

103 Thesis Of The Positive Reformation 1

1. God Exists
2. All men have equal rights under God.
 - a. These rights are inalienable and constitutes a body of truth called human rights.
3. There is no mechanism by which any person can claim greater rights than his fellows have.
4. There is no means by which any person may claim others have less rights than they themselves have.
5. No mechanism exists by which anyone may claim they have less rights or are deserving of less respect or consideration than other persons.
6. All processes, systems and procedures that produce systemic inequality are illegitimate.
7. Inequality has existed from the point at which humans became the measure of their own value 6000 years ago.
 - a. Nothing can measure itself.
8. Five separate but connected errors were formed during the time of Babylon.
 - a. These errors are:
 - i. The Double Entry Bookkeeping system.
 - ii. The State as umpire and lawgiver.
 - iii. Asset based currencies.
 - iv. The private and public ownership models.
 - v. The doctrine of legal rights as based on the doctrine that might makes right.
9. Humanism is the source of all economic inequality and economic injustice.
 - a. Humanism produces paranoia, the fear and mistrust of others.
 - b. Fear gives rise to the need for law and law produces the need for a lawgiver.
10. The Five Errors of Humanism all produce social costs.
11. Social costs enable and empower the state.
12. All social costs constitute non-market transfers of wealth from authors of equity to consumers.
 - a. Consumers are parasite.
 - b. Consumer costs exceed equity produced.
 - c. Consumers are a social cost.
13. Social costs are illegitimate transfers of wealth from author to consumer.
14. Social costs are expenses created by the state or agents of the state and imposed on society and future generations.
15. No person or agent has the right to impose costs onto others that were not created by the person.
16. No person has the authority to transfer costs onto society and future generations to avoid paying expenses he or she created.
17. All transfers of equity from author to consumer are illegitimate.
 - a. These transfers are termed freeloading and are parasitic.
18. Parasitic transfers increase costs and lower economic efficiency.
19. All such transfers are forms of economic injustice and add to the level of economic inequality.
20. Social costs include the following:
 - a. Unemployment
 - b. Consumerism
 - c. Waste

- d. The public sector
 - e. Pollution
 - f. Debt
 - g. Taxation
 - h. Inflation
 - i. Business Cycles
 - j. Monetary constraints on the formation of businesses.
 - k. Marginalization
 - l. Economic inequality
 - m. Economic injustice
 - n. Administrative hierarchies
21. Unemployment is the key indicator of social injustice.
 22. No market can tolerate unemployment and be efficient.
 23. No economy can be effective when based on the necessity of unemployment.
 24. Unemployment must of necessity lower the over-all efficiency of an economy.
 25. Unemployment exists only to enable the exploitation of authors of equity.
 26. All that is created belongs to the creator.
 - a. All that is created constitutes equity.
 - b. All equity belongs to the author of equity.
 27. Nothing that is not created by the state belongs to the state.
 - a. Nothing that was not created by an agent of the state can be claimed by the state.
 - b. Any person who has not provided goods or services of equal value to the satisfaction of the creator owns anything obtained from the creator.
 28. We are entitled to an equal share of the assets of the world for personal use.
 - a. This is a human right under God
 - b. This right does not extend to equity created by others.
 29. The right to life justifies personal ownership.
 30. Personal ownership is not the same as private ownership. The two forms are distinct. One applies to personal use the other to commercial use.
 31. Private ownership is a fictitious form of ownership fabricated by the state to enable it to illegitimately transfer resources from the productive to the parasitic sector.
 - a. Humanism works through invalidating the rights of authors to their equity. Without this the doctrine that ends justify the means, that might makes right cannot be supported. Without these beliefs the liberal social agenda loses all legitimacy.
 32. The state has no claim to the natural world.
 - a. The state did not create the equity that exists in nature.
 - b. All ownership is based on authorship.
 - c. Without authorship there is no legitimate claim to ownership.
 33. No one can claim that which he or she did not create.
 - a. Ownership follows authorship.
 - b. Ownership is predicated on authorship.
 34. Only creators have a claim to what they create.
 - a. The only thing people are logically permitted to create is value, or more correctly termed, added value. We add value to the equity provided by God. We own the value,

not the asset. This is the fundamental error formed by man, that he thinks he is able to own assets.

35. The natural world is not created by man.
 - a. Nothing of nature may be owned by man.
 - b. Nature is a liability in the economic sense of the word. It is a cost owed to the creator of the equity represented by nature.
36. No man has a claim on the natural world other than what is needed for personal use.
 - a. This is a benefit not a right.
37. A stone chipped into an arrowhead for personal use is a legitimate or permitted claim on the equity provided by God.
38. A stone chipped into an arrowhead for trade is not a legitimate use but can be tolerated because of the scale of the benefit claimed. It is an infraction too minor to be worth prosecuting.
39. A claim on a quarry is not legitimate and cannot be permitted because it is not legitimate and the scale beyond what can be permitted.
40. The state has no authority to assign rights it does not itself possess.
41. No one can assign rights other than the rights legitimately possessed by the agent.
 - a. There are only one set of rights possessed by any agent and that is the rights of owners as inalienably attached to authorship.
42. The power of the state to transfer resources into your name is the same power that enables it to transfer the equity you created into someone else's account.
43. The state cannot assign ownership rights over the natural world to any agent or itself because the state did not create any part of the natural world.
44. Private ownership is a fictitious claim over assets because the claim consists of a usurpation of general rights to assign particular rights to the state or an agent of the state.
 - a. The state cannot assign ownership rights for it has no legitimate claim on the natural world or any other asset.
 - b. Assets are not 'ownable'.
 - c. Assets always contain liabilities or a claim on the asset by the author of the asset, namely God.
 - d. All assets contain natural wealth and therefore are not solely the product of a human author.
45. The natural world is the responsibility of all men in general and those who occupy a location, (political jurisdiction) specifically.
46. Authorship gives ownership. Possession and production are the two methods by which ownership is exercised.
47. There are three forms of ownership, personal, private and public.
48. Personal ownership is legitimate, the other two forms are not.
49. Private ownership exists to enable illegitimate transfers of wealth from authors to subjects of the state and its agents.
50. The public and private sector are odds with each other only as jackals squabble about the sharing of the spoils.
 - a. So far as exploiting the owners of equity private and public owners present a common front.

51. An ethical culture would not benefit from unemployment.
 - a. Unemployment is the authors of equity being prevented from generating equity. This is always irrational.
52. Unemployment holds the key to understanding all other social costs.
53. Immigration is a ploy to weaken labor.
 - a. Immigration and migrants are the main tool for weakening labor to the point where unemployment can be forced onto labor.
54. Free trade and free markets are ploys to weaken labor.
 - a. The ability to transfer jobs overseas and import products that replace domestic option is a crucial plank in the ability of a nation to create and maintain unemployment.
55. The larger the market and the wider its expanse the less leverage a worker has over his or her working conditions.
56. Justice has one question it asks, "How to assign costs to its source and benefits to the producer in the proper allocation?" If justice could answer this single question, there would be no injustice in the world.
57. Social costs because of their nature create injustice.
58. Injustice creates a transfer of wealth from the authors of equity to consumers.
59. Due to the nature of humanism and Social Justice, Social Justice Warriors require ever greater, and more fearsome dragons to be found and defeated to justify their transfers of equity from authors to consumers.
60. All creators of value ought to be paid for the value produced.
 - a. There are no limitations on this.
 - b. Housewife's, students, volunteers and anyone who produces value has earned value and ought to be paid in an amount equal to the value produced.
61. Money is a means used to measure and track the transfers of value.
62. Money is a way to measure value as a ruler measures length and a scale measures weight.
63. Money in its natural state has no intrinsic value any more than a scale has intrinsic weight or a measure of length has intrinsic length.
64. Gold and other assets are not suitable for use as currencies.
65. Bullion is an asset. A system of measure cannot be used to measure itself.
 - a. Assets cannot be used to measure equity.
66. The unit of exchange can have no intrinsic value or it becomes nothing more than a marketable product and something to be bartered. Its use as a currency just adds additional value to its product value while damaging its value as a currency.
 - a. Assets contain both equity and liabilities, therefore the asset cannot measure the equity.
67. Markets are where authors exchange equity for assets.
68. Markets ought to exclude thieves, parasites, and all non-productive elements.
69. A market can have as little as two or three persons.
70. A market needs specialization.
 - a. All increases in productivity and equity result from specialization.
71. Where there is specialization market activity is possible.
72. Specialization permits exchanges to take place.

73. If one is not employed one does not generate value and by definition has no moral right to participate in a market.
74. A market that excludes anyone reduces its level of and potential for specialization.
75. Markets ought to actively seek inclusion from all persons based on proximity.
76. Markets generate value and so need to measure value.
77. Markets need to create their own currency based on the equity created by specialization.
78. In fact, it is only equity markets that have the legitimate authority to create currency.
79. The state does not produce equity and so has no legitimate right to produce currency. The same goes for banks and other financial institutions.
 - a. Only markets produce value, only markets have earned the right to produce currency.
80. A market is composed of consumers and producers and their assets.
81. A market is geographically limited.
82. Markets are aligned with what authors produce in the way of assets.
83. Authors of equity occupy a given time and space. This is coextensive with their political jurisdiction.
84. Political jurisdictions and markets are generally coextensive.
 - a. Political jurisdictions and markets aligned one with the other.
85. Author's of equity own their market and their political jurisdictions.
86. Political jurisdictions represent the assets that hold the equity produced by authors.
87. A political jurisdiction is that part of the natural world authors of a particular market assume responsibility for.
88. That area in which authors have assumed responsibility is no longer under the jurisdiction of the state.
89. The state only has authority over that which it produces or that which has been abdicated by authors.
90. The assets of a political jurisdiction are the resources by which the people maintain themselves.
91. Resources are owned by default as personal ownership.
 - a. Value is created by authors who own the value they create. This additional value adds value to the political jurisdiction as it adds market equity.
92. Any value added to a political jurisdiction or market is a source of equity.
93. Equity can be represented by an issue of preferred shares.
94. Preferred shares can be issued in multiples of itself and used as a local currency.
95. Political jurisdictions have the authority to issue currency based on the value generated from the resources within their jurisdiction.
 - a. The only true currency is one without value.
 - b. Currency is a measure of value, not the value being measured.
 - c. Fiat and bank currencies are assets, they contain equity and liability and therefore cannot measure equity. These are fake money.
96. Preferred shares (prares) are paid to producers for value created and paid to producers for value purchased.
 - a. Prares are a contraction of preferred shares.
 - b. Preferred shares measure equity.
 - c. When someone creates equity either as a product or service they are paid prares or prefers (as an alternative spelling).

- d. All creators of equity ought to be paid for the equity they author.
97. Operations are capitalized by individuals donating goods and services to an Exchange, or business unit.
- a. Assets are donated and the equity returned to the author.
 - b. The Exchange retains the asset but returns equity in the form of a preferred share issue.
98. The Exchange issues preferred shares for all value donated.
99. Preferred shares are used as currency to purchase goods and services in the market.
100. Purchases are paid for using prefers.
101. Each Exchange is a specialized function. One Exchange may provide firewood, another is a taxi service, another does plumbing and so on.
102. Any good or service that is produced by the free market may be produced by an Exchange.
103. All social goods produced by the public sector may be produced by an Exchange.
104. There are no limits to the variety of uses to which an Exchange can be put.
105. Exchanges are organized on the macro level to organize activities common to them all.
106. Exchanges operate on 12 different administrative levels in 12 different operational sectors.
- a. The levels pertain to successively more inclusive geographical groupings regions.
 - b. The twelve different sectors pertain to the different operational activities of an economy.
 - c. These are:
 - i. DEFENSE
 - ii. TRANSPORTATION
 - iii. TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT
 - iv. COMMUNICATIONS
 - v. ENERGY MINES AND RESOURCES
 - vi. INDUSTRY
 - vii. SALES AND SERVICES
 - viii. CONSTRUCTION
 - ix. HEALTH AND WELFARE
 - x. EDUCATION
 - xi. POLITICS AND JUSTICE
 - xii. CULTURE