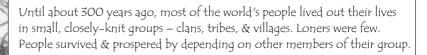
Insiders' Guide to Community Renewal #1

The Root of the Matter

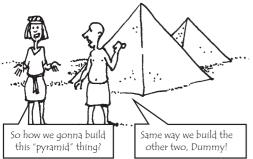
Some say the economy is about making a **living**. Some say it's about making a **killing**. Hasn't this always been the way? Well, not really ...



They depended on each other for all the basics: food, clothing, protection, tools, & shelter. Each person had a role to play in producing or distributing them, &, in return, got a share of them. Powerful relationships between members of the group shaped the way people met their basic needs. People's economic lives were truly **embedded** in their social lives.

What food could be faster than a falling buffalo? Come & get it! How much did people produce and distribute? In what variety? How fast? From how far away? That all depended on the powers that nature made locally available: muscle, wind, water, & fire. People made use of these powers but lived within the limits they set. Economic life & social life were **embedded** in the natural environment.







In a nutshell – for thousands of years, people did not separate **economic** and **social life** and the **environment**. One was not more important than the others. All three were woven into one, like the strands of a rope.

Coming Apart

Today, it's a different story. Half the world's humans live in cities. Many of the people we know live far away. Many of the people around us are strangers. We have the means to meet every material need & countless comforts besides. Yet everyday life for hundreds of millions is desperate. The Earth itself is changing – sickening, perhaps.

Tons of inventions have brought this all about. Steam, oil, electricity, & nuclear fission have equipped us with the power to do (seemingly) anything. But just as important to this dramatic change have been some ideas ...

The Pursuit of Individual Self-Interest Creates Public Good

Each person should pursue their own self-interest and not worry about the interests of others. Producers should strive for the highest possible profit. Consumers should strive for the lowest possible price. Then the interests of everyone will be better met. Adam Smith pioneered this line of thought ...



By labouring for his own gain, a man promotes the public interest, as if led by an invisible hand. In fact, he promotes the public interest better than those who try to do so directly.

Competition is the Path to Survival

Just as in the world of animals & plants, people must compete with each other if things are ever to improve. The benefits brought about by the winners will outweigh the costs suffered by the losers. Herbert Spencer promoted this notion ...



It stands to reason that the people who die off first are the least fit to survive. The people who live on are the fittest – the select of their generation.

The Corporation is a (very special) Person

People who own money, equipment, & land ("capital," in other words) can get together as a corporation. It has the legal right to pursue its self-interest like other "people," only with superhuman energy. Moreover, if the corporation fails or makes a mistake, its owners (the shareholders) aren't responsible for all its debts. John D Rockefeller showed just what a corporation could do ...



How did I make Standard Oil so big? Why, I bought all the barrel suppliers – & refused to sell barrels to my competitors.

Next I cut prices to a level they couldn't match. Then I bought'em up!

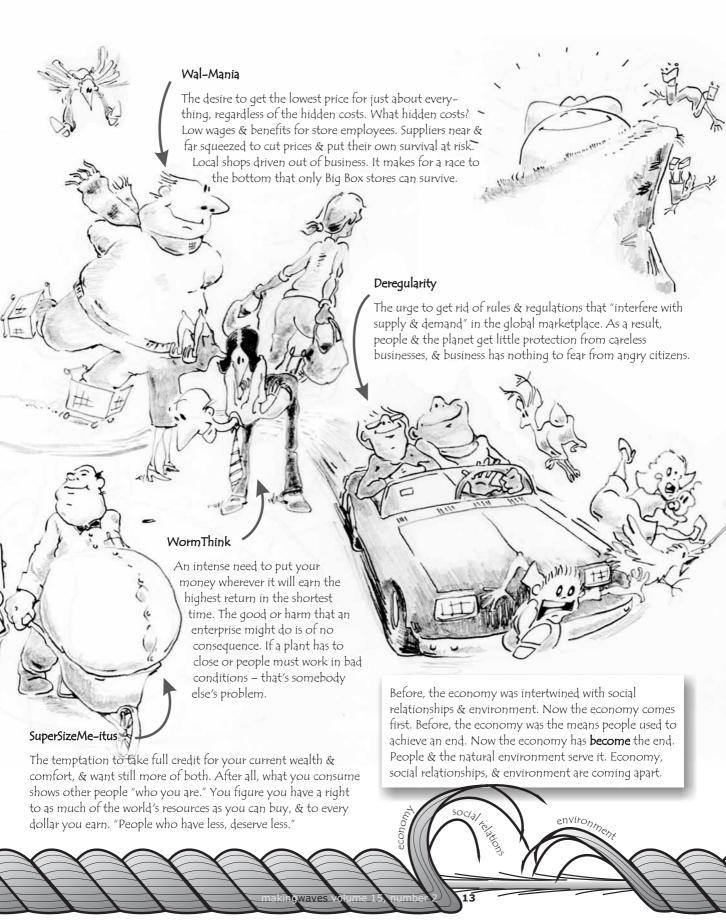
Don't Limit Trade

Let trade flow freely across borders. The same goes for money. They will naturally go where they can be put to the best use, create the most wealth for a few and the best goods at the lowest price for everybody else. Anything that discourages the flow of trade & money, like taxes or regulations, is holding prosperity back. Milton Friedman worked this all out ...



Tariffs & other barriers to free trade merely protect companies that can't compete. Consumers end up with higher prices & workers get stuck in poor jobs.

These ideas have transformed the way we understand the economy, for good but also for ill. Here's how they play out in our everyday lives ...



What next?

Must we go on like this? Can we go on like this? If so, what will be the consequences by the year 2050? If Smith & the gang were still around to keep Friedman company, they'd probably say ...

There'll be more prosperity!

Rich people demand & pay for more goods & services. That puts poor people to work, so they start to prosper too. "Whether the boats are big or small, a rising tide lifts them all!"

More innovation!

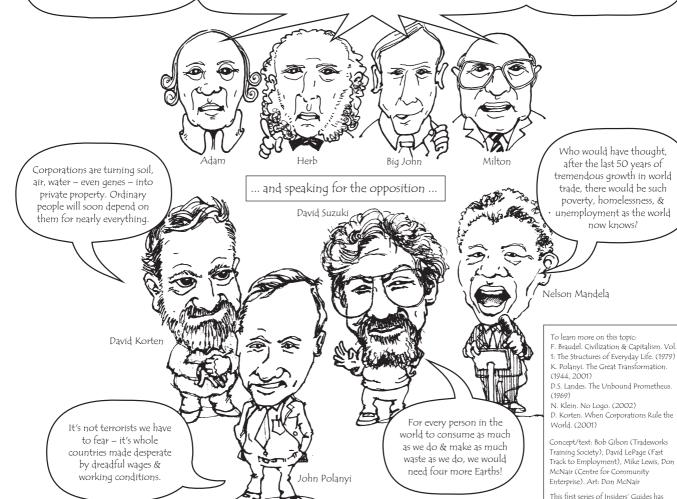
So long as government does not interfere, people can invent their way out of the problems we face. Where there is a demand & a reward for inventiveness, it will be supplied.

More leisure!

Just you wait. Soon machines will do all the drudgery, so people can devote themselves to exciting work. It pays better too, so people will work shorter hours.

More peace!

When people see they have a real chance to better themselves, they'll take it. They will spend their time looking for ways to make customers happy - not killing them.



What do you think? Will the ideas of the last 300 years see us through to a better world for everyone? Or must we learn to prosper a different way by depending on & caring for one another & for the Earth itself? Can we weave our economy, social relationships, & environment back together?

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