"Give a group of students the usual course in economics, and they have caught a brain damage for life."

(Hazel Henderson, *Paradigms in Progress* and other titles.)

Praatje Crea 20 febr. 2012

- Degrowth:
 History plus Debate
- Growth Incentives
- My Solution

Publications

- (J.S. Mill and others, 19th century)
- Small is Beautiful, Schumacher
- Limits to Growth , Club of Rome, 1972
- Steady-State Economics, Daly 1980
- UN Brundtland report, 1987
- For the Common Good, Daly, 1989
- Eutura Waalth Pabartson 1000



Willem Hoogendijk

THE ECONOMIC REVOLUTION

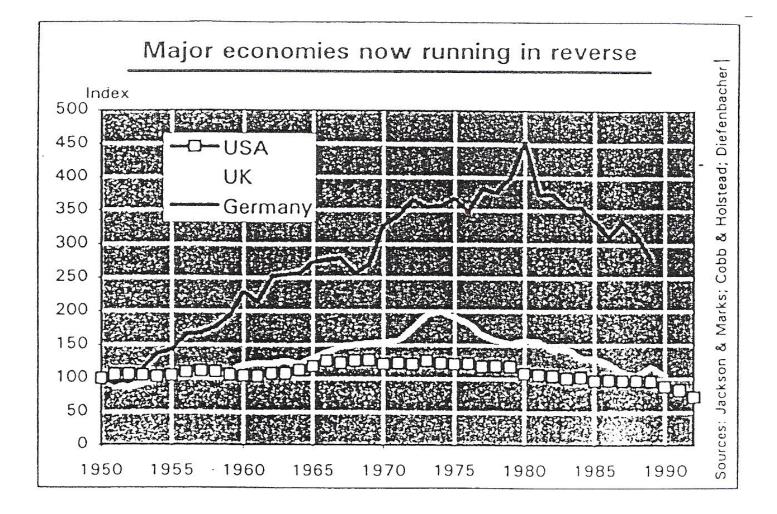
Hans Christoph Binswanger Geld & Natur

Das wirtschaftliche Wachstum im Spannungsfeld zwischen Ökonomie und Ökologie



Towards a sustainable future by freeing the economy from money-making

Edition Weilbrecht



Since 2000:

Many articles etc. about the balloon-economy, the moneycloud,

casino-capitalism, financial world detached from the reel economy, etc. And questioning ongoing growth

International conferences Paris 2009 Barcelona 2010

(See article op Verspers.nl)





pedia beta

The DegrowthPedia Initiative a new callaborative platform for information and education about degrowth

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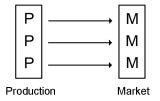
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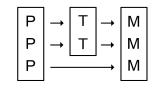
Growth - why?

Humans want more

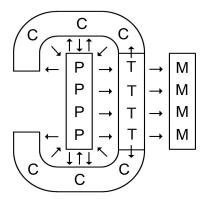
Population growth

Money-must-grow

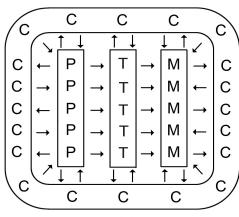




Production Trade Market



Capitals from trade start to produce

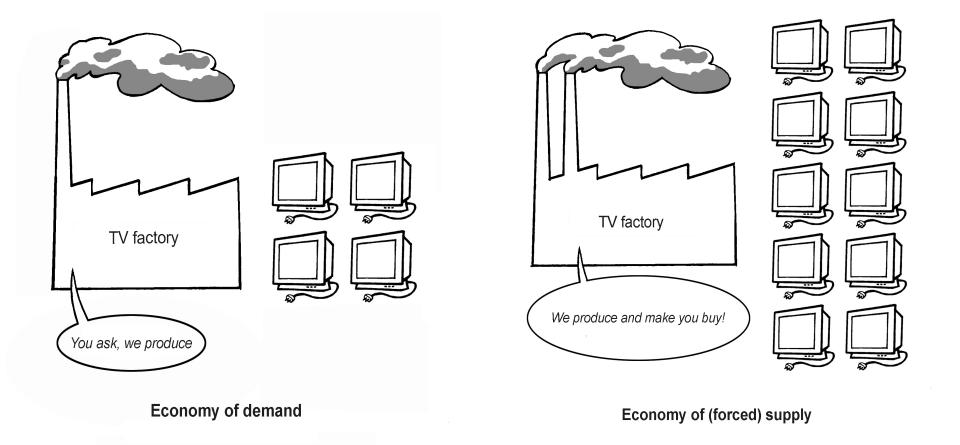


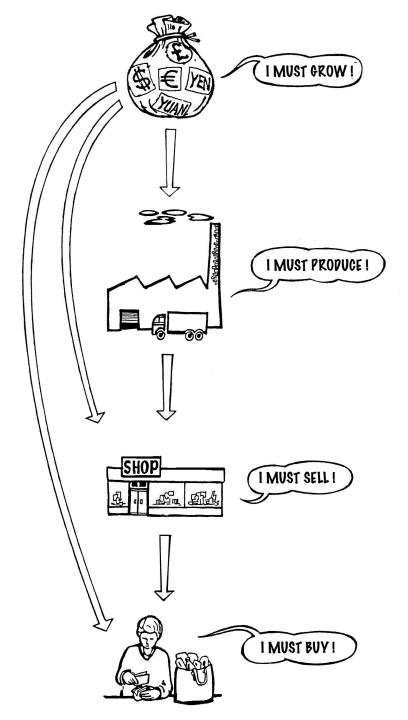
Total encirclement

Great Transformation

Pushed by money, production became continuously and to a maximum (competition). Labour-specialisation. Whole economy from demand to supply & push.

Products must be sold. Hence *compulsion* to consumption.





The invisible hand of the market had become the visible fist of capital.

Money-growth from:

Production

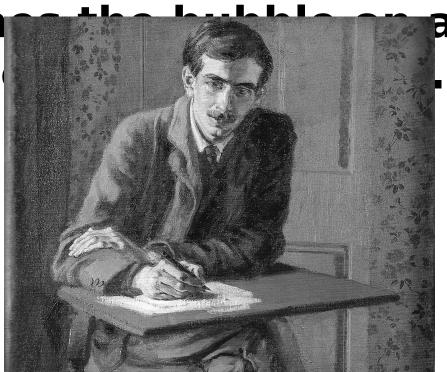
• Trade

Speculation

Keynes on speculation:

"Speculators may do no harm as bubbles on a steady stream of enterprise. But the position is serious when enterprise

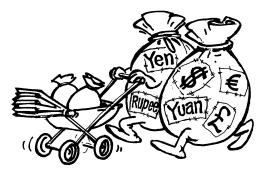
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" (GT)

Money accumulators:

- Interest
 The automatic accun
- Share in profit, divid
 Can become negative.



But modern mobility of shares!

Ergo: COMPULSION TO GROWTH !

Keynes in 1936: Euthanasia of the rentier!

- Capitalism could lose many of its objectionable features by abolishing the system of a rate of return on accumulated wealth.
- The rentier aspect of capitalism should disappear when there are no longer intrinsic reasons for the scarcity of capital ('... the 'euthanasia' of the rentier, i.e. of the cumulative oppressive power of the capitalist to exploit the scarcity-value of capital.')

Enormous social changes would result. (GT)

Proposal for a capitalism without capitalists !?

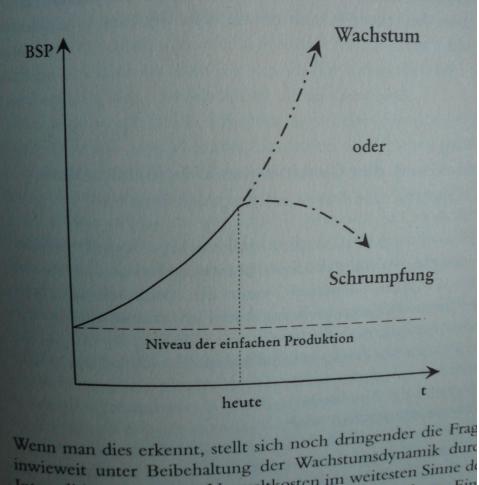
The economy is currently exposed to both a compulsion to growth and a suction to growth. She is 'condemned' to growth and also likes to be condemned to it, not because people are insatiable but because money and money creation, in connection with technical progress, develop a dynamics of their own which is both driving and sucking.

H.Chr.Binswanger in 'Geld und Wachstum'

(In 'Geld und Natur': The capital owner, too, is compelled to growth. Stabilization of income means losing capital.)

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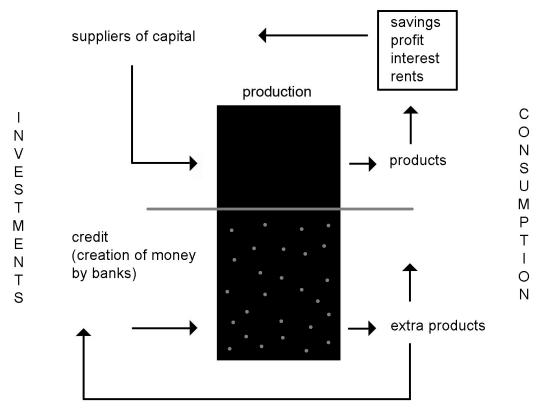
Aus der Analyse der ökonomischen Dynamik ergibt sich abe ein Null-Wachstum – d. h. Verzicht auf wachsende (N Investitionen – in der modernen Wirtschaft ohne eine sentliche Mutation der Geldwirtschaft nicht möglich ist Alternative zum Wachstum ist nicht Stabilisierung auf dem erreichten Niveau, sondern Krise bzw. Schrumpfung (vg Abb.).



Inwieweit unter Beibehaltung der Wachstumsdynamik durch Internalisierung externer Umweltkosten im weitesten Sinne de Wortes eine Qualifizierung des Wachstums erfolgen kann. Ein

Money-creation by banks

Facilitating, pushing and enslaving



interest and discharges

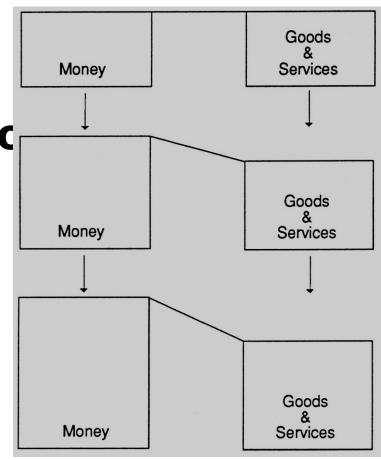
Compulsion to grow also for the capital owner

Binswanger:

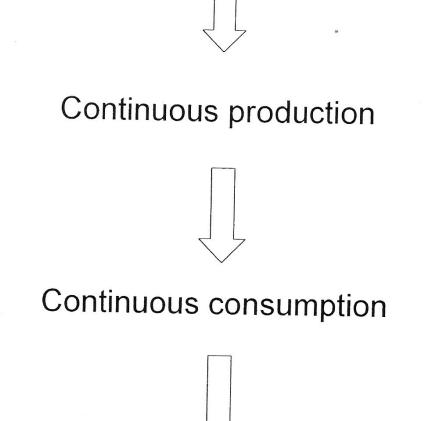
Mere stabilization of profit in terms of income leads to a loss in terms of property, i.e. capital value. In other words, stabilizing one's income means losing capital. **Owners of capital, therefore, rely** on making profits in order to avoid losing capital. The rule, for not only the entrepreneurs engaged in competition, but also the investors, appears to be: grow or lose.

Other growth incentives

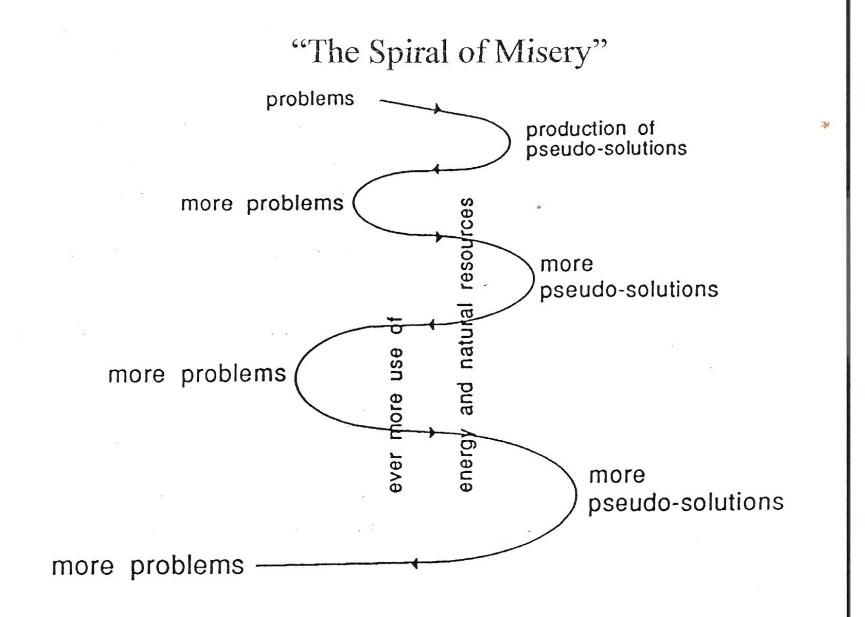
- Interest (requires extra production)
- Money depreciatic (rising costs)



Money must grow



Continuous creation of needs



We are all the prisoners

of the smoking chimneys

The investor wants profit
The workers want a salary
The state wants tax income

Hence: ongoing maximised production, also of what is not being consumed all the time.

pension plan

People planet profit

APG belegt het vermogen van pensioenfondsen in financiële markten over de hele wereld. We zien daarbij graag dat beleggingen bijdragen aan een gezondere en betere wereld. Daarom letten we bij onze beleggingen op meer dan alleen het financiële rendement. Wij kijken ook naar de bedrijven waarin we beleggen om te waarborgen dat onze beleggingen sociaal en maatschappelijk

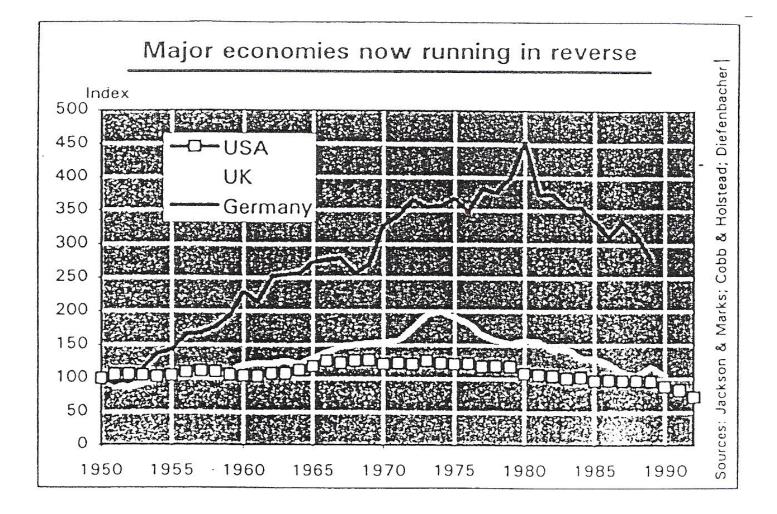
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verantwoord zijn. Als aandeelhouder willen we dat bedrijven de internationale richtlijnen volgen. Om zo verantwoord mogelijk te kunnen beleggen werken we actief samen met lokale maatschappelijke organisaties, universiteiten en de Verenigde Naties. Op deze manier zorgen we vandaag al voor een beter rendement voor morgen. Iedere dag weer. www.apg.nl

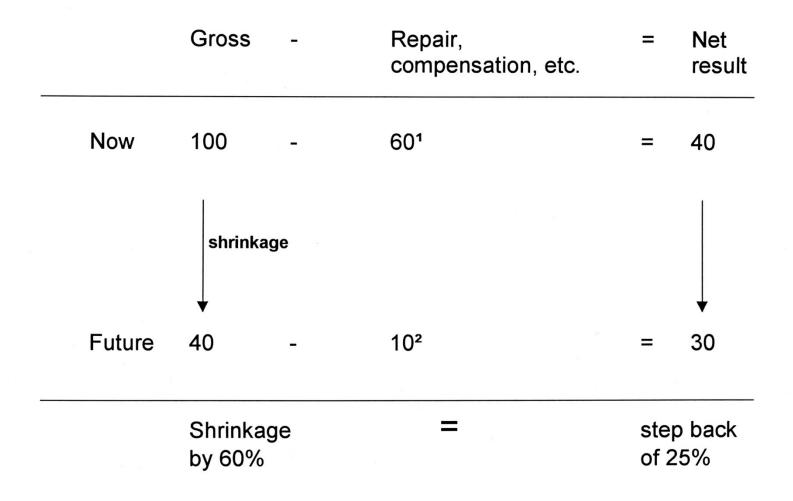
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morgen is vandaag

•7•



An exercise in Economic Shrinking





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www.aarde.org

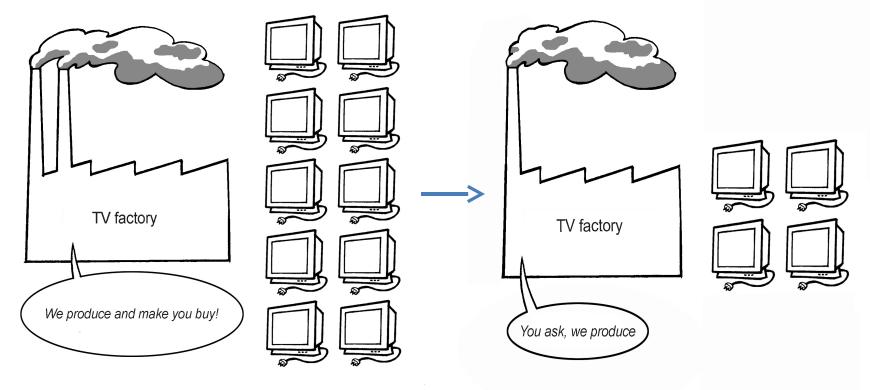


Part 2

Solutions

Solutions I

- Ecotax + lower tax on labour
- Regionalization; more selfsufficiency, import substitution, less transport, i.e. other physical planning
- Basic activity: organic farming
- Keep money & profits & savings in the region
- Major investments subject to democratic decision
- Promotion of cooperatives, community enterprises, etc.

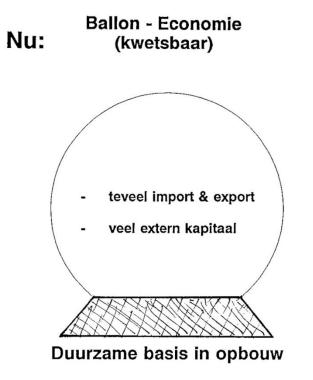


Economy of (forced) supply

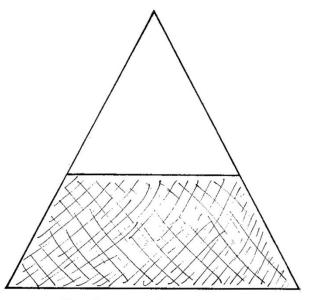
Economy of demand

Solutions II

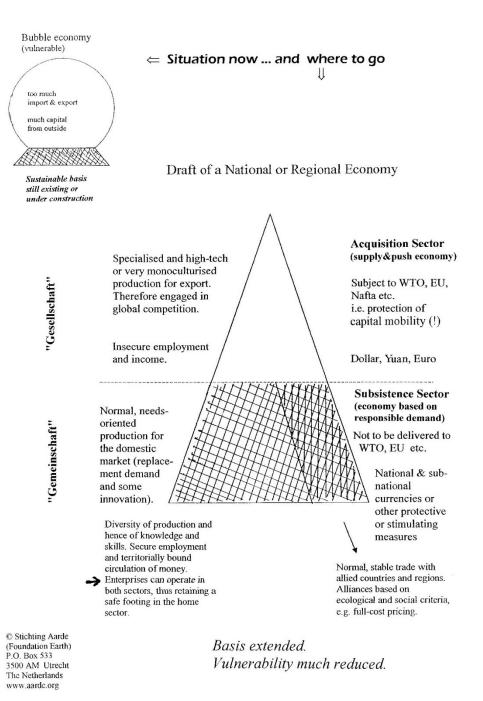
- Reduce normal crediting (higher reserve?), cheaper money for eco- & socio activities.
- Tighter links between investments and enterprises; flexibilizing of remuneration of capital
- & most people more jobs, i.e. diversifying sources of income
- balanced trade
- global regreening

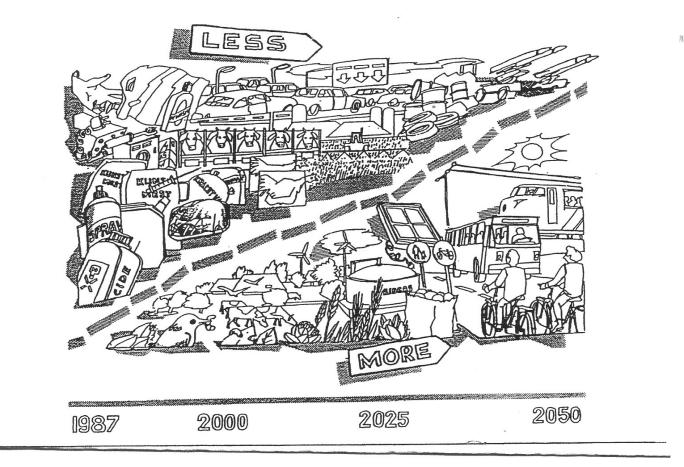






Basis uitgebouwd (Kwetsbaarheid verminderd)

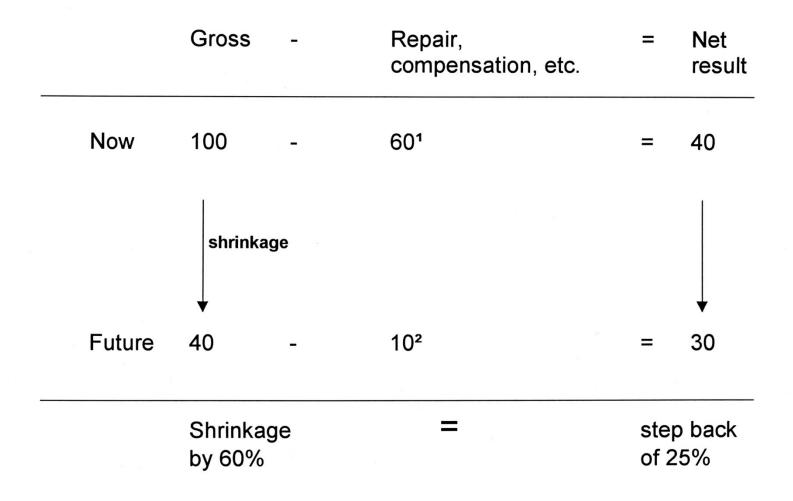




Keynes:

"I sympathize, therefore, with those who would minimize, rather than with those who would maximize, economic entanglement between nations. Ideas, knowledge, art, hospitality, travel these are the things which should of their nature be international. But let goods be homespun whenever it is reasonably and conve-niently possible; and, above all, let finance be primarily national."

An exercise in Economic Shrinking





ENTROPIA

Nº 2, printemps 2007

Revue d'étude théorique et politique de la décroissance

Décroissance & travail

Jean-Claude Besson-Girard. Décroissance et travail & Serge Latouche. Décroissance, plein emploi et sortie de la société travailliste & Jean-Marie Harribey. Désaliéner le travail pour économiser les ressources & Laurent Cordonnier et Franck Van de Velde. Produire moins, produire mieux, préserver l'emploi & André Gorz. Crise mondiale, décroissance et sortie du capitalisme & Françoise Gollain. André Gorz ou le refus de la domination du travail & Geneviève Decrop. L'effacement du travail, une approche anthropologique & Maurizio Pallante. Activité humaine ou travail inhumain & Paul Ariès. La dégradation du travail productif & Bernard Guibert. Féminisme, décroissance et travail postmoderne & Sandrine Rousseau et François-Xavier Devetter. La supercherie de l'externalisation des tâches domestiques

Hors champ

Charles Piaget. Lip, les effets formateurs d'une lutte collective Daniel Céréauelle. La technique et le « rez-de-chaussée de la civilisation » Jean Monestiet. Comment sortir de l'industrialisme? François Brune. De la cécité volontaire Willem Hoogendijk. Les mésaventures d'un objecteur de croissance Jacques Fradin. Les claques du vent de la pensée sauvage

Parangon/Vs



BENEZER HOWARD

Garden Cities of To-Morrow

Edited with a preface b F.J.OSBORN Introductory essay by

Creating

Self-Reliant Communities in a Global Age

CREATING NEW MONEY A monetary reform for the information age



h Huber & James Robertson

COLIN HINES



What we need is an irresistible alternativ to galvanize opposition to globalization Colin Hines has got one – the refocusing o global economy around local market

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GOING LOCAL

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