(ANMESCL^2 RDWEF)

ALPHA NUMEROUS MAXIMUS
EGREGIOUS SUMMA CUM LAUDE

The Universal Market Forces Within a Pre-Existing Global Republic of Financial Idealism & Marketing Warfare Stratagems as an Invisible Defacto Embodiment of Ancient Rome's Gaius Julius Caesar

Julius Caesar's War Commentaries - De bello gallico (Gallic Wars): Book 1
[1.1]All Gaul is divided into **THREE** parts, one of which the Belgae inhabit, the Aquitani another, those who in their own language are called Celts, in our Gauls, the third. All these differ from each other in **language**, **customs** and **laws**.

Asymmetric Warfare: Old Method, New Concern (Languages)
Some strategists define asymmetric business model marketing warfare as conflict deviating from the norm, or an indirect approach to affect a counter-balancing of global economic market forces. Such warfare is not new. Competitors throughout the ages have continually sought to negate or avoid the strength of the other, while applying one's own strength against another's weakness. Business model asymmetric warfare is best understood as a strategy, a P&D tactic, or a method of both regional & global marketing warfare and conflict resolution. Because no group or state can defeat a global market by conventional marketing warfare, monetary adversaries and potential adversaries are turning to business model asymmetric strategies. We must therefore understand business model asymmetric marketing warfare, and be able to monetarily respond in kind not only as a regional or global entity, but that of one that participates economically from a universal perspective.

Economic Development, Monetary Insurgencies, and Socioeconomic Civil Wars (Laws)
The most common form of socioeconomic civil war in the post-World War II period has been a stalemated guerrilla war of marketing warfare principles confined to a closed-minded rural consumer-base periphery of a multiple low-income, post-colonial financial state of being. Standard virtual contest models of aneconomic conflict do not capture important and distinctive features of an economic insurgency, and in particular the fact that a fiduciary guerrillasurvival depends on their controlling information about who and where they are. I present a game model in which monetary rebel control of various global market territories depends on how many business model innovations remain un-captured by government regulatory forces. Regulatory capture becomes more likely as the rebellious nature of autonomous innovative movement expands, due to network connections among rebel monetary forces. The model explains how and why socioeconomic insurgencies can

remain stalemated at low levels of civil monetary conflicts. It also shows the standard explanations for the strong cross-national association between poverty and socioeconomic civil war risk -- for example, that poverty makes enjoining financial change a more attractive option or that an emotional herd of financial risk aversion makes the rich more fearful of economic conflicts. These issues as they are defined might become incoherent or incorrect when typically stated. We argue that more plausible economic explanations for the empirical regularity pose an indirect link, via the association of high income with (a) natural and social terrains inimical to fraud, (b) possibly state transformation, transition, transaction capability to conduct more efficient socioeconomic counterinsurgency, and (c) inability to appropriate as large a share of income through house-to-house visits by monetary guerrillas of economic uncertainty, due in part to the emotional stability & financial mobility of human capital.

Business Model Warfare (Customs)

The context of business strategy is the marketplace in which it is played out, so discussions of strategy must begin with reference to the market. Today, the **THREE** most critical market factors are accelerating change, increasing competition, and increasing complexity. While each of these forces presents its own particular problems, the impact of all three acting together significantly compounds the problem, composing a “change conspiracy” that poses far greater challenges. The results are a drastically compressed planning horizon for every company and the need for faster responses throughout the organization.