

Money vs. Knowledge

The debate of the current generation is Money vs. Knowledge. It is the debate of Baby Boomer Generation vs. Knowledge Generation for the sake of the Z Generation. Unable to compete in knowledge against the Knowledge Generation, which have a head start in knowledge, but now are over 80 years old, the Baby Boomers found their new area of endeavor in making money, resulting in that, today, the smartest people are among the richest, not the most knowledgeable, people. The winner of the debate of Money vs. Knowledge will decide the direction of the Z, Millennial, and Homeland Generations, who are under 35 years old. Post-Science Institute is founded by many world leading scholars, such as Lotfi A. Zadeh, Ta-You Wu, T. L. Kunii, C. V. Ramamoorthy, and Hugh Ching, who have accumulated knowledge of many of the most well-known thinkers of our time, such as Paul Feyerabend, Milton Friedman, Kenneth Arrow, Gerard Debreu, and Harold Grad. Of the above mentioned people, only Lotfi A. Zadeh, T. L. Kunii, and Hugh Ching are still alive, but many young thinkers are starting to join the Post-Science Fuzzy Logic Team. The Team is one of the major representatives of Knowledge in this debate, while the billionaires, with a few exceptions, such as Nicolas Berggruen, should represent Money.

The main problem with the current Money-Oriented Society is that most people work for short-term and monetary return, paying little attention to long-term and non-monetary, but socially beneficial, returns. Post-Science Institute advocates Knowledge-Oriented Society <http://kos4.com/kos.pdf/>, which will issue money to knowledge contributions, whose values will be determined by the solution of value, as Money-Oriented Society issues money mainly to businessmen to invest to make more money. The main attraction of Money-Oriented Society is that it benefits the individual rather than the society as a whole. Money-Oriented Society is a natural outgrowth of a competitive society, as competition is its engine of growth in the absence of a solution of arbitration or value. Knowledge-Oriented Society will encourage people to work on knowledge, which deals with problems with long-term and socially beneficial non-monetary returns, in addition to short-term and monetary returns. Also current established knowledge, which is dominated by science and is still value-absent and applicable only to non-living and partially automated systems; it has a long way to go to fulfill the whole spectrum of knowledge. While the growth of material wealth is limited, the growth of knowledge is unlimited.

As machines and robots are increasingly taking over jobs done by humans, if the wealth of a society is measured in goods and services, most money will be earned by owners of these machines and robots, leaving most humans with less and less opportunity to make money. But, if the wealth of a nation is measured by the amount of knowledge the nation has, as will be in Knowledge-Oriented Society, money will be distributed to humans for thinking or for their contributions to knowledge. The technical breakthrough for Knowledge-Oriented Society is the post-science solution of value, which can measure the value of knowledge contribution and provides full disclosure and full accountability to infinity. The power of issuing money whether in the hands of the politician, the businessman or the people of knowledge will be the deciding factor whether society will be Politics-Oriented, Money-Oriented or Knowledge-Oriented.