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MONETARY MATRICES
/Global Monetarism/

pMp

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Introduction to Monetarism

Ruling by force, over those similar to one self, is not a human achievement. Neither is the accumulation of reserves (stock).

The primary reason for the accumulation of reserves is established by the natural ambient itself. In the regions where there is no yield in certain seasons, the living beings are forced to stock. Following their survival instinct they do so in order to exist within the reality.

The law of the jungle (the survival of the strongest) could be considered the primary reason for the existence of the rule. However, only by force the rule cannot arrive at a large scale. Among humans the rule is ever more large-scale (more global), but at the same time becomes ever more mental than forced. What determines the rule over the human beings are the mental matrixes.

This phenomenon is not a demonstration of the survival instinct or of the law of the jungle. It is not directly defined by the natural habitat. Among human beings the rule is not a direct function of existing. In this case, it has evolved to a demonstration of the realization.

In the book "Dogmatic matrixes" we saw how the pagan priests, back in the ancient times, using their spiritual superiority managed to put their similar into a material dependence.

(You can download the book on <http://sfera.zonebg.com/knigi.htm>)

This is exactly the kind of governance (behavior) that is typical for the humans. As the mind develops, taking away material resources from the others takes place by cheating (mental matrixes), not by force.

In ancient times the Golden Calf was a powerful instrument for a mass fraud. Obsessed by their faith, people humbly bowed in front of the image of the divinity and made as gifts (sacrificed) the

most valuable things they had (even their children)...

In those ancient times metals were sacred, whereas their extraction and elaboration were considered magical. Back then the images of the divinities were made of precious metals precisely because gold and silver were considered sacred. Through their beliefs in the ancient divinities (the dogmatic matrixes), it was much easier to keep people obedient, which made them easier to govern and predict. Precisely through their spiritual superiority the king-priests achieved a relatively stable governance over the people and accumulated an abundant material superiority.

With human development the rule got dissolved. At some point it became separated into religious and social one. Naturally, both bodies remained strongly connected and interdependent for a long time and we can still find them coexisting under some form of symbiosis even nowadays.

However, what is the primary reason for this fundamental division of power?

We sustain that the progressive deprivation of resources by the people (materialism) became ever more contrasting to the divine (spiritual) foundations of the governance. The king-priest could not continuously take away from his subjects.

(When we say resources we refer to all /material and non material, primary and secondary/ means of existence and realization of the mind.)

It is not hard to comprehend the contradiction between the spiritual and the material. That is why the increasing material storages began to weaken the spiritual foundations of the governance.

Exactly this caused the primary division of powers. So that the power fraud could continue along with the progressive deprivation of resources from the subjects, it was necessary that they believe that the kind was the earthy (material) represented of the divine, whereas the priest and the religious rituals ensured the spiritual connection with the divine.

This new dual dogmatic matrix turned out to be very effective and long-lasting. Thanks to it, the kings (governors) continued more sustainably to take away resources from the subjects with the help of the maintained spiritual authority of the priests.

In itself the taking away of resources from the subject through

power is the most primary and brutal fraud in the history of the humankind. It occurred back in the most ancient times and is based on the insatiable human greed (materialism).

As humankind evolved, the generated material surplus increased more and more. Accordingly, the governors expanded their powers and invented more and more instruments to take away the resources extracted and created by the people.

With the division of labor commerce evolved and gradually emerged the first universal means of trade. These were precious goods (things), which everybody wanted to have. Regardless of whether those were seashells, pearls, gems, or metals, their material value (intrinsic value) was real and indisputable.

The historic development shows that metals gradually became the universal means of trade worldwide. It is not casual that the historical ages are named – stone one, copper, bronze and iron one (according to the human development).

At the beginning were used only large pieces of the valuable metals for the larger payments. As time passed the needs of the market imposed the production (emission) of smaller pieces.

Until the moment in which the nominal value was stamped on the piece, there was no difference between the real and the nominal value of the piece. (Every piece by itself was weighted and valued). Imprinting the nominal, besides standardizing the weight and guaranteeing the origin, transformed the means of trade (the pieces) into a new universal instrument for depriving people from their resources – means of trade.

This is due to the difference between the real and the nominal value of the means of trade themselves, which is always in favor of the emitter.

That is how, by imprinting the nominal value, rulers produced the nominal value and through their power imposed it as means of payment (money) and thus were progressively taking away resources from the people.

(For example, if a ruler imposes a double nominal value on the golden coins /from the actual one/, could buy with them double quantity of gold than what has been invested in them. Later, with this gold could make four times more golden coins....)

That is how monetarism was born. The latter is a direct deriva-

tive from the rough archaic materialism (human limitation).

At the dawn of monetarism, the difference between the actual and the nominal value of the money was not very large.

The first money was made from precious metals and thus was confirmed as the universal exchange means. Precisely this money was on the basis of the monetarisation of the human relations (acceptance of monetary matrixes) and lead to the fast development of the market, of the market relations and the culture of money as a global human phenomenon. The coins made of precious metals, thanks to their high real value, circulated much further than the borders of the emitter.

However, the strong rulers promptly realized that they were able to force on their subjects an even greater difference between the real and the nominal value of the money. Through their power, they imposed on their subjects to accept money with ever lower value and ever higher nominal value.

For this purpose, however, was necessary more and more physical power (military and administrative), which cost governors more and more.

That is how the evolution of the monetary matrix lead to the enlargement of the power matrix too.

In China, back in ancient times, governors realized the possibility, which originated in the strong rule, to emit money with a very low (insignificant) real value, which had a very high nominal value at the same time.

The Chinese emperors issued coins with a high nominal value made of cheap metals (with low real value).

This monetary experiment was successful. The large military corps and the advanced administration of the empire paid for the taking away of resources from the subjects in exchange of money with low real value (only a high nominal one).

Thus, most of the goods (fruits of the human development) were practically taken away to benefit the rule, whereas the subjects were completely monetary exploited.

The emperor forbade the use of precious metals as a means of payment amongst subjects, in all circumstances. The subjects were forced to exchange them for money with a nominal value with an exchange rate fixed by the rulers.

Thus, towards the powerful flowed rivers of gold, silver and all sorts of resources, whereas towards the subjects flowed only money with a very low real value, but with a high nominal one.

This historical moment could be considered the confirmation of the governmental monetarism.

The monetarism is the perfected form of human materialism, which consists of a mass fraud reinforced by the powerful (a monetary matrix) which strips subjects from resources.

The Chinese emperors were obsessed by an unlimited greed. Soon they realized that they could use paper (with a real value much lower) on which to stamp the nominal. Paper money was emitted with a very high nominal value. The metal coins with a lower nominal value continued to be used only due to their long-lasting nature.

There are a few different types of monetarism, but what is common for all is that through power (force) were imposed monetary (exchange) means with low real and high nominal value, through which were taken away the resources from the people.

Monetarism turned out to be a much more refined fraud from the brutal materialism observed in the archaic societies.

The powerful imposed, covered and guaranteed the purchasing ability of the paper money. In reality they were a valid exchange means and due to the inherited culture of the money (the monetarisation of the human interactions), people accepted them as a necessity. At this point, instead of stocking gold and silver people began to accumulate pieces of paper...

In Europe the paper money showed up in a different monetary screenplay. The high inflation and the devaluation of the money with high nominal and low real value, dating back from the end of the Roman Empire, required the return of coins with a higher real value (smaller difference between the nominal and the real value).

That, however, sharply decreased the liquidity of money and lead to a limitation of the trade. Trade in stock was acceptable on the local level, but on the national and international scale was hard to put into practice.

Usurers existed from the ancient times, but only at this moment they invented the fundless movement of money. For this purpose, usurers issued a paper document, in which they guar-

anteed its golden and/or silver coverage. At the beginning that was true. The convenience and the convertibility of the paper exchange means (the banknotes) became widespread and gained the trust of the merchants and the market.

In fact, this way usurers gave birth to banking (the private monetarism). In order to be able to produce more paper money, bankers attracted more and more golden and silver coins in deposits. In turn of the latter, they issued to the depositors treasure notes.

During the Middle Ages, the religious veto on taking interests was overcome by the nifty perfection of the treasure notes and by the difference between the rates when exchanging gold, silver and paper money.

Once bankers had realized their monetary power, they began to emit also money without coverage in valuable metals. The latter flowed into the market, which caused inflation and devaluation. This led to a withdrawal from the paper money and a return to the gold and the silver ones.

The growing economies and markets required more and more money (means of payments). This led to the search for newer resources of gold and silver. The turbulent expansion of the colonialism, without a doubt, is directly connected to the development of the monetarism. From the colonies, the governing states received resources for the development of the farms, as well as resources for the coverage of the monetary turnover.

Rivers of silver and gold literally flowed towards Europe. With the greater part of these metals were made coins which began to circulate. The saturation of the market with valuable metals led to the devaluation of the gold and the silver (the money). On the other hand, governors and their circles of friends, rapidly dedicated themselves to great expenditure and unheard of luxury. Thus the colonial rivers of gold and silver flowed more and more for the delivery of industrial goods, luxury items, perfumes, spices, etc.

This consumer (market) society, at some point began to create debts. The colonial resources were no longer able to continuously sustain the sinful wasting.

The governors were looking for ways by which to expand their

colonies and got involved in numerous wars amongst themselves. On the other hand, the military actions became more and more expensive and also required a lot of money.

In such a critical moment, the great bankers of England suggested to the king to create a national bank, which would gather funds from the society, would emit paper money and would finance the government.

(From historical point of view, what is noticed is a sequence of a domination of the metal /gold and silver/ and the paper money.

Due to the instability of the paper money, was imposed a golden /silver/ standard. That happened through the concentration of the emitting-bank actions in only one /or a few/ institutions. Emitting banknotes was allowed only if they were covered by the respective quantity of valuable metal and was strictly controlled.)

At first, the Bank of England stamped money only within the limits of what was covered by valuable metals.

However, due to the constant need of money, the government forced the bank to print also non covered money.

In Europe, banking has been a private activity since the beginning. Even the creation of the Bank of England was a private enterprise.

This exemplary central bank had the center stage for the domination and the colonial expansion of the British Empire. Numerous monetary instruments and financial tricks were invented, however the most important one was emitting paper money in return of a debt.

I.e. the state could take a loan from the bank, and for security of the debt were used the same treasure notes of the debt.

That is how money was made out of nothing, secured only with a promise by the governors for the future repayment of the loan. This way the state gained a lot of money, but at the same time it became permanently in debt with the creditor.

While the Chinese mode of monetarism is state owned (everything is under the control of the emperor), the English one is a private type of monetarism.

The king and/or the state do not emit paper money. They take it as a loan from the emitting bank in turn of an interest. It emits the money and turns them to the borrower. The latter promises to

repay them with the contracted interest. Without a doubt, in this case the central bank is privileged by its monopolistic position, since it is the only one to emit paper money and there is no better debtor than the state...

We all know that debtors are always dependent on their creditors. That is how private monetarists have found a universal instrument through which to subordinate the state and to progressively extract the resources of the society, most of all free of all responsibility.

While under the state monetarism money is only used by the powerful in order to rob the resources of the subjects, under the private monetarism the state itself has been turned into an instrument in the hands of the monetarists, through which they rob the resources both of the state and of the subjects.

The state type of monetarism directly and permanently rips resources off from the subjects.

The private monetarism first obliges financially the state, then subjects the financial institutions, and by means of the interest's spiral and the inflation, progressively rips off resources from the state and the people.

In these cases the accelerated robbery of resources takes place in times of a crisis. Then many banks bankrupt, while the real securities of the loans became exigible. These banks, on their turn, are in debt with the megabanks (central and/or international ones).....

Thus, each new crisis in the market societies leads to a sharp concentration of real resources in ever smaller number of monetarists.

Regardless of what type of monetarism governs your state, you are, without a doubt, its monetary slaves.

The real resources, which you produce, are taken away from you in turn of monetary (nominal) ones...

He, who emits and controls the nominal, is the actual master of the market (monetary) societies.

Power Matrices

An ancient eastern wisdom says – God gives you the freedom, whereas the rule takes it away from you in all possible ways....

It has been claimed that authority comes from the people, is exercised in the name of the people and this is a benefit to the people.

However, this is just a sustainable mass fraud (dogmatic matrix)!

Authority really does come from the people, however, it is exercised in the name of the powerful, and thus the people are the victim...

Authority dates back to the dawn of the humankind. With time authority has evolved, but its dogmatic nature remained unchanged.

Whether authority is absolute or there is a division of the powers, the mechanism is always aimed at subjecting, governing and controlling the submissive. For this purpose, authority jealously keeps the secrets, which grant it the dominance over the subjects.

The major mass of the latter is usually kept submissive through conviction or by fraud, another group – through fear, and only a small part – by real power.

The real power of the authority is too small to be able to keep in subordination the entire mass of people. This becomes very evident, when the people rebels united against the authority.

Authority claims that the subjects cannot do without it. That it takes care of their survival and evolution....

On the contrary, the principle development of the humankind occurred not due to but despite of the authority. Authority is highly dogmatic and unwilling to follow the changes in the socio-cultural relationships.

Authority strives to impose the belief that it belongs to the people, but in fact this is its greatest fraud.

The powerful, even when elected amongst the most ordinary people, later exercise their authority always in terms of the people. I.e., the authority is of the powerful (not of the people) and the latter along with the subjects are always qualitatively different levels of the socio-cultural system of authority.

Authority always governs its subjects in its own favor. This

twisted quality of the authority does not care whether the power is for the life or is mandate.

There is not a governor who does not strive to keep his power. Even when someone powerful resigns, he/she does so hoping to remain in the circle of the powerful and to continue to benefit from it at the expense of the subjects.

The human being is dualistically designed. When one has been cheated individually, it is possible to remain quiet. When there have been about a hundred people who have been cheated, there could be some noise, when to be cheated are thousands of people – there is a lot of discontent, and when the cheated are in tens of thousands - disobedience takes place and could cause the fall of the authority. However, when the entire population is cheated, everybody pretends that they are not cheated and even protest against who managed to free him/herself from the fraud. I.e., when authority is really strong, it is sustained by the subjects themselves, and when it is weak – it depends more and more on the real power.

When authority changes, the new one seeks the support of the subjects. The purpose is to fool them again that this would be their new power....

The authority fraud is massive, and in our reality the fraud is everywhere. There is no one that has never been cheated or that has never cheated himself. There is no one too that has never cheated on him/herself. Cheating starts right after one's birth – we put a pacifier in the newborn's mouth.

The foundation of the contemporary power matrix is the law (in the ancient times it was religion). Authority lies that it gives you rights, but on the contrary through the law it takes away rights.

If you analyze the law, you will find out a terrifying authority asymmetry. In return of some rights (which you usually already have or provide for on your own) you are burdened with unlimited obligations used by the authority, supposedly in order to provide you with these same rights...

All rights origin from the people. Authority does not provide you with rights, but only reduces and deprives you from you rights.

Rights belong to you and you provide them to one another. Authority is an arrogant, greedy mediator, which aims the division

of the subjects in order to subordinate and govern them easier. The principle "Divide and rule" is completely relevant to all levels of the governing pyramid.

Authority often covers its privileges under the name of various rights. When the legislation is very twisted it is possible that even obligations of the subjects are claimed to be their rights...

The more an authority is anti-popularity, the more twisted (unjust/distorted) is its legislation.

Legislation is always produced by the authority and serves the authority. The distortions of a given authority is best seen in its legislation.

Within this legislation your rights are an exception, whereas the rule is your obligations.

For the authority you (the subordinate) are the nutritional environment. If you feed it you would be good. If you do not feed it - it will hate and hunt you and if you try to break its nutritional habits you will fall its victim...

The gluttonous authority always overeats. The authority that is overfed gets fat. It seems much more great than what it actually is. The extremely overfed authority usually becomes a victim of the starving opposition. The opposition takes over the authority and quickly begins to eat off the peoples' table. Than it overeats....

If the people are very hungry while the authority is overfed, the situation is revolutionary. In such a situation nothing is secure. It could be that today is still early, but that tomorrow is already late.

If the suitable change does not take place in order to calm things down, blows out a revolution. It is savage and later eats its offspring...

And old saying says that power is not given! Power is taken. Who he manages to maintain it is who makes the rights. When he loses the authority, could feel the same rights with the entire severity of the law, unless he/she is just an actor in the authority's theater of materialists.

Usually who governs is not who is able (idealist), but who has desires (materialists).

The socio-cultural analysis shows that the authority is the most sustainable dogmatic matrix.

Ever since humanity is subordinate, rulers change, even the

forms of authority change, but its dogmatic nature remains the same.

Authority divides you, subjects you and takes your liberty away in every possible way.

Social Matrices

Your social position in the community reflects the resources for existence and realization, which you have at your disposal.

The more resources you have, the higher is your position in the social hierarchy.

Resources are either biological (natural) or cultural (artificial).

The cultural resources could be divided into material and non material.

The greater the amount of resources that you govern, the greater the basis for preservation and development you would have.

This does not mean at all that everybody uses at best their resource base for the development of the mind.

Normally the individuals who occupy the top levels of the social matrix are almost completely busy with the preservation and the multiplication of the same resources, whereas the proper development they perceive as accumulation of more and more new resources.

At the lower grades of the social matrix the resources are minimal. People are almost completely dedicated to guaranteeing the basic resources for their existence and realization.

The people at the middle of the social matrix, on one hand, have secured their existence, and on the other hand they have a good basis for the proper sustainable development.

Human development can be traced differentially in purely material and non material aspect, but the sustainable development of the mind can occur only integrated in the mind-reality system and through it.

It is true that with the arrival of the informational revolution a great part of the non material resources became available for the people on almost all social levels, however without the sufficient

material basis (actual resources) the sustainable development of the mind is impossible.

I.e. even if you have access to all available knowledge about the reality, actually it will not benefit you unless you have access to the reality itself, where you could apply them.

Social matrixes are tightly related to the monetary matrixes and the market. Through the nominal exchange you receive monetary resources in turn of real ones. Naturally (under normal conditions) you could also receive real resources in turn of the monetary ones, but in the most generic case you limit yourself to guaranteeing the most necessary for your existence and realization. The rest of your monetary resources you usually keep in reserve in the banks (monetary centers) in turn of a certain interest rate. The monetary centers concentrate and use your monetary resources in order to generate new real and monetary resources.

It is extremely important to realize that once your real resources have been changed with monetary ones and a second time, when the latter are deposited, they are used for the accelerated generation of new resources. Later the same will be used again to deprive you from more resources....

I.e., in turn of your real resources the monetary matrix gives you monetary ones (promises for real resources), in turn of which from the banks you receive secondary promises that you will receive your monetary resources with an interest (added monetary resources).

This monetary spiral spins and hits all levels and at the end, due to the interest rate, reaches the emitter of the nominal. A part from emitting them, he/she also attracts free monetary resources in order to insert them in a new monetary turnover.

The emitter is the only one in the monetary system, who pays without a problem all interests..., with a new emission of money.

During each monetary cycle more and more resources pass in the hands of the authority.

If authority is absolute, in its hands (to a great degree) are concentrated the major part of the real resources of the society.

If authority is not absolute (is shared), the accumulated real resources get distributed (to some extend) among the levels of

the social pyramid by the authority pyramid.

Thus, under the conditions of monetarism, the lower social layers are ever more deprived from real resources, contrary to the higher social levels. Due to this the social inequality progressively deepens.

I.e., on the top of the social pyramid monetarism once concentrates the real resources by exchanging them with the monetary once and twice attracts the free monetary resources in order to insert them in a consequent cycle for the generation and concentration (extraction) of new real resources.....

Through the monetary process contemporaneously are being taken away real resources from the population and its monetary resources are being devaluated.

Every consecutive monetary cycle increases more and more the inequality among the lower and the higher social levels.

Monetary Matrices

Even in the times before the existence of the monetary forms, when over the piece of metal was stamped a nominal value, was born the great fraud of the monetarism (monetary exchange of the reality).

The mechanism of monetarism is simple. Who has the rule within his hands emits nominal money (monetary means). Nominal values are imposed with force as a means of payment on the ruled territory.

(It has been proven that there has been the production of coins also on territories without states, but this activity has always been controlled by the real local rule).

The nominal money is means of payment (exchange) with a virtually added value. Their actual value is lower than the nominal one imposed by the authority. This is exactly the essence of the monetary exchange of the reality.

(In other words, the internal value of a coin (money) is lower than its nominal value. The difference between the actual value (intrinsic one) of the coin and its nominal value is the virtually added value.)

As monetarism evolved, the authority introduced into the circulation nominal carriers (money) with ever lower intrinsic value. That is how as time passed were changed golden, silver, copper, bronze, from alloys, paper money up to the electronic (virtual) money.

At this moment in the world there is no greater fraud than the monetary one. It is on the basis of the market globalization as well as on the most massive exchange of reality in the human history. (The emitter of the nominal value and the circle of monetarists deprive you from the reality). Without any doubt the peak in the development of the monetarism is the virtualization of the nominal carriers themselves (the money).

Nowadays, monetarists have become ultra greedy and save on emitting (making) of the material carriers. They prefer the digital comfort and now they stamp the nominal value from the keyboards....

In the developed market societies monetarism is the fundamental power factor. It really does not matter what form of authority there is (totalitarian, democratic, mixed...) its aim is always to exchange your real resources with monetary (nominal) ones for the ruler's benefit.

Authority always imposes the circulation of the monetary nominal (with a virtually added value), through which it sucks away the real resources produced by the people.

Nowadays, the major part of the people think that slavery has remained in the past, but the fact is that we are all entrapped by a modern form of a monetary slavery.

The major part of the people is monetary zombies. They work their entire lives in order to earn nominal money, which in their essence are unreal.

As monetarism evolves the unrealistic nature of monetarism becomes ever clearer becoming what is today virtually monetary means.

In an ancient coin treasure there is an actual quantity of metal(s), even though its intrinsic value in the past was still lower than its nominal value. Today, if we look at a credit card we will see nothing but a piece of a cheap plastic, carrier of a large monetary nominal (virtually added value).

People no longer gain real resources in turn of their labor and products. They receive only promises from the monetary matrix (monetary resources)....

The major part of the people live mainly in order to accumulate monetary means (nominal carries with high virtually added value).

Monetarism has completely put into a matrix the life of a great number of people.

People produce and extract real resources every day, but in return they receive only monetary means.

If the major part of the people decides at the same time to acquire real resources in turn of the accumulated nominal means, the false monetary system will definitely collapse.

During periods of some insecurity many people try to secure more and more real resources in turn to a part of the nominal means. This often leads to a hyperinflation and even to a crush of the monetary system. Who benefits the most from the so occurred crisis are again monetarists....

The real problem during a crisis does not come from the nature of the economy itself. Neither is it to be found in the regularly decreasing productivity, nor in the following overproduction of some resources. These little misbalances within the system are not the cause of the great crisis.

The great monetary crisis are caused by the false nature of the monetarism, by the free (unregulated) market and by their completely monetarist derivatives.

People possess nominal means, i.e. non real ones. During each more significant detraction (insertion) of real resources from (into) the social circuit, occurs a great monetary misbalance. Similar is the situation when large amounts of monetary resources are detracted (introduced) from /into circulation.

In the monetary system crisis are caused by the speculative increase, which accompanies these processes. In a great number of cases, the same extreme misbalances are a purely speculative result (market balloons).

Some researches analyze crises as a hidden mechanism for taking possession of the real sector (real resources) by the monetarists.

During crisis many banks go bankrupt, whereas loans become

exigible. Many companies go into bankruptcy and are thus easier to take over at the expense of credits, which are usually much under the value of the security (real assets)...

Unfortunately the majority of the people do not realize the nature of the global monetary fraud and its derivatives. They comprehend human development as an accumulation of monetary means. In the long run it turns out that the people are not only deprived from the real resources, which they have produced, but also that during monetary crisis the already accumulated nominal means become devaluated or taken away.

In the contemporary monetary system you receive payments with nominal means. Thus you get in possession of only promises from the monetary matrix. If you invest your nominal means in a bank, a financial fund or another financial center, what you get in return are a sort of a secondary monetary assets (derivatives). The latter, in their nature, are other (secondary) promises that you will receive the deposited primary promises by the monetary matrix. That is how you receive yet less accountable monetary promises.

Naturally, the monetary means deposited by you are used to generate new real and monetary resources. Later, the same are exchanged again by monetarists for new real resources.

Whether the corporation acquired their own banks or the banks acquired their own corporations, for the monetary slaves is completely irrelevant. These are the two interrelated poles of the monetarism, through which monetarists steal reality away from people.

During each crisis people lose a lot, whereas monetarists drastically enrich themselves.

After the last robbery, the people again start to accumulate monetary assets (promises by the monetary matrix and the monetary centers). That is how the monetary spiral is always in motion and, at least for now, the end is unknown.

The purpose of this evil monetary windmill is the deprivation from the developing reality, which the people create by themselves...

The constant increase of monetary means over the total value of the produced real resources creates inflation.

At first it seems that this sort of an inflation tax effects equally everybody since everybody is forced to use money. According to this logic it could even be supposed that the strongest impact is on those who are richest. The truth, however, is different.

If a billionaire loses 10% from his riches, his loss equals 100 million of units, whereas to the average citizen who earns 5 000 units per year, the loss would be 500 units. However, who is billionaire will not suffer from this loss, not only because he is very rich, but also because monetarists do not keep their assets in a drawer, safe, account, etc. Who is a billionaire has invested his main riches in real assets, which would bring him even greater profits in the case of inflation. For the people who count on their salary and pension, things do not work out this way. The loss of 500 units represents an enormous stroke on their standard of living.

Here we should also take into consideration the important monetary trick – “democratization of the credit through the socialization of the risk”.

The virtualization of the money itself (the nominal carriers) allows a widespread credit giving and control over the processes of indebtment, accounting and paying back on all levels.

Electronic crediting (credit cards etc.) in its essence is the transferring of the mechanism of emitting money in turn of a debt, from the central banks towards all banking institutions, under the new digital conditions.

In a way, this represents the creation of a virtually added value (monetary means) by taking a loan (indebtment).

Once upon a time this was only possible to the governments using a very rigid documented procedure. Today, every owner of a credit card, within the limits granted to him, is able to create a virtually added value (monetary means) in every moment by the creation of a debt in regard of a certain bank. That is how, however, the receiver of the loan indebts himself and limits his own future. Everyone who has ever paid interest rates and principals knows what a terrible limit we are talking about.

Some researchers claim, for the purposes of propaganda, that when people live on by loans they win. However, the truth is exactly the opposite. Each subsequent loan makes the borrowers poorer

not richer. The loan robs their future. That is how monetarists rob you not only from your present but enslave by the loan also your future.

The monetary fraud (the exchange of the reality) is possible only under the conditions of a socio-cultural system from the authority-subject type.

It is the authority that takes possession of the real resources, while the subjects are lied to by monetary resources. I.e. the monetary means are a sort of a monetary soother put in the mouth of the people.

It could be that the form of the authority changed, as well as the social relations, however monetarism remains intact. Under totalitarianism as well as under democracy and under mixed types of authority, the actual foundation of the contemporary socio-cultural matrix is always monetarism.

I.e., under the conditions of monetarism, the purpose as well as the main mechanism of the authority is the exchange of the real resources with nominal ones and taking away of the reality from the people.

Whether only a restricted (totalitary) circle would benefit from the resources or there would be a greater or a smaller democratic periphery, the basis of monetarism is absolutely the same. It always has to do with the forced exchange of real resources in turn of nominal ones and the robbing out of the subjects.

On the global level the situation is almost the same. The states which manage to impose (geopolitically) their monetary means, take possession of the real resources of the rest of the countries. The latter accumulated monetary (nominal) means, which constantly decrease in value.

Here we will not look into the different financial games with treasure notes, the different monetary rights and similar legalized secondary monetary frauds. What is important is to realize what is the greatest (primary) fraud – the exchange of the real resources with monetary (nominal) ones.

Some researchers think that the contemporary global monetarism is an heir of the capitalism. There is some logic in this statement. In practice, after the fall of the golden standard the monetarism totally took over the globe.

However, we sustain that the creation of monetarism began at the same moment in which the nominal value was stamped on the ancient piece of metal.

By exchanging the real value with the nominal one started also the development of the monetarism. As time passed, the monetary means became ever more virtual, whereas their real value equals more and more to a zero.

Nowadays, we are also witnessing the widespread usage of virtual money. The people now work their entire life in order to accumulate simply more numbers, which are to be typed on the keyboards of the monetarists.

At the beginning monetarism was an instrument of the rule, but as it evolved the authority system itself became more and more dependent on monetarism. Now it is the developed monetarism that imposes the authority.

The passage from slavery to feudalism, and then its exchange by the capitalism could be seen as evolutionary stages of the modern global monetarism. The latter is in its essence, just a more refined type of materialism.

Under the conditions of the informational environment and the informational society (after the industrial era), the antiquated monetarism was substituted by a new type of a monetarist system, which was defined by some researches as global monetarism.

When examined from the socio-cultural point of view, monetarism is similar to authority.

Authority is defined within the spectrum from dictatorship up to democracy.

Monetarism is defined on the spectrum from private up to public.

In the states where the private monetarism is established, it is impossible to speak about the rule of the people (democracy). In these places not only the population but also the state is indebted (subordinated) with the private monetarism. It is a sort of a monetary democratorship.

Whereas where there is dictatorship, even if the monetarism is public, it is under dictatorship of the rule. I.e. it is partially or completely controlled (possessed) by the dictator, which takes it far away from the public type.

According to us, the most progressive and realistically

exercisable socio-cultural matrix is the combination of public monetarism and direct democracy. For now this is the only combination which has the potential to adequately balance the broken feedbacks within the socio-cultural system and to maintain the balance between the cultural and the natural environment.

Market Matrices

Market society, market institutions, market politics, market economy, market of labor, market organization, market relations, market families, everything is market... i.e. is for sale. Nowadays we speak about people as a human resources, human capital, and electing resources and so on. I.e. the subjects are just a resource for the authority.

This is the model of the contemporary western society. In this society if you want to succeed you have to be a crafty (no scruples) trader, so that you can dominate the market. Yes, exactly the market because in this society everything is a market.

On the basis of the free (unregulated) market from ancient times is bargaining (the fraud).

(The antique meaning of the word barter is fraud... Mercury, the ancient god of the merchants, is the god of the thieves as well....)

United Europe is not a holy temple but simply a common European market.

This is the society of the traders which win even over the most sacred human (spiritual) territories.

Imagine just for one second the difference between getting married because in love and because of money, between the national movements and the modern NGOs, between the home-made and the industrial food, between the virgin nature (in the unpopulated areas) and the over constructioning in the megapolices.

At the same time, the market and the money have changed the reality of the market societies (our world).

The market basis of the contemporary society naturally leads to market politics, market politicians and market political elite.

At the basis of the market is money and profit...

The main market mechanisms aim the increase of profits and avoiding loss.

It is claimed that the consumer is the ruler of the market and that traders are just market mediators, while the producer is the creator.

During a crisis who loses the most is the consumer, followed by the producer and at the end the traders.

The rulers of the market from ancient times are exactly the merchants. They are the ones who accumulate the greatest profits and hold the markets as well as the money. In fact they are the creators of the market and of the money itself.

As they ruled the market, the great merchants accumulated a lot of money and became usurers, and later – bankers. Through the banks, the monetarists took over a great part of the production (actual) sector.

That is how they close their monetary circle around the people.

The monetary logic has misbalanced feedbacks within the mind-reality system.

The market thinking aims the incessant growth of the profits and the markets. The misbalanced feedbacks within the market system lead to collisions with the reality and thus also creates crisis.

In the market societies reality is strongly twisted by the monetary matrixes. The main purpose of the market players is not to satisfy the needs of the consumers, but to accumulate profits. That is why today it is widespread that more and more products and services are created for the purpose of the market, in order to create newer and newer imaginary consumer needs...

Through advertisement in the media (means for mass manipulation), to the people are constantly imposed all kinds of non existing needs, which are being exploited by the greedy producers and merchants.

On the other hand the greater part of these new market goods are antienvironmental and even some of the are antihuman....

All of these abnormalities (market sicknesses) are a product of the free market and of the scope of monetarists to over profit.

Nowadays it is speculation that moves the free (global) markets.

Speculators cyclically begin to expand an unreal market balloon. Some actors of the market continue to expand this balloon carried away by their greed for fast profits. Soon they manage to expand it over the limits of the socially accepted fraud and the balloon explodes restricted by the limits of the reality (the actual matrix).

The main market problems lay within the essence of the free (unregulated) market due to the uncontrolled profit.

There is no way the profits could increase without limits within a limited market (everything within the reality is limited).

Market fundamentalists are fanatic monetarists who worship only money and growth (profit)...

Within the reality nothing could only grow. Evolution within the reality is a series of E-G (entropy-gravitational) cycles.

(for more details see the articles published on <http://research.zonebg.com/pubs.htm>)

Everything that does not follow the laws of the reality gets broken within the reality matrix.

This law becomes completely clear to the speculating merchants. They consciously expand the new balloon in order to fascinate the market actors and to subtract their resources.

Speculators have a very well developed understanding about the reality and when they sense that the balloon is about to confront with the reality quickly leave the game and cash the accumulated profits.

Usually this process takes place smoothly since the market actors are already enchanted and a part of them is currently expanding their balloon. This makes the process of cashing much easier.

At the end all cashiers close down and sink profoundly... Soon on the market surface remain only the losses of the market actors.

The peak of the market sickness is the market of money itself. In this case the measures of the market fraud arrive at their best.

Unfortunately, the speculative balloon expanded on the global financial markets influence the entire market society because of its monetary basis.

Through speculation on the stock market are sucked away the real resources from the market actors, and through the financial market (the monetary one) are sucked away the resources of entire

economies (states).

Many people ask themselves – why is that the exchange monetary markets are the most dynamic ones... The answer is – because it is full with speculators. Speculation can exist only within a dynamic environment. If there is no movement up or down, speculators would not be able to gain. That is why, if the market is quiet (stale), they would find a way to agitate it...

The free market twists the development of the mind itself. Within the market environment evolve mainly those ideas, which generate greater profit. Moreover, even their development is limited within the frames of market matrix. The market fundamentalism does not allow contradictions with the monetary logic. What is not profitable gets pushed away from the market.

Unfortunately, in the developed market societies even the areas which are not market oriented (religion, science and arts) are strongly merchandised, which is a great problem for their development.

The market has subjected even the private and the family relations. The matrimony contract has become a necessity, while the market friends take over our lives. Even our free time and vacation are strongly merchandised.

At this point, maybe some one could argue that without markets and money life is impossible and that they are also a product of the human development.

Thanks to them the concentration of great resources becomes possible, which are necessary for the development of the human kind and so on.

In fact, there is no way to realize a great project without the concentration of resources, however all great projects were firstly born within the head of someone, without the support of similar resources. Usually, it takes a lot of time until the great ideas turn into great projects. During this time the concentrated resources and the market are usually a hindrance for its development...

The monetarist distortion of the market societies leads to their aggression against the less merchandised ones (conflict developed – developing). The great over profits of the developed countries are generated through the global market at the expense of the developing ones. The market fundamentalism does not tolerate

non market doctrines of development of the society, while the market democracy imposes everywhere a sort of a monetarist democratorship.

The result is a monetarist globalization and an extreme progressive upward inequality.

We hope that you are becoming conscious of the dogmatic (limited) nature of the market fundamentalism. Through the monetary resources it sucks away the real ones from the humanity and concentrates them in the hands of a very small group of monetarily obsessed people (distorted materialists).

The latter are capable of making the world collapse in order to possess the resources of the others (both real and monetary ones).

Money and market are a human (materialist) creation. The global subordination of the humanity by the free market is a sort of an imposition of a global monetary (materialist) slavery.

Due to the misbalanced monetarist logic, under the conditions of the market societies are born and accumulated within the reality massive and large-scale ecological problems. Naturally the market is trying to impose its market solutions in this area as well... If this aggressive market progression continues, it could lead us to a planetary regress and a global ecological cataclysm.

Without a doubt the collision caused by the market (consumerism) between the natural and the cultural environment, needs to be overcome in order to establish an ecological balance (harmony between conservation and development). For this purpose however, it is necessary to become conscious of the monetary matrixes and to overcome the dogmatic nature of the contemporary market fundamentalism.

We are optimists. More and more people are already conscious as a developing mind. More and more people turn to the spiritual values, towards the eastern philosophies, towards the eco-friendly way of life and to other non-market doctrines.

The contemporary informational revolution gives a great opportunity for the preservation and development of prospective nonmarket ideas.

People gradually become conscious of the fact that the sustainable development of the mind can take place only within the reality, whereas the free market limits more and more their

free access to the same...

All economic activities which are directly related to survival (existence of the people) should be strictly regulated. The activities directly reflecting the development (realization of the mind) should be completely free.

It is not a problem if for this book I ask a high price, however there will certainly be a problem if someone asks an extremely high price for water, food and so on....

Unfortunately the great monopolists and the multinational corporations focus exactly on the activities related to the survival of the people. They strive to possess mostly the life-depending infrastructures (water, electricity, gas systems and so on).

Regardless of what monetarists claim, you should remember that the fetishization of the global free market leads to the enslavement of the small market actors....

The Clash of Monetarists

The monetary (materialist) sociocultural model of the society aims to take away the real resources from the subjects in order to benefit the authority (the elite). This sooner or later creates collisions among the elites from the different countries.

All great wars were caused by material reasons, whereas the moral ones are used as propaganda by the authority in order to convince the people. If it wasn't so, people would not fight among each other only to serve the interests of the elites.

Until now no ruler has managed to conquest the world, however the attempts for a forced globalization continue.

The more monetarism becomes large-scale, the greater the tensions and the following collisions between the leading monetarist elites.

This is inevitable considering the nature of monetarism. Imposing of the nominal (unreal) value on the monetary means on the market itself requires power (force). No one would exchange the proper real resources for monetary ones unless forced in some way to accept the promises given by the monetary matrix.

When a monetary model advances in its development, there

comes a moment in which the resources of the proper territory are no longer sufficient to satisfy his materialist passion. Then the greedy looks of the aggressive monetary elite turn towards territories, near and far, which possess the necessary resources. Our planet has been parted among the developed monetarists for a very long time now. The two world wars were caused by the struggle for the division of the global resources.

The contradiction between capitalism and socialism took place also on the field of monetarism. The clash was not only on the basis of ideology, but also on a monetarist one. The western private monetarism managed to enter into the East public monetarism and to destruct it from the inside.

The private monetarism took over the public one, whereas the market economy swallowed the resources of the planned one...

According to us the main reason for the crash of the eastern block was the polarization between the official closure of the system (for the ordinary people), in relation to its non official opening (for the social elite).

Nowadays, the aggression of the developed monetarism starts with attempts for quiet market take over. If the plan does not succeed, the monetarism, through the democratorship, has secured a new market territory (colony). The global monetarists have acquired a new resource and market basis, whereas the local elites have willingly taken the part of the monetary vassals within the foreign monetary matrix.

If the market invasion does not work out what follows is attempts for political (power) interventions. In this case the aggressive monetary elite does not care what means would be used for the change of the competitive elite with an obedient one.

It could be that at the beginning an opposition force is to be organized and funded and later to arrive at political homicides and/or revolutions.

Peoples are almost always displeased with the own elite. The aggressive monetarism aims to mislead them and to concentrate in the pro-market democratorship direction which is necessary for him.

If this alternative does not work out as well, the next step is a large-scale geo-political intervention. For this purpose is used the

help of united and vassal (colonial) monetarist regimes which impose limits that should weaken and subordinate the rebelling object.

The first step could be customs and other sanctions later reaching a complete embargo and a moratorium to all ties with the attacked country (territory).

If neither this plan succeeds, the next pass is a force (military) aggression. The major part of the hot spots of tensions in the world is a result of such a rude aggression. The war could be crime/anticrime, terrorist/antiterrorist, civil, partisan and other types.

Examples of the different forced modes and combinations of monetary aggression are plenty to be found in our present, and far and near past.

Everything that has been said so far about the aggressions of monetarism had always to do with conquering and controlling over territories and/or resources.

The scope of one developing monetarism is taking real resources away from the own people.

The scope of the developed monetarism is taking real resources away from other peoples too. However, these resources have been already taken away by the local elites (monetarists) and due to this the clash between the monetarist elites becomes inevitable.

Unfortunately the wars are lead by the elites but it is not them who fight but their peoples. It is the latter who pay the bill for everything.

Thus the people are ripped off their real resources firstly by their own elites and secondly they get deprived from that little they have left by involving them into the wars of the monetarists.

War is madness and it does not matter whether it is lead by stupid or smart people. In such an aggressive madness fall the monetary elites obsessed by greed.

In order to involve the peoples into a war, the elites do not know limits. They put into practice all possible means of mass manipulation, financial and other dependencies, legal restrictions and so forth up to forced mobilization.

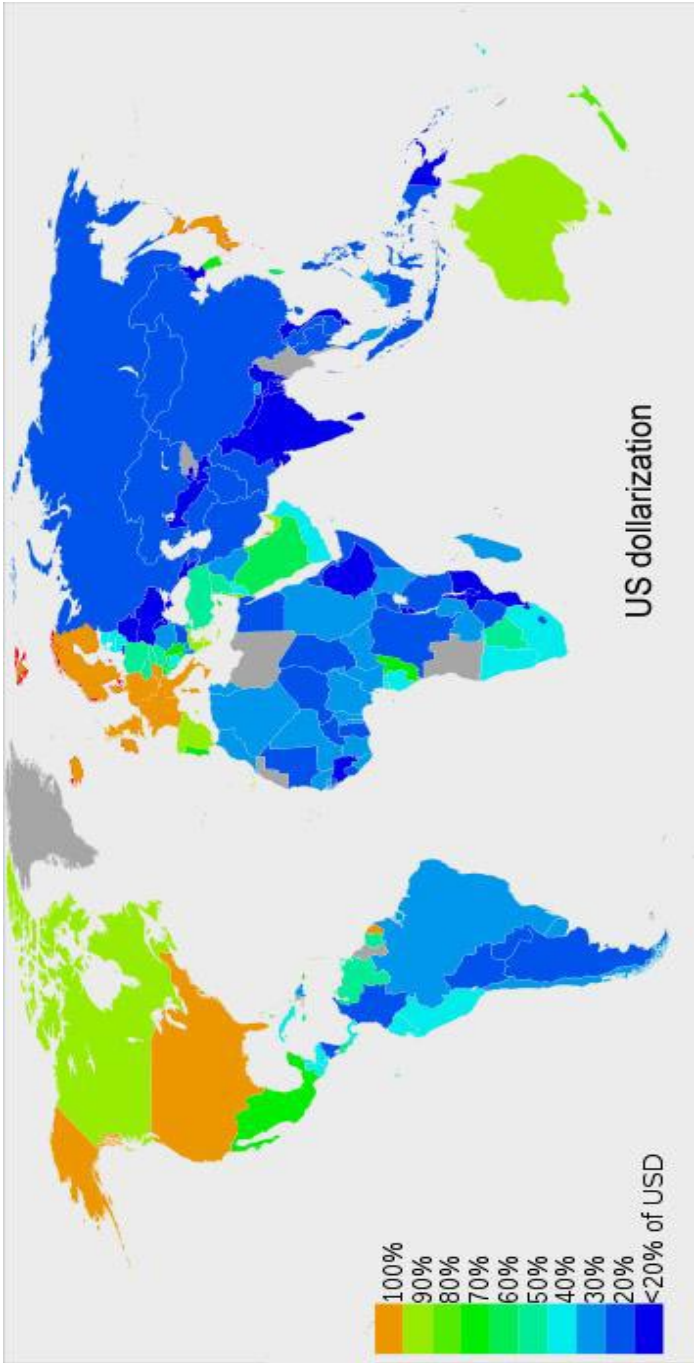
They say that the war is a continuance of politics with different means, but no one says that the contemporary political system is only a curtain for the monetarism. The latter is just a more refined

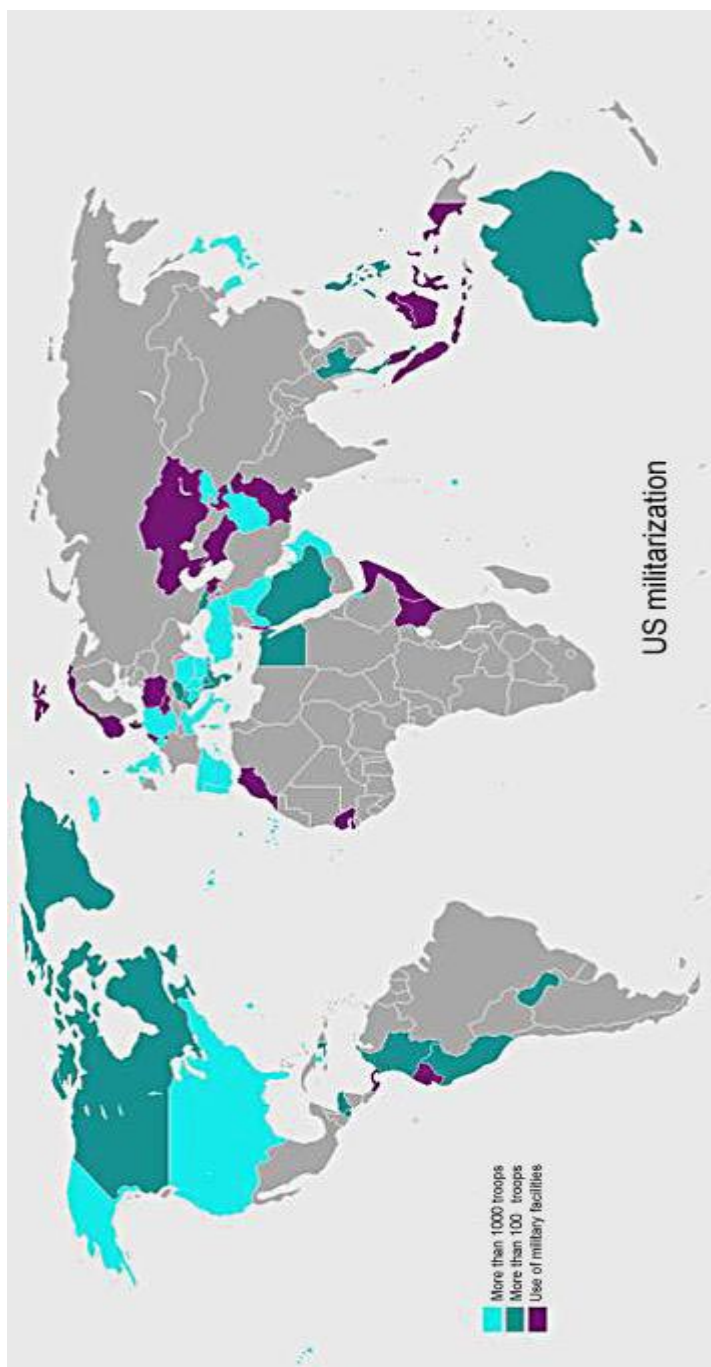
type of a materialism which aims that the real resources of the subjects are taken away sustainably mainly through market-money monetarist fraud.

In this sense the contemporary global monetarism is an enormous fraud. Whatever happens remember that for every fraud its disclosure and realization are fatal.

At the basis of all frauds are hidden the corresponding mental matrices...

(You can read about the mental matrices on <http://sfera.zonebg.com/knigi.htm>)





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