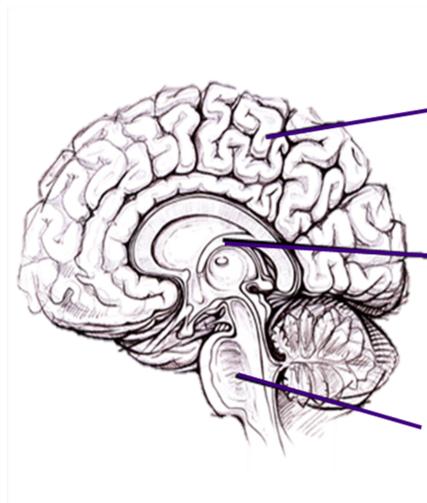


70 Individuals Own As Much Wealth As Half of the World's Population (3.6 billion people) 40 Americans Own As Much Wealth As Half of the U.S. Population (158 million people)

I. The Evolution of Selfishness

- For hundreds of millions of years, individual selfishness was the only brain function needed for survival.
- Herbivores' brains were naturally and predominantly selfish, as there was no need to divide plants while roaming in the wild in groups, eating as much plant life as needed, then moving on.
- Roughly 1-2 million years ago, ancestors of modern humans roamed around as loosely organized packs of individuals eating
 whatever plants were found, similar to roaming herbivores today (includes both reptiles and mammals).
- About 500,000 years ago, our ancestors' diet began to branch from herbivore (plants only) to omnivore (plants and meat).
- Biologists believe this separation in diet was due to a combination of limited resources per geographic region, local predators and competition with other groups for resources in order to survive.
- As group survival ("safety in numbers") and hunting techniques improved, it no longer paid to roam around as loosely organized packs of <u>individuals</u> eating only plant life.
- It became far more efficient and rewarding to cooperate together in teams of hunters or scavengers to collect larger amounts of meat, fruits and vegetables for ourselves and others less capable (such as children, the sick or the elderly).
- Only until about 500,000 years ago, loosely organized cooperation and predominantly individual selfishness were the only brain functions needed to survive.

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PRIMATE "THINKING" BRAIN:

- Brain region. Neo cortex
- Responsible for sensory perception, spatial reasoning, generation of motor commands, conscious thought, intellectual memory
- Happy when learning, anticipating future reward, connected to higher purpose, in flow
- · Evolutionary role: predicting brain that helps the community thrive

MAMMILIAN "FEELING" BRAIN:

- Brain region. Limbic system (includes amyadala / fear center & nucleus accumbens / pleasure center."
- Responsible for: (positive) emotions, learning, emotional memory and spirituality
- · Happy when feel trust, social bonds, higher status
- · Evolutionary role: social brain that helps the community survive

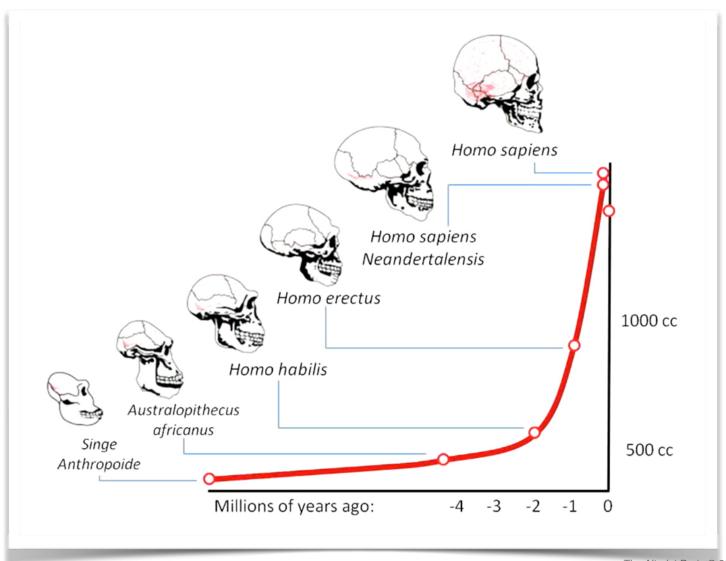
REPTILIAN "INSTINCTIVE" BRAIN:

- Brain region brain stem
- Responsible for the 4 F's fight, flight, feed and fornicate (wired for danger and therefore negative emotions)
- Happy when safe from danger
- · Evolutionary role: selfish brain that helps us survive individually

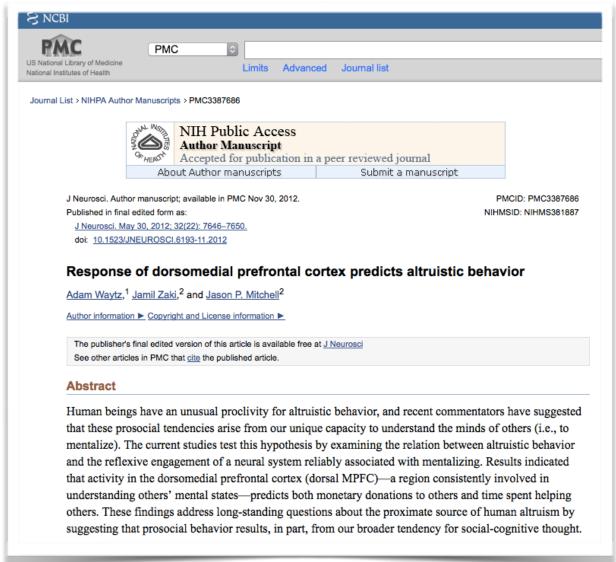
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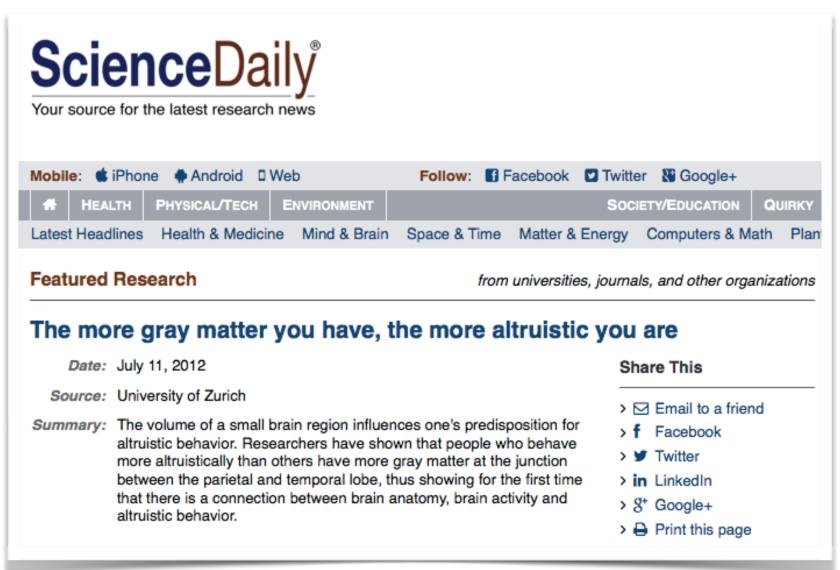
II. The Evolution of Altruism

- As group cooperation and survival ("safety in numbers") proved to be more successful in extending life span, both individually and for offspring, our ancestors began to build campsites and spend more time around other individuals in a group, rather than roaming around eating plants and not interacting very much with anyone.
- As group cooperation improved, health, well-being and life span improved. As life span improved, numbers grew around the campsite.
- Individual selfishness became less of a need for survival and more priority was then placed on developing interpersonal relationships with other individuals in the campsite, geared toward cooperation and competition. During this time, mental growth accelerated rapidly.
- <u>Social intelligence</u>, understanding and remembering who was cooperative and who was competitive, required a memory good enough to assess the intentions of individuals in the campsite, as well as predict their responses from one moment to the next.
- The expansion of the human brain from 500,000 years ago until today has been one of the most rapid episodes of complex tissue evolution in the history of life.



- As mental growth rapidly accelerated, <u>social intelligence</u> evolved in the brain in order to connect past-present-possible future scenarios that not only meant life or death, but also the ability to evaluate prospects and consequences of alliances, deception, rivalry, bonding, sexual reproduction, loyalty and betrayal amongst family members and other members of the group.
- Out of millions of species that exist today, humans are the only species with a brain capable of imagining different possible futures, and to plan and choose among them.
- In addition to individual interactions with others around the campsite, cooperative or competitive scenarios <u>between</u> groups from nearby campsites became more common, either in cooperation in finding and harvesting new resources together, or in competition such as violent conflict when resources became scarce.
- Therefore, two types of interaction were essential in forming early human social behavior: individual and group
 - 1. As an individual, we depended on our mental capacity and social intelligence for individual survival within our group.
 - Example: If we take care of our individual well-being, we can survive longer to help our family and friends survive.
 - 2. As a group, we learned that by working together and cooperating with other members, we improved our chance of survival, access to resources and ability to reproduce in a safe environment.
 - Example: If we all work together to curb air pollution, we all get to breathe cleaner air.
- If a group was made up of selfish individuals, such as eating all of the food and not sharing, younger, sicker or elderly members of the group did not survive. Inevitably this led to groups with smaller numbers, or groups with more weak and sickly members. If local resources became scarce with other competitive groups nearby, selfish individuals were easily overpowered or outcasted by larger groups of individuals working cooperatively together. ("Selfish individuals may win within groups, but groups of altruists beat groups of selfish individuals." E.O. Wilson, *The Meaning of Human Existence*, 2014)
- Research is showing that most people intuitively help out if they see others hurt or in a desperate situation (war, natural disaster).
- Examples of group altruism vs. individual selfishness?
 - Childhood Parents teaching children to share vs. "Mine!" "Look at me! Look at me!"
 - Family Working together as a team vs. Domineering
 - School Developing friendships w/ classmates vs. Bullying, narcissism
 - Traffic Traffic flowing smoothly vs. cutting people off, causing an accident that slows-down traffic
 - Sports Teamwork vs. "ball hog"; enjoying the game vs. antagonizing "fanatic"
 - Work Teamwork, accountability vs. Taking all the credit, workplace bullying
 - Everyday life Politeness, chivalry vs. Rude, "me vs. you" ... any other examples? (...what areas of the brain are active?)

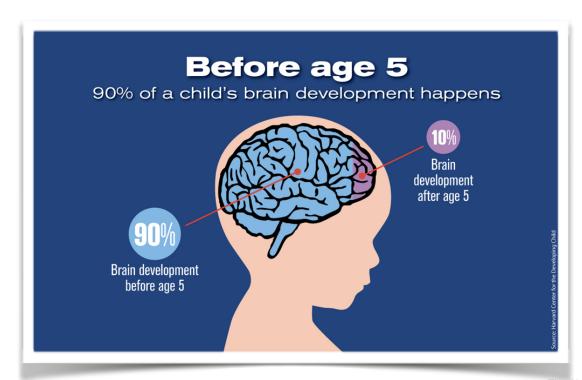


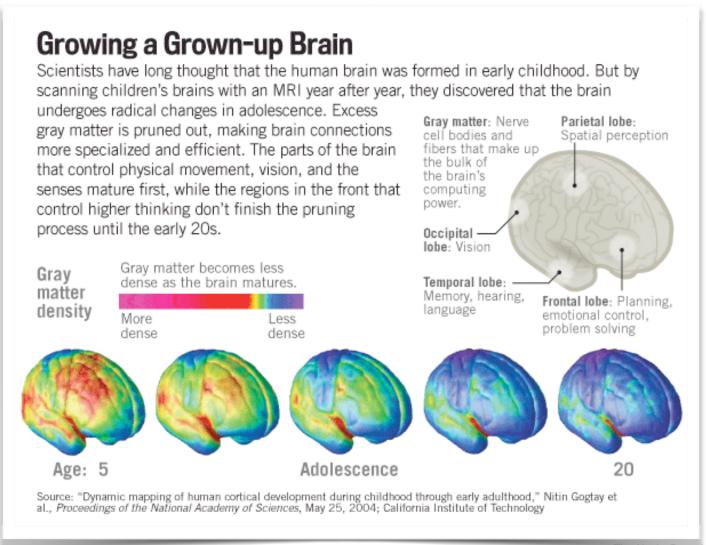


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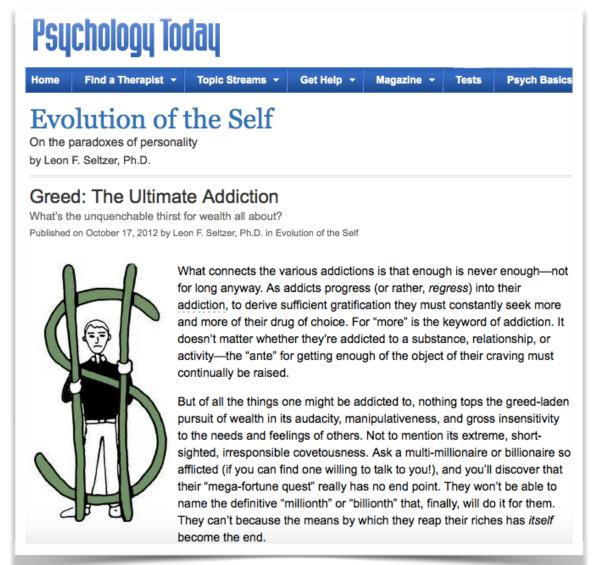
III. Adult Selfishness as Brain Dysfunction

- Given evolution of the human brain over millions of years, it is perfectly natural to feel both individually selfish <u>and</u> altruistic at the same time, as both operate in the same brain, just in different areas: individual selfishness (lower "reptilian" brain) vs. altruistic (higher, prefrontal "thinking" brain)
- Research is showing that 90% of human brain development takes place between the ages 0-5, with the remaining 10% of development taking place from the ages 6 until the early/mid-20's.
 - Note: It is important to consider that between ages 0-5, and into the teenage years, is when our "inner critic" (or "little voice in your head") is developed. Typically this inside critic's voice or perspective is that of a parent, caregiver or close sibling that can negatively influence individual decision-making, leading to multiple generations of selfish and detrimental behavior.





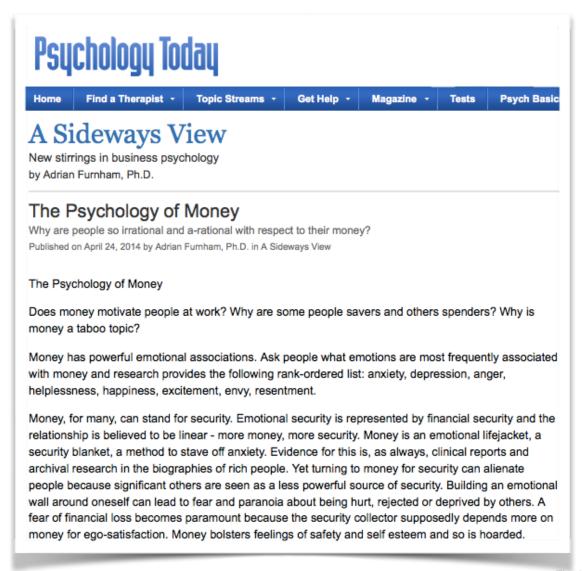
- As young children, therefore, it is perfectly natural to feel individually selfish before the age of 3, as the connectivity between the lower parts of the brain (key to both individual survival and raw emotions) and the prefrontal cortex (key to rationalizing and choosing between possible outcomes) is not fully developed.
- This explains the neurological reason why children must be individually nurtured w/ care, sensitivity and emotionally-responsive parenting during ages 0-5, as young children's brains are <u>not</u> fully wired for social intelligence, and therefore they naturally have a difficult time self-regulating their emotions (such as controlling selfishness, rage, separation or fear).
 - Example: "Temper tantrum" (...also applies to lack of emotional self-regulation in adult-children)
- As a child grows from an infant to a toddler (ages 0-3), there are three (3) key areas parents can use to measure if healthy development of social intelligence is taking place:
 - 1. **Ability to Empathize** The ability to recognize both the mental and emotional state of others.
 - 2. **Capacity to Negotiate**, **Resolve & Cooperate** The ability to <u>self-regulate</u> one's emotions, <u>negotiate</u> toward <u>productive</u> resolution.
 - 3. Capacity for Compassion & Genuine Concern for Others Able to feel emotional distress from others' suffering.
- What are some example scenarios growing-up that would stunt a child's social intelligence from developing?
 - <u>Example</u>: Growing-up in a home experiencing only superficial emotional connections with parents. The child's brain develops in a world where deeper emotional connections and social intelligence are not nurtured, so the child grows-up believing everyone's emotions are superficial.
 - <u>Example</u>: Growing-up in a home experiencing constant stress, anxiety, anger, fear, shame, hurt or other predominantly negative emotions. The child grows-up deeply distrustful of people, believing that all people are intrinsically full of "bad" or "negative" emotions, so it's normal for them to constantly harbor the same emotions inside also.
 - <u>Example</u>: Growing-up in a home of individually selfish "Me vs. You" competitions or interpersonal exchanges. The child grows-up believing all relationships with people are about power control and competition. Other examples of selfish "Me vs. You" thinking includes: sexism, ageism, racism, tribalism, institutionalism, elitism, nationalism, isolationism, social Darwinism, politics, etc. (...all of which do nothing to help productively resolve financial inequality.)
- Without healthy development and emotionally-responsive nurturance during ages 0-5, a child may grow into an adult lacking
 the brain connectivity between the lower areas of their brain to the higher area, therefore lacking the ability to empathize,
 emotionally self-regulate, altruistically negotiate, cooperate or feel compassion toward others.



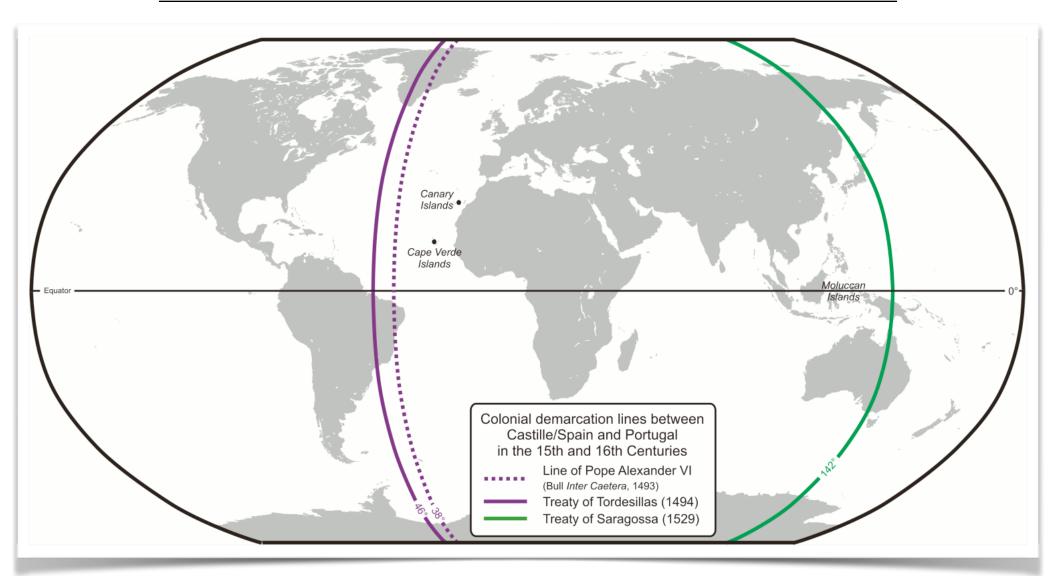
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IV. The Infection of Financial Inequality

- Unable to feel empathy, negotiate or cooperate with others, the adult-child's brain knows of no other way than to act selfishly.
- What ultimately makes someone choose selfishly? Because it feels "good" to them.
 - Example: Research utilizing the most recent 30-years of imaging and data on the effects of brain injury show:
 - (a) During the decision-making process, several parts of the brain may be active at any given time.
 - (b) If a brain injury occurred in an area where <u>emotions</u> are generated, the person then had a lifelong disability with their decision-making. (For instance, the person could logically describe the given choice at hand, but without the function of the <u>emotional</u> part of their brain, there was no rational way for them to decide. The patients become confused and unable to make even the most simple decision.)
- If a child is born into an environment of "Me vs. You" competitive, individually selfish thinking, they grow not only looking at others without empathy or compassion, they look at others as only competition. ("I have more 'X', therefore I'm better than you... therefore I feel good.")
- If a child is born into a family composed of adult-children lacking full brain development and an ability to feel compassion or cooperation with others, the more deeply engrained the "Me vs. You" competitive thinking becomes, which manifests as false feelings of "power" or "superiority" over other individuals or groups of a different gender, a different skin color, a different age, a different ethnicity or tribe, a different religion, a different level of income, etc. ("I'm 'X' and you're 'Y', therefore I'm better than you...therefore I feel good.")
- If a child is born into a family of wealthy resources, ad they do not receive emotionally-responsive parenting and individual
 nurturance, the probability increases that they will grow without an ability to feel empathy or compassion toward others with less
 resources.
- If a child is born into a family or culture that only values financial wealth, then the adult-child's brain will be neurologically wired toward a life of insecurity of happiness or need for power over others in the form of financial wealth.

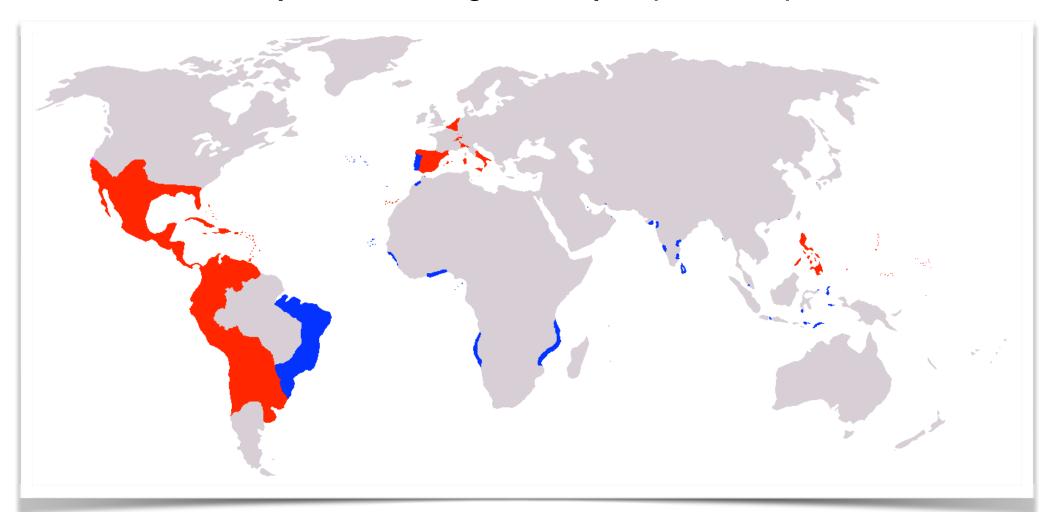


- As campsites grew, and eventually evolved into maintaining agriculture and domesticated livestock, civilizations grew. As civilizations grew, the form of money evolved from gift-giving to bartering to easy-to-carry currency...but the most important currency was land as "private" property, silver and gold.
- In the late 15th century, on the Iberian peninsula of what is today Portugal and Spain, individual selfishness and financial inequality had become concentrated to such a degree, that people composed the 'Treaty of Tordesillas'...(literally) believing they held so much "power" worldwide, that they divided the world map in half solely for the Castille/Spanish and Portuguese empires. North and South America "belonged" to Spain.

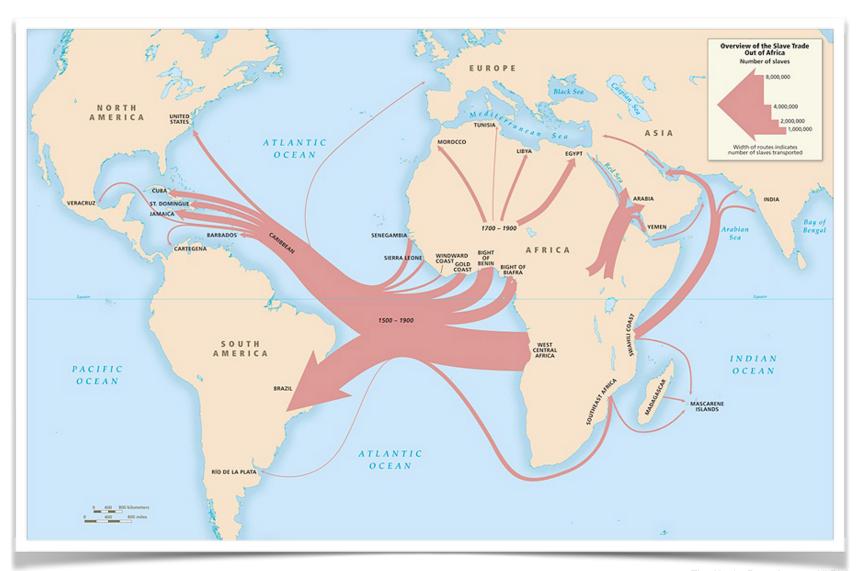


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Spanish & Portuguese Empire (1415-1975)

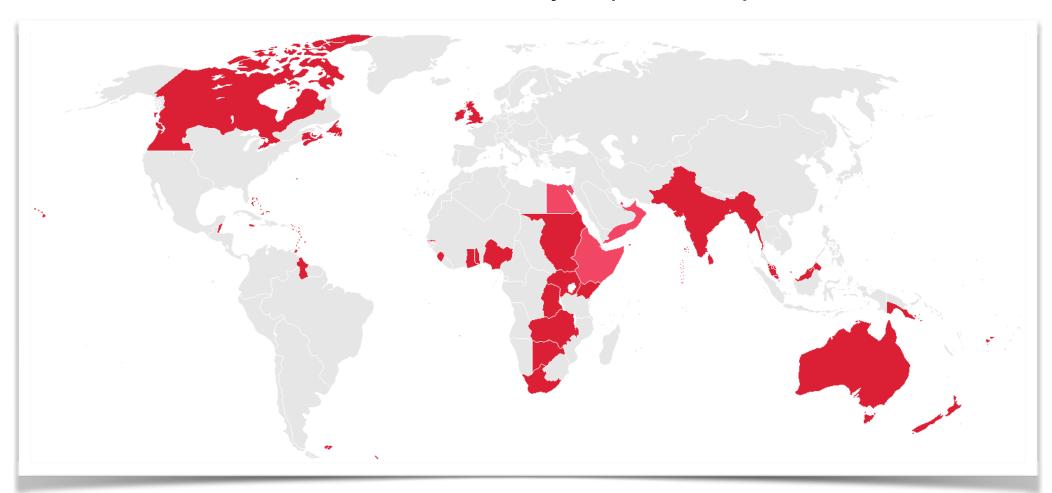


- With land, gold and silver holding the most value, those leading the empires selfishly sought out more land, more silver, more gold.
- From 1492-1503, Christopher Columbus sailed to the Caribbean Islands, South America and Central America a total of four times, imperializing land in the name of Spain as "discovered" citing their 'Doctrine of Discovery', stealing silver and gold...and starting 400 years of trans-Atlantic Indigenous slavery that would end in 1900.
 - Columbus never actually stepped foot on what is today known as the United States, that was Juan Ponce de León in 1513. (There were at least 30 million people living, thriving on the land at the time, today known as Native Americans.)



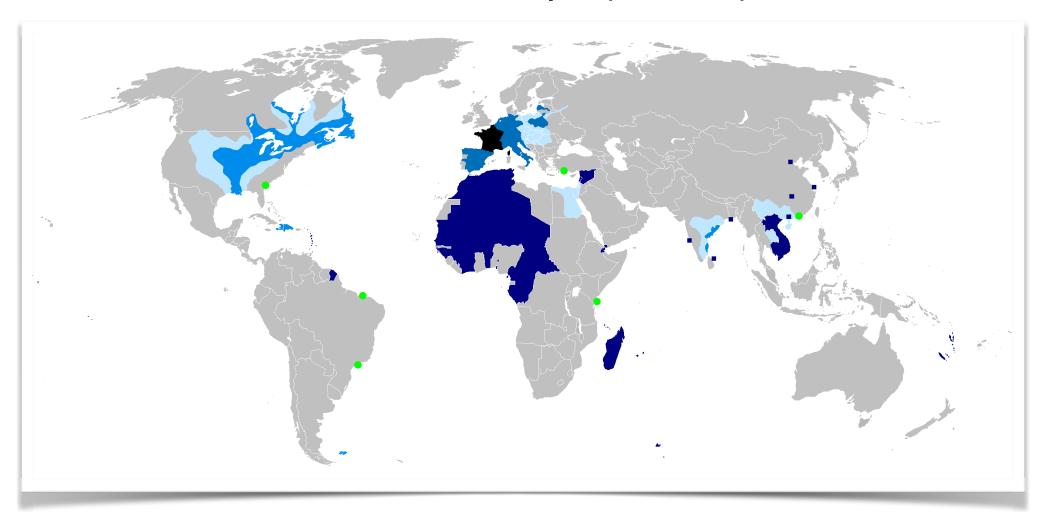
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British Colonial Empire (1497-1997)



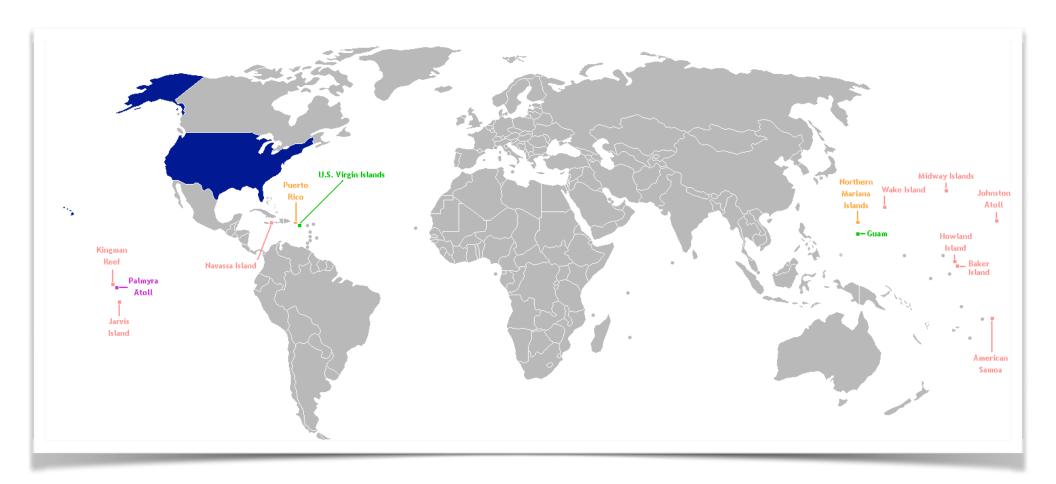
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French Colonial Empire (1534-1980)



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United States & Territories (1787-Present)

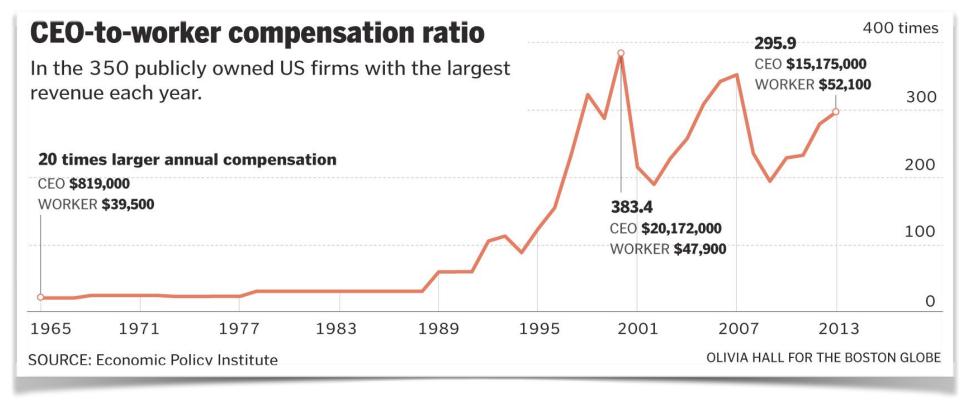


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• How did individual selfishness and financial inequality ultimately work out for the Spanish & Portuguese empires?

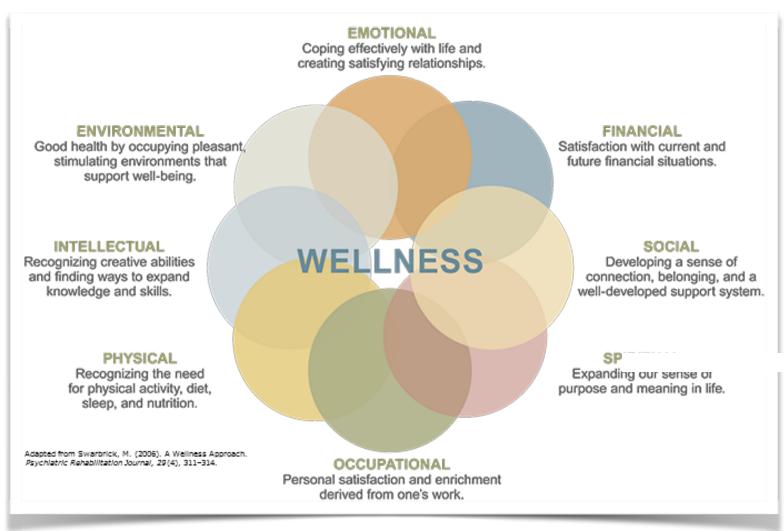
"For all the gold and silver stolen [from the Indians of the Americas] and shipped to Spain did not make the Spanish people richer. It gave their kings an edge in the balance of power for a time, a chance to hire more mercenary soldiers for their wars. They ended up losing those wars anyway, and all that was left was a deadly inflation, a starving population, the rich richer, the poor poorer, and a ruined peasant class." (Hans Koning)

• Therefore, how should we expect (much) worse degrees of financial inequality to work out for people today?

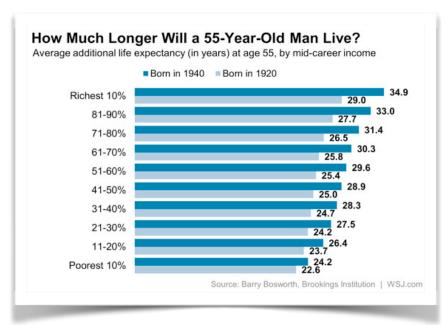


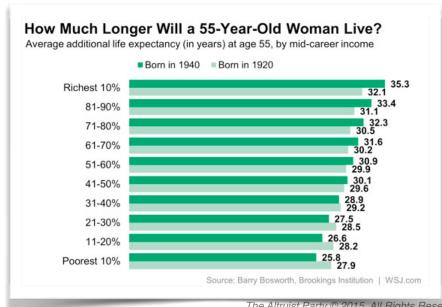
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V. How Do Individual Selfishness & Financial Inequality Impact Personal & Community Well-being?

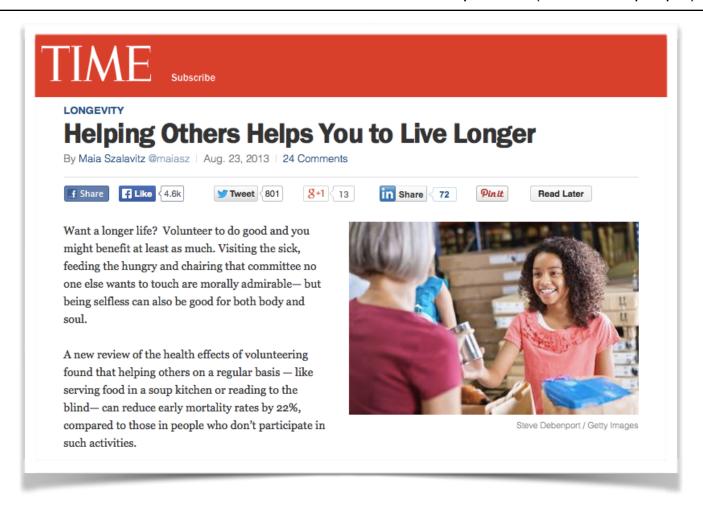


- How does financial inequality effect the following chronic disease health indicators as monitored by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)?
 - Physical activity
 - Nutrition
 - Substance abuse
 - Cancer
 - Cardiovascular disease
 - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
 - Diabetes
 - Arthritis
 - Overarching conditions (i.e. mental health, level of education, life expectancy, etc.)
- If individual selfishness and financial inequality only benefit the few, and cause only negative health effects for the rest of individuals and communities worldwide, then how can we accelerate working together as a group to help improve things?





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Write-in Candidate for Chicago Mayor, 2015 - Kevin Lewis
The Altruist Party
www.AltruistParty.org