million as indicated above with the salary of Schwarzman.

5. INCOME TAX as salary and capital gains taxes account for 25% in total tax revenue. Payroll taxes which is derived from everyone who pays for Social Security, Medicare, and related is 20%. This tax is very regressive, because it is capped at \$103,000 income level or less. People above that amount do not pay any more taxes. (www.taxfoundation.org/news/show/250.html)

6. STRUCTURAL TAX The remaining income comes from taxes paid from producers including corporations, farms, factories and the like .In 2009, it was

6.6% down from 30% in tax receipts in the mid 50's .(The Week 2011: 4/8/38) Nearly everyone may pay for the embeds that are passed on to the consumer. So there are a number of hidden taxes that the everyday consumer pays over and above federal and state income tax. (businessinsider.com/its-official-in-terms-of-income-inequality-america-is-now-a-banana-republic.html)

7. STOCK MARKET a number of Americans may have investments under \$10,000 directly or indirectly in the stock market. Above \$10,000, which is quite a small amount, 89% is owned by the top 1%. This is fungible capital. That means capital is fungible it is easy to move from one account or source to another without having to take extra time trying to get a second on a mortgage or related. The fungible capital is easily moved from one source or account to another by phone, computer or related instantaneous technology. (mybudget360.com)

8. URBAN LEGEND The often cited statistic that 19% believe that they are in the top 1% is an urban legend .(mattweiner.net/blog/archives/000329/html.) However, most individuals do not know where they are ranked and many or most think they are in the "middle class." (sociology.usc.edu/whorulesamerica/power/wealth.html)

9. FALSE PERCEPTION Even though the lower cut off for the top 1% per annum is \$380,000, one cannot fault many for thinking they are at the very top or near it. Most do not know the breakdowns per annum or how high is the income of the very richest. (sociology.usc.edu/whorulesamerica/power/wealth.html)

10. SOCIOLOGICAL PROFILE. The top 1% generally are top level executives, heirs, corporate owners, celebrities, and politicians, Many have an Ivy League education. Although other schools are becoming more acceptable. (Macionis, J., 2005)

Overview: The United States has the highest inequality or disparities between the rich and poor of any developed country except Switzerland. This is also measured by the Gini Coefficient. This coefficient is able to rank countries by their currency value and adjust them to make each country comparable. However, this does not mean the income distribution is as large as some third world countries. It is generally a comparison of the first world. The top 1% can have incredible power by their direct acts or indirectly through political candidates, think tanks, and lobbyists that they support. The masses are only

effective when aroused. For taxpayers, when adjusted income for inflation most have stagnated since the peak in 1970. In terms of moving up to the top of the income ladder, social mobility has slowed except for the top 20%. (Maconis, J. 2005)

Conclusion: The author has tried to gather the most parsimonious material that directly defines the top 1%. This is difficult when this group is intermeshed with others and thus there is a lack of clarity. This 1% has done quite well in the last 30 years as others incomes have stagnated in adjusted income. Money has been "flushed up" to this group.

Many others suffered in the Great Recession of 2008. Some of this may apply to the top 1%. However in this difficult time, it appears that the Iron Law of Oligarchy (in every society a few govern the many)and its economic features appear to survive and prevail.

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TRIMODERNISM AND SOCIAL SCIENCES: A NOTE

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Introduction:

The issues of pre-modern, modern, and postmodern can often confuse the social scientists because so much is drawn from modernism as the foundation of the social methodologies. Briefly, the author would like to differentiate the three modernism philosophies and indicate how a coalition of the three may apply to social sciences.

Discussion:

Premodernism:

In western societies, an anthropomorphic god creates humans and orders society. The basic source of information is revelation. Humans are not rational. Angels and/or Demonic creatures guide people. The church is the major source of authority. History is cyclic. There is a reason for everything. Premodernism is the dominant thought of most of the world's population. Today, most are nondemocracies, but democracies have large populations among fundamentalists of many world religions. At the time of this writing, fundamentalism is a strong viable force in American politics. (www.4truth.net)

Modernism:

Around 1650, critics of the social order looked to natural phenomena to explain human behavior. Reason, ethics, and empiricism prevailed. Humans are rational and can make choices. History is an ongoing march toward progress. God is viewed by theologians by "higher criticism." Holy books are viewed in terms of information, revelation, and metaphor. Nontheism is also introduced. Modernism is still alive, but its descent began in the 1950's. Modernism is still the core of western thought and prevails in corporate, scientific, and academic areas. (<http://theologica.blogspot.com>)
(<http://www.postmodernpsychology.com>)

Postmodernism:

After some of the most modern educated nations turned to Stalinism and Nazism, a reassessment of humans emerged. Humans are other than-rational. Information comes from multiple sources. Theisms and NonTheisms of many varieties are honored. Overly rational, predictive thought can be flawed by chaotic butterflies, late modern black swans, modern multicollinearity. We create metanarratives to describe societies. . Hybrid philosophies that even contain conundrums and contradictions are tolerated. Arbitrary numbering systems are questioned. Capitalism appears to fit the best with various

societies. However, although all have market economies, some are socialist, theocratic, or military oriented capitalisms. Thus neo-socialists are really capitalists. History is not necessarily progress, but change. We can use partial deconstruction to evaluate social constructions of reality. We can endorse some facets of premodernism. Lyon (1999) notes, "my own sympathies lie in a complex interaction between the Premodern, Modern, and Postmodern.) Religion is non-literal and personal, combining pre-modern, modern and post modern. The holy texts are ancient, but the interpretation is contemporary. It is critical theology. Or, it is closure in a chaotic world. The awesomeness of the material and spiritual world is rediscovered. (Rasor, 2003)

Trimodernism and the social sciences:

The author suggests that the three can be useful in the social methodologies or social sciences. If you will, here are the ways:

1. Triangulation. Using numerous research strategies that are quantitative (experimental & cross sectional) and qualitative (participant observation & case study) we can embrace all three philosophies. The quantitative satisfies moderns and observation pre and post moderns
2. Transpersonal: We can not dismiss the transpersonal. Regardless of this social methodology, people take actions that they believe keeps them in grace with a higher power. Populations fight and die over theology. Political wars can also be religious ones. Social, Economic, Political, and Psychological thought or its dismissal is part of the human condition. All three philosophies would probably agree with this one.
3. Rational oddities: Serendipity, trial and error, black swans, butterflies of chaos, social dysfunctions or inadvertent outcomes *may* have some theological foundation. Moderns would be the most dubious on this one, but can not outright dismiss it.
4. Near Death Experiences: If an individual is dead for days and returns to life or a blind person can see during an NDE, this *could* suggest that a transpersonal force is at work. A number comeback with transpersonal insights. The author recognizes that for moderns this is possibly valid or is an outcome of a rush of endorphins. For pre-moderns, if the account does not match their personal paradigm, then the account is demonic. However, if it does fit the paradigm than it is acceptable. Post moderns will probably find this viable.
5. Other: a new phenomena may emerge that all three philosophies can tolerate. Explanations may differ, but they may agree that some undercurrent of what is happening is accepted by all.

Trimodernism Revisited:

Premoderns live in a world with structure. This paradigm and foundation can blur and rationalize, but also present an awesome world. One is comfortable in the life path of generations upon generations of previous human thought and action.

Modernism can perform predictable as well as novel discoveries as well as save lives and improve universal angst of the masses. Religion is generally more rational. Progress, individualism and optimism are emphasized.

Postmodernism can connect thought and feeling, can honor the humanities with sciences, and foster diversity in action and thought. We may or may not make progress, but we can feel more comfortable with ourselves. We know our contradictions because we know about our non rationality. Religion is diverse, comforting, yet challenging.

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LIVING IN A SECOND WORLD

MORE THAN JUST AHEAD

The numbers keep pushing downward. Numerous organizations with their standards of rating tally to indicate that the United States is

slipping into the netherworld of Second World nations. As used by Khanna (2009) Second World countries put the USA right there with

Saudi Arabia, Russia, Mexico, Brazil and nearly 50 other countries. After World War II, a number of countries simulated portions of the USA.

However, the US changed from a unifying force to a segmenting one. No international organization can tame the United States and

globalization appears to have created China, EU, and the United States each with its own hemisphere. The states appears to have taken

part in segmenting the world. Large amounts of wealth at the top reduce the middle class. The middle class keeps heading downward along

with their ability to consume. Gradually, a First World country atrophies into a second world.

Stereotypically, First World countries conjure parliamentary democracies, wealth, power, middle class and vast infrastructures.

Third world has the unfortunate image of dirt roads, poverty, lots of street crime and dictators.

Khanna goes beyond this. Second World countries are measured just like any country regardless of its rank. Briefly, the measures

include civil liberties, gross national income, human development, poverty, press freedom, and report without borders. Focusing

especially on the GNI and GDP, the USA is now on the fringe of a second world country. Of course, the measures are imperfect and

there is overlap, but it spiral continues downward in an imperfect pace.

Called "disvelopment" (Dean/Snell) one variable triggers another to ignite a non-upward motion and the vision for a country

that so blossomed from after World War II to about 1970, forward is downward.

With a little imprecision, we can say that imprisonment, violent death, un-employment are up , and civic engagement, and global health

are down. We have to mention power usage and the lack of energy efficiency support the case that we are discussing. What must also be

included is the decay and collapse of bridges, gutter floods, huge crack surges in streets, major run offs, power outages, electrical fires

from aging buildings. Fronts on businesses looked tired, and street lights are threadbare. The entire profile of the city except in select gated

areas is rusty, tawdry, and disheveled. All cities had ghettos and barrios before, but that was a minority. The majority of the geography is

now dated, not maintained beyond its ability to work. However, it is not totally haggard. It works. It could use attractive refurbishment, but

substance transcends cosmetics. That is what counts

All of the above is meant to be narratives for the measures that Khanna used were exhaustive. However, the bottom line is just that. Yet

heading toward bottom does not mean being at the bottom.

SUBTLE SLUMMING

In gradual ways, street improvements and materials change to cheaper materials, families compress with Mom, son and daughter

and her baby along with Mom's boyfriend and his first and second child. All pool their money and head out toward contract work. Health

care along with food is available, but less viable and highly stratified.

Big houses have many families and small houses have a few that years before would have divided into single family units. There may be

some patches on the house, but that has been popularized by the media. Jeans is the standard dress. Uncut grass or preferably pebble

cover the front yard. Sit coms are based on that just described. Street patches become one line jokes for late night comedians.

One car for all purposes, affordable luxuries like a trip to see relatives, and hundreds of cable station so that one can through it,

travel the country watching various news casts and travel down old familiar streets. Importantly people are busy doing contract work and

making a living. One is on call for jobs as one may work 6 or 7 days a week, but the two or three jobs may not cover many hours. Police

facilities nearby are featured. House can have huge walls and fences, barred windows and doors, tent top screen rooms,

and small kitchen at the edge of the room with the rest is an open living room with sleeping bags in the closet

Transportation of tiny cars and handy busses help folks get from one place to another. One only has to walk a few blocks.

Folks with many priors live in a fenced in areas. They are there regardless of race, color, or creed. Print and electronic media

is pure rock interrupted by news summaries. Things are generally acceptable , year in and year out. Why? Because national and local polls

indicate that appear that America is fairly happy. Home stores populate the neighborhood. One house has the mail. Another has sundries

and a third sells can goods. Discount houses

become general stores with everything including a pub and dance floor.

There are a few that live in gated communities in large mansions with vast underground basements that go under the yards.

Life there is downright palatial. Most go to the same educational, religious, civic and other same class system. They are the

leaders of the future.

Most others have a variety of choices and much is ordered by electronic media. The stress and the pressure for those non-rich is much

less stressful in terms of long years of schooling, but making a go of it from week to week helps with some form of tranquilizing fluid or pill.

The long trajectory to the top has been omitted. Simplicity, hard work, religious life, and global media fill the day of the citizen. Select

internet webs cover nearly every vice. That choice must be registered at 18 years of age.

Smog is fog. It happens everywhere. A pro-energy deregulated policy keeps cost affordable, but everyday life is more pleasant once the fog

is lifted. Water is best used through a heated and filtered system. Water is also gained from the drains surrounding the roof. In the end,

one thing that makes American medicine special is the euphoria pain meds that help one get through the day.

Most serve in the armed services. For those who qualify, there are two parties to vote for. Arguments in restaurants and bars are

acceptable, but outward action to change the system is not acceptable, but life becomes annoying for violators with electric outages,

media that does not work, and a bank system that continues to make errors.

Getting electricity and all the other amenities gets better when a citizen decides to settle down to normal life.

Life is okay except for continuous wars. This is not a Scandinavian Democracy (the new socialism) favored by the Left or Switzerland

looked upon with adulation by the Right. Its Democratic Fascism in which much of the law is the on the spot disposition by the local police officer. S/he decides almost everything including killing the alleged violator without accountability. Soft

fascism means corporations that receive help in bad times and earn considerable profit during goods times. The government is former

corporate CEO's who run companies through government agencies. However, there is an incentive system to grow and workers who

succeed receive full time jobs, improved health care, and honorific titles and certificates. Small businesses are welcomed and they share

their success by having government incentives. No one is hassled for non-political celebrations. Street parties and numerous subsidized rock

concerts are sponsored by the

corporations. Capitalism is another name for state sponsored hybrid entities. The stock market thrives.

Presidents are honorific, there is a rump parliament, a democratic council at the top and authoritarian states have learned some lessons

along the way about controlling behavior with a velvet needle. There is a French like Friends with Benefits agreement with one's

spouse. Romance is leisure, but Family is work. Divorce is hard to come by when both can have a lover on the

side. Cheap but effective euphoria pain pills can compliment alcohol or colas. Newspapers, the news, the

arts and humanities are pretty harmless. If you want to rebel, you do it with sex ,drugs, and music but not politics.

. Graffiti is harshly punished. Gang activity is leveled. Neighbors (with certification and gun) along with police keep 12 to 34 year olds

continually on the move. Fights, casual sex, violent and sex networking is channeled in doors and under supervision. Each individual is

implanted with birth control. Abortion is tolerated for troublemakers.

Prisoners do a number of projects in the city. Some violators cannot be reasoned with and disappear. Race and sex are not discriminated against, rather it is by class. A good 8th grade education in a trade is enough for most who

do labor. Others will go on to trade schools. Child Labor is welcomed. Pistols are allowed, but not semi-automatics. One is safe in their

home and armed police are everywhere. The extremely talented are taken from their homes to be groomed for leadership. Rich and poor,

everyone has a nice sounding title

Using every form of social control that is indirect , subject to debate, or hard to understand, life carries on with subsidized

entertainment, and friendly controls. This not "Pleasantville" but citizens even with the internet know so little or care to know. Living in a

second world comes on gradually. That

is the genius of the thing and the chattering class can document it, but there are too few to notice. Gradual, soft, democratic fascism is the

latest finding from modern science. If one is too controlled they are individually and collectively angry and rebellious. If there are

very few controls, chaos reigns the street. A Second World United States appears to be coming, no one needs to worry. There is just

enough control to appear as custom rather than law. One feels freedom and happiness, but is terrified of the real choice.

A PURPLE- SPLIT PERSONALITY/ GRASSLEY-HARKIN

Now that the 2012 campaign has started, this usually happens. A candidate or major national reporter gushes over how many times they have flown over Iowa, the purple state with a schizophrenic representation in Washington. Wow! That's right Iowa can't be confused with Ohio or Idaho. Further, we are schizophrenic. Why? Tom Harkin is a progressive Democrat and Chuck Grassley is a conservative Republican. Further, we are purple having a red Republican and a blue Democrat. You mix the colors together and you get purple. All of the above is useful, but wrong.

Wrong? Originally the Left was red and the conservative blue in Europe.

By the early 20th century here in the USA the colors were flipped, then flipped again, and the networks went bananas when color television was added. Finally, the late Tim Russert of NBC laid down the law in 2000. Blue is for the Dems and is Red for Republicans. Thus, Iowa is purple a mix between red and blue. We vote for candidates of both parties quite frequently. Russert, a beloved NBC reporter died during the same time of our flood of 2008.

When I was a kid, Red meant Left. Richard Nixon won a senate race over Helen Douglas, "the pink lady." In other words, she was a commie because she knew communists. Pink meant you were really soft on Reds and you probably were one but Law enforcement could not prove it. So pink was a smear job. Senator Joe McCarthy started all of this and I lived through it. If you were a "Red"

that meant trouble. On the other hand, "Blue" did not mean much except for Blue movies that were seedy and shown in the tough part of town.

In high school, I could have been labeled a "Red" because I won a trip with 20 others from the Midwest, we went to Canada, New England, Washington D.C. (capitol, white house and the Red Embassy.) So it would be guilt by association.

Later when I got home, the postman wondered why I was getting SOVIET LIFE? I didn't know except that I was registered as attending the Soviet embassy. The magazine was a spin job of how wonderful life in USSR was.

So lowans remain purple, but the colors should be flipped again. Red is Left. Blue is Right. (It has been this way for hundreds of years and has a universal tie with the rest of the western world. Russert will be remembered for many other wonderful things. This includes an exclusive

news-interview on Sunday mornings.

No, we are not schizophrenics. We are split personalities that is if you want to mix the psychiatric labels with the political. How those two terms have been mixed up may be traced to the movies "Three Faces of Eve" or a "Beautiful Mind." Both were box office hits.

Briefly, a "schizophrenic" generally hears voices and sees images that do not exist. A "split personality" has two personalities or more.

So schizophrenics hear voices and see images that don't exist. Split personalities have 2 or more personalities. The Harkin /Grassley division triggers the comment of schizophrenia, when we really have (politically) split personalities. Got that? Now you know

who you are!

When someone from the outside world comes to see us as they do every four years just say "look I am an Iowan, not an Idahoan, or an Ohioan. Politically, we are "purple-split personalities." I am fine. How are you? Today, I feel pretty good. What is your question? They look at you funny and you say well, you write the news and I am just trying to straighten things out for you. We aren't schizophrenics, you got that wrong way back in journalism school. Schizophrenics see images and hear voices. Split

personalities symbolize our two 2 very different senators. So folks should think of us as purple- split personalities. So I am fine. Which personality do you want to talk to?

THE DECLINE OF THE USA INTO A POST- INDUSTRIAL NEO " SECOND WORLD" COUNTRY

INTRODUCTION: The definition of "disvelopment" is the general downward spiral of a country or any social unit. It should be thought of as the opposite of development (Snell & Dean, 2009) The word is applicable to this article.

Disvelopment does not mean that all facets of a society make downward changes, nor does it mean change is always pathological (Abbott,2009) Further, this does not define the speed of the decline. A decline could be a momentous occasion unrelated to events or circumstances of record.

DESCRIPTION: The authors are assuming that most people would not want disvelopment as an outcome and see it as a negative decline. However, numerous sociological theories on the topic are not in concert. Most but not all would see a rapid downward social change as a hardship on human beings(Sociology Guide,2009)

DISCUSSION:

There are two two emerging philosophical camps. The "Declinists" who believe that the United States is stumbling because of economic and related policies of the last 30 years or more and these outcomes are described by Hera (2011) and redefined and opposed by his counter-part Ferguson (2004).

This second position does not categorize his perspective. For lack of a better term, we will describe Ferguson's position as "Post Neo-Conservative." His point, the USA has fallen positionally, but will regain its superiority in time.

Post Neo-Conservative:

According to Ferguson, the USA has declined but will emerge after a time as a first world power and society if we have a 33% sales tax and an aggressive foreign policy(2005).These are super positions that will have to gain footings.

Declinist:

Kennedy (1987) is one of the first in recent times, to believe that the United States was heading towards financial instability and military overstretch. We see this as the beginning of dialogues that really applies to Western societies and(related countries) in general but the U. S. specifically. His strongest thesis is that great empires go through cycles. This would also apply to the U.S. At the time it was published, it was a minority opinion. However, Ferguson (Post Neo-Conservatist) was speaking to the beginnings of other Declinists some two decades later. While saying that the USA is faltering it can clearly retain its position.

Hera(2011) agrees with Kennedy and the Declinists. Essentially he maintains that the U. S.'s downward cycle at this time is due to a cut in taxes and increases in spending especially that which deals with conducting foreign wars. He outlines numerous data that strongly suggest that the last 30 years or more has hurt this

country both domestically and internationally, although he strongly places his emphasizes on the latter.

Klein (2008) argues that right-wing expansionism and elitist power grabs occur during national shocks. The crises such as 9/11 provide the cover for these conservative elites to continue to flush up power to the top and to individuals and groups that have cost the country as a whole to suffer in a downward manner.

McCoy (2010) essentially agrees with both Kennedy, Hera and Klein in terms of conservative conquests of American treasure and disvelopment. Do conservatives believe that these positions are based on conservative principles?

Others of the same political stripe maintain that the positions are roughly valid. The grassroots ethnocentric references "American Exceptionalism" appears to be in decline (The Week, 2011)

Putnam (2000) sees this as an intervening variable in the loss of social integration with regards of international neighborhoods in the nation of neighborhoods. Both social relationships and social interconnectedness appear to be diminishing as neighborhoods are given over to ongoing migration from loss of work, change in work as well as social-technological network media.

Meyers (2008) outlines a belief that social disintegration (why we hate each other) stems from a social media that is consistently angry, promotes artificial behavior, dissension, and anti-social behavior. These are strong political rights in multiple and competing directions.

If the Declinists are correct, we do not see a dystopia. Rather, we believe that U.S. will be a powerful but modest country, of very wealthy elites and a handful of professionals. The masses that circulate in and out of the bottom. However will be persuasive The masses will double up in housing and tiny apartments.

Relatives will gather together to pay for goods and services that come from low-wage service jobs and contractual work. We will still love our country but question ourselves and our leaders for lack of better defined socialpolitical positions.

The challenge for everyone is that a long upward and chaotic haul is probably the most likely outcome. On the other hand, we may remain in an ongoing stasis. Others suggest that we may continually use monetary policy to inflate, grow, increase interest, inflate and grow again. Political and geographic expansionism is possible and so is a "perfect storm" where growth occurs due to competing variables coming together.

Last, one may mention the thinking of a few individuals that represent a Left of center Neo- Keynesianism or a Right of center Classical school. Paul Krugman comes to mind for the Left. Milton Friedman (deceased) is a possibility for the Right. What can we save from the past and present and yet do the best we can for the future?

CONCLUSION:

Although we forecast a rather dim future for most of the population. This does not necessarily make this premise correct. Snell et. al in *Social Essays of Chaos Theory* (2008) suggest that small butterflies that go unnoticed now are really attractors that create slow but powerful iterations that disrupt the linear projections regardless of their origin and stances.

Finally, we introduce "disdevelopment" as an appropriate term for the age that we live. We believe that although it may be acceptable or applicable now, hopefully it find a place in history of a description that was thought to be useful in every day parlance but is muted by social and economic prosperity. We may be at the crossroads of major turnaround in the days ahead.

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CHAOS THEORY AND POST MODERNISM

Introduction; Chaos theory is often associated with post modernism. However, one may make the point that both terms are misunderstood. The point of this article is to define both terms and indicate their relationship.

Description: Chaos theory is associated with a definition of a theory dealing with *variables (butterflies) that are not directly related to a phenomenon and yet play secondary but forceful stimuli to the emergence of these phenomena.* It is post-modern because it suggests that the traditional scientific method of discovery needs improvement and that interpretation of results may be flawed.

To understand postmodernism, one must first know what came before it. However, the standard definition is *social patterns characteristic to postindustrial societies.* To get a better understanding of post modernism, there are two other competing social patterns that still exist today (Macionis: 2005). They are pre-modernism and modernism. They are discussed here.

Pre-modernism: Although it is the first form of social patterns, it may also be the most abundant. Many societies remain at this initial stage or have briefly experimented with modernism and then returned to pre-modernism. We see five major points. They are:
1. Elements of society- People of same or similar racial heritage ban together. Tolerance of difference isn't acceptable. The group looks to the past of a golden age and wants the future to be like this idealistic past. Hunting & gathering societies, hoe and plow cultures, pastoral societies and agricultural societies are the main means of production. 2. Social structure- there is fixed and ascribed sex and social class roles. Societies are generally small and deviation is dealt with by gossip, trial and ordeal, corporal and capitol punishment. 3. Social institutions- Tribe, kin, and extended family are important. Education is limited. Differing religions are not tolerated. There are high birth and death rates. Social change is slow and only tolerated.

Modernism: This social pattern follows pre-modernism. It means: 1) traditional societies can no longer cope and population increases and the means of production moves from agricultural to industrialism. 2. Personal choice increases. One may be able to choose mate, location of life, work, and related activities. One has the illusion that they can control their lives. In fact, one is obligated to take actions that control one's life style. 3. Diversity is abundant. People from numerous demographics and psychographics come together in small geographic areas called cities. Punishment is determined by courts of law. 4. Time becomes extremely important and is sectioned into days, nights, work, and play. Supposedly smart individuals have a future orientation. Science is extremely important. Progress theory is believed.

Post modernism: In this social pattern, only the most "advance" countries are becoming aware of this. It is based on the following assumptions: 1) Modernity begins to fade. One of the promises of modernism is free from want. Things do improve dramatically, but the human condition triumphs over technology. 2. Buoyant optimism attached to progress

begins to lose its luster. The future can be bright or perhaps not. Upward and onward are not assumed. Each generation has its own problems. 3. Science shares power with religion and magic. Traditional science is conducted for the benefit of the rich. Scientific research can be questioned by chaos theory, and deconstructionism. Much of life is social constructed. Post modernism draws also from critical theory. The elite determine the categories and language imprisons us. Life is extremely fluid when one has an emphatic moment and gets beyond language. Some say that emptiness is encountered. Others claim that mysticism is the prevalent feeling. 4. Social institutions are changing as modernism fails. The struggle over material goods is partially replaced with the struggle of ideas. Post-post modernism has emerged because post modernism has become so extreme and obtuse, that is deemed not to be workable. The most extreme statement is that language comes before humanity. That is just wrong. Humans invent language for survival to construct society. Further, statements such as there is not a meta-narrative is replaced with a meta-narrative do exist but it is likely to be subjective.

Example: Let's apply the three perspectives or patterns to religion. In pre-modernism, religion is paramount. Humans are evil and irrational. Religion is necessary for control. By reciting group affirmations, the essence of God reaches and blossoms within individuals at about the same amount. God does not have to be defended with proofs. The spirit of the religious institution transcends any skepticism. In modernism, skepticism is answered by rational religion. Early traditions of a religion can at times be thought of as metaphors that are systematically related to each other. Or one is so overwhelmed by God, that a leap of faith is celebrated. We become so rational that we recognize that even proofs of philosophy and science are not enough to support one's beliefs and thus recognizing this we have answered the questions of doubters with our elemental faith stance. Humans are perfectible although they remain sinners. Postmodernism suggests that no matter how we organize religion, we bring together individuals who ultimately have their own beliefs and come together to worship as if there is oneness in a group. God is beyond words and social construction. Humans may be perfectible, but that question has yet to be answered. We are probably selfish, but can be encouraged to be good.

The Seventies: Modernity probably began to suffer during the height of scientism and the use of science in war, media, and other public domains (Pinker: 2002). Science could be manipulated. Results could be reinterpreted. Technology could destroy environments and people. Rational religion of modernism was really a very imperfect manifestations of words assembled to rationalize social class dominance. Chaos theory and deconstruction both hit elite campuses roughly at the same time. This is probably coincidental, but both suggested that scientific results, science experts, and related are but one more strategy to make decisions by the few over the many. In Chaos theory, this message was inadvertent. Chaos theory's most powerful impact was that mainstream modeling of such things as econometric models were likely to be wrong, because the models would quickly delete as "noise" the very butterflies that could undue the whole research strategy. However, words were still important and math was still the underlying attempt to order nature. Reality was not a blur, rather quite the opposite. It was so very complex that the smallest changes could have big impacts. Deconstructionist went in a different direction to suggest that

humans have but a few root metaphors that help them survive. Nearly all else is superfluous or manipulated by the few to control the many.

Post-post modernism emerged to indicate that regardless of what we say about words, we sure need them to carry on society. Thus, deconstructionism has moderated. Chaos theory became the justification that novelty could still be partially measured or represented and that science still had a place with religion and magic. Throughout history, these are the 3 forms of inquiry of how humans have reached out to what we call reality.

Ultimately, human creatures are a combination of pre-modern (the attractiveness of the village and family) modernism (empiricism and reason is to be honored) and post-modern (some categorization is very arbitrary and or manipulative.)

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