

Extra Credit

Course: HIS320 Culture & Capitalism in Modern World History

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Model poverty or poverty models of opportunist

- the morality curve, towards eradicating poverty-

Indeed all people with cash in their hand are welcomed to voluntarily relieve
themselves of it. (Self)

Growth at the cost of morality

Consumption of goods and services are based on the ancient supply and demand model of the hunter and gatherer. It is a simple technique involving storing or hoarding supplies needed in the off months or simple surplus. For example, the need to control a water supply increases the value of land, product from the land and supply to market.

The most important factor to this modern phenomena of starvation in times of adequate means and supply is the 'Cultural Construct' of control imposed upon 'Other' by western society and the inalienable status or assumption of (we own the land, product and supply). This idea originated in European society as the rich or affluent consumed products in which the poor or working classes desired. This 'Taste' or pursuit stems from an over indulgence and general luxury.

"But through the seventeenth century, even with its diverse uses, it (sugar) was an expensive luxury item reserved for the upper classes." (Robbins, page 219)

The Columbian Economic model that exist today takes advantage of the 'Luxury' premise by exploiting, stimulating and prompting taste to match purchasing habits.

Yet, regarding the sacred necessities of life, food, water and shelter, under the Columbian Model, we have a short term gain proposition based on yet another Win/lose scenario. The Colon Archetype* or Columbian model operates on a Maximum output for minimum input result based transaction and this has been the

opportunist's way for centuries. So, the individual whom can not pay for the 'Taste' will utterly starve (May God Help Us All).

Cristobal Colon or Christopher Columbus and his deal making / governance style is now a archetype of a Capitalizing character or opportunist whom makes it policy to never compromise with non majority or shareholders. Every scenario is a Win/lose based transaction to them and simply put, Its not their problem people are starving.

The model does not allow nor make concession for true sentiment nor true charity (not just a write off), because it undermines the Capitalizers or opportunists bottom line principle. As the key principle of an opportunist is to take advantage of someone's need and exploit degradation to its fullest. Most win lose scenarios dominate negotiations regarding non-shareholders (employees, citizens, consumers, customers, non-family members), whom are not considered majority. This is the culture of capitalization or of the opportunist, someone must lose if he or she is to win.

Shareholding solutions

My suggestion is to deal mutually and consider each country or employee as a shareholder. Employees must become stock holders and contracts must be placed under security. Much as the natural resources of any rain forest or endangered species human transactions must become secure or sacred from hunting or gathering. In effect not allowing exploitation to occur of humans by humans. The

culture of exploitation must be prompted out of human culture in a positive manner and mediated for a Win/Win scenario between all people. This includes changing the nature of negotiations and strategies to a long term Win/Win proposition for goods and services amongst mutual parties. As all humans now must become mutual.

Inevitably the consumer will become the focus as all humans are consumers. The producer model currently based on the Colon archetype and Columbian economic model is an unattainable wishful thought or unsustainable model for long term growth. It must be curbed in order to create true capital gains and market competition. This must be done with mutual respect and mediation.

As an advocate of the conscious human being and consumer culture, I believe it will in affect curb the necessity to consume at high rates. For the producer to create high end goods that satisfy the consumer for years to come.

In conclusion this increases the life expectancy of goods and services. Extending the shelf life of quality goods (Win/Win). Planned obsolescence must become a way of the past and enlightened consumers must force true market competition from the producer.