
Man's Access and Balance to the LAND and Indication of His Economic Predicament

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Abstract: *A Natural Law of man, it is that all men seek to gratify their desires, whatever those desires may be, with the least exertion, as stated by Henry George, is expanded and discussed to include all living organisms. With the revised natural law mans activities are examined with man in the same LAND as other living organisms. It was reasoned that mans economic activity is typically not associated with his survival but of desires beyond survival, where these desires can generally be satisfied by taking more from the LAND beyond what is needed for survival. If man in his activities creates an imbalance to the LAND, or if he is present during a natural change to the LAND, mans economic activities can be affected, but man can reduce the affect with his innovativeness and access to LAND.*

1. Introduction

Animals, aside from man, may have little or no consideration to the effects of overhunting, over foraging, or over producing offspring, as they typically are products of instincts, which can affect an animal's survival or another's inadvertently. If the climate was consistent over time any extremities, such as overhunting, by the animals may be met by a lack of food, resulting in starvation and, hence, a balance to the LAND, where the animals and vegetation are part of. LAND is defined as "the whole material universe outside of man himself" (George, 2003). However, if the climate changes other parts of the LAND may have a shift of what the balance was prior to the climate change that can include a disappearance of a species from a specific LAND. Whether man is considered as an animal or not his interactions would not be identical to others in the LAND, when he is part of the LAND, as man has the ability to manipulate the LAND, which comes from his intelligence. However, there is a Natural Law, which man generally adheres to that can forecast his behavior as a whole. The Natural Law has been stated to apply only to man (George,

1992). However, expanding the Natural Law to all living species it can be shown that mans manipulation and acquiring from the LAND is part mans nature as it is for an animal that is subject to his own instincts. However, from this understanding it can be shown that if man does not make up for imbalances in the LAND that he creates or imbalances that occur naturally, mans growth and possibly survival can be affected.

2. Expanding Natural Law to All Living Organisms

According to Henry George the Natural Law of Economics is, "*it is that all men seek to gratify their desires, whatever those desires may be, with the least exertion*" (George, 1992)." Evidence for this is in the tools man created that resulted in greater productivity such as equipment and tools that developed over centuries for farming (Mazoyer, 2006), which resulted in a larger production with little physical labor. This Natural Law comes not from the individual accounts of man, who at times would not choose an improvement in technology if it could mean maintaining their jobs, but from the activities of man as a whole, where typicality in nature can be found by the averaging what is seen in the natural world such as the ratios (Bateson and Mendel, 1913). The activity of choosing not to improve technology can stem from this Natural Law also, as it is easier for man not to develop a new skill and maintain what he labors for than it is to learn a new skill and finding another place that will accept his labor for wages. However, the human path to facilitate a desire for a job would not occur in this specific situation.

This Natural Law can be expanded to other life forms by some reasoning, where vegetation tends to grow more where there are more nutrients necessary for its growth and sun, and animals tend to multiply more where food is easier to obtain. Whether conscious of this or not, humans tend to practice Natural Law, where in an Agar Plate (Smith, 2005), which contains more nutrients than can be found naturally, that can grow microscopic organisms in greater concentrations than can typically be found naturally. To include more living species the Natural Law stated will be expanded to "*it is that all living organisms seek to gratify their*

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desires, whatever those desires may be, with the least exertion.” Desire is described as “All human actions—at least all conscious and voluntary actions—are prompted by desire, and have for their aim its satisfaction. It may be desire to gain something or a desire to escape something, as to obtain food or to enjoy a pleasing odor, or to escape cold or pain or a noisome smell; a desire to benefit or give pleasure to others or a desire to do them harm or give them pain. But whether positive or negative, physical or mental, beneficial or injurious, so invariably is desire the antecedent of action that when our attention is called to any human action we feel perplexed if we do not recognize the antecedent desire or motive, and at once begin to look for it, confident that it has to the action the relation of cause to effect” (George, 1992). The word “human” will be replaced by “living organisms.”

3. Man Takes From Land What is Desired

If men lived alone, with no assistance such as utilities, much of his time would be spent satisfying basic necessities. However, as man group’s together specialties are formed, such as large farms and city utilities, which would eventually facilitate survival. As survival is facilitated, the grouping of man would be typical occurrence as per natural law. The activities of man, not associated with satisfying basic needs, would then revolve around the satisfaction of desires not associated with survival. However, if man acquires what he needs for survival, whether alone or in a group, from the LAND there would be no other place except from the LAND to satisfy the desires not associated with survival.

If man did not grow in population and did not take from the LAND for his desires, then whatever man has existing he can remold to satisfy another man’s desire in return for something else, where money is only an intermediary. Mans activities would then revolve around remolding and its distribution, but there would be no increase of products to satisfy a man’s desire and there would be no maintenance for the desires that degrade with age, unless some of man learns to reduce his desires for the satisfaction of others. If there was an increase in population demands would increase and without acquiring from the LAND, but the remolding remain, there would still be fewer desires for man. Therefore, from the LAND man must take

what he needs for survival and more to satisfy his desires. However, if what man takes from the LAND is not replaceable then eventually man would have nothing to satisfy his desires or what he needs for survival. Therefore, what man takes from the LAND should be objects that can continuously produce. Unfortunately, man does take items from the LAND that does not reproduce and if there is a limit of this, then man must, including but not limited to, create artificially the non-reproducible objects, acquire from a different LAND, recycle items, and/or learn to use objects that are reproducible.

4. Man Impact of Acquiring From the Land To Satisfy His Desires

With man placed in the LAND as other living organisms there is a possibility he may cause an imbalance in the LAND by taking what he needs for survival and/or taking more to satisfy his desires. The affected LAND would adapt as it does when natural changes in the LAND occurs, but the imbalance may also affect a man's desires and possibly what he needs for survival. Over hunting and unnecessary exposure to forest animals has increased the possibility of a population acquiring infectious disease (Swift, 2007; Bell, 2004). However, if man was aware of possible imbalances and able to make up for imbalance to the LAND, such as reducing the mouse population per mans innovation, man would be able to take more from the LAND without negatively affecting of man. But man must surpass what the LAND does on its own and be consistent of it if man remains in the LAND, as it is not by instinct that man balances an LAND, such as animals, it is by his desire alone. As man is imperfect, and may lose the reasons why he caused an imbalance, it is best to allow natural instincts of animals to balance the LAND whenever possible, and man live with them. Through legislation there have been attempts for man to balance himself with LAND (Sands, 2003; Baker, 1997), which may continue to change in response to imbalances that occur.

5. Natural Occurrences Impact on Man

Man is also subject to the same natural changes to the LAND as other living organisms. If man acquires what he needs and desires from the LAND and the LAND is producing less naturally, man will occasionally have a reduction of the capability of satisfying desires and possibly what he needs for survival. That is, for example, if a specific area grows to a population and the population maximizes what comes from the LAND, and then there is a persistent drought, the desires would reduce and eventually what is needed for survival would not be satisfied. Periodic droughts may have contributed to the fall of past societies (Haug, 2003; Hodell, 2001; Hodell, 1995), and disease outbreaks (Engelthaler, 1999). However, man can adapt to the natural changes to the LAND and continue to satisfy survival needs and growing desires due to his innovation. For natural changes in LAND during modern times man has used technology, communication and distribution to circumvent the affects that may have been inflicted on past societies (Haggard, 2007; Morehouse, 2000). Also, there have been attempts for man to overcome natural changes to the LAND such as cloud seeding to alleviate droughts (Qian, 2011) or to assist in business (Ward 2010).

6. Conclusion

The signs of mans reduction of his desires and his survival may be due to his lack of his access to the LAND, and/or his inability to create a balance with his LAND by his own cause and/or what occurs naturally. If man had access to all LAND then he may be able to continue to satisfy his necessities for survival and desires for an enlarging population. If man were to allow more of the specialty in balancing of the LAND as part of his activities, he would be better equipped with his innovation in maintaining survival and further satisfying desires for an enlarging population. For example, if man grows to a point where farmland is encroached upon man must, including but not limited to, either starve, learn different methods of growing foods, artificially acquire food, design methods for humans to consume their nutrients artificially, acquired sustenance from another LAND, and/or have population settle in layers.

If man were to begin these practices with its current population and maximize what he can acquire from the LAND with greater efficiency, an increase in population would bring more innovation to the goals of facilitating survival and satisfying desires.

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