

Explaining ties in the 1st Law of Social Fabrics:

by Dan Perceval

- What's the chance of a rabbit being caught and killed by a predator in a given week?
- What the chance of a rabbit dying after not eating for a week?



There was a rabbit (or a hare) in the wild, and every time it came out to search for food, a predator chased after it (**flight-or-fight** -- 1st sub-law). This kept happening over the course of a week until the rabbit's lack of energy (food) at the end of the week became a life-threatening situation. Lack of food therefore, has now **tied** to its immediate threat to one's survival (the 1st sub-law). In other words, the 2nd sub-law (food which is a physiological need) has **tied** to the first sub-law (immediate threat to one's life: **safety, security**, defend, attack, run). Most likely in this situation, the rabbit will die of starvation because it is a prey animal.

But what if the rabbit wasn't a prey animal!? What if the rabbit was a **predator animal** like a tiger instead? Let's conduct this scenario in the same exact way but with a **predator such as a tiger**:



There was a **young tiger** in the wild, and every time it came out to search for food, a huge adult tiger twice its strength and size chased after it (**flight-or-fight**). The young tiger kept running for its life from the larger tiger (**the 1st sub-law**) over the course of a week, until the young tiger's lack of energy (food) became a *life-threatening situation* (**the 1st sub-law**). Due to acting on *survival* (**the 1st sub-law**), the young tiger experienced a **flight-or-fight response** with lots of adrenaline, using whatever little energy it had left, to protect its own **survival** (1st sub-law), risking its life for food, going against the large, adult tiger. The young tiger is therefore acting on the 1st sub-law (immediate survival). Animals **FIGHT** (flight-or-**fight**) to protect their own immediate survival, which is *why* they **RISK** their **LIVES** for **FOOD**. In other words, lack of food has become **tied** to the young tiger's *immediate threat* to its survival (**the 1st sub-law**).



What if the young tiger after having ran away from a predator twice its size, has found a way of getting a year's worth of food? Do you think that the young tiger is going to risk its LIFE (1st sub-law) fighting a larger predator while it has access to a year's worth of food *without a threat* to its immediate survival? (the 1st sub-law). Well lets take a look at this behavior that's actually realistic in the wild, that takes place with Polar Bears: there's a dead whale (a 60 foot whale) in the arctic, supplying the polar bears with **months** worth of food. The polar bears don't fight (2nd sub-law), because there's plenty of food and enough space to share it. In other words, all the polar bears can eat at the same time for months. So why fight when you can SAFELY target the **2nd sub-law** (food). Therefore, animals will revert from the **1st sub-law** (fighting for lack of food for its own immediate survival), back to the second **2nd sub-law**: finding food without an immediate threat to its own survival, if it can.

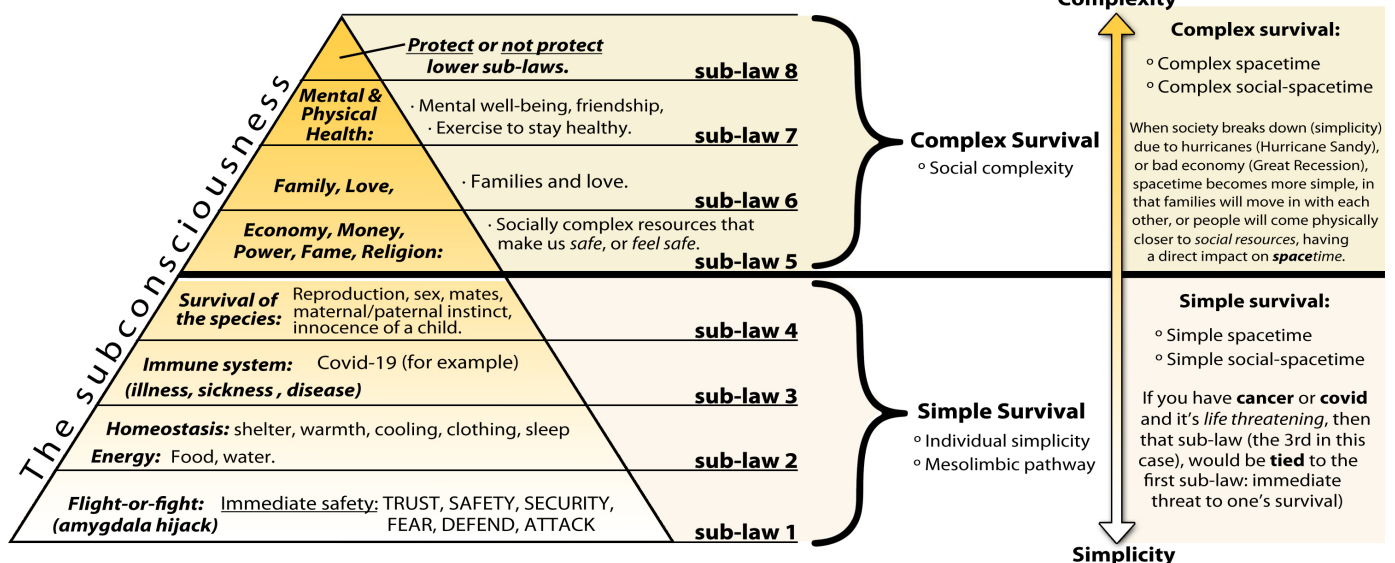
Look at the lower, right-hand side of my model where it says "simple survival" all the way to the right. It says:

"if you have cancer or covid and it's life threatening, then that sub-law (the 3rd in this case), would be tied to the 1st sub-law (immediate threat to one's survival)." That information is about **ties**, and **tying** to lower sub-laws. Have a look:

The 1st Law of Social Fabrics (as instincts, the 'id'):

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- 8 sub-laws that define the **subconsciousness** (instincts) in a hierarchy.
- Two parts: one part *simple survival*, one part *complex survival*.



Examples of flight-or-fight in a socially complex society:

Social-Spacetime wrote: **Flight-or-fight example** in today's modern social complexity: You go to see your doctor and find out you have a *life threatening cancer*. The first thing most people would immediately say to their doctor is: "What are my chances of survival!? ..and what are my treatment options!?" Another words: how can I **fight** this thing (treatment options) to **SAVE my LIFE!**? (meaning flight-or-fight)

Under Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs regarding the cancer scenario, instead of saying to your doctor: "What are my chances of survival!? ..and what are my treatment options!?" You instead, would be asking your doctor: "When do I get to eat doc!? ...because I'm starving!" which is a [physiological question](#).



Lets address the same doctor scenario. Lets say you're home one day and suddenly you have a heart attack (**1st sub-law**). Your spouse or family member calls the ambulance. The ambulance comes and rushes you to the hospital. But on the way to the hospital, a family member in the **ambulance** tells the medical personnel that you have **cancer**, and only 1 week to live due to cancer. **Cancer**, is the 1st sub-law here, but because of the difference of **TIME**, your **heart attack** becomes the *immediate threat* **tied** to your LIFE. Do you seriously think that the medical personnel on the way to the hospital is going to say: "this guy is dying from a heart attack but I'm going to treat him for **cancer** instead."

A walk in the woods:



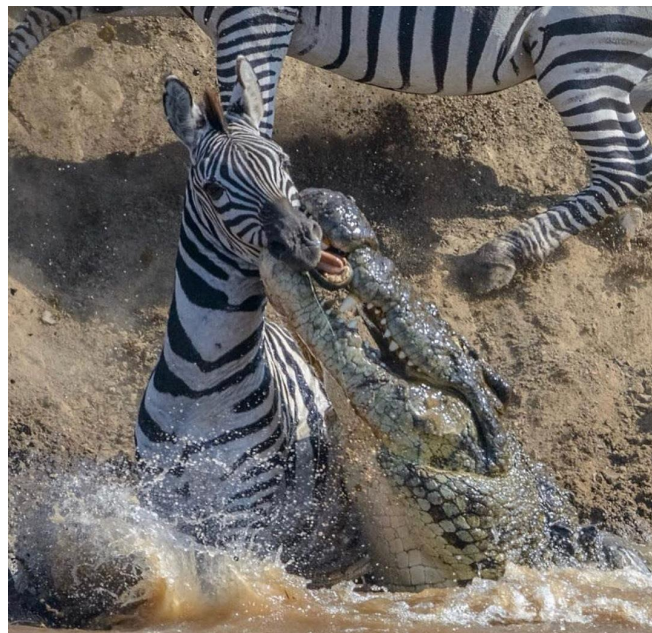
You and a friend go for a hike in the woods, but for some reason, you both got lost. Months later, you're both on the verge of starvation. Using your last bit of energy, you manage to find **food**. You both start eating really fast because you're *starving*, but you manage to get food caught in your throat. So you start choking immediately. Your friend *immediately* gives you the [Heimlich maneuver](#), rather than offering you more food instead (which under Maslow's *Hierararchy of Needs* physiological needs such as food, is first importance).

The need to put **SAFETY FIRST** is immediate safety to one's survival and the 1st sub-law of the first Law of Social Fabrics:



The contention:

If only the zebra realized that he's meant to put his safety over and above his need to drink rather than being directed by his basal biological needs.



Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, is wrong because he places **physiological needs** (such as food, water) at the lowest, most important immediate need.

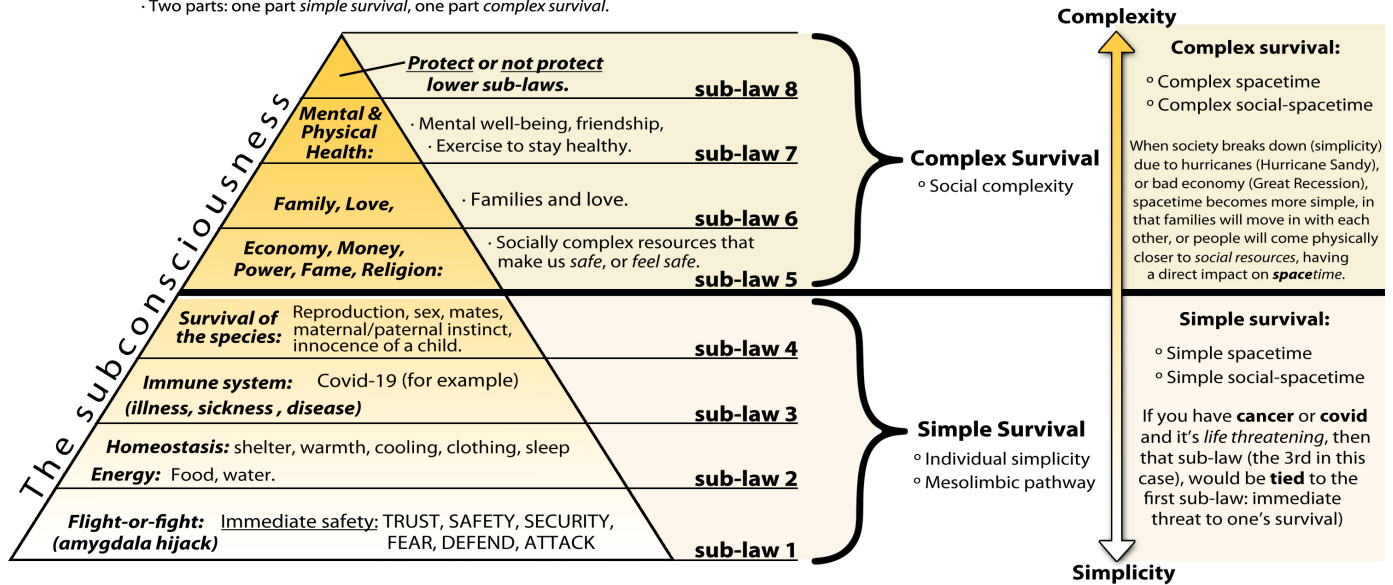
"An amygdala hijack refers to a personal, emotional response that is immediate, overwhelming, and **out of measure** with the actual stimulus because it has triggered a much more significant emotional **threat**."

See **sub-law-1** below:

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Under **Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs**, [physiological needs](#) are the most important needs such as the need for WATER. Using his model, if a zebra were attacked by a crocodile, the zebra would keep drinking water until its thirst was fully quenched (because **physiological needs** such as WATER are its most IMPORTANT immediate need) -- THEN the zebra would defend itself from a current crocodile ATTACK. But that's not what we see in nature. When an animal's immediate survival is threatened, it either RUNS or ATTACKS (**flight-or-fight**) to protect its immediate SAFETY.

Lets see the 1st sub-law of an amygdala hijack in action:

If you jump to the [2:00 mark](#), you will see all the Zebras experience a **flight-or-fight** response because of a crocodile attack, which forced all of the zebra's need for water to become secondary to its immediate survival (the ATTACK).

<https://youtu.be/6h239UkXFbE>

At first, you can postulate that the zebra's need for water (which is 2nd sub-law) has become so dire, that WATER has become **tyed** to the 1st sub-law (immediate survival, the need for water). However, once there was a crocodile attack, the zebra's system of **flight-or-fight**, an **amygdala hijack**, kicked in, helping to PROTECT their immediate survival. An amygdala hijack literally HIJACKS the current stimulus (the need to drink), to protect its most immediate threat to SURVIVAL, which was the crocodile attack. They all ran away except for the zebra that was attacked, to which the zebra used its flight-or-fight system to eventually escape, which saved its life. And that is why **immediate SAFETY** is the lowest, most important tier item in the Laws Of Social Fabrics.

The zebra's were reacting to an *immediate threat* in **social** (survival), **space** (the water's edge), and **time** (immediate threat to an alligator attack). Together, this is **Social-Spacetime**.

I will give you an example in the human world with *social complexity*, of a similar principle regarding the example of a traffic light (but in this case the traffic light is PROTECTING survival). A traffic light has Mass ($E=MC^2$). We're drawn in social-spacetime to that light because it has mass (through perception in ordinary spacetime). Everyone STOPS at a red light (for reasons of SAFETY for one's immediate SURVIVAL), and is staring at the red light to PROTECT their immediate survival -- unless of course they want to get t-boned by a car that legitimately went through a green light on other side.

And again, the same formula but presented with different graphics. The traffic light would be a social resource that PROTECTS the left-hand side of the equation in yellow: 1st sub-law of the 1st Law of Social Fabrics:

Simplicity-to-complexity, defining the bending of the fabric of Social-Spacetime:

