

The land shall not be sold in perpetuity.

Torah, 3.25:23

Preface Januari 2017

This volume contains three earlier written books called 'Constitution Proposal', 'Revolution & Reform ~ manual & law,' and 'D.A.V.I.D. Constitution Ratification'. The order in which they appear here has been adjusted to form one logical unit. Some new content has been added. The work is still in a state of an original that has not been proof read. The priority has been and had to be on the correctness and practicality of the proposed ideas, and on preventing it from being lost. Including programming for electronic democracy, this project has taken about 15 years until this point.

Overall this book has 4 main components: general economic theory, a complete Constitution that comes in multiple sizes to make study and ratification by the People easier and hence more meaningful, practical plans for forms of implementation including a fairly short and diverse action manual, and additional documentation. This book and the systems it proposes describes ways in which people could decide to work together to solve their problems, in an economic and Government system that hopefully has a chance to remain stable - serving all - over longer periods of time than has thusfar usually been accomplished. Something of this size is bound to have something not to the liking of someone. If so please ignore those parts.

I have good hope that some positive results can be achieved by whole or partial use of the collection of ideas contained herein, ideas which are not new in the world. It is impossible to give a list of where these ideas exactly come from. Suffice it to say that they are everywhere, both new and ancient; yet strangely also nowhere, hence this book. Those who wrote or said them them know who they are. Nevertheless it seemed useful to make a political and economic program in the current ideological void; a program intended to have a good set of teeth to achieve results where it matters yet not be so vicious and dictatorial so as to tear all and itself apart. Hopefully some good will come of this in the world that one enters when putting this book down: *reality*.

Jos Boersema, Groningen

Introduction

This book has not been written to give you an entertaining time reading it. It has been written to give you - and me - a society in which it is entertaining to live. It was not proof-read by someone else before print, I did not know who to ask. What ended up book length was first to give a short definition and overview of democracy. It came to include economic systems, their mistakes, broad solutions, a detailed constitution that we should enact, and theorizing on how that enactment could work. Both against the will of the establishment, through revolution, and with it or using democratic leverage, through reform. Revolution here means strike action and enactment of the constitution, drawing on the peaceful support of the overwhelming world majority. Added is my theory of 'Technical Darwinism,' the proof of morality, a theory which unfortunately is not yet taught despite its potential effects. Maybe this book can help change the penetration.

The complete content of this book can be freely downloaded from the Internet at www.xs4all.nl/~joshb or www.socialism.nl IP in 2017: **194.109.6.98** (This might have changed at the time of your reading).

At the end of the book are 6 more additions: the design document for 'sede - secure democracy' (software), a new (economic) distribution index.

This book was quickly written and rushed to print, to do something about the world as quickly as possible and avoid unfortunate destruction of this attempt itself. Hopefully not too many mistakes remain, and some or all parts are useful.

Johannes Harm Boersema, Wibenaheerd, Groningen, Holland
9 Kislev 5768 / 19 Nov 2007

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The structure of this work

This work being somewhat large contains structures that give everything their place, and make the whole understandable. These sections form logical parts. First this book has 3 divisions: division 1: The architectural plan for a just society; division 2: The method for implementing that plan, division 3: additional documentation. Division 1 and 2 both start with a section A that is more general and speculative, and then conclude in a second section that is precise and practical. Division 1 section B is the Constitutions; division 2 section B is the manual 'Revolution and Reform.' Those more precise sections are the more important ones. Division 3 is different: it contains additional documents on various related and detail issues. Division 3 section A contains older additions, section B contains additions written after the Revolution Manual was written.

The overall ideology of power distribution arrived at here is structured as that ideal itself first, and then 4 main principles of it's application: Power distribution in the State, in businesses, in finance, and in land. Democratic Authorities, - Ventures, Investments, Demarcations (loosely speaking).

The Constitution(s) (Division 1 section 2) are structured first from small to large: 1, 3, 7, 50, 239 and 240+ laws large. The last "240+" includes about 25 amendments more or less worked out (some are left for the reader to work out). This size structure is for ease of reading and ratification, because reading Constitutions is not easy. Having a society without the structure of something like or a Constitution however, is even harder (often traditions de-facto are a Constitution). The 50 and larger Constitutions are structured in 9 chapters. The chapters are structured in articles, etc. The Constitutions 50 and 239 also come in several sizes of commentary on each law, again to facilitate studying from the broader to a more detailed perspective.

The Manual (Division 2 section 2) is structured as 9 "roads" (methodologies), which are increasingly strong willed, or fit to deal with an increasing strength of counter pressure. These are: spreading this ideology, fair trade, initiating democratic funds and businesses, political parties, starting a new Government (!), militia defense of free speech and assembly for all, war, cell resistance, hiding this ideology for a later opportunity. These 9 methods have as the central one a new Government, which can then engage in the ratification of above mentioned Constitutions of increasing size: 1, 3 (only creating a Constitutional assembly), 7 (adding the 4 ideological points D.A.V.I.D.), 50

(adding the general structure), 239 (going into significant detail), 240+ (one by one each amendment can be ratified and grafted into the Constitution).

The Divisions and Sections will be clearly marked on a free page, so as not to confuse these book Divisions and Sections with other instances where these words have also been used in the content (for example in the description of an army, a Division is a certain unit size). The more usual words “part 1, 2” has been avoided so as not to confuse this book because it was already in use in the first book “Constitution Proposal”, which is contained in this combination book.

A word on words

The words *Capitalism* and *Socialism* in this book, do *not* respectively mean *trade* and *nationalization*. The '*Capital*' in Capital-ism does not mean whatever most citizens or even medium sized businesses own, rather it means the overwhelming centralization of wealth and power, crushing individuals and smaller businesses. Although Capitalism (excessive centralization of wealth) can exist in a trade economy, it does not imply a trade economy. Compare: the Capital city.

The word '*Social*' in Social-ism does not mean the end of trading or free individuals, rather freedom is one of the social ideals. To *nationalize* is not the same as to *socialize*. For example to *socialize* businesses in this book means make those working there the owners which is not the same as to *nationalize* them, and to *socialize* the land (soil) means everyone gets their individual inalienable right honored, which is the opposite of *nationalizing* the land. Even markets in land still exist in the form of rental markets.

Socialism implies the freedom to trade in this work, because it is an important element of the ability to defend yourself from Capital. To agree to a price is a negotiation, a conversation, and thus a *social* and thus *socialist* behavior. To rob someone is an *anti-social* and thus *anti-socialist* behavior. The more both parties in a trade have other options and a similar power, the more likely the trade will be fairer and thus more *social(ist)*. Intrinsically a trade is a social event, although there certainly are grotesque forms of trade that are *anti-social*, typically where people face either to accept a trade or face severe repercussions such as for desperate landless labor at the mercy of those who own everything.

The word '*Communism*' (similar to Commune or Community) is generally used as a word for a centrally planned economy. The irony of the situation is then that Communism equals State Capitalism, as it has been described by others.

A false choice is hence in front of people: between *private* Capitalism (“Capitalism”), and *public* Capitalism (“Communism”), where the word '*Socialism*' has been consigned by some as a word that means the same as *Communism* and *nationalization*, even though there are already words for those implications. This word use here may be debatable, it is the way it is done in this book.

The word '*Socialism*' is taken from '*social*' as opposed to '*anti-social*.' Dictatorship, slavery, all forms of abuse, are *anti-social* behavior and therefore incompatible with “*Socialism*”. “*Socialism*” is hence defined as the ideal, and whatever is good automatically becomes *Socialism*. This is almost certainly the way the original *Socialists* meant this word. In a broad sense it can mean that the abuse of the poor and wretched is not going to be acceptable out of any rationalization, that for some to live by someone else their increased suffering is going to be stopped one way or the other. For that purpose this book has been written.

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Division 1, Section A

General theorizing on the architecture of a society / economy.

DEMOCRACY

democracy: a form of government which allows for influence on the regime by the whole of the people

dictatorship: 1. government by dictator 2. country, ruled by a dictator

Summary

In this text mistakes in the organization of society are pointed out, solutions to these problems are worked out in detail into a national constitution proposal, the story concludes with how to achieve the desired objective of implementing the constitution. The international scene is envisioned as a free cooperation model between completely sovereign nations.

The problem of society is lack of economic equality of power, expressed as private capitalism, monopolized resource hoarding, and the dictatorial business style that results from these. The trade between two productive people is the central idea in the solution. It is an agreed cooperation between two entities made explicit, the essence of trade is therefore cooperation. It *demand*s equality of power to be fair and therefore useful. This equality of power is achieved by resource ownership right, and turning businesses in democracies once the entrepreneur leaves. The nefarious private finance sector that distorts the markets becomes in whole a tool for democratic policy making by elected government. This adds one more power to the state: finance. To keep this working for the people, the government is organized so that it is tied hand and foot to the will of the people.

Because history has shown that the rich don't want to do what is in the interest of the people, humanity or nature, a revolutionary perspective had to be developed; but the quiet road to success is also mapped out in detail, needless to say that is the preferred way to do it. Both ways rely heavily on knowledgeable majority support and are therefore by definition democratic.

It isn't necessary to read everything from beginning to end in order to understand it.

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End Capitalism

Socialism

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Companies, financial pressures (picture)

Companies, market pressures (picture)

Capitalism development (picture)

Investor choices (picture)

Post Revolutionary Constitution plus reasoning

[Action]

Revolution

Good work by Moses

Discussion

Self Critique

`What about me ?!'

State Forms

dictatorship, police state		form of government where the will of the people is expressed through violent battle with security forces of the state, and other forms of physical resistance; if no such will is expressed, the state can evolve into becoming a monarchy
	monarchy	form of dictatorial government where the job of being the dictator is handed from father/mother to son/daughter
constitutional monarchy		the power of the hereditary monarch is limited by laws which he/she may not change; this form of government has a form of

		representative democracy, expressing the limited power of the monarch
represented democracy		form of government where the people vote for "politicians", who lose their power after a predefined amount of time, after which the process repeats
constitutional democracy		the power of the elected politicians is limited by laws which they can not change easily
	winner-takes-all	the politicians-group with the most votes, even if not a majority, forms the new government
	coalition government	politicians-groups must cooperate with other politicians-groups until the combined group has a majority, the combined group forms the new government
Republic		form of representative democracy without a monarchy element; every member of government is elected by the people (directly or indirectly)
Direct democracy		form of government where the people decide and vote on issues "directly"; this form of government is often mixed with representative democracy
Suffrage		People who are allowed to vote for government
	Rich only	Historically first only the most powerful/rich were allowed to vote
	Everyone	Eventually under pressure from the less elitist more people were voting, until everyone except children voted
	Workers only: Soviets	System that only allows votes to people who do productive work, who elect a factory body which elects wider bodies until the state government is elected: bottom-up democracy, based on employees, particularly large factories. Macro democratic

	organization as a function of micro democratic organizations, for the direct purpose of denying exploiters the power of state.
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People's will Expression

Civil war		Physical violence between different sections of the people of some region, often fighting for power/influence over the same territory; often devastating
Revolution		Physical violence between the people against their (previous) government, this can result in a new government; often in reaction to devastating circumstances
Strike		Refusal to work, denying government the proceeds of that work, putting pressure on those depending on it; striking people may be helped by non-striking sympathizers or saved funds for this purpose, because striking often denies strikers their income
	Solidarity strike	striking to make a strike by other people more powerful
	General strike	strike by all or most sectors of productive activity; strike of workers as a class against the present leadership
Boycott and Donations		Selecting trading partner for other reasons than price/quality of directly received product
Demonstration		Mass gathering to "demonstrate" opinion to government and/or other people
Petitioning		Circulating a written opinion and gathering written support statements from people on it, which are then presented to a government which has been unwilling to address the issue in the direction of the written opinion
		System to measure opinion in a

Voting		group: members of the group are typically asked to perform a small task that encodes their opinion, these opinion-tokens are then counted, after which a pre-defined action is to occur depending on which opinion(s) gathered most support
	Hand raising	The members meet, and raise their hand when they hear an opinion they agree with
	paper ballot	People are presented with a list of options, they can mark their opinion and deposit the paper in a box; the contents of the box is often counted in public view and/or by committees selected to form a neutral group, to prevent fraud; voting is often monitored by special vote-monitors; sometimes secondary voting takes place, to get a second result which can be compared to the first
	object-token	People get a token for each opinion, and deposit the token encoding their opinion in the vote-box and the rest in the not-vote box (very ancient system, hardly in use today; but not unlike voter verified voting)
	Electronic voting	People press an area encoding their opinion on a sensitive electronic machine, the machines are (presumed to have been) build to count all votes together automatically; control of vote-counting is in the hands of a very small group creating/verifying the technology, and the crackers attacking the systems; supported by compuphobics politicians and naive voters
	Electronic voting with "Paper Trail"	Voting machine that prints a paper ballot for the voter to verify and cast by hand, combines paper ballot and electronic voting techniques
	Tell one person	Voters tell one person their vote, this person comes forward with the total; similar to Electronic voting but with the voting machine substituted by a human being (hypothetical system, not in use)
		system where each token representing opinion has been marked and/or is

	Voter verified voting	being marked by the voter, all votes are later displayed allowing voters to "verify" their vote; tokens are randomly distributed to voters for anonymity
	Free vote (loosely defined)	Voters can form their vote creatively; voters may explain their vote in more detail; voters may define their own subsidiary voting process inside the comment space, also giving the power to ask questions to voters (This combined with "voter verified voting", is the voting process of the sede computer program)

CONTEXT

Economic Systems

trade		Swapping services/goods in an agreed quantity; when power is equal between the trading partners both swap a comparable amount of effort, when power is unequal the effort exchanged becomes unequal
	capitalism	A system of trade that allows the trading actors to be themselves traded; creates a separate influence on the trading actors besides consumer choice; stimulates high excess profits, businesses of a more dictatorial type able to keep wages low and profits high, resulting in higher investor profits; ideology: "be a winner, use the losers"
	socialism	system aiming to supersede capitalism because of the low wages and high disparity; stimulates directly democratic businesses; brings finance under direct government control; has historically viewed trade itself as part of capitalism, as it has no value when people have no excess money to play with; ideology: "workers of all lands, unite"

Dictatorship, Capitalism, Socialism, Democracy

In a dictatorship, a minority dishes out orders and the majority must follow them or receive some kind of punishment. Virtually all of modern businesses have this type of organization. This is a reflection of several factors.

- Workers apparently don't care enough to resist dictatorship in their immediate environment.
- Consumers (for the most part off-duty workers) are greedy enough to fall for the lower prices dictatorial businesses can provide ... and/or don't see the connection with their own working conditions.
- Too many people dream too much of being rich themselves, preventing support for a maximum on personal wealth. Without such a maximum, capitalism is invited. The resulting poverty creates the wish of being rich.
- The people in general do not seem to recognize sufficiently, that big financial investments are 1. a task of democratic government, 2. not part of the actual markets, but the place which trades the actual markets. This trading with enormous amounts of money of businesses that actually provide services/products, is taking place in the interest of profits for the inherently unproductive financial pseudo-markets. The financial pseudo-markets comprise a gambling industry, where productive people are the horses running the race, and producing the rewards for the winners of this pseudo gambling industry. Note: the actual casino gambling industry (poker games, slot machines) is part of the productive markets; the entertainment industry, providing its own games for amusement and selling them in competition with other forms of entertainment, just like - in a certain way - every productive business.
- People and especially media/politicians seem unwilling to make sense of free market values. The free market is a "good thing", because 1. it allows consumers choice (which is power, democracy), 2. it allows people to organize themselves (freedom, direct consequences to activity), 3. it makes sure unproductive companies go down automatically (survival of the most popular). For the free market to operate at all, politicians seem to have taken to the idea that they must stimulate *competition for extreme wealth by extreme minorities*. That is not what free market values are about, although it may be what these politicians are about.

For there to be *choice* for consumers, privatization is not always necessary:

one can split a productive "group" in such a way that consumers can choose. For instance they are allowed to choose between various government-owned hospitals. The democratic government (that is the people themselves) can then control the hospitals both from above and below. The hospital which does attract more customers is doing something better, which is valuable information. If one hospital doing badly does not change, it might have to be reduced in size, losing jobs. There is no need to privatize hospitals and cater to monstrous greed, for there to be consumer choice, free market operations, incentives to deliver quality work.

For there to be consumer choice, there have to be many different companies to choose from, and new businesses must be able to start up quickly, and badly behaving companies must be able to die off quickly and without trouble. Some industries are able to meet these criteria perfectly. It is for instance quite easy to open a bar, or a small shop, and if one of them goes under that is not a great problem at all. This results in there being in the region of at least 20, 30 or more offerings to customers, to buy their goods (in cities). This large amount of offers means customers can get good services and fair prices. There is always pressure on existing businesses to not start behaving like a monopoly, from new startup companies.

Some industries however are patently unable to provide even the most rudimentary consumer choice and therefore market operation. The best example of this is probably the railway. Is it possible to have 10 or more train companies offering customers the same ride in the same hour as the traveler may wish to travel? For that, you need to have 10 tracks side by side, which is expensive. The result is that with free market operation, prices will be extremely high. Can you trivially start up train companies, can one be allowed to go bankrupt and have its components scrapped? It is certainly possible to privatize a train company, but that does not buy free market operations. It only buys a monopoly, which is much worse than a government managed system, because a government managed system is at least controlled by the people from the top (through democracy), while the monopoly is a private dictatorship of a section of the economy.

In practice, any industry that will probably always have fewer than 20 to 30

serious and roughly similar offerings to a customer, may need to be seriously looked at as an industry that may not be suitable to privatization type free market operations. It may need other ways to ensure the people have their power over that type of system, like (fractional) government ownership. When the number of offerings is low, the market becomes a "sellers market", under excess power of the sellers causing prices to rise. There are also likely to be explicit or implicit pricing agreements. It should be noted that businesses do not need to meet in order to negotiate a price cartel. They all know (are presumed to know) the margins of their business, if a company raises prices for no particular reason, it is an obvious invitation to other companies to do the same: no secret meetings required, no laws broken. Only with sufficient offerings to customers can this danger be reduced, as the chance is higher someone will not play along but grab the chance to choose a lower price, higher volume and grow that way. For this reason, no business should probably ever be allowed to control more than 5% of the market, and if it does there may have to be additional safeguards to make sure it does not overprice. This is especially true in markets that are hard for startup companies (like public transport, energy production, mining, investment banking). The natural choice is that the democratic government increasingly comes to control the company, providing a natural slope toward complete government ownership for companies that have a 100% market share (monopolies).

Such things seem all but too obvious. Capitalism is not about free market, it is a cancer that eats the free markets, stimulates dictatorship in business, and then in government as governments come under increased pressure from the business dictatorships. Although retail investments and retail banking can be part of the regular productive markets and/or are not a great threat to the free markets and democracy, above a certain amount of money the power becomes so great that it becomes a matter of national interest, and national importance. What exactly this point is is up to the people.

To combat capitalism successfully, and protect free markets and democracy, military peace (etc), I guess choices in this direction and in the same venue, which actually stimulate the free markets (but not unwanted greed), may work while not being shocking to the economy/society. The "free market" is a good play garden for people, where they can organize themselves along varies

principles. It is up to the consumer to make decisions about these things: if consumers are greedy, they stimulate low prices, and therefore bad working wages. It is their choice, their greed. If consumers distinguish between companies on the basis of how employees are treated, if they are willing to know, find out, and pay for it, other companies would be more successful, in turn hiring them as well.

But this can not work under a free financial "market of markets", with its negative selection on adverse working conditions and stimulation of excessively aggressive competition between producers (too much money available for all kinds of nonsense). Controlling "Big Money" is a task of democratic government, just as "Big Power" (the army, the police), and Justice are (among others, like health care, probably). Trade does not work for these problems. Moreover: 'investment banking' with "Big Money" is by definition a monopoly business, because if all or most people owned enough "Big Money" to become a player, inflation would have wiped out all that money. Other problems include that a normal trade involves a swap of "productive effort", trading "Big Money" itself does not involve such a swap: it is not a 'real swap' (only people who initiate an investment with earned money are conducting a 'real swap'; but that is not "Big Money", it is peanuts and mostly irrelevant for the economy as a whole (suggestion: "invest" in a better world by donating to a Good Cause, spend the money for something real, or invest in the business you work in yourself ... private investment for profit is immoral, because other people do the work and if you could invest you could also donate ... why does an investor need the profit if he can already do without the primary sum ?)).

Other interesting solutions are the taxation on financial movements, or the theoretically elegant but perhaps practically complicated 'giving every person 1/population of the Earth, as an inalienable right'. Wealth concentration is the main cause of poverty, and therefore the cause of a high birthrate and therefore overpopulation (war), and wealth concentration causes much unnecessary environmental pollution.

In the days of the world wars and depression, the rich had their ocean liners with the luxury of Royal palaces. Today, the rich are building aircraft with the same type of luxury on board. This type of luxury has little to do with satisfying

genuine human desires (as part of the motivation to keep people interested in being productive). It is part of a quest to appear superior, to put others in the dust. Worse still: these rich people are often not productive at all, severing the link between being productive and wealthy. This quest for domination is part of animal instincts that had their place before the dawn of technology. It is aimed at generating bodily violence and death, that is its purpose. Limitless greed is a raging cancer, terminating the understanding of mutual interest between people.

The Limits of Democracy

Democracy ensures that the majority of the people get their way. Since the majority is usually in more places, is being confronted with the results of choices more than a minority, the system not only ensures most people learn something from a mistake, the majority also usually has the most interest in good decisions.

However "usually" is not "by definition", it is perfectly possible to have a majority that is exploiting a minority. The system can be democratic, but it could be the minority which is feeling the results of the bad decisions, while the majority is making them. The majority might then never learn anything, the situation can become stagnant.

This is the an obvious limit, where democracy fails to perform in terms of skill progress by making mistakes, and in terms of defense against an exploitive and abusive minority. The answer seems to be, that within the rules of "democracy" has to be included, the right to decide to what group you want to belong. If you are forced to belong to a certain group, but always loose there, that is "no good". A person should at least win some of the votes, for there to remain an interest to stay within the group.

In the earlier example: the exploited minority decides to form their own group, on a defined territory. Now the majority has to face the realities of life on their own, they will become better because of this. The formerly exploited minority can form their own culture, and needs to address the issues of making choices. Eventually both regions would probably be better for it, and could even merge later.

In addition to this reason for sub-groups: localized and decentralized democratic groups and subgroups, means decisions and decision making procedures are closer to the people it concerns, therefore more democratic. But some decisions may still need to be made by the largest group (if they affect everyone) ... :

Limits of Solution for Democratic Limits

The solution to have different groups split off, and form their own unique culture is elegant. However, if absolutely any kind of culture would be allowed, that includes cultures who wish to conquer and dominate other cultures. This domination is an obvious break of democratic principles, even if not a break with the diversity of culture.

This problem is the same as the problem of 'freedom'. Freedom is good, as long as everyone can have it (equality), and as long as that freedom is not abused to hurt/exploit other people (solidarity). What a murderer calls freedom, is what its victim calls crime; what a good person calls equality, a criminal calls oppression; what a positive person calls the freedom to do good or solidarity, a criminal calls insane. Freedom is nothing without equality and solidarity. Nothing but a license to misbehave, exploit, murder and torture. (Sorry for stating the obvious (again and again ...).)

Practical Conclusion

For the above reason (at least) international war has to end. Defense of countries against foreign threats will have to be conducted on the soil of the home country, following the examples of grassroots guerrilla with small arms, denying aggressive attackers the fruits of conquest. It has been shown that such a defense strategy is adequate even against the worst of enemies, while it is also low cost, and less likely to become offensive. When there are no attacks on other people in other regions, there is no reason for terrorism to be created, while defense against it can be superior (as this is a law enforcement issue, for which there will be more funds and people available). Secondly, because of the low cost of a grassroots guerrilla defense strategy, the enormous amounts of money saved, can help lift the country, even other countries, out of poverty, making the world a better place in general. The armies will be in the service of democracy and the people, not in the service of the few who think they should

control a country as their private farm, and defend personal control over the country rather than the country itself.

The current modern armies are not a defense force, they have offensive weapons and are ordered to use them for conquest and general destruction. The armies of the world have to be (partly) retrained, to deal with natural disasters areas, and for a guerrilla type defense strategy, which is completely and always contained on the home territory, prepared to fight a foreign occupation that has already invaded and officially taken over the country. Such a defense strategy may even want to take the acts of this occupation force into account, because in some cases an occupation force that is not misbehaving, might be better dealt with peacefully and politically. The aim is not to keep the current powerful and rich in power, the aim is to protect the people and democracy (long term).

For this to work, some of the money saved on hardware could be diverted to a salary increase for the soldiers, until they retire. They would be doing dangerous work (danger bonus), they would be retrained (contract breach of sorts), some may need to be bought (bribe) which may end up being cheaper than the alternative; all who end war deserve a reward. Many army people will probably be much happier doing something constructive and honorable, rather than destructive and criminal. It is just a happier business.

Such things should naturally be implemented especially by the most offensive powerful country, but even other countries probably should start with such a strategy immediately (if they haven't already), because it can be the reason for the collapse of such a powerful military from the inside in time, even if such a military is able to inflict significant damage somewhere. The political forces supporting a powerful military will increasingly run dry of reasons to make their case. Even in countries with powerful armies, the local people seem only to support this for mostly just causes. Only a small minority in any country seems to support conquest for conquest. Deprived of (rich) dividends of conquest and especially long term control (because democracy fights back), all that modern military hardware can produce, is destruction. That is not something any population will stand for in the long run, and it should be a contributing factor to internal collapse of the popular support for an offensive military. To make the case "at home" for attacking a country which has made it clear has no

offensive military, because it strives for long term world peace, will be harder. To conduct such an attack anyway, could contribute more to the collapse of the platform for offensive war.

The alternative is more and more weapons, more and more war, which will reach higher and higher levels of destruction previously unimaginable, because military hardware is rapidly becoming more and more destructive. The continued war will continuously provide "solid" reason for more weapons. The loop has to be cut somewhere.

Sorry again for stating the obvious. The real question is of course: why is it taking so long. Most people don't care, I guess.

Disclaim: when things of democratic nature are being implemented, especially democratizing ("nationalizing") ``big money" and/or reforming heavy army weapons, it is possible/likely that regions that do not reform and rich local people, will attempt to harm as much as possible the reforming region in any possible way, in an attempt to "prove" that the changes do not work (it has happened, it is happening). The real effects may become completely lost in this type of war. Disclaim more: The economy and production should shrink, then stabilize, to make room for nature and her recovery: reduction of available luxury. When the world is made fairer, some regions, perhaps entire continents, will permanently lose a level of luxury currently being imported from other regions. If luxury is the aim of human life, don't follow this plan.

Intriguing similarities Cancer & Capitalism

- * Cancer tumors always want "more, more more".
- * Capitalists always want "more, more more".
- * Cancer tumors pretend to be healthy, part of a healthy organ: lungs, bone, muscle, etc. Enough cells buy into this, the tumor escapes attack.
- * Capitalists pretend to be a healthy part of trade: swapping of productive effort between producers. Enough people in error buy into this, the capitalists remain.
- * Cancer tumors are not productive parts of the body, if anything they are destructive, especially if there is too much cancer.
- * Capitalists are not productive parts of society, if anything they create a class

society, especially if there are too much of them.

* The "job" a tumor concerns itself with, is consumption of body resources.

* The "job" well developed inner capitalists concern themselves with, is consumption of products and services.

* The cells in the tumor can be said to have taken on their own life, divorced from the goals of the body. They have individualized, treat the body as in principle hostile, a kind of host, eco system. They take the risk of turning against their own larger body, a kind of mutiny.

* The capitalists are only interested in improving their own well being at tremendous cost to others and society at large. The job they usually are concerning themselves with is "taking personal risk" with things already stolen. This serves no purpose of society (although society is made to think it needs it, capitalists failing this task won't last).

* Cancer eventually infects the whole body, making it suffer and ill.

* Capitalism eventually infects the whole society, making it suffer and go to war.

* Cancer eventually kills the host body, then dies itself too.

* Capitalism is the driving force behind global environmental destruction in its quest of forever more and more, eventually likely to devastate the world which could end modern civilization in its current form at least.

But there is also an important difference: in a healthy body, all cells start out as good, although they may in the distant past have behaved hostile to each other. In society, which is still closely descendant from apes and full of animal type mutual violence, individuals can have different ethical development, and can often have a conflicting moral inclination. The Capitalists can be said to simply be the most morally backwards parts of humanity, rather than a mutiny of otherwise healthy individuals. In that sense, the social/technical progress of humanity means that those not changing with it, are increasingly behaving as if they were sick, while they in fact remain the same, retain their human-to-human violent tendencies. This seems stupid, but could be a biological adaptation: if all individuals drastically change, a species can't recover easily when the conditions revert. By now the change of humanity is taking so long relative to technological progress, that those who haven't changed are initiating

a change back to prehistoric levels of society themselves. Rather than be reserve players "just in case something bad happens", they are self creating this "something bad". I guess therefore, that capitalism/crime have outstripped their usefulness for survival, even under the most advantageous analysis.

That sounds rather harsh. How about this: if society doesn't want to rid itself of capitalism, it may not possess the intelligence, strength and/or interest needed to survive high technological development. It is the job of the capitalists not to make it too easy for humanity.

Error K. Marx, A. Smith

K. Marx. Karl Marx has apparently concluded from practical evidence and assigning (undeserved) credit to what `capitalists' claimed about what they were, that free market competition is a bad thing which would never serve the purpose of the people. Even factories controlled by workers would create bad conditions as *workers become their own exploiters* ! In this he has assumed that costumers will always only be interested in lowest price and highest quality, or only have so little money that they have *no choice* but to choose for lowest price. This directly conflicts with another Marxist idea, that the workers are an enlightened and brotherly class: if they are, why would they only care for lowest price highest quality ? Why would they always have so little money as to be forced to choose lowest cost and generate the highest wealth for themselves ? Would they not factor in social, political and environmental factors ? And if they did, wouldn't that protect workers from having to solely compete for *lowest price* ?

It is probably true that a stable free market is to a degree a luxury item, because it can only sustain itself if all people have money well above subsistence, and are therefore able to factor in social, political and environmental issues. Such luxury may have seemed unimaginable in the 19th century, with workers dying of starvation and poverty. Under such conditions, nationalizations of some or all industries may be prudent, to be able to alleviate immediate suffering. Market freedoms are no excuse to let people die from hunger and disease !

Because of the fundamentally erroneous analysis of market operations and

trade, the solution with respect to "ownership" could not be in the direction of fractional ownership, "for each person something". That was likely to stimulate many different businesses and market operations between them, which was expected to yield bad results. The reverse solution was collective ownership or "no ownership". Unfortunately "collective ownership" in practice means: ownership by the leaders of the group, who are then enticed to become the exact same type of exploiters (eventually). "Collective ownership" seems to be a hollow phrase, "no ownership" is even worse. With fractional ownership, people have the freedom to pool resources to have the benefits of a collective, but retain individual power (democracy), final control. Marx also seems to have coined the just stupid term "dictatorship of the proletariat" (although it was meant to mean `democracy'), and failed to realize that after the "bourgeoisie" had been ejected, that it would disintegrate and could not be found anymore. Where would it hide ? In whatever body of power (eventually) ! Always on the lookout for positions of power, through deception or whatever ... it is the nature of "the beast". Marx' theory of a revolutionary avantgarde (club of revolutionaries), which was - essentially - to rule the "ignorant masses" (apparently) and guide them to their liberation, is a problematic strategy. The concentration of power is the method, principle and goal of bourgeois, criminals and naked animals alike. It is this concentration of power, in state, business and ownership which denies people their power to make their life better. The foremost revolutionary strategy of Marx carries in it the essence of what is the problem, it proposes a continuation of the class society albeit under new names and with a new moral demand placed on "the new leadership class." It is a sacrifice of (democratic) principle for tactic, which is in principle a bad strategy in the long run. Since Marx' was probably going to be part of this revolutionary elite class, he shows himself to be perhaps somewhat part of the bourgeois problem ... This tactic results in a situation of tyrannical rule by the revolutionary club after a successful revolution, which is then supposed to step down and submit itself to democratic elections. That is possible in theory but unlikely in the case of corruption. The power concentration attracts the wrong people, the chaotic situation after defeat of criminal rule makes proper election difficult, the role the masses are assigned does not promote a working democracy after the revolution.

Apology: Since workers were *working*, they have had little time to develop a theoretical understanding, especially since they had to fight tactical battles day to day with the capitalists, and attempting to survive poverty and abuse. But, the social battles of the past (Marx included) have freed up a lot of time for us now, which we can use to build more accurate theories. One of the explicit goals of the past battles has been exactly that: to free time in order to be able to develop another culture.

In many ways the most famous theoretical parts of Communism are a pure *anti-thesis* of Capitalism. The famous Communist theorists have suggested that history progresses from `thesis' ("what exists"), to its `anti-thesis' ("its opposite"), to a `synthesis' ("going beyond both"). The theories of Communism around 1900 were the anti-thesis, the rejection of capitalism; it had little in the way of a self confident alternative. Its theories were pretty much the opposite of everything that Capitalism said, whether good or bad. A real alternative "should be developed later". The name anti-capitalism most closely conforms all that is was and is Communist, a telling name for an `anti-thesis.' These theories (certainly Marx) also rejected what was good about the things that existed, namely a level of State Democracy (certainly better than tyranny), and free markets (completely misunderstood by most Communists). Holding these (somewhat superficial IMHO) communist theorists to their own theory: they form the anti-thesis and *therefore* not a solution. We now seem to live in a period where both primitive Capitalism and primitive Communism have more or less historically failed. Capitalism failed because it does not solve ownership and private Capital; Communism failed because it organizes a multi million person society as if it were just an extended family in need of a little discipline, ignoring the potential for corruption, self generated renewal (cleaning) and diversity. Democracy is a good system, always supported by the (original) Communists, but it is not enough to organize the whole state as one singular democratic block: states are too big.

Perhaps the ideal `freedom' captures Capitalism as in: `freedom run wild' (too much freedom to accumulate Capital and ownership, turning freedom into slavery for the many); the ideal `brotherhood' captures Communism: `brotherhood run wild' (too much slavish belonging to a massively sized collective, ultimately turning brotherhood into tyranny). Which would leave the

ideal 'equality'. This is just a play on words, but may have some historical merit since it seems to fit events.

A. Smith. *"As every individual, therefore, endeavours as much as he can both to employ his capital in the support of domestic industry, and so to direct that industry that its produce may be of the greatest value; every individual necessarily labours to render the annual value of society as great as he can. He generally, indeed, neither intends to promote the public interest, nor knows how much he is promoting it. By preferring the support of domestic to that of foreign industry, he intends only his own security; and by directing that industry in such a manner as its produce may be of the greatest value, he intends only his own gain, and he is in this, as in many other cases, led by an invisible hand to promote an end which was no part of his intention. Nor is it always the worse for the society that it was no part of it. By pursuing his own interest he frequently promotes that of society more effectually than when he really intends to promote it. I have never known much good done by "*
in 'The Wealth of Nations.'

A. Smith as champion of free market operations, did probably not recognize that under capitalist conditions - private investment of sums of money so vast that they have collective influence, by definition a monopoly sector and therefore in principle in need of break-up or nationalization - these private investments create a second form of free market pressures on businesses, besides consumer choice. The theory of a free market is simple and elegant: have a lot of businesses, let the costumers - who are also working and organizing businesses - sort them out. The true elegance of it, is that the costumers can decide what they think is important in these businesses. Perhaps price/quality, perhaps not. It can go all ways, and is therefore democratic and open ended (free). Unfortunately this elegant solution does not describe a capitalist free market, it only tells half the story. The other half is, of course, that private investors - playing with a collective power, and not with an individual power because of the size of the money - are *distorting this elegant solution*. Investors want something, and they have to always want the same thing: profit. Marx saw this correctly, capitalists (but not individual costumers!) have to always strive for profit, because those that don't are soon out of money

and drop from the pool of capitalists. This profit comes from a share of the profits of companies, this share can be greatest when the profit is greatest. Profits are greater when production costs are lower and market share is greater, therefore investors always have to invest in businesses that cut wages, and have a strategy "to take over the world". Which can eventually create monopolies, breaking down trade from the amount of choices available, while it is already forcing down wages, forcing costumers to look more and more for lowest price, terminating this democratic and open ended promise of a free market. Another possibility is a finance sector which continuously and consciously plays "divide and conquer" against industry, so as to keep industry in a state of dependence and mutual strife, while finance itself is left free to pick up the profit. Profits of companies have to be centralized, otherwise they can not be extracted: this requires dictatorial forms of business. Hence, investors will have to invest in business dictatorships, rather than in democratic businesses. Those that don't follow the dictate of "pure greed", lose out in the race to become the biggest and most powerful capitalist. The more powerful a capitalist, the more it can set more things in its advantage, crushing other capitalists. The direction of private investors is always to ultimately destroy free trade from both ends, choice and wages; that is: the freedom to decide on what basis to decide. All people are forced to adopt 'maximization of wealth', are forced to be each others enemies.

There is therefore a significant difference between the profits of a company, and the profits of a private investor. Profits of the first are primarily a function of free market operation, effort, luck and talent. Profits of the private investors are always parasitic and destructive, destructive to the host body: free markets.

A solution to this seems to be to go back to the elegance of free markets: build an investor who does not by definition seek more (and more and more) wealth. Who is this magical investor. The democratic majority: the people. The people as a group are a collective force, to them belongs the power to direct sums of money that can not be fairly generated by one person from honest labor. Small amounts of money have a private "force", enormous amounts of money are a collective "force". The simple solutions seems to be: there will be a maximum on what any one person is allowed to own, all above it falls into the collective domain, and is decided by a collective democracy of producers/costumers. It will

of course be good to compute a sustainable goal income, or compute the world/region average income as a goal. Policies and action would center explicitly around "balance", rejecting the principle of an open ended "more". People with power obviously should not have a high income at all, because it is the clearest possible sign that person is missing the skill to handle power/money on someone else's behalf.

When trade is being destroyed, the race for capitalists would be on to become part of a new land lords class of direct owners and slave drivers. The capitalists jump the ship of free trade which they have exploited effectively when it is breaking down, and return society to its prerevolutionary state in some way or the other. However, no well developed disease kills the host, destroying trade in favor of a more explicit and simple form of dictatorship. The people have resisted it before. The fogginess and divisiveness of capitalism prove effective; the multitude and life cycles of volatile businesses, the uncertainties of the job market and political, military, criminal or whatever else attention grabbing issues, keep the people in general unhappy, uncertain, confused, divided. It can be said that the democratic revolution is still in progress: control over collective sized money is still not there. It should be part of a ministry of finance, and probably be under extremely detailed democratic control. In a real sense: capitalism is the ultimate corruption of the ministry of high finance.

A danger with this solution is if it is implemented in name "nationalizing banks", but without practical real time democratic control over state investments. That would only create a monopoly bank, who by virtue of monopoly is able to misbehave perhaps even worse, although it must at least pretend to produce for the public interest. What is termed "investment profits" under capitalism, would be renamed "corruption". Solution to this might be to fracture the ministry of finance and its investments, into branches for different industries. The top democracy would allocate maximum amounts to be invested in all the industries, people working in these industries could use their experience, interest, and democratic leverage to direct these investments. Private banks would be reduced to being a services industry, rather than wield the Control they do now. They would be assigned to deal with money below a certain amount, such that retail services would be available, but not grand economic/political influence. For instance you could get a private mortgage on a

home, but a private bank could not buy a railway.

Private investment, particularly large sums, is not part of the proper markets. They buy and sell "control and power", not "services of effort and products". Investors spray toxic money on the market, they make the markets non-free.

Morality of trade

To call capitalist and (therefore) dictatorial policies "free trade", is part of the smoke-screen that automatically develops when right wing populists and media use their advertisement skills on political issues. It goes without saying that all political-economic manoeuvres happen under a favorable name, whether that name fits or not. It is more popular to be 'pro free trade' than it is to be 'pro private Capital'. Private Capital is not popular, free trade is. Therefore everything is called 'free trade' whether it is or not is completely besides the issue. The idea is simply to grab support from the section of the people who don't investigate, an important majority. You have to separate Capital from trade, because both are contradictory.

** Trade, solidarity and cooperation are more or less the same thing, just different words.*

Proof: solidarity means supporting others who support you. This could be practical, like: if we strike, you strike with us, and the other way around. But if you don't strike with us when we ask you to, then we aren't likely to strike with you later. This is a trade, swapping effort. And if you stop doing your part, we tend to stop our part.

Proof: cooperation does not mean 'I do everything and you do nothing'. Cooperation means 'I do this and you do this'. For instance: 'I do the development of a constitution, and you try to find the mistakes.' Or: 'I grow potatoes and you make knives, what we make more than we need, we give to each other, according to its "fair" value.'

This 'fair value' is of course dependent on the effort involved and the need for a particular product. The 'law of supply and demand' tends to work out that way roughly, if power between people is equal (which it currently isn't). Because trade works so well, it has been in existence for thousands and thousands of

years. Trade has nothing at all to do with a "trade ideology", trade simply is here because it works. In a "social" analysis, it works beautifully.

Trade can (and should) provide an anti-capitalist tool/logic. This is simple: when you trade, what makes it fair is the effort. Compare: If I grow potatoes, I put them in the ground etc etc, I do a lot of actual work. Work as in 'time in which I can not do something else', like laying on the beach or playing a game. While I'm doing something, you are 'making knives', meaning heating steel and molding it, etc. Or maybe you have a machine, but it needs to be monitored and repaired, you displace actual effort. What we then end up swapping should roughly be an equal effort in order to get the label "fair". If you work 5.000 hours for 5.000 knives, and I work 5.000 hours to find 5 pearls, a typical exchange would also approach 1.000 knives for one pearl. This is basically needed to find the pearls in the first place, because one needs food during the time something that takes a lot of time to do. Therefore watches tend to be more expensive than apples, because it takes so much time to make. The typical exchange-rate would probably roughly equal the amount of equal effort, plus/minus. I can not give pearls away for 10 knives a piece. If the market price is that bad I can't find pearls because there is no living in it. Law of supply and demand works, and therefore it continues to exist.

So far, so good (roughly speaking, and it doesn't need to be perfect, it just has to work and be relatively OK).

Now look at Capital: suppose I have a 5 billion fund, I invest money in you. Now you start working on finding the medicine for Cancer. 10 years later, you finally find it. You have displaced a lot of effort in that time. I have displaced no work at all, I could do what I wanted all the time. When we compare the effort we are going to swap between us, you get to maybe 1.800.000 hours worked total with your 100 man group (and 25.000 hours of lost sleep, several accidents, etc). I didn't do any work, I just entered in an (exciting) state of risk-taking with money I didn't need in the first place (didn't need it to live, or else I couldn't have invested it in you, temporarily or permanently losing it). Yet we might have agreed to split the returns 50%-50%. Suppose the profit will be 2 billion, so we trade: you give 1.8 million worked hours and get 1 billion, I do nothing and skim of 1 billion off what was going to you. The trade is completely unequal in

terms of 'swapping effort' (zero≠1.8mil), therefore it wasn't "fair" even if it was agreed, and because it isn't fair we ought to destroy these kind of things in the economy (with law!). That's what laws are for. What would be fair is that I would also work during that time, and then get about 101th share of profit, not 50%.

The exact same thing happens with concentrations of ownership. Suppose I own a mine, you do the work and therefore people trade with you an equal effort. You work 1 million hours for 1 million ton of coal, everyone buys one ton roughly for the buying power so that one hour the consumer worked, equals the amount of coal you produce in that same hour. Your neighbor gets a ton of coal from you, you get a one hour dinner. But now I demand pay from your income, because I gave you the "privilege" of not being fired upon by the police in removing you from what is according to the State laws "my property", my "right" to have you removed or not. 'Not exercising this right' leaves me free to do all kinds of things. I can go bowling 'while not exercising that right', and hence I am not displacing effort or doing work. But it means quite a dramatic thing for you miner: you work your equal share to produce 1 ton of coal, but you get only half the amount of buying power back for it. The other half disappears in me, for doing nothing. The coal-mine owner is a pure parasite. To what exact degree any 'owner' is a parasite depends on exactly how much (positive) 'work' he/she is doing, so it is too easy to dismiss all owners as parasites. It depends on work and income. Even as owner, I could still demand a small and fair share for doing some accounting, for instance. Then you get your true value for your coal work (even while deprived of natural power).

Capitalist and ownership income is a special kind of 'trade' or 'negotiation'. It is special because normally one would exchange effort, but the Capitalist and the owner do not exchange any effort (in the real sense of the word, sweating, doing something specific and productive, that prevents doing whatever else at the same time). The Capitalist is 'risk taking', that is not effort. People do that for fun all the time. The owner is 'not calling the police', which is neither effort.

What the Capitalist and owner do in the media, is call themselves 'traders', part of a 'free trade ideology', but it doesn't hold up. Trade has essentially a good name because it works. But it only works if effort is displaced. Nothing is

fair in a robbery, the point is that the robber isn't displacing positive productive effort. A robber displaces effort, but it is an unwanted product. In a more narrow sense the robber trades 'not firing the gun' for your 'hard earned cash'. 'Not firing' is not effort. Robbery, Capital investment, and ownership of major resources, are the same class of non-effort swapping pseudo-"trades" ! Is trade bad because robbers call themselves businessmen ? No, that is nonsense.

I feel therefore, that 'trade' is a useful concept when it comes to social changes. Not only is it useful, it already exists. It exists so much that it can't even be removed, nor should it be. What do criminals (in the movies at least) often call themselves: business men. That's exactly the problem: everyone attempts to be a trader, but not everyone actually is swapping effort for effort. In the current economy, workers are traders who continuously lose fair value because of pseudo-trades with Capital and owners. Only workers really do deserve the name 'trader' ('trader' as in 'swapper', not just someone who buys/transport/sells). The rest is just vermin to be crushed by the law. Under that clearly fall: Capital investment, income from hoarded resource ownership titles, and plain robbery/thievery (basic crime). These things simply do not classify as trade/swapping, because they lack the moral ingredient: effort.

Given the above analysis, it seems an absurdity to blame trade for the disastrous capitalist/imperialist rampage across the globe. Trade, as it is supposed to work meaning negotiated swapping of the results of actual work, is the exact opposite of everything that Capital and Imperialism have done. But how happy are the criminals, Capitalists and Imperialist robbers, that they are allowed to fly the banner of 'free trade'. It white washes their crimes. Take that flag from their ship, it doesn't belong there.

Revolution, system change !

Moving from 'anti-private-capitalism', to 'pro-public-capitalism'. Changing the system, not the administration, and moving beyond being trapped in an eternal revolution. When a revolution does not solve how it wants to shape a new society with sufficient detail, the process of the revolution itself prevents it from doing so later. Building a new model requires: time, effort, focus, sufficient debate. When the revolution has taken over power, there is: a state of emergency, many practical problems, one does not know who can be trusted as easily anymore, and the practical distribution of power is likely to trickle down into the new design, the new design can become an attempt at legitimizing the new practical situation. When the revolution had no practical alternative plans, for what reason should it be capable of making them at a much more difficult moment ? The post revolutionary emergency government will be trapped and will likely trap society into a state of constant revolution and constant emergency. This is worsened because without a strong and clear alternative plan, the revolution was that much more difficult to achieve, has made more enemies, in turn preventing the needed stability to make a systematic change. Revolutionaries should do their home work, and that extends to everyone who is on the left in Parliamentary Politics. This is made more easy by the achievements of the past. We have the time, we have the resources.

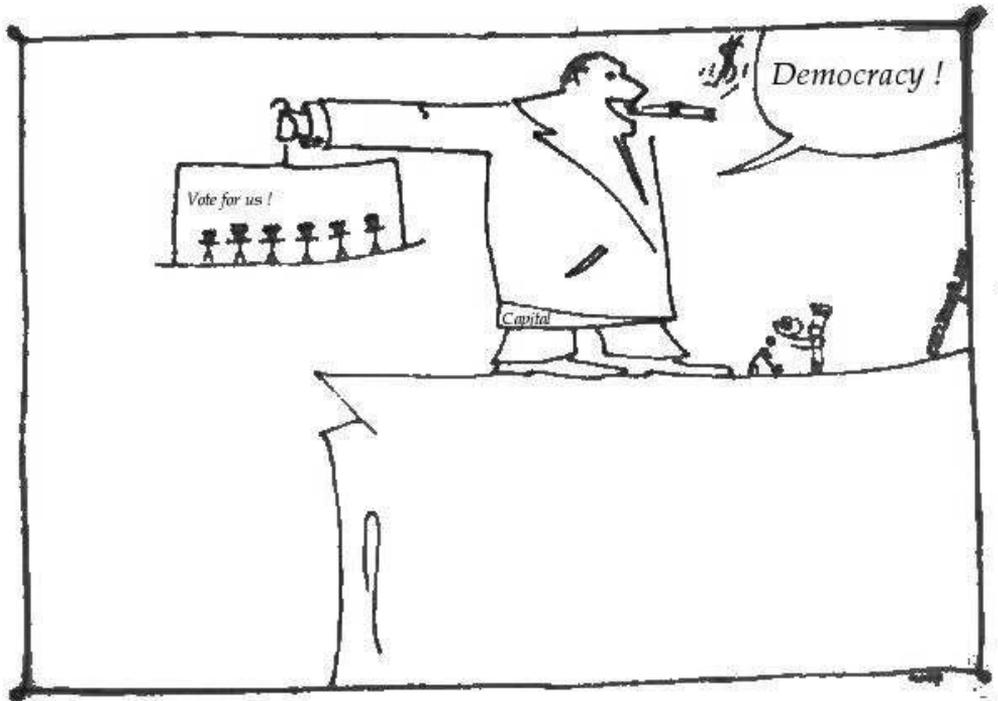
Ideas related to post-capitalism, end capitalism

The idea is to remove private investment from the system, the next problem is how. If it is enough to declare private investments are no longer advised for the obvious reasons, then that would be an easy way out. Now some other ideas ...

- A "don't positively support it" solution. This is very easy, it only means not to use state resources to support private investment. When an investor invests money, a certain understanding exists between investor and recipient. Currently this relation is supported by law and judicial procedures, affording the investor the comforts available to real commerce. Since productive commerce is productive, it deserves these comforts, the common interest is served by productive commerce. It makes sense to "do something in return". This is not true for private investment, it is not productive, rather parasitic. It should therefore be excluded from judicial support.



In practice that can take a very simple form: wherever money is invested outside the framework of political finance - which is not necessarily nefarious - all understandings and contracts will be void in court. The money transferred is a transfer of money for void reasons, a donation. The recipient of the money can therefore accept the money, and declare it its own. The recipient can then do whatever it likes with the money, even declare the business a shell to attract investor's money, which is then going to be lost to it. These shell businesses perform a service to the common interest: discourage private investment.



- An "no legal gains" solution. The problem with investment lies primarily in its quest for profit above the invested sum. Sometimes people like to invest in efforts not aimed at making profit. The transferred money, though not a simple donation, is meant to provide working funds. When the effort fails, the money is lost. When it is payed back without profit or even with a profit, the end effect is still positive. If someone has saved funds on its bank account, perhaps for a bad financial period, this can only be a good thing. If this money is invested to further non-greed goals, that is even better.

To remove the greed-investing, but not the social-investing, the solution can be to make sure that capital will not be allowed to generate more capital. That is the aim of greed investing, but not of social investing. Profit separate the two. A solution can be to declare all investor profits illegal and liable to confiscation. This confiscation can be done by the state, or by the party invested in.

- A "law enforcement at the point of spending" solution. Presently, there exist only laws on how one is allowed to acquire money. Once it has been acquired - legally or illegally - there are no limits on spending. However, there is a

fairness limit to what one person can possibly acquire by working productively. In seeing that some people work to the absolute maximum of physical endurance (and beyond), yet acquire nothing but poverty, it is clear that what one gets is not necessarily what one deserves. Things become very murky at the other end: at one time someone did invent the wheel. What was the economic value of that ? The true economic value is possibly greater than the entire current economy. What is the economic value of scientific understanding, which may not become apparent after the discoverer is dead. To make matters worse: there are many skilled financial experts who will reap the financial rewards of other people's discovery, and pretend they earned it. A famous example is the telephone, it is a known problem. The discoverer is probably an expert in his field of discovery, not an expert in extorting money from society. In many cases the discoveries are made out of idealistic motivations, the discoverer doesn't even want money.

Solution seems easy: money is not deserved for "actual economic value", because it is impossible to compute (will often be negative without anyone yet knowing), and because it doesn't work. Money is deserved for actual hourly effort, it is deserved for sweat, not product. It is the talent of one person to produce 100 hockey sticks a day, it is the talent of another to make an invention. Now it is clear that there exist sums of money that can not be fairly gained. This opens up the possibility of law enforcement at the point of having and spending.

In a market economy, there can be a great deal of volatility of wages. Sometimes someone can perform a service that people are willing to pay a lot of money for. Sometimes a person is only able to perform this service for a limited time in its life. What is wrong with that. One could make a grumpy argument that the person shouldn't be as greedy, not demand so much money for itself. True as that may be, the money was earned using agreed trades, and it usually is about luxury services. Nobody needs to buy them, but people do. The person is providing an actual service, unlike the private investors, it can't be blamed from that angle.

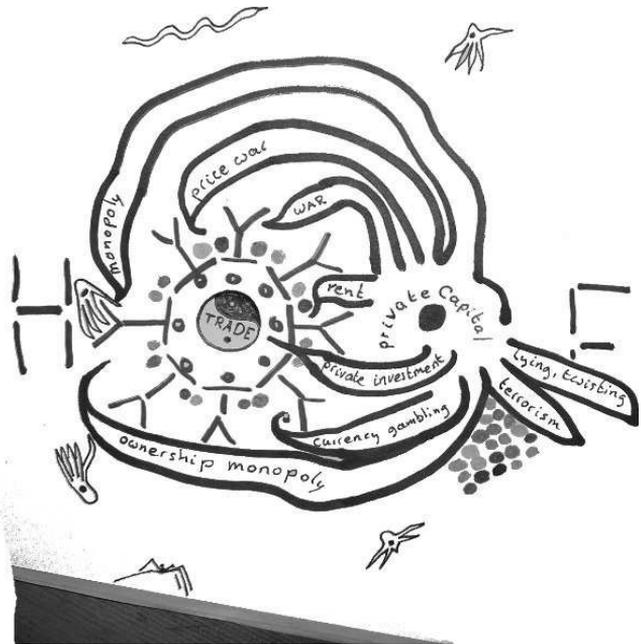
Law enforcement at the point of spending does not appear to be very simple. But something may be possible, different amounts of money have different

qualities. Money at the lowest end is 'life or death' money. Money above that is 'health or suffering' money, money above that is 'comfort or discomfort money', above that 'luxury or comfort money'. Money above that becomes a political force, is cutting so much into the resources of society that it is becoming a generalized strain, 'Political or luxury money'. Now the money spending steps into a new arena, from the personal into the collective. People who have nothing to do with the group making someone very rich, have to deal with the Big Spender, provide it services. Is that fair, no its not. So, that seems to be a fair cut off point: once the quality of the amount of money turns from personal luxury to amounts of political interest, society should reserve for itself the right to deny individual people to own so much money, however they acquired this money.

Such a limit will be very high in practice. People who have reached the peak, will be presented with a choice: stop and look at yourself, what are you doing ? Then they could relax a bit on their greed, and enjoy life. Or they could attempt to become criminals and evade detection. If they become criminals, they put themselves in danger. That is something worthwhile for society, as we do not need people who are so exclusively greedy.

If the resources of a country become limited, it can be a choice to limit spending further, and disallow levels of luxury to preserve the unity of the people.

This means in practice: an upper limit to personal total wealth, including items owned. Wealth earned above the limit can be confiscated by the state. To prevent corruption it should probably be an automatic law. No doubt rich people will give money away to their close circle, but continue to control it. This way the limit can be exceeded



by a certain factor.

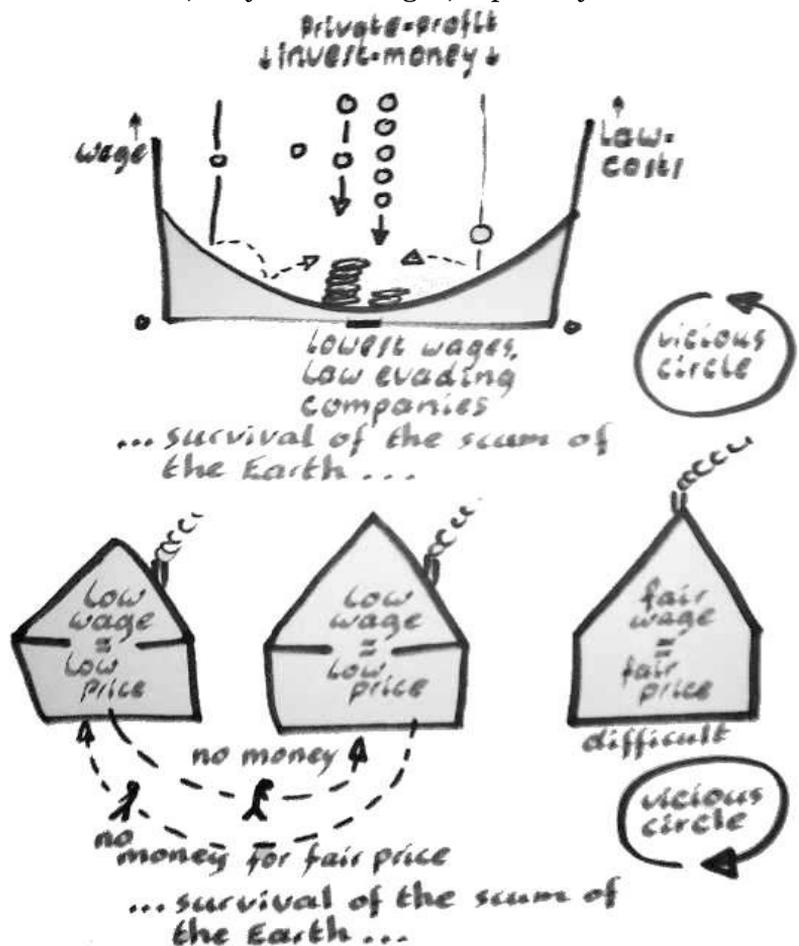
The state can delegate its power as political capitalist. As a function of this, the state can decide to allow someone or group to own more money. This is a political choice, some kind of public permit system.

As an example of how this currently fails: there are individuals in this world who own so much money that if spend for the common interest, it could provide clean water for every human. That is a clear example of political level money of the highest order in private hands. If nothing else, it is an insult to the sovereignty of the people at large, however this money is spend. It is not up to an individual to make such decisions, they have no right, especially because in most cases the money

will only in part be fairly earned. Who supports the business of the rich person? Where was their cut?

Because the limit would be high, the large group of people who dream of luxury and riches are not denied the fulfillment of their dream. In fact more people may see it fulfilled, as money above a certain extend become distributed. If someone is no longer allowed to own X money, instead only Y money, that has the potential to make X/Y

people reach the peak, instead of just one person. Even the dreams of wealth



could see chances improved ...

- A "rotate currency" solution. The greatest threat to end capitalism comes from rival private capital, it has effectively resisted nationalizations before. Among threats are selling and therefore devaluation of the currency, rival investments, (continue with) sponsoring of deception campaigns through mass media, even investing in violent extremist groups and terrorism. The most decisive way to collapse this threat is perhaps to declare the value of the currency to have become 0, and to confiscate extreme wealth (ownership of mines, estates, large companies). This reduces to nothing all hoards of wealth, and makes it impossible to convert it. It is easy to hide billions on secret bank accounts, not as easy to hide a large mining company.

For every person a limited amount of money can be converted, for instance all debts and savings up to a reasonable amount. This to minimize impact on real people, and keep the economy going (mortgages, consumer debt, life savings). Companies that more or less accidentally hold now worthless old currency because they trade with the country, can by exception have this currency converted to the new currency, to maintain trust in the currency of the country. What with reserves in foreign banks ? Case by case compensation depending on whether the country has acted as a positive force, not compensating all privately owned banks (who represent private investment) ? The currency and power would then be in a cleaner state, without the burden of the past. From then on it should become illegal to own above a certain (reasonable) level.

The old cash could get a new design feature, and be introduced quickly as new money. Old cash could be converted up to a maximum per person (carry along money yes, massive fortunes no). All regular bank accounts under a certain maximum credit can be automatically converted to the new currency currency to it. When it is certain there aren't massive hoards of cash stored by future private investors, the old cash could be kept going as it is. The operation would then be confined to collapsing credit on bank accounts and seizing property. Hoards of gold and the like are of course confiscated for the same reasons: prevent rival private investorism. Gold should probably be dumped on the market as a regular commodity, reducing its value to what it naturally should be.

This certainly seems to be a daring plan. The larger the area that pursues rotation of currency, the more stable it probably will be. It may be best to keep the currency not convertible, that it can not be traded except for tourists or international trade (and some practical exceptions like immigration). Currency speculation should be resisted, it isn't productive anyway. Money rides in value with the local economy: if you have a lot, make sure the local economy does well.

I can imagine currency rotation to become a complete failure for some reason, perhaps even because of a practical and not strategic mistake. It could be overkill, perhaps not worth the trouble. The rich are especially smart about what to do with their money. But even the threat of "currency rotation" would at least not work in their favor. Someone holding the currency without good trading reasons could end up with nothing, so the rich might have a hard time moving their wealth to different currencies. Hopefully it leaves their wealth stuck with nowhere to go, nowhere to hide. revenge, but everything with protecting democratic capitalism from rival financial terrorism. Individuals who see wealth or companies confiscated should therefore not be compensated at all (unless they are the original entrepreneur). Large companies are to be donated to their workers, unless they fall in the (semi) monopoly sector *) Formerly rich - perhaps having been rich for generations - are left with what ordinary people have. If they want more they can apply for a job somewhere, like everyone else. Under democratic (properly administered) capitalism, ordinary jobs should (eventually) see better compensation, it is in their interest to make it work once they are past a certain point.

It is possible that universal suffrage may not be enough to achieve a government that is loyal to its people, it may be necessary to give rich people less power over government. Rich power are virtually by definition disloyal to the people and the common interest. History seems to suggest that union leaders and leftist parliamentary politicians pose the greatest threat to progressive democracy, because unlike right-wing politicians, managers and bankers, they retain a level of credibility. They have used this credibility to undermine progressive democracy, and return the situation to what it was, with their previous positions intact (the obvious aim).

When a democratic revolution is to succeed, it is to take control of the currency. Currency policy may be the most difficult and technical part of taking state power. Without it, all policies have to deal with hostile private investorism, currency manipulations. Should a progressive government succeed in restructuring the economy, the banks might dump the currency - or commit other acts of financial warfare - and wreak havoc with international trade, thus bringing the economy in trouble, thereby "proving" the government was incompetent and the policies were "bad". The government will have a choice: relieve the capitalists of their power and take it on itself, undo the changes and get the capitalists on their side again. Once a conservative group takes power and returns parts of the economy to private control, the capitalists could end their negative instruments, making it appear that the conservatives have a "successful" policy. Although the economy will be saved from trouble, it isn't the result of good policy, but the result of being popular with the capitalist power, who then restore international trade and currency policy to favorable values. The government is the sometimes misbehaving pet of capitalism. As long as this situation persists, the democratic government is the small wheel on the ship. Because of this, right-wing pundits can correctly point to "for the economy" dangerous left-wing policies, because indeed the economy can suffer. But not necessarily from direct policy, rather from capitalist power. Capitalist power does not have to act as a conscious effort: when the policy is negative for their wealth, they have a natural interest to move away their wealth from that currency, causing devaluation. Whatever power capitalists have, it is always negative for progressive policies, because progressive policies have the object of collapsing their wealth, distributing it more fairly. Naturally they act contrary to that effort, even destroying a national economy if that saves their wealth. I don't claim to understand it all, but taking control is always better.

Rotation of currency is very aggressive way to clear capitalist power, like resetting a computer. If an attempt to improve society does not want to contemplate restructuring the money system and seizing all large value, the attempt may be destined for long term failure. Capitalism may grow back.

Ideas related to post-capitalism, start socialism

The idea is to remove private investment from the system, the next problem is how. When private investment is removed, there might be a hole in the system, what should fill this void. It should be agreed first why we need to be fundamentally rid of private investment. Otherwise there is not enough will to deal with (initial) problems, failure might be blamed on the principle, rather than on details of a solution.

- A "deny liquidity" solution. When investors invest, their money can come from different sources, for instance savings, or company profits. Banks use another method: other people's money that they have stored for safe keeping. They use this money to invest in companies, and make consumer loans. From the often absurd profits they make, considering the effort put in, people offering their money for safe keeping get a yearly percentage. This percentage is usually around the inflation level, though, so it really doesn't amount to anything. If someone is offered 3% on a savings-account, it may well be that it is paying 1%, if inflation is 4% (real inflation, not what government figures claim, governments lie too much). Because banks invest in companies, and reap a share of profits therefore denied to companies, working against fair business practices because they are eventually less profitable, it is in the end paid for by the working people in reduced wages and fair business practices. What is 3% worth, if it costs you 4% on your salary, or 40% ? The money has to come from somewhere, doesn't it. Wealth isn't created out of nothing, it has to be build.

By nature, when a company is making profits, there is a strong incentive to spend this either on personal consumption or invest it in the future of the company. Personal savings are scattered and individually don't amount to much, and they are often owned by working people. When a retail bank opens business, there can be hundreds of thousands of people, millions, that put their money in that particular bank. Now this bank controls a lot of money. Because the bank has no other way of making money, it is going to be an investor out for profits. Unlike for any other business, this is bad.

A solution can be to make sure there is no such concentration of consumer funds in private hands. One way to perhaps do that, is to have the government create a bank-account for every person. On this account the government has the

power to offer an inflation correcting percentage, to make it attractive.

This government accounting system can act as a true bank, where a person can have the usual banking services. For people who like to pay for better services, business can be set up which interface to the government accounting system for the customer. But such a bank can take funds entrusted to it from a customer, and put it on its own account. This way that bank will be able to re-invest that money, and create the problem of private investing again. This may not be a bad solution, because it offers people a choice: use the government (politically administered) system directly and prevent all re-investment, or entrust funds to a front-end business. Such a setup allows for banks to go bankrupt without much trouble, this will not necessarily affect a lot of real people. It also allows for banks to offer the promise of social investment, it gives people a recourse besides whatever the government is doing. A front-end retail banking business can also hide individual transactions from a government, offering a privacy service.

Because in the system the government has unlimited capability to invest money, this political economic power can and should be used as part of the democracy. It is possible for the government to combat the effects of private investment, and even to combat the survival rate of certain types of banks. In the economy there are fragile commercial banks floating on top of a government accounting service, and the super powerful government bank (with unlimited spending power, enough to destroy or fix the economy).

This government investment capability has its own problems with corruption, it should therefore have a certain structure, limiting high end corruption and malpractice.

- A "political capitalism" solution. The problem with professional private investment is that it always has to seek profit, that it attempts to make capital from capital, which is an anti-social influence on raw consumer competition between companies, and unproductive in its own right.

A financier needs to be found which does not rely on profits to exist, which acts in the common interest: the people themselves, through (real) democracy. If a psychopathic government is elected, lying and cheating their way through the polls, they get their hands on infinite creation of legal money. If they are in

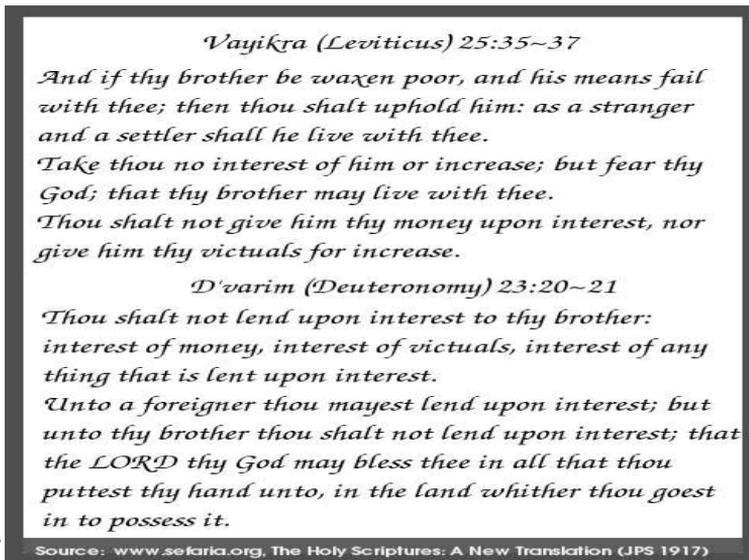
power for 4 years, they can do some serious economic damage.

One solution might be to create enough sub organizations, they can be assigned to regions and/or types of business. It can be a political issue how much money is going to be given to each sub organization for investment (crediting its account). Where the investments are to be exactly made is then a matter of (local) democracy. The top decisions control the total amount, and therefore the level of inflation, which is offset and supported by taxes. This would prevent local malpractice to the cost of the currency.

Taxes are just a means of creating deflation, which the government can then leverage as inflation.

- Lending: what to do with consumer lending: mortgages, consumption credit. These services make sure that someone buying a very expensive product can pay down the supplier immediately, so that suppliers get payed immediately and can move on with their business. It is in theory possible to do this fractionally over time without any lending, but this is probably not practical.

The problem is who can provide lending services without too much corruption. If a government agency with unlimited capability to create money offers mortgages, no doubt certain government bank employees will be tempted, as well as high level officials and politicians. A government does not easily go



bankrupt, general inflation pays the price.14,1,.. Some politicians are known for their short sighted vision aren't they, they'll be tempted to hand out money in return for popularity. This produces inflation and should reflect on the politician, but by then the politician has moved on or found some scapegoat. It

may be difficult for government employees to turn apparently bad applications down, costumers are likely to accuse the government of unequal treatment.

In a scheme with government bank-accounts and front-end private banks (above), front-end private banks exist that can offer such lending. This invites back in the problem of private investment, and it remains to be seen if such companies come to exist in this system. The government accounting system could in theory offer personal loans. This would then need to be regulated in great detail, essentially be a judicial system rather than a political system. In this large investments and personal loans would be very different things. Therefore they should probably be handled by different organizations. (I am unsure about whether this will work properly, but it probably could.)

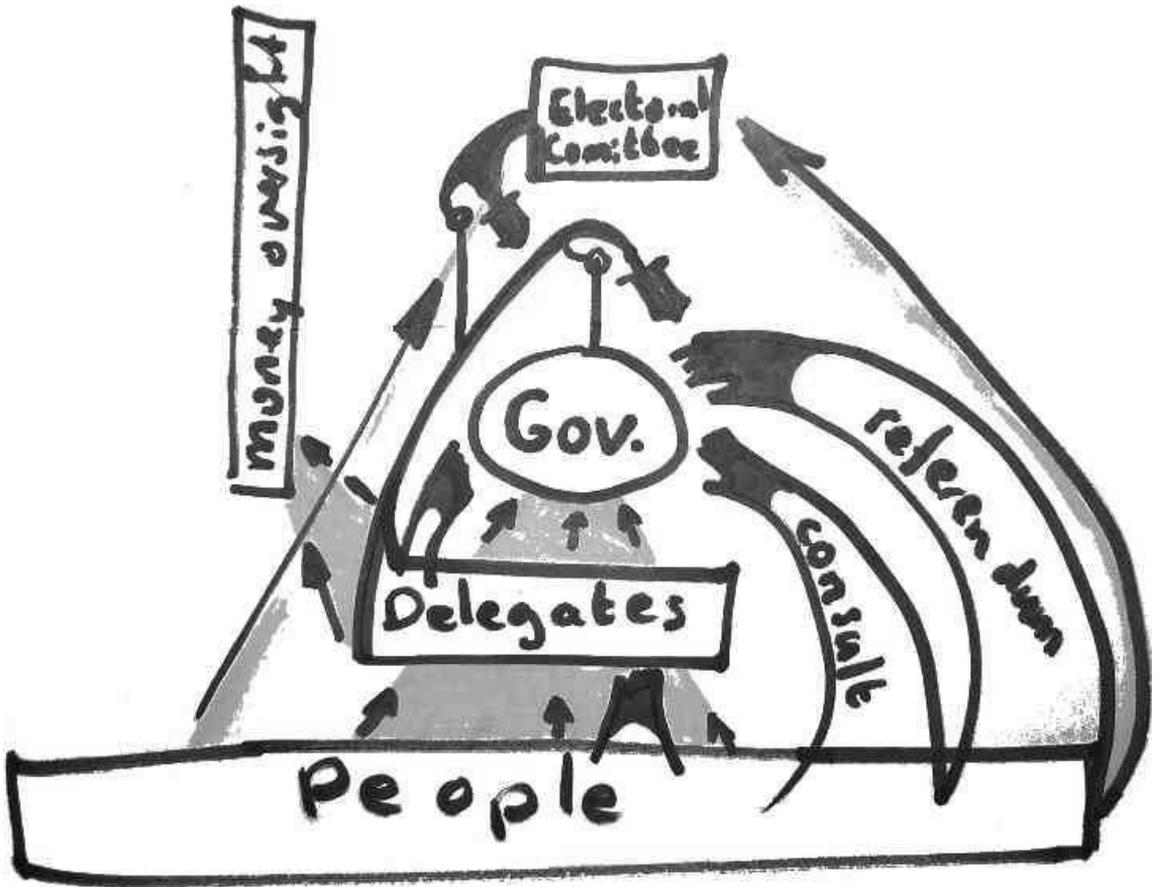
These solutions all seem to have one thing in common: they are soft solutions. A heavy handed way to end capitalism would be to nationalize all banks. Is that `prudent', or is that `crude' ? Nationalizing banks is basically what the above amounts to. If levels of detrimental capitalism persist there are two tools to combat it: the super government bank wielding unlimited funds (minor power), and the creation/termination of laws (major power).

The overall difference between this `democratic capitalism' and `private capitalism', is that private capitalism assumes that people always behave out of pure greed, where this `democratic capitalism' makes room for other ways to express freedom in a stable manner, although it doesn't force it on anyone.

A government model as proposed in constitution proposal:

Example `as if capitalism were already defeated'

A cleaning company `IIS' is forcing cleaners to work ever quicker and quicker, for less and less. Things aren't getting clean anymore, workers drop out everywhere to be replaced with new cheap throw away workers, but profits of IIS are booming.



To solve this, an investor war is declared on 'IIS': the state has to be forced to take this in hand. There are now a wide range of ways to defeat IIS.

- It can invest (the State is the only strong investor) in a new business. Strikes by IIS workers can cripple the trust of someone that is making use of an IIS cleaner, makes him/her look for another option. This option is available in the form of the new business. A new worker is installed, the new cleaner is getting a higher percentage of the profits of the business. The worker fired can apply for a new job with the new business. This could be a coordinated action.

- It can buy IIS, accepting a level of inflationary losses to the state, and restructure IIS from the top down using its new ownership right. After the business has been altered, it can be sold, perhaps to a workers council of IIS workers who deploy a democratic procedure to keep management under control.

- It can invest in all other businesses except IIS, temporarily reducing cost on

costumers until IIS has been bankrupted. All consumers get a tax break for their cleaning costs, except when they use IIS.

- It can declare IIS forfeit, take it over by force of law, and don't spend another penny defeating IIS economically.

- It can levy an additional "social" tax on any business using IIS services, until IIS changes its policies or goes bankrupt.

- It can launch a public awareness campaign, letting consumers know when IIS services have been used in the production of a product or service, asking them to defeat IIS by conscious economic choice.

Since there isn't much of a counter-strike by private capitalists (who currently wage this very same war in the opposite direction), the new better behaving business isn't likewise financially and then competitively attacked. If consumers come to understand that it is in their own interest to support businesses with fair wages and conditions because they and their children will work in these businesses, they can use their consumer influence out of self-interest. A 'self cleaning' economic mechanism. It does not rely on idealism (alone), but on well understood long term self interest. In any case, with finance under democratic control, any kind of workers' struggle will be much more effective. The state doesn't necessarily have to wage this war itself. No effective professional private finance means one very influential enemy less.

Disclaimer: You implement these things on your own risk. Don't do it unless you are willing to accept responsibility for it yourself.

Do you notice that in the above proposal there is at least one apparent contradiction: how can you not support contracts of investment in the judiciary, yet have Public Finance make investments and grant loans. Are these investments gifts ? Or did you assume the government has a special privilege to demand being payed back ? Something else ? How do you want to solve this contradiction in principle, and why. How do you want to implement your principle, and why. Is your solution workable ? Can it deal with corruption from the top as well as the bottom, or does it need a group of saints or demand a certain type of behavior from the public to-be-educated ? What does it likely

mean for one individual act of investment, and what is the overall effect of over the long term ?

My idea is: the government has a special privilege, because there has to be a break on how much money is being put into the economy, and recipients of investment must not profit just from receiving an investment. This does not solve pressure on an individual employee that deals with granting loans, so that the employee will make too many 'sympathy loans', which are not being paid back (racketeering costumers). The government can hardly go bankrupt over this, but it is an invitation to fraud and weak practices (just as the stock markets are now). If the employee can point to another source where someone can go for money, the employee is less likely to fall for this, because costumers still have other options to try (lower volume is more attention, crime can go elsewhere, more diagnoses by different organizations some of which can go bankrupt). To facilitate this, the government can grant a permit to select private enterprises, to also be able to make loans enforceable by law, an extension of its own right. The government can engage in all kinds of contracts with such businesses, in order to keep them in line. This way costumers have all kinds of options, and do not have to rely on one source for consumer credit. Loan businesses can not effectively operate outside the government granted permit system, because if they do, all their loans are gifts. This does not prevent violent loan crime, but it diversifies the economy of credit, and creates independence and privacy from government. A likely source of credit businesses are banks because they have liquidity (control much money), if they will emerge in this system. If the Public likes to, the bank can be granted an enforceable loan permit. Then they can utilize their capital to make capital from capital, which is dangerous. The terms of the permit may therefore need to deal with this danger. The amount that can be loaned may be limited, the purpose of lending may be limited, etc. Loans for consumption can probably be supported against collateral, it is just a deal between two partners, who cares. Loans for business upstart or business growth are different, they have potential to affect more people, especially future employees. It may be efficient to have one permit for simple consumer credit that makes the economy run more smoothly (mortgages), and have a different set of rules for business upstart/growth. Granting the latter with more political attention, and the former with more

economic attention. Loans repayable in time against collateral are always less dangerous than control/power instruments such as shares and endless claims on future profit. Such instruments of perpetuating drain should not be supported in law or by permit (the government can still do it of course). If these limitations don't prove effective, permits can be altered, or be recalled (etc), and the government bank can take all kinds of economic action.

... all kinds of details which can probably make or break the system ...

One solution may work for this group, another group may need another solution; one solution may work for a while, but then need change. It does not depend on the internal logic of the system what the people should be doing, but what the people do can determine the system. The system is therefore alive, always adapting. If the people aren't willing and able to successfully tinker with the system, it is probably no use to even begin. If the people don't control the government, it is neither any use. If a government currently not under control is going to implement these changes, it is most likely to build in any number of back-doors to defeat it. Allowing corrupt people to build and staff a system aimed at reducing corruption is probably not a very good idea. It all hangs on one ultimate principle: political investment. Are the people able to force political investment for the common good, or will the state behave the same way as private investors.

Ideas related to post-capitalism, free markets

The idea is to remove private investment from the system, the next problem is how. Under private investment many things besides capital that do react wrong to market pressures for various reasons, are under private control. There is no "counter pressure", keeping these systems healthy. But not all of these systems have the same problems with proper market pressures.

Industry: consumer products/services, retail

- A "promote small over large businesses" solution. This is very easy because small businesses already exist, it doesn't require immediate action. Large businesses don't have to be bad, as long as their popularity is based on free market choice and not financial warfare, it is apparently what the people like.

Large businesses suffer from these problems: because profits are concentrated they create demand for excessive luxury markets, they move wealth away from the area it is created to the area where the owners live and spend their money, it stimulates general power concentration. Small or locally owned businesses do better: profit is spend on relatively normal items, stimulating the area in which the business operates. Large businesses can be more efficient and more economically resilient. A law that stipulates how much the profit in a company can be concentrated may be useful. When this threshold overflows, money has to be shared with the base. This way geographic exploitation by large chain companies can be controlled. Typically consumers can reach a large number of different such businesses in an hours travel. Garages, bakeries, clothes-shops, etc. Typically not: water out of the tap at home.

Industry: monopoly sector

- A "nationalize monopoly sectors" solution. There are a great many types of business where market pressure does not work very well, because of infrastructure problems. When there are 10 shops selling food needed in an area, each could be a different company. Where one large food shop could operate, two half that size would be fine as well, and offer consumer market pressures between them. Now picture a kitchen with 10 taps, 10 complete water systems side by side. Out of every tap comes a different water from a different company, and companies compete for price and quality. Certainly this provides market pressure, but the cost of 10 concurrent water infrastructures is very much higher then the theoretical downside of a nationalized water supply under democratic political control. Nationalizing has a downside: it can be bureaucratic and slow to react to new demands of consumers, however it also has an upside and that is that it is non profit. Water is a good example of something which needs nationalizing: 1. the infrastructure prevents efficient consumer market operation, 2. the product just needs to be the same reliable water, year in year out. Postal services are another example: if we have 10 postmen come by every day, and a row of 10 different post-office-boxes, we run a high risk that every choice has to be much more costly because the volume of post has to be divided between all competing companies. With the lower volume per company, the cost of maintaining the infrastructure and paying all postmen, has to be divided between fewer posted items, so the cost to the

consumer per item goes up (isn't it obvious ?!). My favorite example remains to be the railway: picture 10 complete railways side by side, possibly using different competing systems. Will either be able to run with the low cost of one nationalized rail company. Run trains for different companies over the same railway ? Travelers want to be somewhere at a certain time, they are not going to be there 60 minutes early because they want to travel with one specific train company. The overhead of all these different companies does the system little good, and in addition profits need to be payed. The railway can also not be allowed to go bankrupt, which allows management to gut the company for short term profits, correctly assuming that government will eventually step in and fix the problems for them.

The great fallacy of privatizing companies that are unsuited, is that a privatized management is somehow able to energize the company, rushed on by its own limitless greed. The politicians betray their own lazy nature: from the position of a company employee it is confronted with management either way, political or private. Politicians should take a hands on approach if they want certain monopoly sectors to perform better, rather than hire someone else. If they want to hire someone else declaring themselves incompetent in the process, they shouldn't have come to politics in the first place.

Industry: semi monopoly sector

- A "divide and conquer" solution. Some sectors lie somewhere between systems that have a total infrastructure like tap water, and sectors that have no or very little in the way of a high cost infrastructure, like restaurants, bars, clothing shops. One example can be hospitals. In large cities there can be numerous different hospitals and in many cases `costumers' (diseased people) will be able to make a practical choice between them. If one hospital gets a reputation for bad heart surgery, costumers may choose to go elsewhere, eventually ending that heart surgery department. This is useful market operation, the hospital may decide to revamp their heart unit to win back trust (fire that drunken surgeon), and all can end well. However if hospitals are allowed to be private enterprises, they will start catering to the rich because that's where the money is at. People who work hard but earn few will get second grade care, rich - possibly criminal - people get luxury rooms with 5 star service. This is morally

not acceptable. A hospital is neither something you can grow from a humble beginning, it is a very large capital investment in trained staff and machines, medicines. Although its infrastructure isn't pervasive, it is costly. Public health in any case is a public concern, not comparable to the fashion colors of fall. Hospitals seem to operate somewhere between general enterprise, and the clear monopoly sector. Consumer market operation is possible and useful, but to give it free completely seems doubtful for many reasons.

A solution can be to allow people to choose to which government owned hospital they go. The government can force all hospitals to provide the same care to each patient, for instance against zero cost circumventing needless bureaucratic overhead from financial insurance constructions. Health care not concentrated in hospitals could be left to the consumer market. Another area like this might be schools. This area is probably the most difficult to design because it is in between two more simple systems (free market or nationalized).

Industry: land

- A "fractional ownership" solution. This is probably a very futuristic or archaic idea: every person gets to own for life without right to sell his/her share of the resources of the area or even planet. In areas that are not complicated this can work simple: farmers get their share of soil and can work on it. If they want more, they hire it from someone else, but own the products on the land. The reason that someone can not sell it, or hire it away for eternity, is that it is also a safeguard when someone becomes unemployed. If someone is unemployed, he/she can farm their land. Fisheries and even mines could be included in this scheme. People could swap their explicit resource with someone else. In a more futuristic setting, people could hire their resource to a bank type enterprise. It could manage many resources, hire them out when possible. In theory (but perhaps not in practice), this can provide a new kind of social security. People will own enough land to swap under their home, only having to pay for the home, no land-ownership speculation. People who live above each other retain a lot of resources, these can be hired out: people who live small get a natural reward.

Some area's of the world live primarily from trade, regions around major ports for instance. In other regions enormous profits could be generated from a single

mine. Should everyone hold a portion of the harbor, and an angle of the mine shaft, where does "everyone" start and end, the local town, country, continent, Earth. Mining and strategic points such as harbors could become object of war. This is not what we would want, of course. The logical solution seems to nationalize these areas, "unique infrastructure element". The government could take in hand exploitation of things like this itself in some way. There is usually some kind of natural limit to the resource: a large port serves a land behind it of certain size, a mine serves a certain section of the market (if 10%, then 10% of the Earth surface could be its natural size). Political realities will probably dictate what the area will be.

I will agree that this system seems quite futuristic, possibly fantastic. I like it though, it seems so elegant and natural. Obviously a percentage N needs to be given to raw nature.

More: there are all kinds of rules possible to make the markets free and fair

- A "eventually the company passes into workers hands" solution. When someone builds a business from scratch, that is usually a creative and productive job (depending on the type of business). When the original "entrepreneur" goes away it currently has power to do with the business as it pleases. It can sell it to investors, liquidate it, or leave it to its children for instance. None of these people can claim the expertise the original entrepreneur has had, none of them has therefore a claim to a natural right to lead the company. The obvious solution is: the company must be left to the workers, who comprise the second part of the success of the business. They have more expertise than investors (financial gamblers), and in any case have most interest in keeping the business going successfully. The problem is: how to make the transfer happen smoothly. What is in it for the original entrepreneur, and how can it be prevented from destructive activities just before worker take over. The "win over" part can take the form of a pension from the company for the entrepreneur over a period of N years (for instance 10), or for life. This is not enough in many cases, liquidating the company may yield much more money than a pension could. The entrepreneur may have personal funds invested in the company and wish to free them, which is a fair demand. Because the workers will have to run the company (and/or hire/fire their own

future managers), it seems natural that the workers and previous entrepreneur negotiate the take over. Goal of such negotiation can be: leave the entrepreneur without "unfair" debts, and provide a reward in the form of a pension. This means that an entrepreneur does not have the power to sell its company, not without consent from the current workers.

- A "workers more power" solution. Workers usually get badly payed, far below the value actually created, because they lack power. The job market shifts power to employers because there are fewer employers than employees, it is a "buyers market". One obvious solution to this is to subject employers to the same power of hiring/firing: making it possible the workers can hire/fire their owner/bosses. This situation occurs naturally from the above "company eventually passes into workers hands" solution. Once workers control management, they can decide how profits are distributed, and how new employees are hired. The beauty of this system is that the economy will have a wide variety of differently organized businesses. The cooperatives will have to compete against the dictatorships for the favors of the consumers (but not for the favors private investors who only want profit and low wages, because there aren't any if things go right), etc.

Market / Planned economy

Some people seem to like the idea of "complete integration", where there are no companies and no market pressures between them and with the consumer public. Everything is decided by applying direct intelligence, "production to satisfy human needs, not profits", a consciously planned world, everything nationalized and therefore in a state of monopoly. I think this is a naive idea, resulting from the simplistic idea that *private investor* profit-seeking is the same thing as *productive company* profit seeking. Once this simplistic idea has taken hold, everything that is in favor of "market pressures" has to be bad, and the next step is to nationalize and monopolize everything under direct democratic control.

The limitations of this 'conscious planning' idea are clear when they are applied where they can work.

Trade is a device to protect both trading partners against being deceived: the partners do not give away freely but demand an immediate proof of productivity from those they give something to. They don't give a pound of grain to a king, unless the king agrees to do the dishes for them right now. That this doesn't happen is not the fault of trade itself, but of the power plays that warp trade. However, no such proof is needed when the trading partner is your co-worker whom you see working every day. You know him, you know he is productive via an alternative means: direct knowledge. Therefore you do not need to trade with this person from moment to moment.

The circle of people whom you can know to this detail is limited, and that is the natural limit of a planned economy without trade. Hence, a planned economy can only work for small groups, perhaps stretching it up to several tens of thousands. When dealing with hundreds of millions of people, not everyone knows each other even in the slightest. Trade is simply useful to make sure you are dealing with someone productive, as you see immediate proof. To remove trade means to assume everyone is basically a holy saint. It will likely grind human beings to a pulp between the vast bureaucratic machineries that control production. When you are part of a continent wide planned bread system, you are nothing. Your choices don't matter, 10.000 others for you. When you work in a local independent company, steering itself through the market of consumer favoritism, your choices decide everything. The issues that work on what decides your life are immediately visible, exist on human scale. The quality of your work is immediately reflected in your success. You have the freedom to organize your work as a sovereign team of people, can do new things and renew what the consumers can get. If you do something bad, it will bite you immediately; when you do something good, it will reward you immediately. Isn't that the nature of living.

The people who want to plan everything may be people who should be working in the 'monopoly sector' where consumer competition is understood to be detrimental or impossible. It are usually sectors that don't need much renewal of products, it is more about reliability (tap water, public transport, ...). Meeting a number of quality standards, and keeping it that way. Since planning is in its right place here, and the infrastructure is "one single unit" of which everyone should hold its part to produce the whole, individuals carry individual

responsibility again. Tap water needs to be the same everyday, decade after decade. The organization can become highly experienced and efficient. The same can not be said about clothing, consumer products, food, movies, etc etc. Everyday the exact same bread, and it will soon taste like nothing. Since individual groups **can** perform the tasks of making bread locally (and often better), it breeds discontent that the orders of a vast bureaucracy have to be obeyed for no good reason. This may result in mutiny and even more substandard production. It doesn't take the people serious, has no faith in them.

This problem: why what to nationalize and why what to leave to the markets seems to have created the greatest rift between progressive people. On the one hand the people who want to nationalize everything, on the other people who refuse to acknowledge the detrimental effects of private capitalism or that there could be invented an alternative besides "limited direct action and slow progress", which too often is an excuse to do little and pave the way for private capitalists. I hope both sides will see the limitations of their own extremist points of view, and acknowledge that a combination can stand up to criticism better than either. This solution is both utterly anti-capitalist, yet is pro free markets. It can be called more liberal than the liberals, more communist than the communist. It is not a compromise or "search for a third way", although the solution does seem to have points that make it in hindsight fit the description "third way". Private capitalism is to be gutted though, **no compromise with capitalism is possible** on principle as the objective. As a practicality when Sovereignty is lacking then compromises may have to be negotiated for the time being, in the hope of ending the abuses over a longer time, winning more people to that cause.

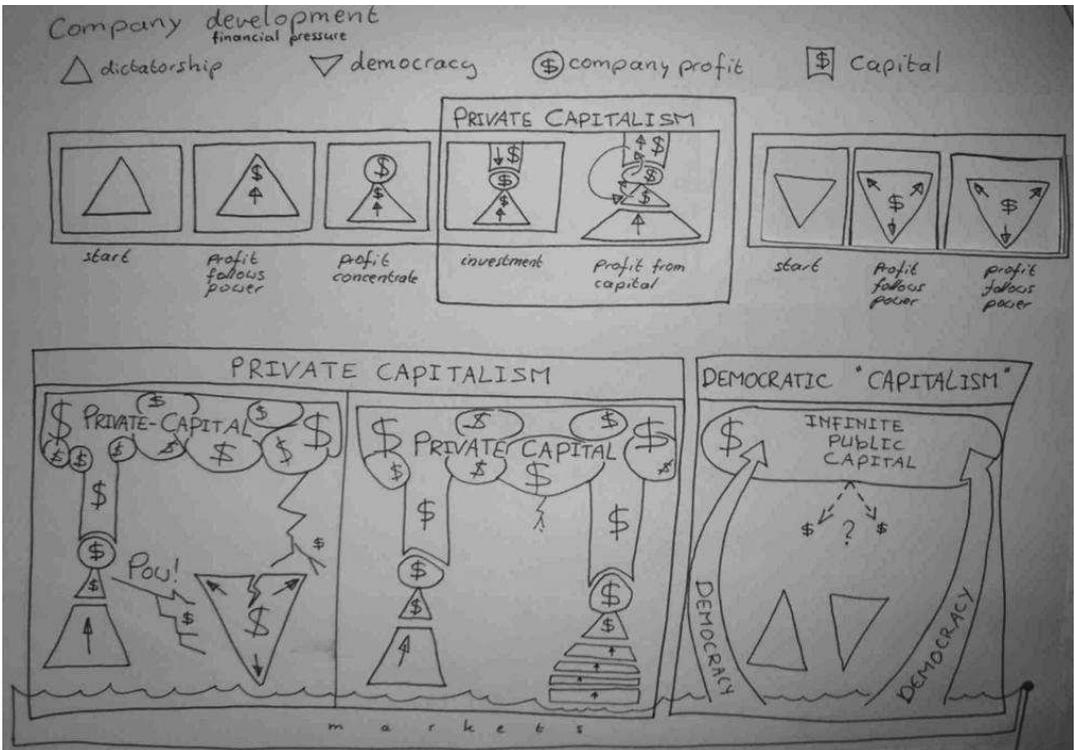
The above solutions may not be enough to strangle private capitalism, or they may be overkill. Trying is knowing. More can be created, some can be removed, others can be strengthened, or weakened to fit the current situation temporarily.

The tactic by which to reach the goal of ending capitalism is another problem. It seems that as long as the goal is detailed, clear and widely supported, it does not matter whether it is effectuated through parliament, mass strike, revolution, or combinations. Agreeing on a clear goal means the pressure can

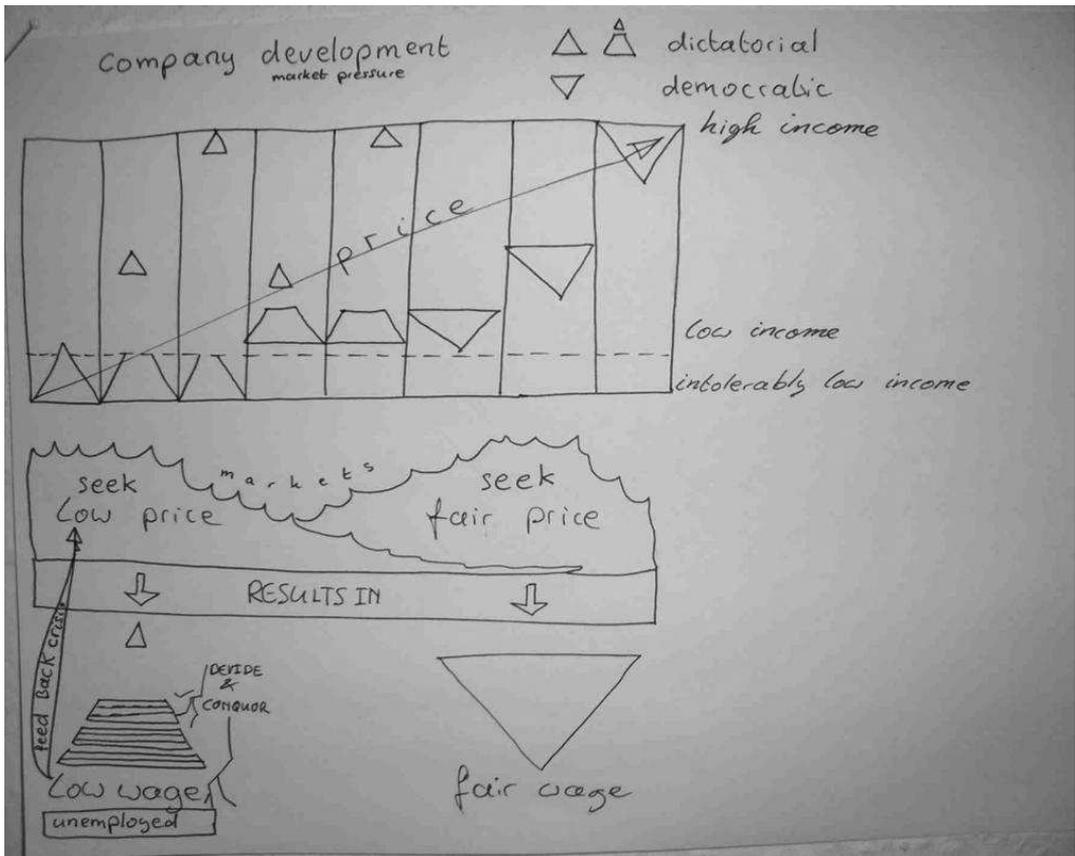
mount sufficiently high until something gives.

I think we live in Western Europe in a "bribed zone", an area with excessive wealth sucked from the rest of the world. This excess wealth is a kind of buffer zone for the capitalists, it buys local support and supports the luxury economy they want to live in. While the poor used to live at the edge of town, they now live on the edge of the world. Removing the capitalists, removes this effect. It is very possible that defeating private capitalism means living conditions to go down in the bribe zones, and for bribed classes of workers in particular (especially university people, and other groups with a little more power than your everyday wage earner). Eventually technical advances make all living conditions go upwards again, though. Don't come to me when you end up with even fewer buying power. The mismanagement of capitalism has done much damage already, the cost of this damage is yet to be taken out on society. This cost should not be confused with mistakes of a post capitalist system, even though the post capitalist system may have to deal with them. The longer capitalism goes on, the higher this cost could become.

Capitalism has its own direction of evolution. The essence of capitalism is not trade or free markets, the essence of capitalism is racketeering and greed (as differentiated from company management). It is ultimately a system of wild animals, I think it will therefore eventually return to systems employed by wildlife. That is: brutal oppression, war, tribalism, dictatorship, class society. Just as capitalism emerged from feudalism, so can feudalism emerge from capitalism. The old feudal lords would have defeated democracy at long last. Theories involving nationalization of everything could then even play into their hands.

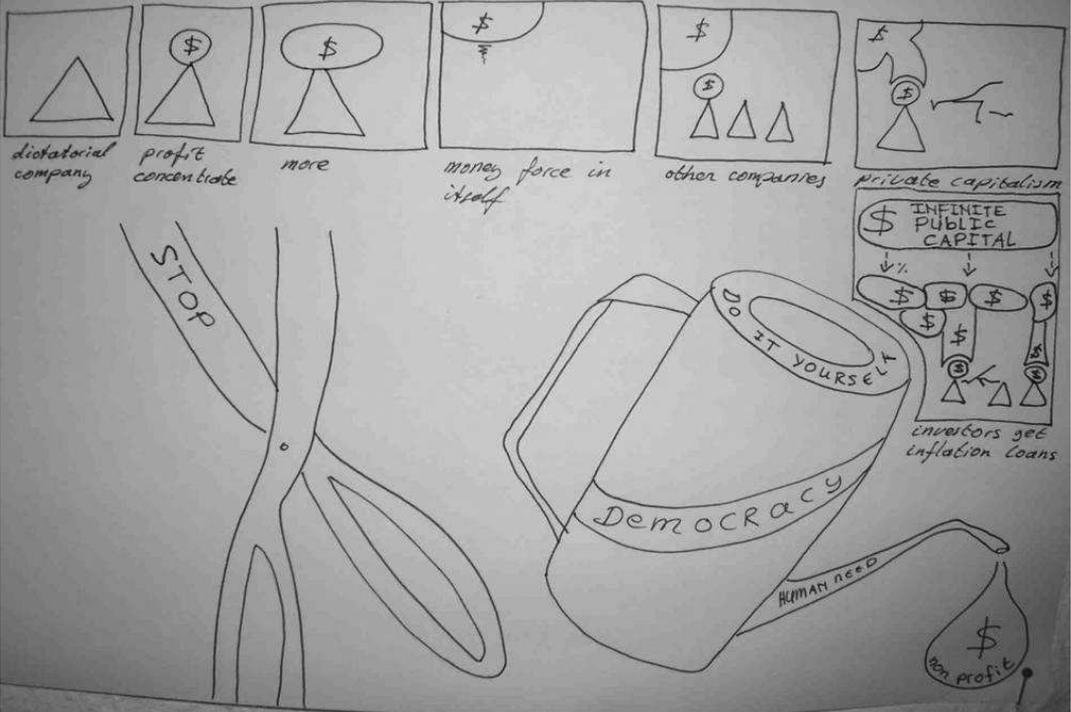


Companies, financial pressures

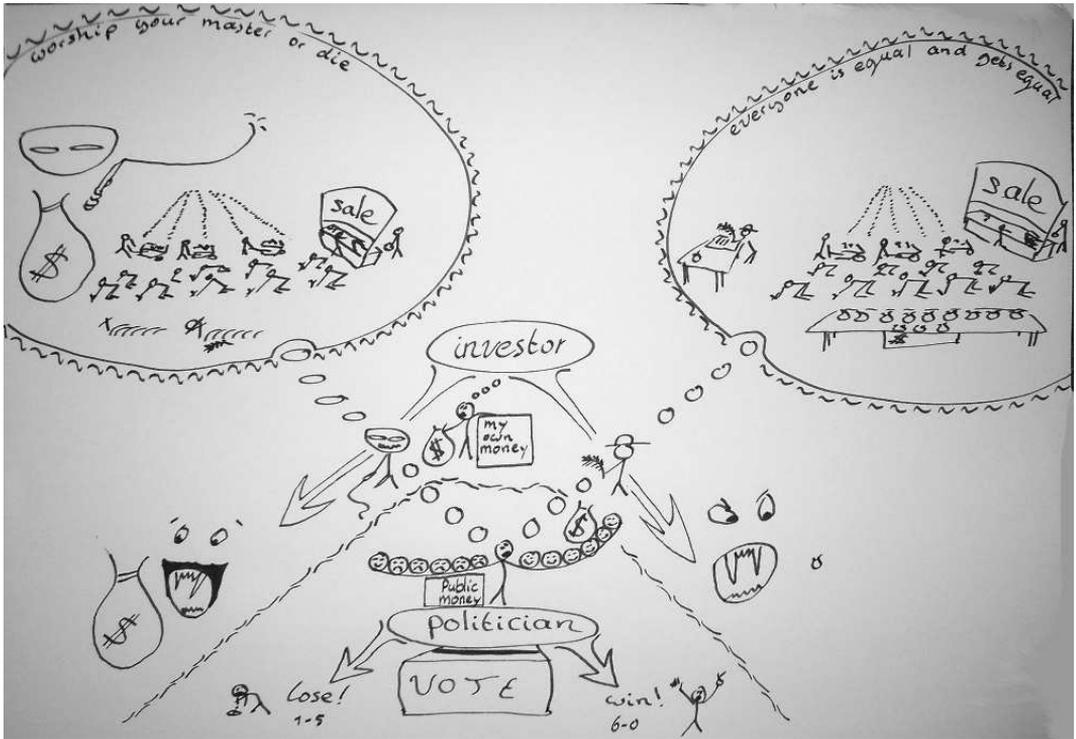


Companies, market pressures

Capitalism development



Capitalism development



Investor choices

Post Revolutionary Constitution (Conclusion).

This post revolutionary Constitution is meant to drive a revolution onward after it has achieved power, so that it does not become stuck. Drive it past a state of eternal emergency and into a new stable and relaxed situation, where private Capitalism is beaten by a new system. This new system is not a Utopia, but to

be stable it needs a level of moral development. Moral development can be shown to exist in the large amount of progressive initiative that exists in the world, even if it is mostly not aimed at system change. Being willing to put in effort and money for social improvement is what this Constitutional model needs in terms of stabilization (see Companies, market pressures). If the Capitalists give up their position which is no longer intellectually defensible at any level (neither in terms of coherent system, in terms of trade success, or in terms of survival of the fittest), that would be great.

... next: The Law !

Division 1, Section B

Proposed Constitutions

Democratic Constitution

Introduction (model name: D.A.V.I.D.)

Presented below is the text of a Constitution (the fundamental law for a Nation). This system is worked out in several sizes of the text, to make reading, debating and ratifying possible. The smaller Constitutions focus on the essence, whereas the larger Constitutions are an attempt to delay the attempts of the corrupt to subvert the Nation.

A Constitution is a special kind of law. Although the emerging classes of the bureaucracy, Representative and others may start to believe that they own the Constitution, it is the law that the People in general force these classes to obey to, or should. This in contrast with the regular laws, from traffic law to contract law to criminal law and so on, which is a law that is in practice typically created only indirectly by the people, and enforced by the law enforcement system unto the People ~ seemingly from the top down.

The essential task of a Constitution is no more than to create an entity which can make further law. A Constitution is a way to approach the need for law making in writing. If everyone behaves fine and is capable in the moment to create enough cooperation with each other creatively, then there would be no need for laws or Constitutions. However once a mode of living together has emerged it could then be written down, resulting in an informal version of what is the *constitution* of the nation. Because the nations of the world do not live well enough together, in peace and happiness, this Constitution has been created. It does not necessarily need to be ratified in whole. It is not a tightly integrated system that requires all components to function precisely as described. This Constitution is comprised of various ideas about varying topics (mainly Government and economics), which could be reworked, added to existing practices, or taken out. A wise way of ratifying this Constitution, is to take a component that seems promising, then rework it to fit in the existing model and see if it is useful. Nevertheless the Constitution here presented is designed to work as the Constitution of a serious Nation with millions of people. One reason is to present a coherent model as a theoretical example, and another is to be immediately ready in case a Nation is in Revolutionary turmoil, which is the key moment a Nation might choose a new Constitution. Such moments are rare and fleeting, for which one should

be as prepared as can be to make the most of it.

It is a common misconception that law is repressive. In a lawless violent environment, the word of the strongest means is the law. The meek may combine themselves to overthrow their tyrants, and pass a law against violence that they decide to keep together by virtue of outnumbering the violent and acting as one. This is a law that creates freedom from oppression, it creates happiness for many, while doing no more than reasonably restrain the excessive violence; even they may not need to be hurt by the law, or repressed by it in a meaningful way. The Constitution is the discipline of the household of the Nation, the way by which all join hands. Bad and excessively long laws are repressive, they choke the nation. Laws must be written short, sweet, elegant and to the point, especially Constitutional law which is the one system the vast majority should be able to understand easily.

Why is the longest law presented here in the order of some 300 articles, if law must be short and elegant? A nation is not a simple matter. Everything will have to be defined from scratch in this Constitution, or else it will have to be created by the law maker therein defined. That leads to the first line of assault of the power hungry: abusing their power to get more power. Therefore these largest Constitutions are so detailed: they are a cage and a maze that is designed to splinter the power of the corrupt, and give the power to the People by virtually any means undersigned could imagine. Nations that are exceedingly well behaved may not need to pass all these laws, as their Governments could be loyal with fewer laws restraining them. The longest laws here are so large that it becomes unreadable ~ but so is the technical manual of just about every technological contraption built by humanity. A manual is read by paging to the part you will need or that is of interest, this is also the way to approach these larger Constitutions below. It has taken years to put this Constitution together, taking days, weeks or even months and more of thinking about what may be no more than one article. Presumably it will take a similar effort for those who never thought about these problems, to make up their minds about what should be in their Constitution.

With a Constitution comes the need to make it happen in reality. For this has also been proposed roughly 9 ways of activity. These 9 ways are outlined in 'Revolution & Reform ~ manual and law' (by same author). This Constitution ratification is part of the middle way (0-4 or the 5th way) of these 9 ways. These 9 ways are more than only to ratify this or a similar Constitution, while this Constitution can be seen as only one of the nine ways to spread power to all within this overall system – the most far reaching way.

See the book 'Constitutional Proposal' for the reasoning behind all laws in the 239

Constitution, and/or online *) This last and largest Constitution “240+” (239 plus amendments) does not work everything out to the last word, but also turns over the job of Constitutional law making to the reader ... In this document is presented the 239 law model with the shortened explanations. The 239 law model is cut into 50 blocks of articles, which make up the 50 law Constitution. Then in turn each of the blocks is briefly reasoned. This makes the 239 law model easier to digest (hopefully).

*) At the time of writing at: <http://www.socialism.nl>

(No totalitarian plan-economy is proposed here. This model centers on trading freely ~ hopefully fairly ~ the products of labor and services.)

Groningen (The Netherlands), 22 September 2014, Jos Boersema.