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In *The Case of Working With Your Hands*, Matthew Crawford explains the value of trade skills and how they beneficially differ from desk jobs. Crawford explained in his essay how the many jobs he worked varied. Some of which were desk jobs, and others were handywork. Crawford explains how when he worked in his desk job, as a writer, he felt the work he was producing was less valuable because he couldn't put his best effort into it. He was put on such a time crunch expected to produce so many pieces in such a short amount of time, that it was more about "getting it done." This varies greatly from the status quo which says that desk jobs are more valuable and important than trade jobs. Though when Crawford worked as a bike mechanic, he felt that all the work was valuable because he could put his best work into everything he did. This parries with the belief that a position that requires more knowledge produces more achievement.

Crawford's jobs can be described within each of the three major theories of human well-being. Ethical Hedonism is the view that it is our moral obligation to maximize our pleasure or happiness. In his essay, Crawford clearly states that each time he completed a motorcycle repair, he felt fundamentally happy. Desire Satisfaction Theory is the belief that if all desires are fully satisfied then life is good. This one is difficult because while he felt fundamentally happy to complete a motorcycle repair, it was also his dream to be a writer. Writing for a publisher and having to work on pieces he didn't have a deep interest in and had to somehow create something to satisfy his quota left him unsatisfied. Therefore, in his perfect world, it would likely be writing essays for himself without the need for "real" work. However, the world does not work this way, so he must follow his most satisfying passion which he could generate revenue from, motorcycle repair. Objectivism is the belief that every person should own in their own self-interest, even if it is not in the best interest of others. Since capitalism is one of the four pillars of objectivism, having the best job on paper would be in the best interest for Crawford. Even if this job is not the one, he is the most passionate about, it is necessary in the world we live in to gain maximum capital. A white-collar job generally will pay better than a blue-collar job. In this case, the position as writer would be the most objectively good.

Richard Kraut's conception of human flourishing is, to be put simply, the idea that for all living things, flourishing is good. Flourishing is when something is developed in favorable conditions. To be put under unfavorable conditions is to not flourish, therefore impeding the concept of human flourishing. One example of human flourishing given was that of a doctor. A doctor is using their human power to heal others. A doctor who is flourishing is going to be very good at healing others. Another example of human flourishing given was a cook. A cook must be good at making meals for others. If a cook cannot make a delicious meal, they are not flourishing.

In Crawford's essay, he was flourishing but not in the job most would expect. While he worked at his two main jobs, he realized that flourishing is not about the title of the job, but that which you are producing and receiving. If Crawford was not publishing his best writing work, then he was not using the most of his human powers, and therefore not flourishing. If he was

even unhappy with the work he was producing, then he was not benefiting in any way which was not financial. When Crawford was working on motorcycles, he was putting out his best work. He was giving his customers the best experience they could receive so he was flourishing in every way.

Gregory Pence's theory of work can be broken down into three categories: labor, workmanship, and calling. The first theory of labor applies to Crawford's job of repairing bikes. In this position, he was putting in the most labor, so therefore he was the most satisfied. The second theory also most applies to the repair shop. Workmanship is all about quality over quantity. Pumping out poorly formed writings is in much greater quantity than the bikes he could repair in the same time, but there was no quality behind them, like there was with the bike. The last theory, calling, applies to whatever Crawford was called to the most. While he did enjoy repairing bikes, he felt the greatest calling to writing. Even though he wasn't producing what he wanted to, his end goal had always been to be a writer. Pence would likely see the job as a bike repairman to be more fulfilling. Crawford is producing better work, putting in more labor, and still is drawn to the profession of repairing bikes even if it isn't his greatest passion.

Susan Wolf's conception of fulfillment says that if we are engaged in an activity that we believe there is value in doing, then we are fulfilled. In Crawford's essay, he debates the practicality and worthiness of his jobs. A large point he makes is that neither functions as expected. When he was a writer, he was not writing about his passions, but instead writing an analysis for stories thrown on his desk by his superiors. The work he produced was in mass quantity with a strict time limit. This limitation caused the production of poor-quality work that meant little to Crawford. Therefore, the work he did as a writer in an office was unfulfilling to him. The work he did repairing bikes allowed him as much time as he needed to perform the tasks needed. Without the time crunch, and an abundance of creativity, he produced work he could be proud enough to show off. This feeling of pride in the value of his production left Crawford fulfilled, filling Wolf's concept of fulfillment, unlike his desk job.