

Amsterdam, 25 Maart 2015

Lieve Anke & beste Hans,

Het hebben van een baan/work geeft een gevoel van eigenwaarde.

Een schoonzoon van Jan Peter Peterson & Caia is afgestudeerd chirurg, kon in Nederland geen baan vinden en is nu een chirurg in een Engels Ziekenhuis en moet een vergoeding aan het ziekenhuis betalen om daar te mogen werken.

Om ervaring te mogen opdoen, daarvoor moet betaald worden!

It is a topsy turvy "world!" Ontwrichtend

Mijn wereldbeeld wordt onbeheersbaar door alle ontwrichtingen:

- 1) De groeiende wereldbevolking
- 2) Broeikasgas warmt de Aarde op.
- 3) Een immens grote hoeveelheid plastic in de Oceanen, die leeg gevult zijn
- 4) de slinkende voorraad winbare fosfor
- 5) Sindsdienstoorlopen
- 6) nucleaire dreigingen.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 2015

## After jobs dry up, what then?



Katrin Bennhold

### LETTER FROM EUROPE

LONDON In March 1968, Robert F. Kennedy spoke about a governing elite who had lost touch with ordinary people and judged the state of the nation by gross national product.

"Gross national product counts air pollution and cigarette advertising, and ambulances to clear our highways of carnage," he said. "It counts special locks for our doors and the jails for the people who break them."

"Yet the gross national product does not allow for the health of our children, the quality of their education or the joy of their play," he continued. "It does not include the beauty of our poetry or the strength of our marriages, the intelligence of our public debate or the integrity of our public officials. It measures neither our wit nor our courage, neither our wisdom nor our learning, neither our compassion nor our devotion to our country. It measures everything, in short, except that which makes life worthwhile."

Nearly half a century later, that disconnect is coming to a head. Economic growth, even where it looks impressive, seems to be creating fewer jobs than in the past, and for the most part, poorly paid ones. The main metrics for economic success now appear to be decoupling from labor markets, the main source of income and meaning for citizens.

Nouriel Roubini, a professor of economics at the Stern School of Business at New York University, underlined the point last week at a London conference on the future of work. "The share of labor in the economy is collapsing, and that will continue," he said.

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Some speak of a third industrial revolution; others call it the second machine age. With the processing speed of computers doubling roughly every 18 months and machines becoming ever smarter, paid work for human beings could become a lot scarcer — and soon.

Forty-seven percent of all employment in the United States is susceptible to automation over the next two decades, according to a study by Carl Benedikt Frey, an economist, and Michael A. Osborne, an associate professor of machine learning, at the University of Oxford.

It is not just truck drivers and tax preparers who risk losing their jobs, economists say. Robots can pick strawberries, distinguishing the ripe ones by taking hundreds of digital photographs a second, and algorithms apparently make more objective court decisions than human judges, who according to a study in Israel are more lenient after a food break.

This hyperdigital age is also creating some new jobs for humans. Among the 10 fastest-growing job descriptions identified by Dr. Frey were big data architect and iOS developer. But over all, he said, "It seems that job creation is not going to keep pace with automation."

If so, the disruption will run deep. "If there isn't a job for every citizen, then what does it mean to be a citizen?" asked Ngaire Woods, professor of global economic governance at Oxford.

Dr. Woods was among those who mulled an idea developed by the American economist Milton Friedman of a negative income tax or basic income, an unconditional sum of public money that would help those displaced from the labor market.

Jeremy Rifkin, author of "The Third Industrial Revolution," said a basic income would enable people to volunteer their time in areas like elder care, child care, culture and the environment.

"This is not a utopia, it's a practical business plan for the next step of the human journey," Mr. Rifkin said.

Laura Tyson, a professor at the Haas School of Business at the University of California, said the Nordic countries, with their flexible labor markets and generous social safety nets, could be a model. But in many countries, that would require a fundamental rethink of what and whom governments tax and of where the tax revenue is invested.

"This is about politics and policy," she said.

For now, though, politicians have mostly kept quiet about the prospect of a structural shortage of decently paid jobs.

In Britain, where a general election looms in May, the policy review chief of the opposition Labour Party, Jon Cruddas, recently quoted from the Kennedy speech and argued that Britain in 2015 was at a similar crossroads.

"The challenges we face are big, but our politics are small," Mr. Cruddas said. "We have stopped asking ourselves the important question Bobby Kennedy asked. What makes life worthwhile?"

Ik stop. Echt! Dit is een  
limitatie van de mensheid!

Ik heb een zingelose  
valentijn in Amsterdam  
André



25 Maart 2015

RHoon. 25 November 1993

aan Anke + Hans Praalder v. Verba Velant, Scripta  
manent

aan mijn Ouders in s HH kinderen

Beste Ouders,

scribe 5<sup>e</sup> dynasty  
2504-2347 BC



Ma 22,5 jaar maffebroken werkzaam  
te zijn geweest bij twee Bankinstellingen  
(Bank of America en Loyds Bank) en naar  
mijn beste weten aan een behoorlijke  
„Profit Contribution“ te hebben bijge-  
draagen, heeft de kantoorrechter mijn  
ontslag bevestigd in pande 15/11/93  
Vandaag heb ik mij laten registreren  
als werkloze en word ik een Steen  
Trekker. Such is life maar het  
moet nog meer „Sucher“ worden.  
De sector arbeid is te duur en er  
vindt een wedstrijd tussen de  
bedrijven plaats om meer te produceren  
met minder Arbeid. Wie dan list-  
tindelijk die meerdere geproduceerde  
producten moet kopen, is mij een  
raadsel?

→ PTO.



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7) In het programma Buitenhof van Zondag j.l. (22 maart '15) werd de ex-wereldkampioen schaken Gary Kasparov geïnterviewd over de politieke situatie in het Rusland van Putin. Een uitspraak van hem is: Putin is gevaarlijker dan Hitler indertijd. De invasie in de Krim om de daar woonachtige Russen in bescherming te nemen lijkt op de invasie van Hitler om Tsjecho's binnen te vallen om de Sudeten Duitsers te beschermen. Toen de Baltische Staten na de wereldoorlog 2 nog tot de Sovet Unie behoorden, is de Russificatie van die landen aanpakwedig. Grote minderheden Russen wonen daar nog. Als hij de Baltische Staten binnenvalt om zijn „lebensraum“ te vergroten, zal dat dan Putins Waterloo worden?

Mijn laatste twee boeken die ik las

1) Baltische Zielen van Jan Brokken, en

→ Pim



2) De Stomhonder (een familie kroniek) door Alexander Minninghoff

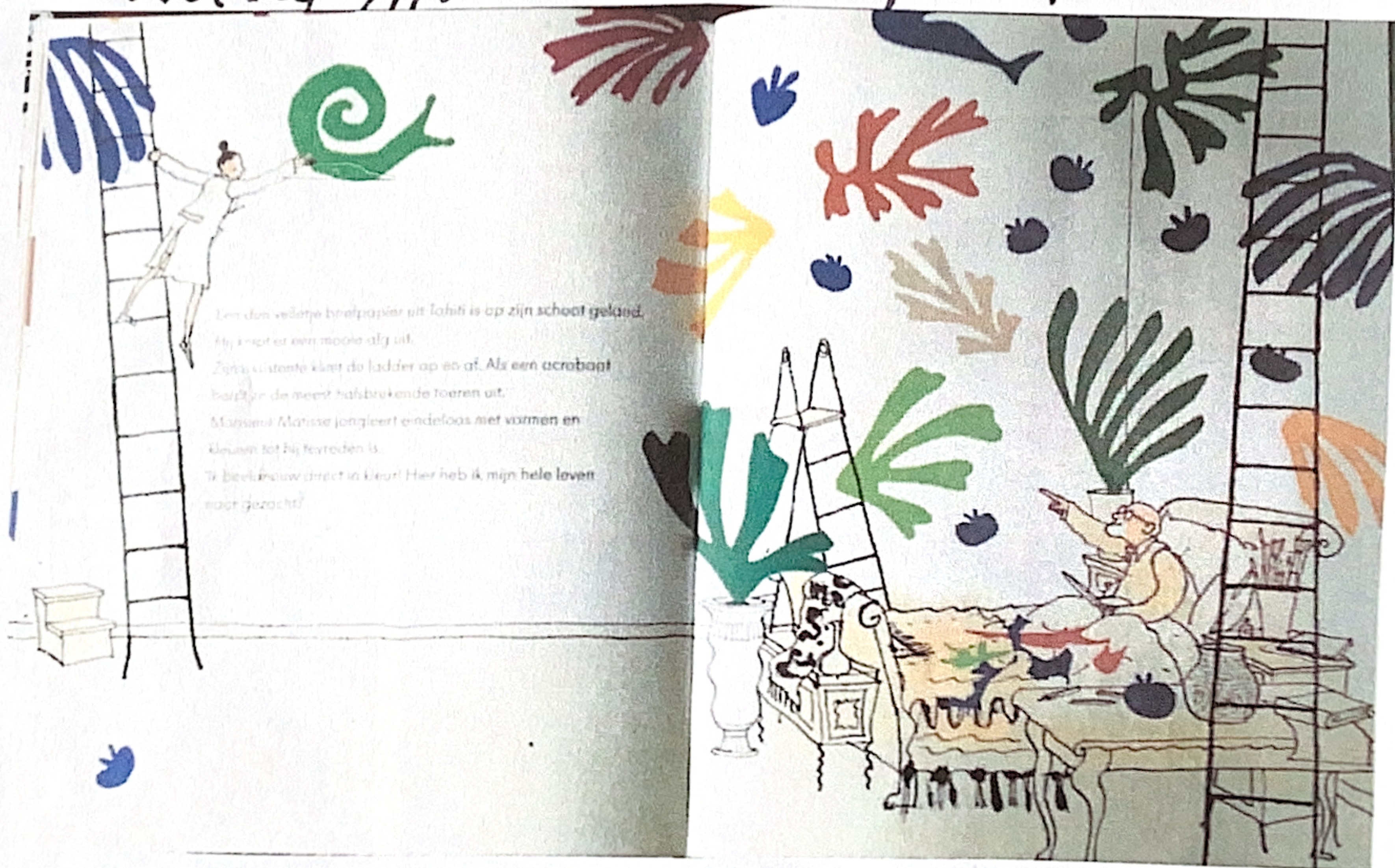
geven een indruk van de haat tegen de Russen e.g. de bolsjewieken in de Baltische Staten.

Putin is een 21<sup>ste</sup> eeuw Mochiavelli.

Wie zal de 21<sup>ste</sup> eeuw Chamberlain zijn en wie de 21<sup>ste</sup> eeuw Stauffenberg?

Ik ga er vanuit dat jullie veilig zijn aangekomen in Menton. Op de vliegroute daar naar toe bevinden zich hoge bergen en daar moet wel over heen gevlogen worden. De toedracht van het vlieging ongeluk (150 doden) is nog te in raadselen gehuld.

Toch is vliegen veiliger dan dezelfde afstand afleggen over de weg, al klinkt dat wat paradoxaal.



veel lief de nous deux, Venet Caahid

Pinteren naar de preview v. d. Tentoonstelling Matisse reweert in het Stedelijk Museum. Daar kunnen jullie ook nog naar toe perist van de Soleil et van de Soleil dans la bouteille in Menton