

DISCIPLIN NATIONS: THE CORE ISSUES OF CAPITAL CREATION AND EMPLOYMENT by Dennis Peacocke © 2015

What Is “Economics”?

1. Economics is the systematic measurement, analysis, and management of society’s collective investments, monetary exchanges, labor, resource deployments and market-mechanism adjustments to policy interventions.
2. “Economics” would have little value to us as a study unless it helped answer the question, why and how do people and people groups produce “capital” for investments beyond sheer survival limits?
3. The energy that produces capital is the key issue.
4. By definition, the energy incentives to create capital, are the key issue in creating employment.

FOUNDATIONAL PRIORITIES

RESULTS-BASED POLICIES (9)* AND JUSTICE-EQUALITY (8)*

The Seven Building Blocks of Economic Energy

The social Bridge-of-Trust / Results-based reality

7. Service Dignity

The Power of Employment Incentives

Stagnation

Service-based Power (3)*

6. Prudence

Appropriate Regulation

Mammon/Greed

Limits (7)*

5. Personal Bureaucratic Initiative

The Power of Choice & Incentives

Inert, Inefficiencies

Localism (6)*

4. Personal Responsibility

Self-Government (2)*

Tyranny of Centralism

Jurisdictional Government (5)*

3. Accumulating Skill-Sets Disintegration

The Power of Generational Momentum

Family

The Nuclear Family (4)*

2. Trust

A functioning Legal System that protects lawful private property, free and fair trade, honest banking and currency, for all people

Theft

The Bridge Of Trust (10)*

1. Predictability

The Creator of Life and Definer of Truth

Chaos

Transcendent Values (1)*

Economic Energy and Capital Creation

GROWTH FACTORS

The Private Sector

The Investors:

- Transcendent Values, Hope, Trust (1&2), Bridge of Trust
- Generational Momentum (3) Family
- Personal Incentives (5) Localism
- Service-Based Power (7) Community
- Skill-sets: Strategic Research (due diligence), Planned Investments (money, time, energy-health, calling, leadership, risk, rewards)
- Access to capital, plus collateral
- Minimal inflation rates as they relate to deferred profits, and retained earnings accumulation.

GROWTH FACTORS

The Public Sector (*TEN MASTER PRINCIPLES)

1. Clear, supportable transcendent values.
2. Trust in the system, its leaders, regulations.
3. A desire to empower the citizens (middle-class upward economic mobility).
4. Commitment to the family unit.
5. Jurisdictional government, separated powers.
6. Choice-based incentives personally, localized implementations of policy.
7. Appropriate regulations of monetary, fiscal, and trade policies.
8. Just input rewards and equality under the law.
9. Results-based policy v. ideology.
10. Self-government as the foundation of social freedom, justice and safety.

DECLINE AND DESTRUCTION FACTORS

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Major Economic Policies In Play

1. Market-Mechanisms (in a fallen world) Mammon-Greed theft, deception, etc. global supplies, competitive advantages, cost of living rates, wages, entitlements
2. Taxation, regulation, trade, currency, interest rates, competitive advantages, qualified labor markets (education), energy costs-supplies, infrastructures, consumption rates and elasticities, banking, environment, demographics.
- V. Regulatory Interventions in labor, price, investments, returns, resources, (unintended consequences)

1. Unclear social value commitments (worldview)
2. Loss of confidence in the system, regulations, leaders.
3. Primarily empowering the elite and leaders.
4. Family destabilization, labor market, demographics.
5. Tyrannical centralization of government and economic power.
6. Mandated production, costs, labor, investment.
7. Monetary instability, fiscal debt, bureaucratic duplication, unfair trade policy.
8. Unjust, incentive-destroying taxation.
9. Constant fictitious “results” driven by ideology that undergirds policy.
10. Mandated government support of the masses paid for by the producers.

