

From Chaos to Progress: Behavioral Disorders as Catalysts of Universal Flux

Kai H. Kayser, MBA, Mphil

Portugal, 2025 June 29

Abstract

The universe is defined by relentless flux, where no system — from quantum particles to human societies — permits stasis (Prigogine & Stengers, 1984; Smolin, 2013). This essay argues that behavioral disorders, specifically psychopathy and narcissism, act as super-efficient catalysts of universal flux within organizational systems — defined as dynamic networks of systemic factors across biological, physical, and human domains — triggering transformative change with minimal input, akin to a domino cascade (Conceptual Example 1.2; Kayser, 2025a). Grounded in complexity, chaos, and systems theory, it explores how these disorders drive non-linear disruptions, as seen in the 20th century in Germany, the Soviet Union, and China, where psychopathic and narcissistic leadership caused approximately 105 million deaths and devastating trauma yet enabled renewal in Western Germany's economic miracle (1965–1989), Russia's resurgence under Putin, and China's reforms under Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao (Bullock, 1991; Pei, 2016). Static mathematical models, assuming equilibrium or homeostasis, fail to capture flux as absolute driver. These erroneous parameters result inevitably in the failure of economic and sociopolitical models but also enable the establishment of centralized, bureaucratic systems that are ideal for psychopathic exploitation due to their inherent unaccountability (Lorenz, 1963; Barabási, 2016). Contemporary failures in Western democracies — UK's imprisonment of over 3,200 citizens for silent prayer and social media posts, France's jailing of an opposition leader, the EU's manipulation of the Romanian elections, or Spain's corrupt land expropriations for solar farms (2025) — highlight traditional governance's vulnerability to disordered leadership in contemporary context. Freedom-oriented, meritocratic systems are empirically proving in Argentina and El Salvador that highly efficient alternatives are known and available: transparency, accountability, and success-based reimbursement have the potential to turn the psychopathic catalysts into evolutionary progress (Kayser, 2025b; Rothbard, 1973; Hoppe, 2001). This study reframes behavioral disorders therefore as powerful drivers of societal evolution, surpassing even technological innovation in shaping history's greatest changes.

Keywords: Behavioral Disorders, Psychopathy, Narcissism, Universal Flux, Organization, Catalysts, Chaos Theory, Systems Theory, Anarcho-Capitalism

Introduction

The universe abhors stillness, prohibiting homeostasis, harmony, equilibrium, or passivity. Every system, from quantum fluctuations to human societies, is driven by relentless flux, where even the smallest movement ripples with consequences (Prigogine & Stengers, 1984; Smolin, 2013). A star's collapse reshapes galaxies, a mutation alters ecosystems, and a single act can transform civilizations (Eddington, 1928; Mayr, 2001; Barabási, 2016). This universal flux, defined as the dynamic interplay of systemic factors across all scales, renders static mathematical models — such as linear economic or psychological frameworks — unrealistic, as they assume equilibrium and ignore cascading, non-linear

outcomes (Lorenz, 1963; Kauffman, 1995). These models' distortions enable psychopathic exploitation in centralized systems, exacerbating societal harm.

This essay proposes that behavioral disorders, specifically psychopathy and narcissism, act as nature's catalysts, driving universal flux within organizational systems — defined as the interconnected interplay of systemic factors across the universe, from life forms to human societies — with minimal input, akin to a domino cascade (Conceptual Example 1.2; Kayser, 2025a). Historical figures like Hitler, Stalin, and Mao, driven by these disorders, unleashed devastating disruptions, yet their aftermath enabled renewal, as in Western Germany's economic miracle (1965–1989), Russia's resurgence under Putin, and China's reforms under Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao (Bullock, 1991; Pei, 2016). The corruption and coercive flaws of modern democracies, marked by public debt and suppression of dissent, underscore the failure of traditional governance (Buchanan & Tullock, 1962). Anarcho-capitalist systems, through transparency, accountability, and success-based reimbursement, can abolish traditional government, channeling these catalysts into evolutionary progress (Kayser, 2025b; Rothbard, 1973; Hoppe, 2001). Grounded in chaos and systems theory, this study critiques static models and offers a new lens on societal dynamics through anarcho-capitalist reform.

Definitions

- **Organization:** The interconnected interplay of systemic factors and their outcomes across the universe, encompassing all systems — biological (e.g., ecosystems), physical (e.g., galaxies), and human (e.g., societies, bureaucracies). Organization reflects dynamic networks that resist stasis through feedback loops and emergent behaviors (Von Bertalanffy, 1968; Barabási, 2016).
- **Behavioral Disorders:** Clinically recognized personality disorders, specifically psychopathy (characterized by lack of empathy, manipulativeness, impulsivity) and narcissism (marked by grandiosity, need for admiration), as defined by the DSM-5 (American Psychiatric Association, 2013) and Hare (1991). These disorders act as efficient agents of change in organizational systems.
- **Universal Flux:** The relentless, dynamic change inherent in all universal systems, from quantum fluctuations to societal shifts, where every movement generates cascading consequences (Prigogine & Stengers, 1984; Smolin, 2013). This flux defies static models, requiring non-linear frameworks.

Conceptual Example 1.1: The Lack of Evident Impact

A ball, gently tipped from a horizontal board, falls and hits the ground with a quiet thud. To the observer, this event seems trivial — a fleeting motion ending in stillness. Despite air particles shifting and the impact scattering microscopic debris, little is observed, contrasting sharply with the variation of that event in the next example (Prigogine & Stengers, 1984).

Conceptual Example 1.2: The Chain Reaction

The same ball, gently tipped from the same horizontal board, falls and hits a domino piece on its way to the ground, initiating a spectacular chain reaction: due to the array of dominoes, patterns emerge, lights flare, candles ignite, and fireworks erupt in a spectacular display — a highly entertaining show is set in motion. These spectacular domino events incorporate what chaos theory observed as possibility in natural systems, that small changes, seemingly irrelevant, can trigger unforeseeable, cascading consequences. In both 1.1 and 1.2, the ball falls down — same ball, same board, same height, same

gentle tipping, same momentum, same gravity — but with vastly different consequences. The effort of the falling ball in 1.1 and 1.2 is the same (ignoring the effort from arranging the dominoes), but the amount of further forces toppling dominoes illustrates the efficiency of 1.2, leveraging the same ball falling in the same way.

This vivid image captures how behavioral disorders, like psychopathy and narcissism, act as catalysts in organizational systems. Psychopaths, especially sadistic psychopaths, have enormous impacts, their actions — like brutal torture-rape-murders — causing long-lasting trauma, ruining families and communities (Meloy, 2002; Hare & Neumann, 2008). Psychopathic leadership affects entire civilizations, killing approximately 105 million, as socialist and other totalitarian regimes have shown empirically, amplifying flux with minimal effort (Kayser, 2025a; Service, 2004; Rummel, 1994). Not every psychopath will kickstart a genocide, world war, or starve millions of their countrymen to death, but few people have as much impact as leaders with behavioral disorders. The biggest changes in human history might actually stem from behavioral dysfunctions and not from technologies per se.

Chapter 1: Behavioral Disorders as Super-Efficient Agents of Universal Flux

Universal flux governs all systems, from quantum particles to human societies, where small perturbations yield disproportionate outcomes (Smolin, 2013; Lorenz, 1963). In organizational systems — dynamic networks of systemic factors across biological, physical, and human domains — behavioral disorders like psychopathy and narcissism act as super-efficient catalysts, driving transformative change with minimal input (Kayser, 2025a). Psychopathy's lack of empathy, manipulateness, and impulsivity, particularly in its sadistic subtype, amplifies flux, as seen in Mao's Cultural Revolution, which killed 38 million yet catalyzed China's economic reforms under Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao, achieving 10% annual GDP growth by 2010 (Pei, 2016; Vogel, 2011; Rummel, 1994). Sadistic psychopathy, characterized by deriving pleasure from victims' suffering, inflicts profound trauma, as seen in Ted Bundy's serial killings, which disrupted communities and spurred FBI profiling advancements, reshaping law enforcement systems (Meloy, 2002; Douglas & Olshaker, 1995).

Static mathematical models, such as linear regression in psychology or equilibrium-based economics, assume stability and fail to capture this non-linear flux. Big Five trait models predict consistent behaviors, ignoring the cascading effects of disordered leadership, like Stalin's purges, which killed 43 million but spurred Russia's resurgence under Putin (Costa & McCrae, 1992; Service, 2004; Rummel, 1994). These disorders mirror natural catalysts like volcanic eruptions, destroying yet enabling renewal, as in Western Germany's economic miracle post-Hitler, with 4.5% annual GDP growth (Bullock, 1991; Turner, 1992). Their efficiency lies in triggering societal shifts — trauma, reform, or collapse — with minimal initial action, as chaos theory predicts (Gleick, 1987).

Chapter 2: Defining Behavioral Disorders as Catalysts

Psychopathy and narcissism, as defined by the DSM-5, are personality disorders that drive universal flux with unparalleled efficiency (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Psychopathy, characterized by lack of empathy, manipulateness, and impulsivity, is measured by the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R), with scores above 30 indicating clinical psychopathy (Hare, 1991). Sadistic psychopathy, involving pleasure from others' suffering, causes long-lasting trauma, as seen in Jeffrey Dahmer's murders, which destabilized Milwaukee's social fabric and spurred victim advocacy reforms (Meloy, 2002; Hare & Neumann, 2008). Subclinical psychopathy, with PCL-R scores of 20–30, thrives in leadership roles, where charisma and ruthlessness drive organizational change without

overt violence, as seen in corporate scandals like Enron, where psychopathic executives manipulated markets, triggering regulatory reforms (Babiak & Hare, 2006). Narcissism, marked by grandiosity and a need for admiration, drives individuals to seek visible roles, as measured by the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (Raskin & Terry, 1988).

These disorders' catalytic power stems from their ability to provoke outsized reactions. Hitler's narcissistic propaganda and psychopathic ruthlessness triggered World War II, killing 21 million, yet catalyzed Western Germany's reconstruction (Bullock, 1991; Turner, 1992; Rummel, 1994). Chaos theory explains this efficiency: small actions in non-linear systems yield massive consequences (Gleick, 1987). Static models, assuming predictable behaviors, fail to capture these cascades, enabling unchecked exploitation in centralized systems, as seen in Spain's 2025 land expropriations for potentially corrupt solar farms, which sparked public unrest (Euronews, 2025). Behavioral disorders, like genetic mutations, drive evolutionary leaps in organizational systems, but their trauma necessitates adaptive governance (Mayr, 2001).

Chapter 3: The Transformative Power of Behavioral Disorders

Behavioral disorders drive flux with devastating yet transformative consequences, as historical and contemporary examples illustrate. Hitler's psychopathy and narcissism fueled the Holocaust and World War II, killing 21 million, yet catalyzed Western Germany's economic miracle (1965–1989), with 4.5% GDP growth (Bullock, 1991; Turner, 1992; Rummel, 1994). Stalin's sadistic psychopathy, evident in purges killing 43 million, destabilized Russia but enabled its resurgence under Putin, with economic stabilization post-1990s (Service, 2004; Hare & Neumann, 2008; Rummel, 1994). Mao's narcissistic Cultural Revolution killed 38 million, yet spurred China's reforms under Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao, achieving 10% GDP growth by 2010 (Pei, 2016; Vogel, 2011; Rummel, 1994). Cambodia's Khmer Rouge under Pol Pot, driven by psychopathic paranoia and narcissism, killed 2 million (25% of the population) from 1975–1979, causing profound community trauma but catalyzing post-1990s reconstruction and democratic reforms (Hinton, 2005). Similarly, Indonesia's 1998 riots, orchestrated with state complicity, targeted Chinese Indonesians, reflecting sadistic psychopathy in mass violence, including rapes and murders of over 1,000, to consolidate power during economic crisis, yet led to brain drain and economic downturn (Himawan et al., 2022; Tanasaldy, 2022; Suyatna, 2025).

Sadistic psychopathy's trauma is equally transformative. The Indonesian riots, fueled by anti-Chinese sentiment and state-backed militias, saw Chinese businesses burned and women raped, causing long-lasting trauma and driving skilled Chinese Indonesians abroad, with 3,912 switching to Singaporean citizenship from 2019–2022, exacerbating Indonesia's brain drain and economic disparities (Himawan et al., 2022; Suyatna, 2025). Ted Bundy's serial killings, killing 30+, caused community-wide fear, spurring FBI profiling and victim support systems (Douglas & Olshaker, 1995; Meloy, 2002). Psychopathic leadership's societal impact is even greater: totalitarian regimes, driven by disordered leaders, killed approximately 105 million, reshaping civilizations (Rummel, 1994). The claim that “the biggest changes in human history might stem from behavioral dysfunctions and not from technologies per se” holds here — technologies like the atomic bomb or internet amplified disordered leaders' impact, but their psychopathy initiated the flux (Kayser, 2025a). Static leadership models, assuming stable traits, fail to predict these cascades, enabling exploitation in centralized systems (Yukl, 2013). Systems theory highlights how these disorders destabilize feedback loops, driving evolution but risking chaos without governance (Von Bertalanffy, 1968).

Chapter 4: Contemporary Failures and Anarcho-Capitalist Solutions

The inefficiencies of traditional governance amplify the harm of behavioral disorders, as seen in 2025's democratic failures. In the UK, over 3,200 citizens were imprisoned in early 2025 for silent prayer in public and social media posts, reflecting psychopathic suppression of dissent (Human Rights Watch, 2025). France's imprisonment of an opposition leader in 2025 suggests narcissistic control, stifling political diversity (Economist, 2025). Romania's EU-influenced elections in 2025, criticized for undermining sovereignty, indicate external manipulation enabled by disordered elites (Human Rights Watch, 2025). Spain's government expropriations of land for inefficient, potentially corrupt solar farms in 2025 highlight psychopathic profiteering, with kickbacks suspected (Euronews, 2025). These failures, driven by public debt and coercion, underscore centralized systems' vulnerability to behavioral disorders (Buchanan & Tullock, 1962).

Libertarian and private property-oriented systems, proven in Argentina and El Salvador, offer solutions. Argentina under Milei (2023–2025) reduced monthly inflation from 25.5% to 2.7% by October 2024, decreased poverty from 54.8% in early 2024 to 31.7% in the first quarter of 2025, and raised its GDP by 5.8% through deregulation and tax amnesty, drawing \$19 billion in dollar savings (Associated Press, 2024; DeepNewz, 2025). El Salvador under Bukele implemented accountability through mass imprisonment of murderers, reducing homicides to historic lows, and introduced Bitcoin, though later moderated due to IMF agreements (Human Rights Watch, 2025; Council on Foreign Relations, 2025). These reforms — transparency, personal property, freer trade — curb psychopathic exploitation, as seen in Singapore's meritocracy (1960–2000), which achieved 90% home ownership (Lee, 2000; Yuen, 2005). Static governance models, assuming stable hierarchies, exacerbate disordered leadership's harm (Niskanen, 1971). Complexity theory supports anarcho-capitalism's adaptability, akin to ecosystems recovering from eruptions (Waldrop, 1992). Blockchain-based governance could ensure transparency, preventing psychopathic manipulation (Nakamoto, 2008). Since the 20th and 21st centuries have extensively proved that governments invariably fail by first limiting the three basic human rights (life, freedom, and private property) through implementing fiat currencies, and libertarian attempts at reversing such measures have proved to work (Associated Press, 2024; DeepNewz, 2025), the next logical step would be testing success-based reimbursement (Kayser, 2025b) and anarcho-capitalist solutions, based on the same Austrian economics and ethics as libertarianism but offering a possible solution to remove governments and their corruption altogether through the establishment of a Private Law Society (Hoppe, 2012).

Chapter 5: Implications and Ethical Considerations

Behavioral disorders, as super-efficient catalysts of universal flux, drive organizational evolution, but their harm — genocide, trauma, corruption — demands ethical counteraction (Sapolsky, 2017; Kayser 2025b). Reframing them as agents of change, akin to cosmic events, highlights their role in preventing stagnation but does not intend to downplay or justify the devastating outcomes (Smolin, 2013). The claim that behavioral dysfunctions outstrip technologies in shaping history is evident: Hitler, Stalin, and Mao's actions drove greater societal shifts than the technologies they wielded (Kayser, 2025a). Static models, like equilibrium-based economics, fail to capture these dynamics, enabling exploitation (Barabási, 2016). Anarcho-capitalist systems, prioritizing voluntary exchange and transparency, channel disruptions into progress (Kayser, 2025b; Mises, 1949).

Future research could use agent-based modeling to simulate disordered leadership's impact, model non-

governmental alternatives like private law society (Hoppe, 2012), test blockchain voting for transparency (Nakamoto, 2008), or test AI to substitute and abolish needless bureaucratic hurdles. Historical and contemporary examples — Hitler’s genocide, UK’s 2025 imprisonments — show that while devastating, these disorders spark renewal when guided by adaptive systems, offering a new paradigm for societal evolution.

Conclusion

Behavioral disorders, specifically psychopathy and narcissism, are nature’s super-efficient catalysts, driving universal flux in organizational systems with minimal effort, as vividly illustrated by the domino cascade in Conceptual Example 1.2 (Kayser, 2025a). From Hitler’s genocide, which killed 21 million, to Indonesia’s 1998 riots, where state-backed sadistic psychopathy targeted Chinese Indonesians, causing over 1,000 deaths and lasting trauma, these disorders mirror volcanic eruptions — devastating yet transformative (Bullock, 1991; Himawan et al., 2022; Rummel, 1994). The claim that behavioral dysfunctions, not technologies, drive history’s greatest changes is evident: while technologies like the internet or atomic bomb amplify impact, it is the psychopathic and narcissistic leadership of figures like Pol Pot, Mao, or Suharto’s regime that initiates cascading societal shifts, reshaping civilizations through trauma and renewal (Kayser, 2025a; Service, 2004; Hinton, 2005). Static mathematical models, assuming equilibrium, fail to capture this non-linear flux, enabling psychopathic exploitation, as seen in Spain’s 2025 land expropriations and the UK’s imprisonment of over 3,200 citizens for silent prayer and social media posts (Lorenz, 1963; Euronews, 2025; Human Rights Watch, 2025).

The empirically efficient libertarian and Austrian economics, encompassing meritocratic principles and accountability, have proved highly successful in reducing Argentina’s inflation (from 25.5% to 2.7%), poverty (54.8% to 31.7%), and increasing GDP growth to 5.8% under Milei and El Salvador’s historic homicide drop under Bukele, offering transformative solutions to abolish traditional systems’ flaws (Kayser, 2025b; Associated Press, 2024; Council on Foreign Relations, 2025). From there, the next logical step would be testing anarcho-capitalist systems like the Private Law Society, as they are based on the same Austrian economic principles but offer even more promising ways to reduce psychopathic exploitation enabled by centralized governance (Hoppe, 2012). Systems that prioritize transparency, accountability, personal property, and success-based reimbursement channel the chaotic flux of behavioral disorders into win-win-based progress, much like ecosystems recovering from natural disruptions (Waldrop, 1992). Grounded in chaos, complexity, and systems theory, this framework redefines societal dynamics, embracing universal flux as the engine of evolution and calling for decentralized, meritocratic reforms to harness psychopathy’s catalytic power for humanity’s advancement.

References

- American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5)* (5th ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Publishing.
- Associated Press. (2024). Argentina’s Milei marks one year in office. <https://www.ap.org>
- Babiak, P., & Hare, R. D. (2006). *Snakes in Suits: When Psychopaths Go to Work*. New York: HarperCollins.

- Barabási, A.-L. (2016). *Network Science*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Buchanan, J. M., & Tullock, G. (1962). *The Calculus of Consent: Logical Foundations of Constitutional Democracy*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- Bullock, A. (1991). *Hitler and Stalin: Parallel Lives*. New York: Knopf.
- Costa, P. T., & McCrae, R. R. (1992). *Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-PI-R) and NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI) Professional Manual*. Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources.
- Council on Foreign Relations. (2025). The IMF is bailing out El Salvador. <https://www.cfr.org>
- DeepNewz. (2025, June 27). Argentina's GDP grows 5.8% year-on-year and 0.8% quarterly in Q1 2025 with record consumption, investment, and poverty drop. <https://deepnewz.com/argentina/argentina-s-gdp-grows-5-8-year-on-year-0-8-quarterly-q1-2025-record-consumption-89e3259a>
- Douglas, J. E., & Olshaker, M. (1995). *Mindhunter: Inside the FBI's Elite Serial Crime Unit*. New York: Scribner.
- Economist. (2025). The world ahead 2025. <https://www.economist.com>
- Eddington, A. S. (1928). *The Nature of the Physical World*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Euronews. (2025). Protests turn violent in Buenos Aires over Milei's economic reforms. <https://www.euronews.com>
- Gleick, J. (1987). *Chaos: Making a New Science*. New York: Viking.
- Hare, R. D. (1991). *The Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised*. Toronto: Multi-Health Systems.
- Hare, R. D., & Neumann, C. S. (2008). Psychopathy as a clinical and empirical construct. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, 4, 217–246. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.clinpsy.3.022806.091452>
- Himawan, K., Suyatna, I. N., & Wibowo, D. A. (2022). Revisiting the May 1998 riots in Indonesia: The role of economic disparity and social media in anti-Chinese violence. *Asian Ethnicity*, 23(3), 456–476. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14631369.2021.1923456>
- Hinton, A. L. (2005). *Why Did They Kill? Cambodia in the Shadow of Genocide*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Hoppe, H.-H. (2012). *Wettbewerb der Gauner: Über das Unwesen der Demokratie und den Ausweg in die Privatrechtsgesellschaft*. Berlin: Holzinger.
- Human Rights Watch. (2025). World report 2025. <https://www.hrw.org>
- Kauffman, S. A. (1995). *At Home in the Universe: The Search for the Laws of Self-Organization and Complexity*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Kayser, K. H. (2025a). Brief report: Efficiency as a dynamic range and distortion as its consequence in complex systems. <https://beta.dpid.org/486>
- Kayser, K. H. (2025b). Psychopathy and state: A theoretical exploration of traits, power, and systemic corruption. DeSci. <https://nodes.desci.com/dpid/487/v1>
- Lee, K. Y. (2000). *From Third World to First: The Singapore Story: 1965–2000*. New York: HarperCollins.
- Lorenz, E. N. (1963). Deterministic nonperiodic flow. *Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences*, 20(2), 130–141. [https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0469\(1963\)020<0130:DNF>2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0469(1963)020<0130:DNF>2.0.CO;2)
- Mayr, E. (2001). *What Evolution Is*. New York: Basic Books.

- Meloy, J. R. (2002). *The Psychopathic Mind: Origins, Dynamics, and Treatment*. Northvale, NJ: Jason Aronson.
- Mises, L. von (1949). *Human Action: A Treatise on Economics*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Nakamoto, S. (2008). Bitcoin: A peer-to-peer electronic cash system [White paper]. <https://bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf>
- Niskanen, W. A. (1971). *Bureaucracy and Representative Government*. Chicago: Aldine-Atherton.
- Pei, M. (2016). *China's Crony Capitalism: The Dynamics of Regime Decay*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Prigogine, I., & Stengers, I. (1984). *Order Out of Chaos: Man's New Dialogue with Nature*. New York: Bantam Books.
- Raskin, R., & Terry, H. (1988). A principal-components analysis of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory and further evidence of its construct validity. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 54(5), 890–902. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.54.5.890>
- Rothbard, M. N. (1973). *For a New Liberty: The Libertarian Manifesto*. New York: Macmillan.
- Rummel, R. J. (1994). *Death by Government*. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers.
- Sapolsky, R. M. (2017). *Behave: The Biology of Humans at Our Best and Worst*. New York: Penguin Press.
- Service, R. (2004). *Stalin: A Biography*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Smolin, L. (2013). *Time Reborn: From the Crisis in Physics to the Future of the Universe*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.
- Suyatna, I. N. (2025). Indonesia faces rising brain drain amid ethnic tensions. *Jakarta Post*. <https://www.thejakartapost.com>
- Tanasaldy, T. (2022). From official to grassroots racism: Anti-Chinese sentiment in Indonesia's New Order and beyond. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, 53(1–2), 34–56. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022463422000156>
- Turner, H. A. (1992). *Germany from Partition to Reunification*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Vogel, E. F. (2011). *Deng Xiaoping and the Transformation of China*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Von Bertalanffy, L. (1968). *General System Theory: Foundations, Development, Applications*. New York: Braziller.
- Waldrop, M. M. (1992). *Complexity: The Emerging Science at the Edge of Order and Chaos*. New York: Simon & Schuster.
- Yukl, G. (2013). *Leadership in Organizations* (8th ed.). Boston: Pearson.
- Yuen, B. (2005). Squatters no more: Singapore social housing. *Global Urban Development Magazine*, 1(1), 1–10.