



Analytic Anarchy

As society debates world affairs, we each approach our analyses from the context of our unique belief systems. Hence, it is understandable that these debates result in many different perspectives on the truth.

To use the Kennedy assassination as an example, there are respected researchers that tell us Oswald killed Kennedy, factions of the CIA and/or Organized Crime killed Kennedy, world Bankers had Kennedy Killed and the Vatican had Kennedy killed. Of course, notwithstanding the trusted sources, only one of these versions of the truth can be correct.

What is Analytic Protocol?

In analyzing these analyses, AOAI suggests that observers tend to establish for themselves a protocol or "etiquette" of acceptable inquiry. They will analyze rationally to within the horizon of their protocol, treating events beyond that protocol as analytically inconsequential or "random." More interestingly, it's not

that they aren't capable of seeing systematic patterns beyond their selected protocol, rather, they won't let themselves look. The protocol is an innate feature of the individual's thinking – perhaps an unnatural truncation of analysis, a self-imposed comfort limit to viewing ambiguity.

Why Protocol?

Protocol is our basis for auto-navigating in life, enabling us to vet the myriad of situations we confront daily as fact or fiction. We are thus hugely vested in our protocol and defend this etiquette vigorously lest someone "bursts the sanctity of our bubble." When confronted with a broader perspective, the familiar retort here is "you must be a conspiracy theorist."

The AOAI Protocols

To render the analysis of these analyses as simple as possible, without making them simpler than possible, AOAI suggests that these protocols can be classified into four broad categories.

The First Protocol

In the first protocol, analysts think in terms of the official story – having trust and comfort with those delivering the mainstream message. With Kennedy,

for example, analysts of the first protocol might focus on what caused Oswald to want to shoot the president?



Protocol 1 is the vantage point of your mainstream media and these trusted sources will not, as a matter of self-imposed professional etiquette, engage in any dialogue of higher order speculation.

The Second Protocol

In the second protocol, analysts think in terms of a conspiracy of lobby factions with undue influence. For Kennedy, analysts of the second protocol view the Oswald narrative as a myth and, look past that to focus on power groups such as the CIA, the Mob or major players in the military industrial complex.

Speculation re Kennedy here may include the theory that Kennedy was to

dismantle the CIA, that the Kennedy brothers were confronting organized crime, that corporate interests were



harmed by JFK's removal of the Oil depletion allowance, that the Mob had an interest in Cuba that conflicted with JFK's policies and that one or more of these groups had the president assassinated as a coup d'etat.

The Third Protocol



The third protocol provides for a conspiracy of the illuminati - elite families that include the Rothschild's and the Rockefellers. The assassination



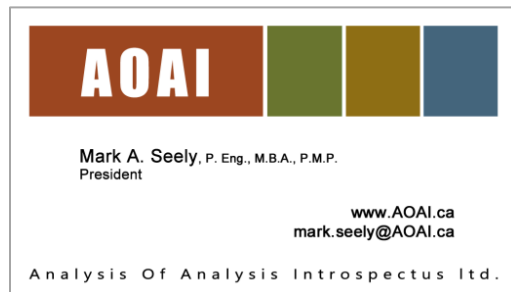
Welcome to AOAI

Mark Seely

Societies, businesses and individuals make important decisions based on analyses from sources they trust. Putting the right plan into motion depends upon integrity in these analyses – their accuracy, objectivity and sufficiency.

AOAI promotes professionalism in analytics providing discussions, tools and frameworks that draw a distinction between reasonable analytics and facsimiles thereof.

AOAI – advanced analytic learning, centered on the truth!



secured their interests against Kennedy's plans to eliminate the Federal Reserve.

The Fourth Protocol

Here, analysts position the conspiracy with the New World Order of the



Vatican, with the Vatican, in turn, managing the illuminati and the mob that Killed Kennedy.

Analysis of Analysis

For any particular issue of major intrigue, you will likely find learned and respected analytic professionals opining in any of the four protocols leaving the audience with the burden of establishing which of the trusted sources is correct.

Without establishing which protocol is correct in a particular debate, as a matter of analytic integrity, sound

analytic practice requires that one provide for the following:

1. Disclosure of assumptions: the protocol associated with an analysis should be disclosed by the analyst delivering their perspective. For example, your mainstream media would initiate its coverage with "this is a protocol 1 news program."

2. Burden of proof: with the protocol disclosed, debate on the appropriateness of that protocol and the associated limitations to the horizon of inquiry is with the presenter.

3. Science over emotion - analytic inquiry should not be unnaturally truncated for emotional convenience.

4. Treatment of error - the potential for error, confidence in the results and alternative interpretations should also be disclosed.

Adhering to sound analytic practice should bring us all closer to a common perspective on the issue at hand.

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Analytic Protocol

This is the fourth of four AOAI pamphlets:

- AOAI,
- The greenFields Model,
- WIN-PM,
- Analytic Protocol.

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