

World Peace

The Transition

Of an Automated Society

#WPPProjects are our Generation's
"Moon Launch" - and Greatest Legacy

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- Human Rights and Aristotle's "Right Plan" for a Good Life and the American Dream
- Democracy's Guide to Success in Today's Manual Economy
 - Includes the WP Projects TED Talk

From the Author who wrote the book on Common Sense in
Economics, Technology, Business, Government, History and
Transformation

Edward Tilley

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DEDICATION

To my kids Samuel and Meghan Rose, and to my mother, Mary Anne.

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What a journey. This book is a Proof in the academic sense of the word; a consolidation of solutions from fields in problem-solving, leadership, project method, history, technology and economics research – all boiled down to a simple equation and a handful of steps. This plan for World Peace can work because it has worked before; the plan does work because it has begun already and its conclusion is inevitable.

Earlier this year, CSQ Common Sense 101 consolidated the lessons accumulated from a lifetime of building solutions in technology, engineering, business, community, family and individual process and wisdom. It dawned on me later that the projects needed to build a bright future in that course, are also the solution to a sustainable World Peace - I just needed to explain The Transition.

I test those theories here successfully. It took unlearning dozens of well-intentioned bits of nonsense that we have all been conditioned to believe since childhood, and I leave it to the reader now to decide that this is Aristotle's Right Plan of worthwhile actions to build a Good Life.

John F Kennedy, Aristotle, Hammurabi, Constantine, Alan Turing, Gene Roddenberry, William Hanna, and Joseph Barbera, all contributed to this plan for a bright future for us all. I cannot count all of the millions of World Peace builders to come – but thank you too. Being ahead of your time is perhaps the most frustrating genius of all, we owe you such a debt.

Chapter 1- Introduction

The knock on your door is a delight as you have been waiting for this day for a lifetime. On the doorstep is a package with a few-days-supply of canned goods, fresh vegetables, water, a cell phone, a tablet computer and a universal charger. A sheet of paper provides instructions to call with questions, and it has directions on how to use your tablet or phone to order your groceries.

From this day forward, water, groceries, energy, and household supplies will continue automatically as needed without interruption for the rest of your life, for the lives of your children, and that is just the beginning.

The World Peace Transition Program, at the direction of your government, has recognized that the world is just one big living community and has replaced your manual economy with a sustainable automated production infrastructure – similar to how Audi builds almost an entire car without a single human being today.

More than groceries, this knock also brings the basic Human Right of a Good Life, in a family friendly community, without security concerns, with the highest respect for human life. A Good Life is a life with equal opportunity, strong family and community values,

universal healthcare, advanced education, with advanced technology, 100-year longevity, and the assurance of liberty and the pursuit of happiness too.

If you are wondering, don't we already have this Good Life? You may be surprised to learn that you are among less than 20% of people on the planet that do – and you are probably over the age of twenty-five as well.

If this sounds like an unusual start for a discussion of the plan for World Peace, take a minute to realize that the first step to solving any problem is to recognize that it exists. Second, without our basic needs met, and personal happiness fulfilled, we can rarely look beyond our situations to address problems elsewhere. When 80% of the planet are not in a position to help build an infrastructure for a Good Life, chances are greatly reduced for World Peace.

In these two ways, World Peace has been, and will be, delayed – until finally a very special knock arrives at the door of a family that does not have a Good Life today.

As a student, I liked math classes because a right or wrong answer was what it was. If my biology teacher was having an off day, he could mark my handed in drawings of cell layers higher or lower. Or, if my phrasings bent to poetic license versus strict grammar, my language teacher's mark was higher or lower depending on the day, his sense of humor, and how many other papers that he or she had to mark at the same time. Math was easy, it was defensible; it was right or it was wrong, and there was nothing subjective about it.

This plan takes similar care to minimize subjective interpretations by supporting problems and conclusions with well-referenced research and hard numbers. As a math person, I wouldn't stand for less because it would not be credible to me as a writer nor a reader otherwise. I believe that expert opinions and verifiable statistics make interesting learning, and then conclusions all by themselves. I was personally surprised by a lot of the facts uncovered during researches in science, business, leadership, economics, history, philosophy and even - good old math. Writing this book caused me

to rethink long-held personal opinions, and I hope you will enjoy the process as much as I did.

What happens when 49% of people within a society are not provided with the basic needs of life – needs like water, food, shelter, security, love and family? Historically, communities deprived of security will create militia; take a chapter from American, European, or Chinese History to confirm this. Regions deprived of food, healthcare, income and the basics of life, lash out as in a revolution; they raid neighboring communities, or create other social problems, and their lives are regarded as a hard life.

If this group lives in a pure democracy, and normal capitalist cycles continue, their votes will grow to exceed 51% in time, and democratic elections will ensure that wealth distributes and capitalism can begin over for everyone. To prevent half the people in society from starving while waiting for this majority vote, Constitutions give all citizens a definition of basic rights of food, shelter, healthcare, security, and then these minimum supplies are afforded them.

The challenge for some countries next becomes, what minimum levels of support, or Human Rights, should we grant to all members of society?

The best countries in the world for everyone to live within, were those that delivered the American Dream of the 1950s - a “Good Life” for all citizens - and many other G8 nations provided this too. The Soviet Union was the last to end support for a Good Life in its major cities in the mid-1980s when Perestroika converted its United Communist Republics to Independent Capitalist countries.

As this Good Life for all citizens shrunk from 100% to 90%, 80%, then to 51% over time in Capitalist G8 democracies, it started increasing toward 100% for thirty-eight million people in Socialistic-Capitalist countries like Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, and the Netherlands.

Social values within these regions explain this difference. Where fathers in the harsh north and deserts, teach sons to feed and shelter

travelers and others as a priority; fathers in lands of milk and honey, saw the assistance of others as unnecessary.

Countries with a Good Life for all began to show better economic performance too because 100% could afford to pursue commerce that generated revenue for their country's GDP. The average Dutch citizen generates almost 50% more export (wealth) than an American and 300% more than a Canadian citizen.

Capitalist, Socialist, and Monarchy nations maintain many policies that are capitalistic, socialistic and communal or communistic too.

Level-Setting

The US News makes it clear that "Socialism is bad"; and when I surf to Investopedia, places like North Korea, China, Vietnam, and Cuba are labeled Socialist Countries incorrectly. I confirmed after a bit of research that these countries are Communist states and that North Korea is a Fascist Regime as well. Socialistic countries like Switzerland, Japan, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark and most other G20 countries, set the highest standard for best places to live in the world; and so I realize that even an online encyclopedia can struggle to understand these terms consistently.

Clearly, to begin a discussion on how to build a Good Life and sustainable communities for seven billion people, we first have to wipe our slates clean of lessons provided in the news and by some schools, politicians, and special interest agendas. Next let's level-set with a shared understanding of the basic terms and definitions that define how we might prefer to live today, and perhaps more importantly, how we might like our children to live tomorrow too.

Our final level-set realizes that World Peace is a real and attainable thing, the tangible result of a series of well thought out and planned list of projects that Aristotle called the "Right Plan" 2500 years ago. World Peace is not a religion, although it has been a goal of many religions; it has also been the goal of teachers, governments, veterans and great leaders and great thinkers in time.

The Puritans' first democratic constitution - the Mayflower Compact;

Constantine, Mohammed, Buddha, and others, each set comparable goals for society, but planning the “How” was largely left to us.

World Peace – The Transition is a comprehensive Plan to return a Good Life to the G20 with straightforward explanations of the economic controls, safety nets and technology projects needed. The same technologies that have already automated the production of some of the biggest employers in the United States, U.K., Canada, and all other G20 nations.

If carefully transitioned, these tools deliver a Good Life and sustainable community to each of us, and can direct government and business investment that distributes existing wealth and also generates new wealth from profitable exports as a top priority. Once our technology automation begins working, money loses importance quite a bit as it begins to afford troublesome wants more than needs.

So much of our news is a distraction because we have no idea what to do next. This plan lets us see what our next steps are and then it lets us simply work the problem, solve new problems as they arise and get the work done quickly as well.

Along the way we are going to compare governments, countries, policy, best practices in economic controls, and we are going to build an automated production economy too.

Welcome to the Transition.

Why is World Peace important?

Can we stop building a Good Life at a point when it exists for everyone within just our community?

Both history and most of the great thinkers supported that we can only realistically begin to consider building a sustainable community for others, once we have met our basic needs first. And also, that if others see our lives as selfishness, then our life might also become unsustainable until our neighboring communities also share a Good Life as well. In CSQ terminology, the smallest unit of community is your country.



World Peace has been the passionate, safe and admittedly vapid wish of beauty pageant contestants since the 1920s. Early covers of this book, included Miss Russia 2014, Yulia Alipova for this reason and a couple of other reasons which I will explain throughout the book. Ms. Alipova is seen here in traditional 12th Century Byzantine Era Royal formal dress.

The Byzantine Empire was the Greek-speaking, more wealthy continuation of the Eastern Roman Empire. This Era was marked by the renaming of the City of Istanbul – then “Byzantium” - to Constantinople in 330 AD/CE in honor of one of our History’s most impressive leaders, the Holy Roman Emperor Constantine. The relative peace of the Roman Empire had allowed great strides in engineering, philosophy, education, law, government and science that slowed dramatically after Constantine’s time.

Constantine assembled the modern Bible and made a Christian-Pagan blended Catholic Religion and European Church. In 1453, the Muslim Ottoman Empire took control of Christian Byzantium and Hungary became the front line of Western-European Christianity for centuries to follow. I will chat about why religion was important later

in Chapter 3 - War.

Why did the Roman Empire fall? In a word, Sustainability: The people of the cities held wealth and security while farmers and soldiers fed and fought-off growing insurgent armies from Muslim and Germanic tribes who were jealous of that wealth. At a point, the economy's producers realized that the cost outweighed the benefit of defending Rome. Over the course of two centuries, outlying farmers and soldiers became unwilling to feed nor defend the cities any longer - and Rome fell.

As the Roman Empire receded, constant warring between fiefdoms, feudal lords, and Christianity's pervasive belief in poverty, denied a Good Life and stalled human evolution in Europe for a thousand years. The End of the Byzantine Era marked the end of a thousand years of stagnation in European society and by the 14th Century, things started to get interesting again.

If only the beauty contestants' wishes for World Peace, had included a strong plan or explanation on how to achieve the thing that these young women wanted most. World Peace, most of us realize, is a wonderful aspiration.

And then there are the cynics too of course; those who feel compelled to remind us all that we can never accomplish World Peace. These voices are no better nor more impressive than the pageant contestants really, as they too are merely acute or frustrated individuals without the understanding of the strong process and frameworks needed to design and implement the sustainable solution of a large, complex, and very achievable goal.

Academic Discussion

Productive, intelligent, academic discussion is a process that improves with patience and practice. It is a reflection of good education both at home and in academic settings, and it is a reflection of good character. In the company of a romantic interest, it can be a second for poetry very nicely as well.

Prodigious reading is far from uninteresting, so strap in and look

forward to the debate ahead.

Academic discussion looks at a thought as one might examine a table or a piece of wood - and it examines it critically, emotionally, and then sees the unemotional pluses and the minuses as they are too. Academic discussion thinks through, and asks will a solution meet the needs of its users; will it be scalable, flexible, and reliable; is it as simple, and therefore, as actionable as it could be?

My personal technique is to consider a thought and quantify its qualities. I assign percentage probabilities to the results of decisions made, and I mitigate the risk of things that could go wrong a significant percent of the time. When I use the word “mitigation” throughout this book, I just mean to say that I make a list of possible risks to a positive outcome - and then I think of a countermeasure or solution for each risk, threat, or negative thing should it occur. This mitigation list takes thirty seconds to compose in thought, and I don’t have to worry emotionally about it after that because I have a plan for 99% of the negatives. It has taken me years of practice to get good at it, and this process has replaced fear and worry with logic in both personal and professional life because thinking about it, makes more sense than worrying about it.

It’s an aside, but whenever you feel worry or fear, build a mitigations list. With practice; after you write it down a few times, you will be able to do it in your head. You will sleep easier and make better decisions too. I keep a notepad, or EverNote smartphone app, by my bed to capture thoughts that wake me up at night. John F Kennedy used a similar approach that I will describe two pages hence.

With this note, our first academic discussion has started.

Great Thinking

Great thinkers, individuals whose process of thought and reflection were so strong that they changed the way we live 3000 years later, did this - with just thought. I struggled to find contemporary contexts for the teachings of Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, Elizabeth I, and others before writing this book - but no longer. Much of their process is

brilliant thinking that took them, and I, fifty years of life and career experience to recognize as profound wisdom. I simply had to translate relevant discussions into a contemporary context.

Like Alan Turing, inventor of the computer, we must realize that our next challenge becomes one of implementing great thinking into our physical lives using tools and processes that are simple, scalable and automatable. Mr. Turing realized that cracking Enigma needed an automatable machine that could solve any problem. Given available resources, he first made a machine that could solve anything, and then he used it to solve a specific puzzle. Initially, he built with limited electro-mechanical components and then improved his working design by leveraging fully digital components.

Soon, engineers will build onto his universal computer, the ability to solve all the other puzzles needed to automate our production economies – in just the same way.

We are going to practice academic discussion in this book. There will be a time to listen and learn, and there will be a time and place to argue point by counterpoint and provide feedback.

The results can be quite amazing. Consider Aristotle's summary of what it takes to build a self-sufficient community:

The Right Plan is the one whose ends, means, practical thinking and purposeful action result in a Good Life. A life full of things you need – and not necessarily a life full of everything you want. With a little luck, goods in body and soul, and by making a habit of good choices that reflect moral virtues of temperance, courage, and justice, a Good Life should be sought and found.

Abridged from Politic 322 BC (Messerly, 2013)

To arrive at this summary, I had to consolidate a much longer translation of Politic (Jowett & Aristotle, 2015) - an Ancient-Greek transcript, into our modern version of the language (21st century English in this case) as well. I believe it communicates Aristotle's message accurately without drawing on numerous topics not related to this discussion.

Consider that to arrive at this, Aristotle had to conceptualize what is a meaningful life, one with interesting projects that create a better future, from what he knew of life around him (Hepburn, 2015b). Then he had to bring the idea forward to endure perhaps a thousand years of time and then a year or more of debate, peer review, and team discussion with fellow philosophers. You may realize that this summary does a pretty good job of covering its subject, but you might not also see all of the layers that have been considered in the summary.

Aristotle also noted that it required a man of not less than 40 years of age to comprehend the full meaning of this thinking; a man with the mindset of one who is watching his children transition as adults into society. Once students study and learn how to use academic discussion to move worthwhile projects forward - in both career and personal lives, we all take a notable leap forward.

I had come to the complete first draft of this book, with all high-level steps explained - as needed to build a Good Life. Imagine my surprises when my final research into Aristotle's views on Capitalism and the Code of Hammurabi led me to realize that Aristotle had also come to not only the very same conclusion about a communally self-sufficient "Good Life", but he had also spotted anecdotally - the solution to World Peace directly as well. I will explain more about that in Step Two below.

As a teenager, I had gravitated to engineering and had only been a student of Aristotle's teachings without realizing that our modern University Method of Logic is his. The Puritans and Queen Elizabeth I leveraged his lessons of a good life and the greater good as well, and Protestant Catholicism also added lessons learned during a millennium of poverty-inspired social stagnation in the middle ages leading up to the 1500s.

I imagined myself quite an original thinker until I realized that all of these great thinkers and leaders had worked to build a similar plan in their time. I could not have hoped to find a better validation, as I will explain as we step through this plan and book.

Solving World Peace requires a comprehensive understanding of the high-level needs of interacting societies. It also needs a comprehensive understanding of the building blocks of any society - its individuals, families and communities.

This method of high-level analysis - to view the world at a 100,000-foot level where we can see the forest easily as if from an airplane flying high above the earth. This 100,000-foot vantage point gives a very different view of our lives than a much closer low-level view – perhaps of blades of grass - that we could only hope to describe while standing and even sitting at ground level.

We need to be viewing the planet from space at 100 kilometers up before we can see how similar are the many different forests, deserts and seas that make up our world; and different countries too.



Top-Down vs. Bottom-Up vs. Sustainable Bottom-Up

Planning has a method too. We talk about a process to build solutions in Chapter 17, but it is also important to consider solutions both top-down and bottom-up. For example: To Feed a Man a Fish, is a Top-Down Plan that provides for what he needs today. Next, you want to provide him with the tools and teachings on how to fish for himself,

because that is a Bottom-up plan that can sustain him with food for a lifetime. If you next automate or give tools to all of his neighbors - to feed them too, this is a Sustainable Bottom-up Plan because this man's starving neighbors will never need to take what you have given to just one man.

Denying passports to western kids who decide they might prefer the anarchic life of a video game within terror groups in Syria, Iraq and Somalia, is a Top-Down Solution. Showing young people, that they have an important place and can start much more important and interesting lives right here at home, with their families and within a productive society, is a Bottom-Up Plan.

World Peace – The Transition, is a Bottom-Up Plan; also sometimes called a Strategic Plan versus a Tactical Solution. Some Strategic Plans incorporate “Big-Picture Thinking” that includes sustainability, and some do not. Aristotle’s “Right Plan” included Big-Picture Thinking and so too does this self-sustaining World Peace Transition Plan.

Intelligent discussion by itself accomplishes nothing, and so I will be taking you next step-by-step through the “*purposeful action*” needed to implement the solutions discussed here in this book as well.

Forward Thinking

Imagine that once upon a time, two hundred or more years ago, that a loud voice in a crowd suggested that a group of people might all travel from New York to Paris for a lunch meeting. That voice would have been shouted over by others in the gathering because this completely ridiculous idea was impossible to imagine at that time.

No reasonable person could suggest lunch in Paris because no human being could swim, sail, nor carriage from New York to Paris. Worse, the suggester might have taken considerable harassment from the crowd for being unthinkably foolish. The crowd would marginalize the man, which - depending on the era, meant he might be labeled a witch, socialist, patent clerk, democrat, locked in irons, shunned, burned, chemically castrated, or he could be marginalized in name-calling or other ways too. Suffice it to say that there is little incentive in human societies through history for thinking, and then speaking or

acting beyond the line of site of a crowd – which is why, in progressive societies, we now permit free speech.

Many years later, with jet aircraft in easy line-of-site, we realize that the only foolish voices in this fictional room were the nay-sayers among any group that shouted down a suggestion of easy travel from New York to Paris.

Today, we unanimously and easily accept that any group can arrange and accomplish that meeting if they wish it, thanks to a science fiction presented by Leonardo da Vinci in the year 1500. His initial concept of the Airplane would later be improved to create a British technology and engineering project called the pressurized jet aircraft that first flew between continents in 1949.

Great Process

Let's discuss great process by recalling a very noteworthy example of what it takes to make great strides forward in society.

John F. Kennedy was one of America's very best and perhaps one of its most influential and iconic Presidents. He was an avid reader, and both he and his wife Jackie read a book every day when they could. Like other great U.S. Presidents Washington, Lincoln, and Ted and Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Kennedy practiced techniques in speed reading, and he was reported to read word groupings at 1200 words per minute; which is roughly five book pages or approximately sixty to ninety minutes per an average book.

Broadly educated, Mr. Kennedy was a student of world economics, a fantastic ambassador, and a storied leader before his assassination at just 46 years of age in November of 1963.

During one of JFK's readings of Jules Verne's book "From the Earth to the Moon", I wonder if he didn't see that Mr. Verne's fictional rocket to the moon was every bit as recreatable as was "Nautilus." Nautilus was the U.S. Navy's second submarine with that name and in 1954 became the world's first nuclear-powered submarine. Nautilus came from another Jules Verne novel "20,000 Leagues Beneath the Sea".

Columbiad was the name of Jules Verne's ballistic cannon and moon-

landing ordinance, named after a series of massive cannon from Verne's time which were originally named in tribute to a poem from 1780 called The Vision of Columbus in which "The thundering cannons rock the seas and skies".

Apollo 11's mission teams called their Command Module "Columbia" in tribute and later a Space Shuttle would also be called Columbia in 1981 as well. Their Lunar Lander was called "Eagle" in commemoration of America's national symbol and this explains why Neil Armstrong announced "The Eagle has landed" upon touching down on the moon's surface on July 20, 1969. Note the fig leaf in the mouth of the eagle on the Robbins Medallion commemorating that mission shown below. You see a similar fig leaf in the mouth of the dove on the cover of this book – the fig leaf commemorates Peace.



Like many of the most interesting engineering and technology projects throughout time, scientists and engineers were able to turn the science-fiction of submarines, and a moon landing, into a reality many years after Jules Verne's original concept.

I imagine that JFK might have felt like a kid again when this grand idea entered into his office. Was America to lose the Space Race after Russia had launched Sputnik (the world's first satellite) and then put a man in space in 1961 as well? America had launched Jules Verne's Nautilus, what a thing it would be if America could also create this next invention of his, travel to the Moon, and make that a reality too.

Recall that based on the 50 years of incredible technology innovation leading up to 1961, no-one doubted for one minute that flying a man to the moon and back again was not achievable. America, Russia, and

European engineers had evolved wooden-crate airplanes into supersonic, high-altitude jet bombers, and then built manned rockets. From simple motorized carriages, engineers had incredible mass-produced weapons, stylish automobiles, town-sized ships, submarines that ran on nuclear power, and televisions that broadcast from satellites in space.

As President of the United States in 1962, Mr. Kennedy was in the unique position to be able to call NASA directly. He, with then Vice-President Lyndon Johnson, simply asked “can we fly a person to the moon.” NASA replied, “It’s impossible.” JFK asked “Why Not.” I can imagine being a fly on the wall and overhearing this incredible and historic conversation.

NASA explained that they didn’t have a full explanation of “Why” at hand, but that they would put a credible list together. JFK asked for that list, NASA evaluated everything that was needed to accomplish the task, and then returned with a list of 13 projects. Some of the projects invented new materials; alloys that did not exist at the time. Some of the projects dealt with trajectory, rocket payloads, computer shortcomings, life sciences, on and on.

In late 1962, in the now historic Rice Stadium address before 35,000 people, John F. Kennedy announced to the world that ...

We set sail on this new sea because there is new knowledge to be gained, and new rights to be won, and they must be won and used for the progress of all people. For space science, like nuclear science and all technology, has no conscience of its own. Whether it will become a force for good or ill depends on man, and only if the United States occupies a position of pre-eminence can we help decide whether this new ocean will be a sea of peace or a new terrifying theater of war. I do not say that we should or will go unprotected against the hostile misuse of space any more than we go unprotected against the hostile use of land or sea, but I do say that space can be explored and mastered without feeding the fires of war, without repeating the mistakes that man has made in extending his writ around this globe of ours.

There is no strife, no prejudice, and no national conflict in outer space as yet. Its hazards are hostile to us all. Its conquest deserves the best of all mankind, and its opportunity for peaceful cooperation may never come again. But why, some say, the Moon? Why choose this as our goal? And they may well ask, why climb the highest mountain? Why, thirty-five years ago, fly the Atlantic? ...

We choose to go to the Moon! ... We choose to go to the Moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard; because that goal will serve to organize and measure the best of our energies and skills, because that challenge is one that we are willing to accept, one we are unwilling to postpone, and one we intend to win...

Kennedy whipped the local community of Houston into a power unto itself with his introduction.

“We meet at a college noted for knowledge, in a city noted for progress, in a state noted for strength. And we stand in need of all three.”

For all of the rhetoric, this investment in the space race initiative was rooted in pragmatism. Kennedy justified a \$5.4 billion budget as a national security priority – and the program succeeded in a successful lunar landing eight years later in 1969.

To be a person of action, and to be someone who gets things done, is to be someone who takes initiative, wrestles a problem to completion. But - make no mistake – the really important, complex solutions, need inspired goals, great leadership, strong process, great engineers, and the resources sufficient to pay for and provide for all things needed by all participants. Completing big projects is rarely a one-person endeavor, so coordination and communication are key too.

In this way, World Peace will be accomplished as well.

Are there proven processes and procedures that can be leveraged to develop solutions to a worldwide problem with this level of complexity; with this many stakeholders; and with several of the

technologies missing as well? Yes; there are proven processes – and you will step through these best-practices as you read on in this book.

The steps are even simple.

In this Plan, I talk about “Steps” because the word infers action; to “Step” is to make forward progress. If you can imagine that some pain of consideration went into choosing the term “4 Steps” over competing other choices like “4 spokes” and “4 wheels”, know that by “steps” I simply mean there are four areas that we need to begin to make progress in by beginning immediately. Any notion that Step One must complete before Step Two begins - is unintentional and it may well be that other languages (languages other than English) have a better word to replace “Step” with here.

Step One – A Good Life at Home

The starting point of any plan for World Peace is the construction of a sustainable Good Life for each of us - individually at home – similar to the Knock at the Door above. We could never hope to build sustainably for others without the time and resources afforded by having our lives in order.

Individuals, families and societies have needs of food, shelter, security, healthcare, love, friendship, education, family-friendly societies, and equality of opportunity – to name just a few needs. The challenges that work against providing these needs are - scarcities of resources, territory, food, love, security, greed, labor, time, energy, control, and selfishness – to name just a few obstacles.

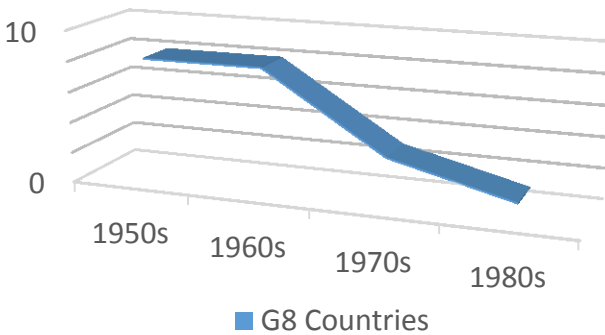
So what are all of the needs of a Good Life?

When we are between twenty and twenty-five years old, many young adults are readying to marry and have children. If we have children at twenty, and our children have their children at age twenty as well, we have a very good chance to see our great and even great-great-grandchildren assuming we live on into our 90s.

In today’s society, our hiring practices within major companies require that our young adults continue their educations until age twenty-two to twenty-five.

Young adults are also rarely able to manage the expense of all four burdens of home, marriage, children and higher education at the same time. Although there is nothing preventing pure democratic and socialistic countries from creating subsidies to permit this, at the time of this writing I could identify no countries that provided this type of support for a Good Life to its citizens.

A Good Life in the G8



But it wasn't always this way. In many G8 countries, like in the USA of the 1950s up until the 1970s, a high school education was sufficient to find lifelong employment with a full pension, healthcare, benefits, and to buy a home free and clear almost 100% of the time. A young family could begin life at the age of twenty without amassing lifelong debt. So too could Russian families until 1986's Perestroika changes.

Our work and employment provides income, and if income gives us the things we need to provide for our families, then we all need to have access to either work or income, sufficient to give us all of the basic things we need.

If we are lucky or get high marks at school, and find something we love to do, work might also give us both a purpose in life, and a social utility, by building or maintaining meaningful projects. Social Utility, or Merit, is the useful product from our work. Our work might feed others, we might build schools, teach university students to build the

future. We might run businesses, provide healthcare, build airplanes or driverless automobiles, and so on.

When we return home from work, we want to find a thriving, educated, well-supported community and secure families. Most but not all can have children and marriage is also important for building families. We want our children to be able to graduate degree studies and start families, homes, lives and careers of their own in the town where they grew up as well if that is their preference, and most of us want to leave this mortal life knowing that the society we built is sustainably improving as well.

So, let's summarize what constitutes a good life from the viewpoint of an individual at every stage of their lives. Rather than rely on Aristotle's definition that reflected the admittedly sexist conventions of his time, I will take another chapter from CSQ 101 and place us on our porch swing in our 100th year, looking back upon a full life lived well.

I suspect that for many, it might be very nice if we had the option to make the following choices.

A Good Life - with all basic needs met

Age	Female	Male
0	A Parent is at Home	"
1-2	Childcare (or Mom)	"
5	Grade School	"
12	High School	"
17	University / College	"
20	Home & Marriage	Home & Marriage
21	First Child (optional) Family Cottage (Dacha)	"
22	Masters Studies (Optional) Or Full-time Mom Or Work	Masters Studies (Optional) Or Work/Take Income
23	Second Child	"
23		Work
24	Masters Studies (optional)	
26	Work (optional) Or Full-time Mom	
40	Work or Grandchild care	
41	Grand Children arrive	"
55	Mini-retirements	Mini-retirements
62	Great Grandchildren arrive	"
75+	Retirement	Retirement
85	Great-Great-Grandkids	"
100	Porch Swings & Community	"

I mentioned before that CSQ defines your society to be your country; this is important for reasons of simplicity as complexities of political and legal differences become too great as we span countries. There is enough complexity in this first step as it is.

Today, young people in Brunei, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and others are able to take a home, marry, continue university studies, and start a family at age twenty within a Parliamentary-Monarchy and Democratic-Socialist System of Government.

The Good Life and American Dream are goals that are important to both the Russians and Americans and so it seems unlikely that they will be comfortable sitting in this particular back seat position for long.

In 1985 Moscow, most twenty-year-old women would have been married with her first child on the way, and this was true for a woman of my mother's generation in Canada in 1963 as well.

Team One is assigned to the six social projects needed to provide support for Step One. See Chapter 6 – Social Projects, for the full list of projects.

Step Two – Technology Projects

There are twelve technology projects running worldwide which are needed to build a sustainable World Peace via an automated production economy.

Projects in Robotics, 3D Printing, Automation, Cold Fusion, Energy-to-Matter conversion, rapid charge batteries - are just a few examples. Hundreds of communicating teams are encouraged to support sub-projects that have been assigned individually and initially to each country on earth.

I am jumping ahead a little, but later in this book I will suggest that an important tool for sustaining World Peace in future is a piece of science fiction called a "self-powered replicator." To complete that technology project, two "hard" technology projects, as Mr. Kennedy called them, and a handful of medium and low complexity technology and social projects are needed. At the same time, other important social and technology projects must continue in parallel until nineteen projects complete over the next three to twenty years.

Are these projects already started? Yes - all of them are started, and world leaders in technology, health sciences, and government are running them as well. Germany announced this past weekend a successful pilot of its \$1 billion Nuclear Fusion Plant – endless clean energy. This was a 2023 deliverable running on a production scale in 2015.

In keeping, the status of all Technology Projects is Bright Green and even ahead of schedule.

Technology solutions might come from the least expected places – from businesses, private engineers (tinkerers) and academic institutions - and these sources should all be encouraged - and funded.

In many cases, funding the development of World Peace technology will amount to a small fraction of money given in tax breaks to manufacturers who threaten to pull jobs to other countries.

For this reason, governments should focus on technology leaders directly for the far bigger bang for their buck. Most technology financing costs will be surprisingly small after dispensing with traditional technology incubator agencies. Supercollider time might be the one, and most important, expensive exception.

See Chapter 7 for a full list of technology projects and mitigations.

Step Three – The Transition

As the work to automate our production economies continues, jobs will transition to new income safety-nets at a rate governed by GDP Export Targets, unemployment, and retraining budgets. Without these safety nets, our society risks having our most senior engineers unemployed due to their pension risk and then turned into manual laborers. Nothing undermines a country's wealth faster than imports higher than exports and unproductive hi-tech exports.

Social Safety Nets will enable our best and brightest engineers to be able to build a technology safety net that makes money irrelevant and a Good Life sustainable for all.

At the point where all trading partners have automated their production economies, the transition from monetary trading can begin. At this point, money is of negligible value due to the automation of our production, or due to energy-to-matter replication, so we might also choose to change things at home too; going to work differently or buying homes differently. There is no longer need of going to a store; recreation centers will meet our

needs for social interaction; and we will want kids to go to school together and build strong, caring communities.

None of this is fiction; none of these automation technologies are beyond our reach over just the next ten to twenty years. We can ignore this disruptive automation, and it will happen painfully, or we can plan for the change and bypass the painful transition parts altogether – professionally and intelligently.

How will jobs lost to automation transition to other forms of income; how will rent and mortgage payments transition? When do taxes stop? When do accountants have no need to tally financial reports nor trade in financial products any longer? These are just a few of the well-understood systems that need to transition. Managing the change are Team One and Team Two working together in a well-communicated plan to transition every member of society in a safe, peaceful and efficient manner as well.

Step Four – Rollout World Peace Worldwide

As countries around the world begin working on their Step One - Social Projects, and as Step Two - Technology Projects continue to advance, new engineering teams come online to help the automation efforts, sponsored by Step Three Transition Safety Nets and new programs. World Peace Agendas country-by-country will ensure that budgets and status are well tracked and communicated by Team Two Project Managers.

Team Three administers Step Four, the World Wide Coordination, Rollout, as well as the consolidated reporting of all automation efforts running worldwide. World Peace is a Bottom-Up Plan that needs coordinating with Top-down efforts to provide Global Goals at the UN presently. Team #3 administers the World Peace countdown clock and other communications functions as required to optimize the successful and responsible rollout of World Peace.

Within developing nations that do not initially have the resources and wealth needed to afford technology development projects, the UN's Top-down Global Goals continue as they have since 1945, to help meet their basic human needs. With-in a short time, the World

Peace Transition’s automated economy will begin to take on the heavy lifting and then make a Good Life sustainable for all.



An automated civilization with infrastructure and production economy that rolls out a Good Life to seven billion people is the sustainable underpinning of World Peace. The TED-Talk in Chapter 9 provides more summary graphic information, and this book contains considerable detail and explanations as needed to satisfy both the cynic and enthusiast that this is Aristotle’s “Right Plan” for World Peace as well.

Offending Content and Topics

As we advance into the discussion of situations within example nations, you might get the impression that I am highlighting certain values, countries, or policies, and that might make it look like I am making unfair judgments - this is not intentional. Choosing wordings perfectly is impossible and so I, and editors set out to write this book in a way that conveys an important solution in the simplest, most fully explained terms that we can.

For the sake of readers the world over, I will plainly state that I never want to focus on a country’s values nor politics; not American values, nor Russian values, nor United Nations policies, nor any other state policies specifically.

States found to align closely with the plan for World Peace will naturally tend to get a little more discussion – the Netherlands and Norway are examples. Countries with extremes: extreme democracy, extreme socialism, extreme communism, extreme monarchy, etc. – these are countries where clear conclusions can be drawn about that system due to the absence of other influences like socialist health care or land grant policies - for example.

Discussions here will also tend to originate where the most credible statistics can be found easily – like charts pulled from the US Federal Reserve databases during a time of “trickle-down” or other notable economic policy. These datasets serve as a starting point, and then

as best can, I try to extrapolate to the G7, G8, G20 and then global discussions.

I frequently make mention of the G20 countries. These are countries joined for reasons of trade and governance. The largest are the G8 – now referred to as G7 since Russia was turned out in 2012. The G7 include the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, and Italy. G20 countries include the G8 plus Turkey, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, India, Brazil, Indonesia, South Africa, Argentina, Australia, and China; 19 countries in total at present.

Great care is taken to find credible sources for data – but CSQ, DashFlows nor the Author maintain these datasets and for this reason, all data sources are referenced for your follow up and your feedback is invited in our forums at CSQ1.org. I always intend to make accurate representations in this book and, therefore, welcome the chance to correct any data misrepresented here.

Let's get started...

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The slide features a dark teal background with a red square in the top right corner. The title 'WP-TV' is written in large, bold, yellow letters. Below it, the subtitle 'TV Shows & News Programs - Media Stories & Status Updates' is in a smaller yellow font. A list of 19 countries is presented in two columns, each preceded by a yellow right-pointing triangle. To the right of the list is a gold circular seal with a serrated edge, containing the text 'CSQ Certified & Monitored'. At the bottom left, a small yellow triangle points to the text 'Copyright 2015 World Peace - The Transition at CSQ1.org'.

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Chapter 2- World Peace

The CSQ Research definition for World Peace is a world in which the human rights of food, clothing, shelter, education and family security are met for everyone, sustainably; where people have the equal opportunity to pursue worthwhile projects and enjoy personal liberty and happiness as well.

Worldwide, a Good Life for everyone seems a tall order, but it is also a very real possibility given technology advances already developed or planned over the next twenty years. World Peace is accomplishable today, where it was not reasonable before because today's technology sits perched on the edge of a breakthrough as big as our change from hunter-gatherers to civilizations ten millennia ago.

10,000 years ago, humanity changed a million years of behavior and moved from hunter-gathers to a community model that we now call civilizations. As hunter-gatherers, we did it all; humans provided for all needs of security, food, clothing, shelter, raising children and building a good life for our families. Life was hard, healthcare primitive, and lifespans of twenty-five to forty years were the norm.

In a civilization, life was much easier because humans could

specialize. Some individuals could be farmers; others could be miners, others builders, fishermen, millers, bakers, police officers, on and on.


As our civilizations grew, the natural resources of the land – resources such as farmland, wild game and domesticated livestock, fuel for fires and lumber for shelters, often constrained how large the community could grow and resource availability often determined how easy or hard were our lives.

When resources waned, raiding parties and even wars erupted between neighboring militias or kingdoms. We formed militias when needed for security.

Automate Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Production Economies

Primary – Farming, Fishing, Mining


1



- ▶ The farmer plants, grows and **harvests** grain

Secondary – Manufacturing


2



- ▶ The Miller takes grain and makes flour.
- ▶ The Baker needs flour to make Bread

Tertiary – Transport, Distribution, Wholesale, Retail, Banking, Real Estate, Insurance

3

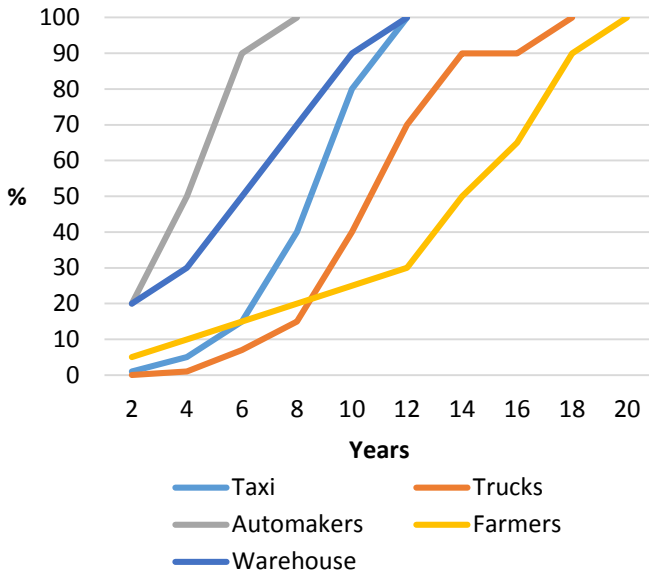


- ▶ The Wholesaler and/or Retailers pay for packaged bread
- ▶ The Consumer purchases the Baked Goods using a credit card or cash.

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In our next twenty years, however, mankind will develop its automation technology to a point where the manual production economy that has driven our civilization for ten millennia may no longer be required.

Rate of Job Automation



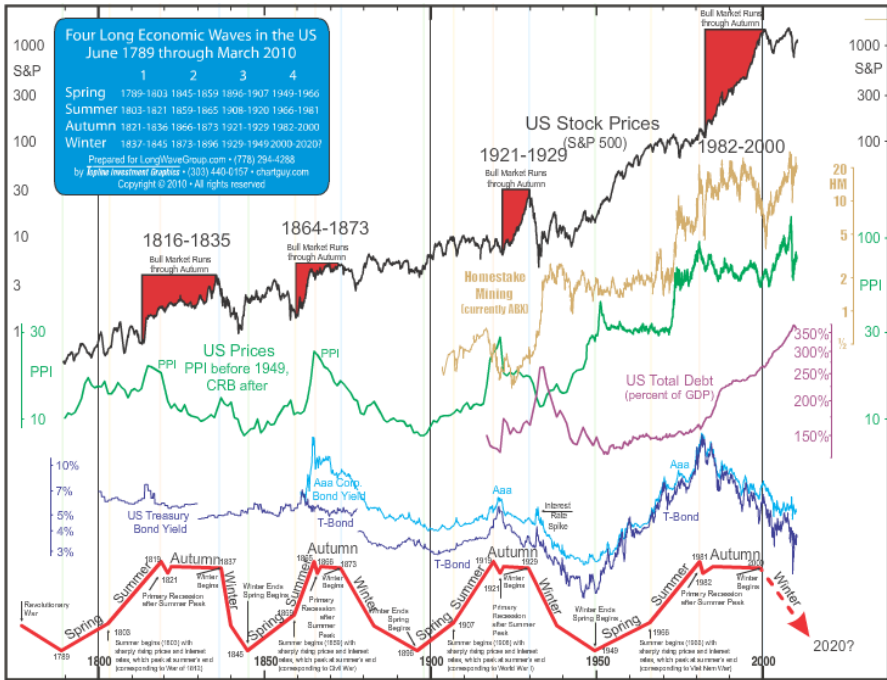
Today, however, a working class is needed as our society could not function without crop pickers, repairers, cleaners, and construction crews. Trucks must make their way to connect goods to markets, and manufacturing; farmers, fishermen, and other actors with roles in our primary, secondary and tertiary production economies must continue.

World Peace through Economic Controls

This World Peace was available to most of the G8 back in the 1950s when there was sufficient wealth to afford all of our basic needs for the first time. Wealth was also distributed well enough in society to sustain an ongoing K-Wave Spring.

What's a "K-Wave Spring"? I will consolidate a large chapter of CSQ Common Sense 101 by summarizing that a well-proven but seldom taught economic theory, called Kondratieff Waves, occur every sixty years in Capitalist Societies (Quigley, 2012). These cycles have been tracked back to 900 AD in eighteen documented sixty-year turns – and recorded in Babylon, Mesopotamia and Egypt 3500 years ago as

well (Toussaint, 2012).



Shown above as a Red line, you’ve seen a K-Wave Cycle play out with every Monopoly game that you have ever played. In the beginning, the “Spring” - our most recent K-Wave Spring began in 1950, all members of a civilization have enough money and there are properties available to buy; everyone is happy and lives a good life easily.

In K-Wave Summer – 1970 to 1980, some families begin to pull ahead – through luck or strategy; in real-life K-Wave Summers, interest rates rise quickly - creating cash for investors.



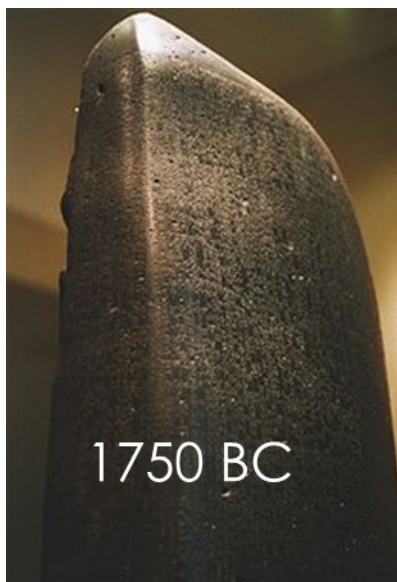
(Gordon, 2009)

By Autumn - 1985-2005, there are no more properties, so home prices begin to soar. The best properties, and businesses, begin generating incomes 7/24 for owners while other individuals are barely affording rents and cost of living month-to-month; Interest rates fall steadily, and lending hits record levels. Autumn K-Waves end in bankruptcies, two incomes are needed, high divorce rates, salaries no longer afford a good life, a few billionaires/hotel owners are winning – and all others are losing as the gap between rich and poor widens sharply.

We call K-Wave Winters “Great Depressions” and they end in a Wealth Distribution that breaks the “air of doom”. 2008 was our most recent chance to redistribute wealth peacefully in our current K-Wave Winter, but the Banking and Automobile debt-forgiveness programs did not go far enough.

In antiquity, in civilizations like Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Babylon 4000 years ago, they lived in a Capitalist society then as we do today. The key difference between now and then being that the system of government was an Absolute Monarchy; they had an Emperor or King.

According to the written law of Mesopotamia from 1750 BC, The Code of Hammurabi - King of Babylonia (a stone copy of this law is in the Louvre in Paris), Emperors imposed country-wide debt forgiveness in Jubilee years either every fifty years; or every seven years, depending on whether debtors could become slaves of the lender.



(Bartz, 2005) Code of Hammurabi - from the Louvre in Paris.

The Torah - The Law - a bible written in approximately 400 BC, insists on debt forgiveness every seven years.

These laws and transcripts developed during a 2000 year period of Capitalism that predated Christ's time. After many repetitions of boom-and-bust occurred again and again, the government of that time developed pro-active Economic Controls to avert the doom and revolutions of K-Wave Winters through Wealth Distribution.

Capitalist Society, in fact, is only thought of as a sustainable system, by K-Wave Economic Theorists, once we describe it as a system that exhausts itself every sixty years – and then restarts a new cycle.

In 2008, Queen Elizabeth II spoke for her nation when she famously asked “Why did no one notice (that an economic disaster was looming)?“ during her speech at the London School of Economics.

Despite living 400 years apart, Cambridge scholars from Eton counseled both Elizabeth II and Queen Elizabeth I in the importance of a Monarch's service to the greater good, and also of the correct role of money in a capitalist society. Eton College today, as it was in 1422, is a College based on Aristotle's *technologia* of physics, metaphysics, and philosophical principles shared by Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and other great thinkers of ancient Greece and Rome - called philosophers.

Aristotle himself called money "sterile - as it cannot enhance in value, because once money enhances in value, it ruins its role as a stable measure of mere exchange, if you will, value."

The Puritan's and Queen Elizabeth I's Protestant Ethic differed from Catholic teachings in that it acknowledged the impact of the previous millennia of human dark ages created by the Christian pursuit of poverty, so instead they monetized their society. From Elizabeth I's father King Henry VIII's time forward, Protestants did not consider poverty a sin nor goal, but debt - specifically, was a concern repeated twelve times in their King James Bible. Shakespeare too references debt in *The Merchant of Venice* and *Hamlet's* "Neither a lender nor a borrower be" – both composed at the turn of the 1600s.

Nothing builds a community of voters more terrified to change their oppression like debt. There is a very real genius to it.

"Usury," the immoral burdening of debt forced upon those unable to repay the debt (Zarlenga, 2010), appeared twice in the King James Bible for the first time as well, and many important thinkers of this era wrote about the dangers of both credit and excessive wealth.

If we consider the strong probability that during Elizabeth II's private studies in Constitutional History at the hands of an Eton-Aristotle tutor's advice that "inequity triggers a revolution," both Elizabeths would have very likely been instructed in the cyclic behaviors of capitalist societies throughout history.

K-Wave Economics confirmed capitalist cycles empirically in 1925, but that teaching originated in Russia and wasn't widely available elsewhere in Europe until the 1940s when Joseph Schumpeter

named these Longwaves “K-Waves” in Kondratieff’s honor at Harvard University.

Was Queen Elizabeth II also aware of the economic control mitigations enforced by past Monarchs of capitalist societies, like King Hammurabi? Hammurabi’s father’s fathers handed down a code of law that demanded debt forgiveness every seven years (for indentured servitude) and every fifty years, in Jubilee years, for everything else countrywide. I mentioned above that we enacted similar, albeit partial, debt forgiveness in 2008.

Although Queen Elizabeth II has fulfilled a consulting obligation to her twelve Prime Ministers admirably, as a Constitutional Monarch it is not her place to tell administrators how to do things nor how to run the country. She would, however, be more than a little unimpressed to see history repeat when proper management could have permitted capitalism to support a Good Life throughout her kingdom instead.

Our last great depression began in 1929 and ended with World War II, which distributed wealth internationally. Sixty years earlier, the Panic of 1873 was ended by mass new wealth brought by immigration. The California Gold Rush ended 1835’s 10-year depression by, multiplying America’s gold reserves ten times. War and revolutions ended 1787’s Panic as were most other 60 year depressions researched back to 900 AD.

Once a country reaches a GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of approximately \$100 billion dollars annually, the importance of Wealth Creation shifts from the number one priority - to a distant second priority. The new priority becomes ongoing Wealth Distribution.

Perfect Wealth Distribution was believed fairly impossible in most capitalist states as there simply wasn’t enough wealth to go around sufficient for everyone’s needs. In antiquity, 3500 years ago, wealth distribution was needed when money lenders assisted farmers to plant. If when crops failed, money lenders enacted their legal right to take debtors and their families as indentured slaves.

Social Architects like Carl Marx, Henri de Saint-Simon, Charles Fourier, and Robert Owen theorized the development of Utopian societies, but in the end currency was too important to productivity and international trade. First, money was needed to incent individuals to take on important, difficult and menial tasks such as crop picking, garbage collection, mining and so on. Second, as seen in the Russia versus China Socialist and Communist models, it was very important to monetize your productivity so as to be able to afford to trade with other nations.

The reality that capital and labor was not in sufficient supply to afford everyone living in an equal state left everyone to fend for themselves in a Capitalist environment essentially. Businesses employed people, provided healthcare and pensions, and in this way – wealth trickled down through society and was distributed.

Extreme wealth distribution inequity created social problems, militias, and eventually revolutions - until the ruling classes began to ensure that this trickle down redistribution of wealth happened reliably through regular legally mandated “Jubilee.”

In the 21st century, both the trickle-downs and the availability of national wealth, of sufficient quantity, changed.

Years of wealth generation and accumulation continued year-over-year until, in the United States, the top 20% of wealthy came to accumulate as much wealth as that of all G20 countries combined (excluding China and Japan).

National Wealth Distribution Policy

The consistent and long-term profitability of Oil allowed some middle-eastern countries to sustain their citizens entirely. Saudi Arabia is an example of a wealthy country that nationalized its biggest companies, and then distributed earnings and wealth to every citizen sufficient to meet all of their basic needs. Saudis are not a welfare nation; rather all citizens share in the proceeds of their profitable oil business. Citizens then go to work and add employment salaries and business proceeds to their home incomes.

The distribution of wealth in Saudi Arabia is class-based, with some 5000 Monarch “Princes” receiving income from the state far in excess of commoners’ incomes, but there are sufficient incomes given to all other citizens in society as well.

Economic Control Roadblocks

In ancient times, Emperors implemented Economic Controls according to a rule book. Within the U.S., government economic controls that distribute wealth are almost prevented entirely by a system of Pure Democratic Capitalism unique in all the world.

Pure democracy represents the needs of 51% exclusively, until the needs of the 49% are represented almost not-at-all. It is in this way that the larger wealthy class are protected from income distribution.

Americans are lovely people; a half dozen of my English Puritan ancestors were on the Mayflower in 1620 and an Upper-Canada Loyalist family member made his way from this settlement to become a founding father of the Dominion of Canada as Premier of New Brunswick in 1867 as well.

The original Americans were largely principled and honorable families that provided for the greater good. That seed started to separate from the tree only after generations of good living until, in the richest country in the world, 40% of Americans control just 0.3% of its wealth today.

The pervasive viewpoint in America was that no-one was going to die from their situation; warm spaces abounded; food and jobs could be found. Instead, the poor formed informal militias for their own security and have longevities twelve years shorter than their richer countrymen.

William Penn’s Quakers believed in pure democracy but were hung by the British in early days, in part because they gave the poor no vote nor quarter, and also because they had no interest in the greater good of others once their majority had voted.

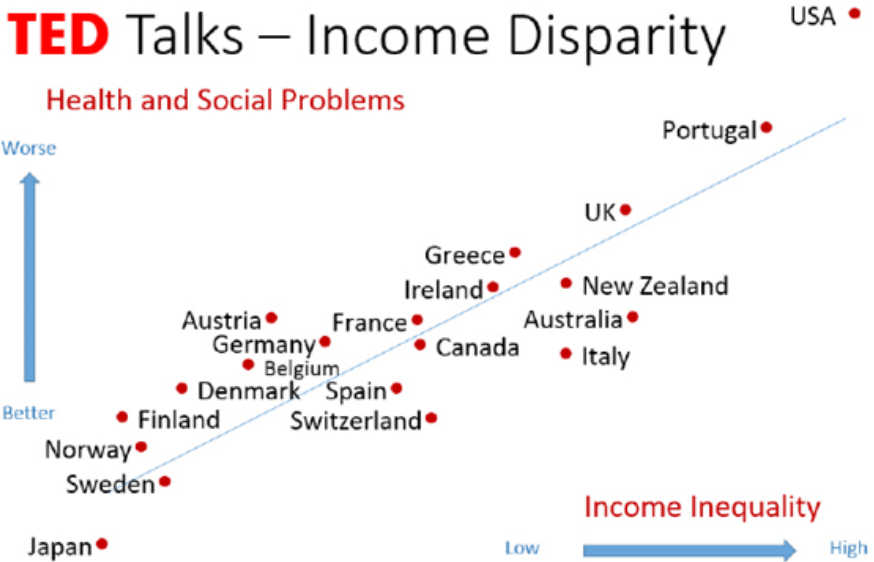
Even as recently as fifty years ago the problems of the poor, were seen as an expensive burden on the rich. It was an easy concern to

ignore as well as no leader could be elected that did not share this viewpoint after all. As the entitled children of the affluent majority of society started to make the decisions, ignoring the poor became socially acceptable and even an important part of the American value system.

America's poor today emulate the strength of the principled people of the 1600s, with values similar to those that built the country. Poor Americans, have no healthcare, pensions, dental care, and live with inferior education systems. They accept that this is their lot in life and are proud to be Americans as well. They join the military; they work harder; keep trying – because that is the honorable thing. Opportunity, however, is not equal as it was for their forefathers in the early days of America.

Historically, and universally in every culture, inequity creates social problems. Richard Wilkinson and his team from the University of Nottingham, plot thirteen indicators of social problems versus wealth distribution at his website (Wilkinson, 2011).

Here is a sample of just one of Richard's analytic summaries that identify a data correlation for Wealth Distribution and Social Problems.



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The process to build and transition to a sustainable World Peace heralds from learnings in longwave and transitional economics, history, leadership, government, technology, engineering, physics and social science. I certainly hope that readers take my example and are inspired to keep their studies wide and goals important.

Who I am is less important than the subject matter, but to give you some idea where these books come from; I have raised five terrific kids, built six high-tech startup companies, I learned something new every day of a 25 year high-tech engineering career after four years of post-secondary study.

I am a Lecturer, CEO; CIO, CTO, CFO, COO and I have led 300+ complex projects in dozens of major programs with budgets up to \$100+ million, 100,000 staff, and 200+ project team members in organizations that ran more than 500+ projects year after year. I have terrific coping skills that I exercise and practice often; I have worked with terrible bosses and terrific bosses; I know how to make a dance partner shine. I ran a full marathon a couple of years ago, I mountain bike - well, read widely and watch a lot of movies. I was a lifeguard, canoeing instructor and took Judo, Wrestling and Karate as a teen alongside eight years of horseback riding lessons at a Christian Ranch where I attended my second weekly religious service; and all of this was great learning. Travel, language, and degree studies, cultures, Religions, Academia, Business, Technology, Geography and History mattered too.

I can say easily that I am a capable big-picture, process-minded strategic thinker with a well-balanced resume for someone who thinks they know enough about World Peace to write a book that



figures it all out too. I exceed a PhD equivalence in Engineering and Technology in career; and I greatly enjoy research in facts, history, economics, business and political science.

Family and society are important to me. My forefathers were Puritans and Founding Fathers, and so my history connects me to the importance of leveraging lessons from the past.

In community life, I founded one of the largest local Minor Football organization in Toronto, and that volunteer work gave me the chance to hire eight management teams and to get to know 800 young people and their parents every year as well. This volunteerism connected me to the next generation and to their hopes for a bright future.

World Peace is an important topic and book and I hope that I've provided valuable insights. Writing it has changed the way that I look at the world.

I choose to write books that are prodigious and maybe even epic, about how to build projects that are worthwhile and can change the world for the better. I hope that your life, is filled with successful worthwhile projects and family too.

Anything is Buildable - just keep working the problem.

Wishing you All the Best.

Edward Tilley

PS.

Look for my new books Transition Economics and Teaching Doers in 2016 and 2017.