

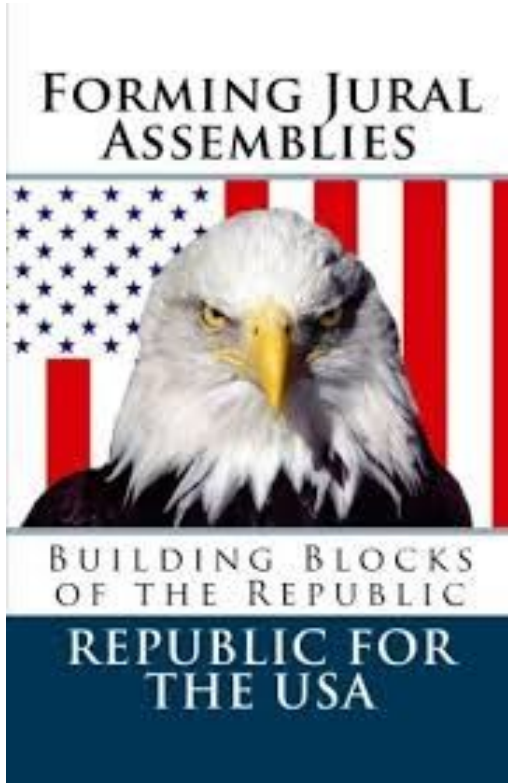


# **Common Good Presentation**

for the Jural Assembly Community Seminar

**The purpose** of the Common Good Payment System is to create the Society to Benefit Everyone, the better world we know in our hearts is possible.





**The vision** is to give the members of the Jural Assembly Communities in every county where they can be established, the means to fund the new system of de Jure governance that renders the existing de Facto government obsolete; and the means for the new system of de Jure governance to fund what each county agrees would be good.

**The mission** is to use the Common Good Payment System, as designed, to create the experience and reality of we, the people, being the sovereign.

We the people are the rightful masters  
of both Congress and the Courts,  
not to overthrow the Constitution  
but to overthrow the men who would  
pervert the Constitution.

~ Abraham Lincoln



**The background for implementing the mission** is to understand that the sovereign issues the currency in order to create the conditions wherein the people live.

Abraham Lincoln



The Government should create, issue, and circulate all the currency and credits needed to satisfy the spending power of the Government and the buying power of consumers. By the adoption of these principles, the taxpayers will be saved immense sums of interest. Money will cease to be master and become the servant of humanity.

AZ QUOTES

If we, the people, are to be sovereign and operate based on Nature's Law, and our better natures, then we, the people, will need to understand money, how to issue it, and how to regulate the money supply.



In our current economic system, **banks**, not the government, issue **bank credit**, (**checkbook or debit card money**) which you think is money because it can be exchanged for federal reserve notes. **Bank credit** is the economy's accepted medium of exchange that can be spent worldwide, since it is the world's reserve currency.



Is your money in the **bank cash** or an accounting entry on the bank's balance sheet?  
Is the money in your bank account **cash** in a safe deposit box?

# Does it matter that money in the bank is an accounting entry?

## What are the assets of banks?

Assets are what the bank **owns**.

Buildings, Computers, Equipment.  
**Cash** in the tills and the vault.

**Promises to Pay** called Loans.

And other intangibles such as  
receivables, interbank loans, etc.

## What are the Liabilities of banks?

Liabilities are what the bank **owes**.

Bank Credit called Deposit Accounts  
(Money in the bank)

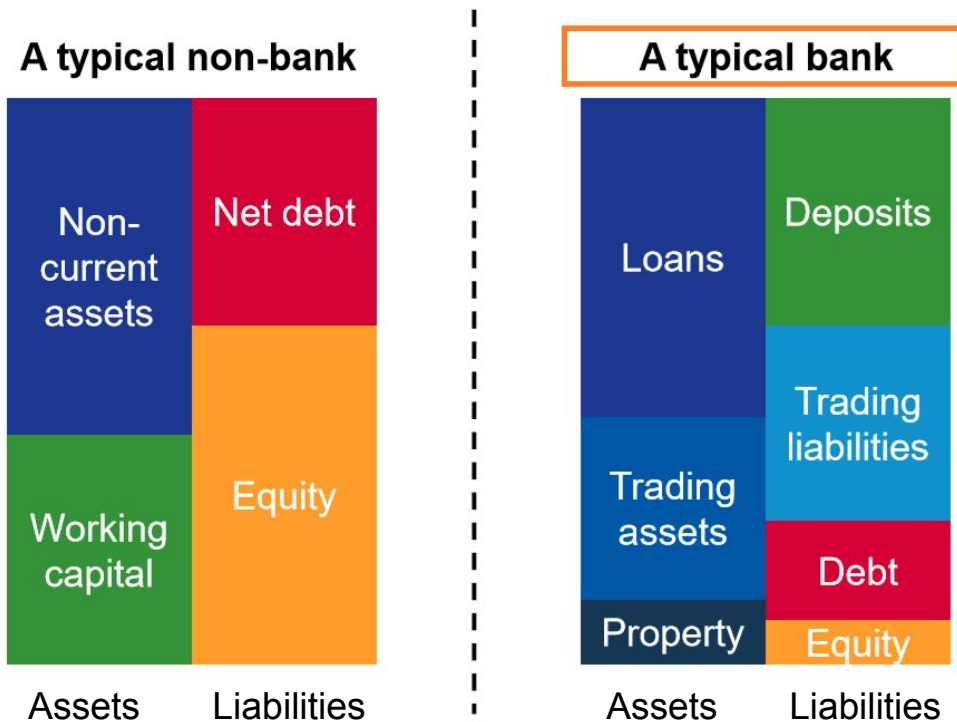
Payables  
Debts (leases, mortgage on  
buildings, interbank loans, etc.)

Shareholders Equity

Did you know that your money in the bank is a demand loan that you made to the bank? That is why deposits are the liability of the bank. The bank owes you the money in your bank accounts.



# A Normal Balance Sheet vs a Bank Balance Sheet



Did you know that banks lend you what they owe you? Why do you accept bank credit as money? Is it because cash is real money and if you can get cash, you have real money? What is cash?



## FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE

“REDEEMABLE IN GOLD ON DEMAND AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY OR IN GOLD OR LAWFUL MONEY AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.” SERIES OF 1928 (Redeemable in Gold is a lie. Only a tiny fraction of the necessary gold existed.)



## FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE

“THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND IS REDEEMABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY OR AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK” SERIES OF 1934 (Note the date: No longer redeemable for Gold.)



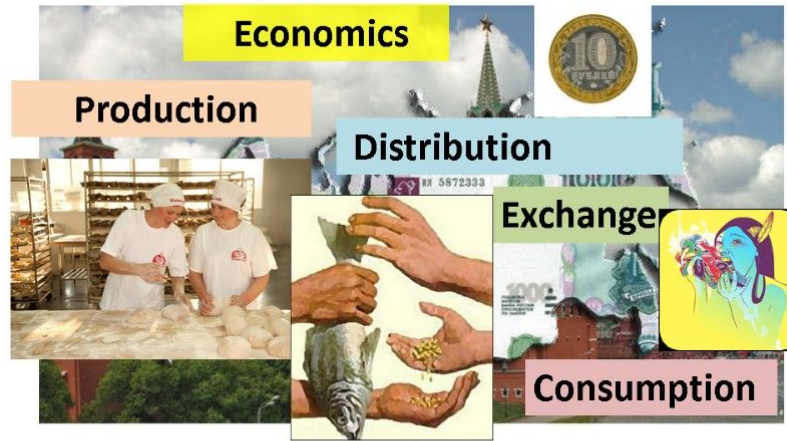
## SILVER CERTIFICATE

“THIS CERTIFICATE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE” SERIES 1957  
“ONE DOLLAR IN SILVER PAYABLE TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND” (Also a lie. There is nowhere near enough silver for redemption.)



## UNITED STATES NOTE

“THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER AT ITS FACE VALUE FOR ALL DEBTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE” SERIES 1953 (This is real money, the Greenback, no debt, issued as a receipt for goods or services authorized by Congress.)



The function of economy

The forms of economy

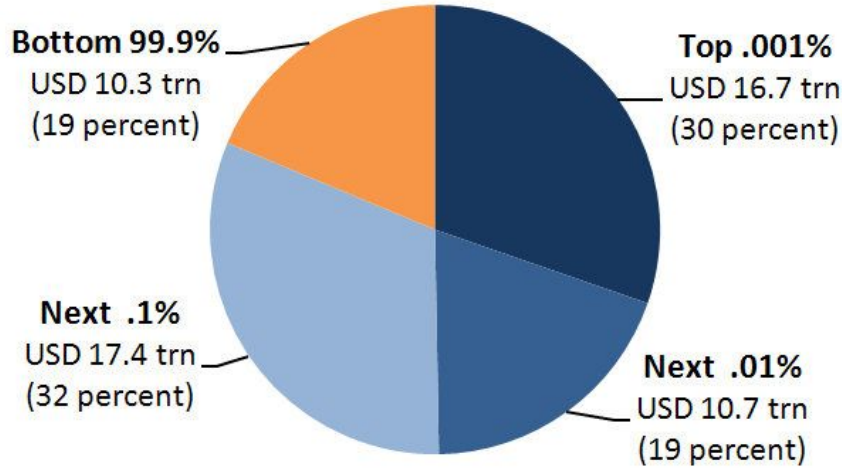
All of the goods available in the economy move from production through distribution to consumption in a series of exchanges facilitated by money. Every one of those exchanges benefits both parties to the exchange, is profitable to both sides. With all the exchanges that take place in a month, year, lifetime, shouldn't we all be increasingly better off?

# The Surplus from Exchange

Human nature is such that every exchange facilitated by money happens over a price. Sellers set the price so that it will be profitable for them (generate a surplus) and the buyers decide that what they are buying is more valuable to them than the money. Both the seller and the buyer are better off, they both “profit” from every honest, transparent exchange facilitated by money.

Therefore, every honest, transparent exchange generates a surplus. With all the exchanges that take place every day, week, month, year, lifetime, we should all be increasingly better off. We know this is true. And if we look at the wealth distribution, we know where the surplus is going.

# Global Distribution of Wealth

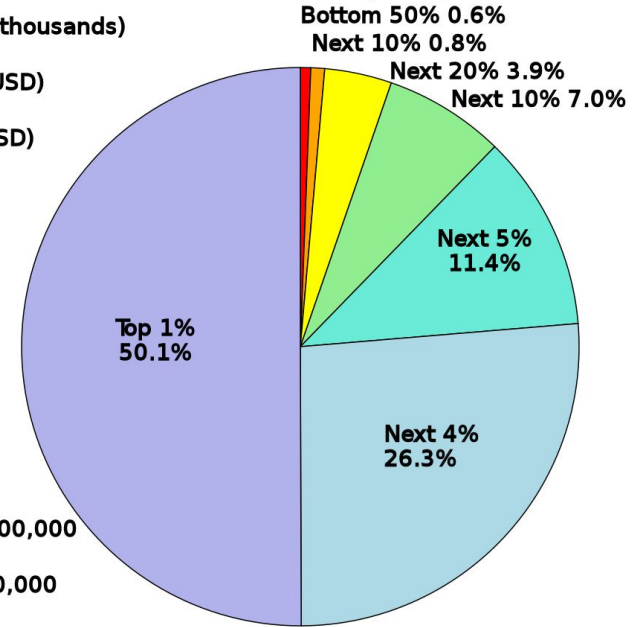


James S. Henry, 2012

## Global Distribution of Wealth (2017)

Adult population (thousands)  
4,957,291  
Average wealth (USD)  
56,541  
Median wealth (USD)  
3,582  
Gini %  
91.6

Percent over \$1,000,000  
0.7  
Percent under \$10,000  
70.1

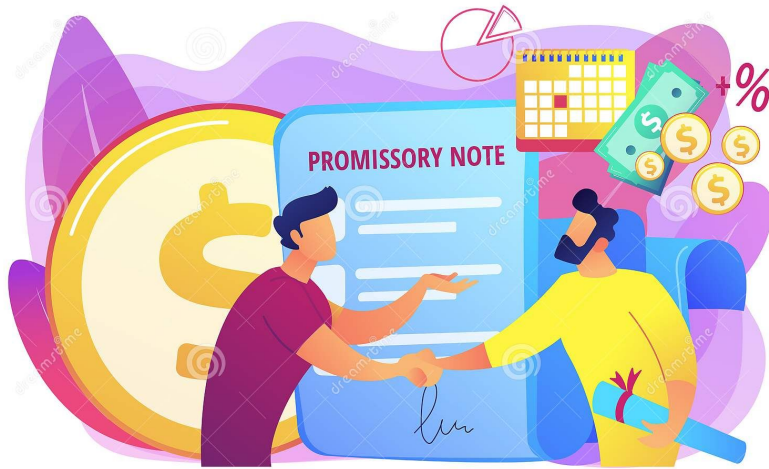


The question “Shouldn’t We All Be Increasingly Better Off?” is moot when you understand that interest transfers the wealth inexorably, systemically, automatically **from** those who pay the interest **to** those who collect the interest; **from** those who create the real wealth through their labor **to** those who **own** the means of wealth creation, Wall Street and the Banks.



## The Banking Secret Revealed

**When banks make loans, and making loans is how about 97% of the money supply is created, they monetize the promise to pay, usually backed by collateral. To understand this, realize that when you deposit cash in the bank, the cash belongs to the bank, it is an asset of the bank, it goes in the cash drawer and then to the vault and on the balance sheet as an asset. What the bank “deposits” in your bank account with an accounting entry is their liability, what they owe you. What you think of as your money in the bank, your deposit, is actually a demand loan from you to the bank, that is, the bank agrees to pay you back whenever you demand it. They even pay you a little interest.**



**continued**

**The same thing happens when you borrow from the bank. You don't "deposit" cash, but you do give the bank something that is so close to cash as to not be significantly different; you give the bank your promise to pay, which goes on the balance sheet of the bank as an asset, and your promise to pay is not just for the amount of the so-called loan, it is for the principal plus interest, and the bank only creates the principal not the interest. They know you are good for it; they have a detailed record of your credit history. What they put in your bank account, what you think of as the bank lending you money, is not money; it is their liability, bank credit, their promise to pay you money.**

## **continued**

**If you think this is just academic, just think about the difference between a promise to lend you a car and actually lending you a car. The promise to lend you a car is useless; you need a real car you can drive. This is very significant because you are agreeing to pay the bank principal and interest with money that actually represents the value you create in the economy. The bank promises to lend you a car, and because you don't understand the difference between a promise to lend you a car and an actual car, you pay them back with a real car!**

**What if we were the bank and we decide what is credit worthy?**



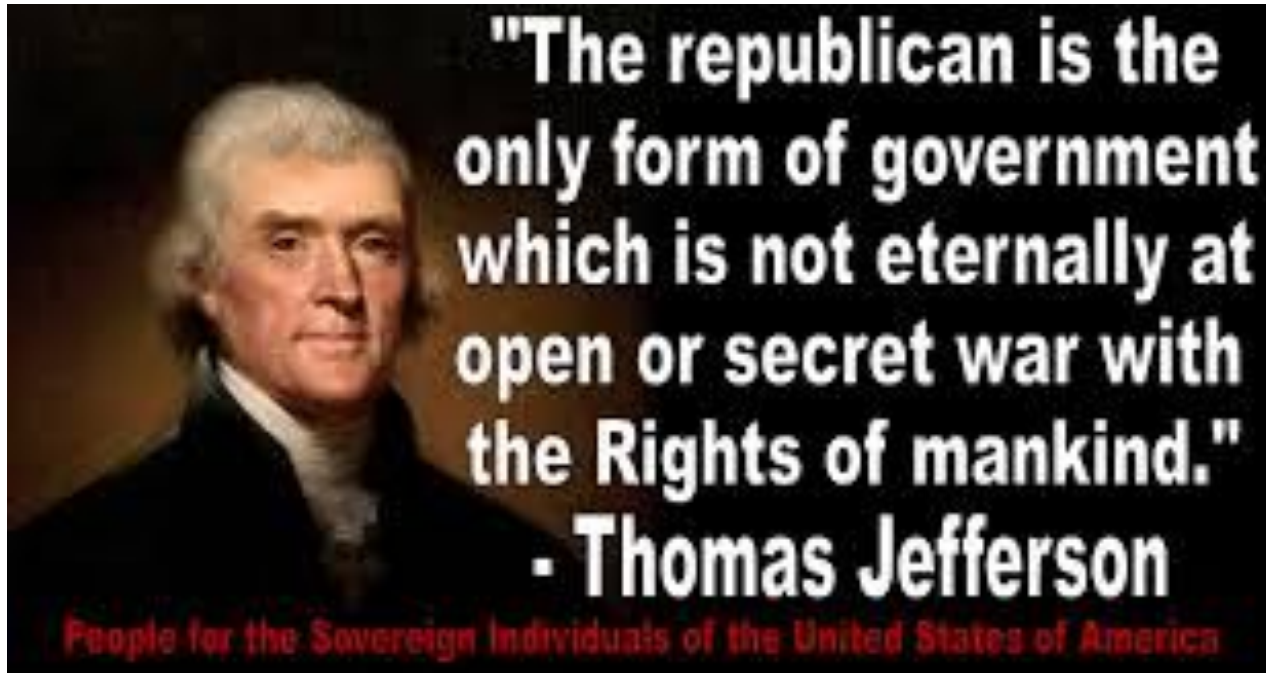
An honest money system  
is the only alternative.

Frederick Soddy

qudelany



- What if our monetary system is honest and transparent?
- What if *real* money, not debt money, creates equitable ways to distribute the wealth based on a meritocracy with a conscience?
- What if our economic system is based on cooperation and collaboration rather than competition?
- What if there is a monetary system that serves to benefit the community rather than bank shareholders?
- What if we understand that money as an agreement could be issued, without any costs nor interest, by we, *the people*, to facilitate the exchange of goods and services and to capitalize what we agree would be good?
- What if what we agree is good includes receiving the money we need to live as our right to the equitable distribution of the wealth we all create together?
- And what if we agree that we also have a right to the capital our capacities warrant so that we may pursue our purpose and bring our service and contribution to expression?



**Money is a social technology that is issued by the sovereign to create the conditions wherein the people live. When we, the people, are the sovereign, we will issue the money to assure our rights and create the conditions wherein we desire to live. Issuing money is governance. What do we desire?**

When we understand the true purpose of money and our own human nature, we will issue money to represent the value of, and facilitate the exchange of, the goods and services we are inspired to provide for each other. **We will not expect money to make money, we will not count our wealth by how much money we have, we will not compel people to work for us because they need the money to live. We will become integrated, whole, and intentional individuals oriented towards cooperating and collaborating with each other to create the society to benefit everyone.**

**We believe that the conditions we create by what we issue money for will give everyone the liberty to pursue the transcendent purpose their spirit calls them to serve because they have unalienable rights, including the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We believe that a Jural Assembly Community will have no inclination to prescribe how people live their lives, just because none of us desire to be told how to live, and that we will be vigilant to protect each other from harm. We will issue money so that everyone has what they need to live and the capital to accomplish their life's purpose.**

**We believe the current monetary system administered by the banks makes us debt and wage slaves and is automatically, systemically transferring the wealth we all create together, from us to the owners of the banks. We are concerned that the owners of the banks are using their ill-gotten money to create a One World Government that will control us completely. We recognize the likelihood of a technocratic transhumanist totalitarian tiptoe and we dedicate our lives to dissolving the political bands that connect us to this system.**

**We believe that the current course of human events amply demonstrates the necessity to dissolve the political bands that connect us to the debt and wage slavery of the elite banker controlled monetary system and government, and we believe that we must assume the equal power to create the conditions wherein we desire to live that the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle us. We declare that the causes that lead us to the separation are the recognition that debt and wage slavery are not the intention of our creator and that we all have a right to everything that we need to live so that we are at liberty to pursue our transcendent purpose, which is what leads to true happiness.**

**We assert that we do not need a government, but rather a community of people who decide together what would be best for their community by their active, not tacit, consent, with the power to fund what they agree would be good. We call these communities Jural Assembly Communities or Townships or Wards.**



The strategy for accomplishing this is to adopt the **Common Good Payment System** and govern ourselves using our common sense and sense of justice, common law with its petit and grand jury to deal with any harm that may arise, and active consent to assure that what we decide together would be good, and funded, is a result of the healthy human judgment that results from the active consent of all the people.



**Active Consent is formalized in Dynamic Governance** (aka Sociocracy). It is a well-conceived and supported system of consent-based decision-making in meetings and communities and a well-conceived and supported organizational structure that corresponds to our true nature as human beings. ([About Dynamic Governance](#))



**The Common Good Payment System** allows us to create a funding mechanism based on issuing money for what we agree is good. It operates parallel to and is connected to the existing system so that building the new model does not challenge the powers that be, and it gives us the experience and reality of sovereignty that we are aiming for.



everything is in service



to everything else

**Common Good** is a community-created credit system that makes use of a local payment card that not only facilitates the exchange of goods and services within a community, but allows the community to issue money to fund the shared dreams of the community. Shall the community assure our basic needs, capitalize what our capacities warrant, implement parity, and fund worthwhile projects, such as renewable energy, small business development, food systems, social justice, wholesome education, the arts, etc...



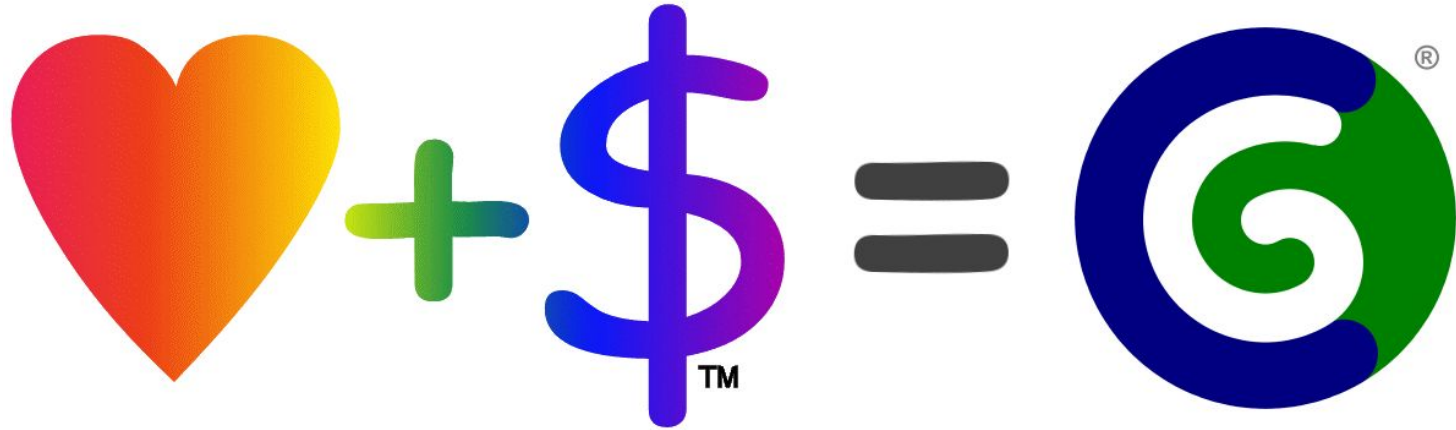
## **Our Jural Assembly Communities**

will need to have the administrative ability to manage the Common Good Software for our purpose. The software is open source and available for any Common Good Community in good standing to use, in order to do things the way their community desires to do them.

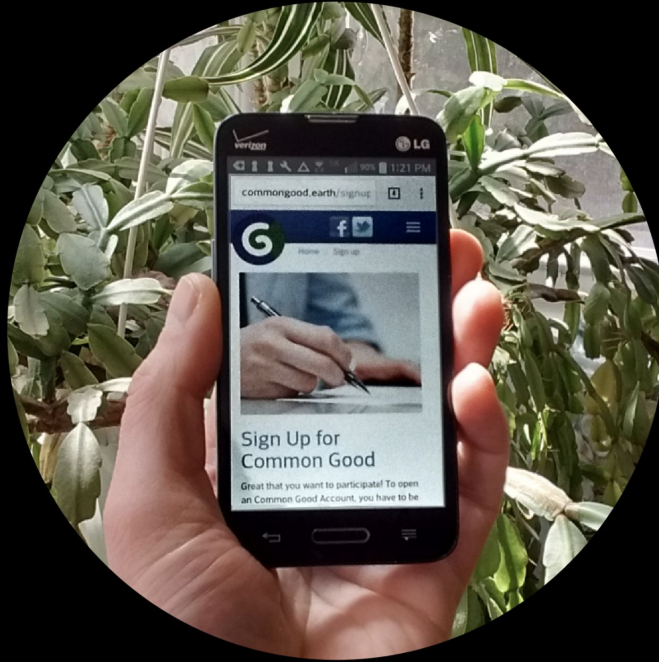
We are likely to change the name of the currency to Replik and not require an SSN to comply with know your customer rules.

Each Jural Assembly Community can begin as a typical Common Good Community and then establish its own administration if that seems reasonable, or we can wait until we have sufficient funding to set up our own administration to facilitate the Jural Assembly Communities.

So how does Common Good work?



**The Common Good payment system gives communities control over the local economy, so we can meet people's basic needs, regenerate a healthy environment, and thrive together. Here's how it works:**



# CommonGood.earth

You open an account at CommonGood.earth, and sign an agreement (basically that you will use the system as designed).



**The agreement** that we make with one another is what makes us sovereign.

The agreement is an expression of our common values.

We could make the following agreements:

We could agree that in the Society to Benefit Everyone we desire to create, everything is a voluntary initiative as inspired.

We could agree that everyone is free to do what they are inspired to do as long as they do no harm.

We could agree to make public our commitment to our community in the form of a statement of intent and we could agree to pay attention in the meetings we agree to attend.

We could agree that everyone should receive a dividend income based on the productivity of the economy we create together. And we could grant each other the right to the capital our capacities warrant.

We could agree that we will issue money to implement the values we agree to.

And we could agree to manage the money supply so that it always represents reality and does not create reality.



You get a card in the mail, and you put some money on it from your bank account.



**Maria Mana**

NEWAAA

Common Good™

CommonGood . earth



The Community Fund,  
or dollar pool



\$100 worth of Replik (CG)

That money goes into the Jural Assembly Community Fund -- a bank account owned together by members in your area and you get that much Replik (CG) on your card. We just doubled the money supply.





You use the Replik (CG) to buy something at a participating business. The business uses a smartphone to scan your card or your phone, at no charge to either you or the business. Businesses like this because it saves them thousands on credit card fees, attracts customers, and provides an ever-growing set of features, requested by members, to support our local businesses and nonprofits, including an easy invoicing and collection system.



The business can then use the Replik (CG) it got from you to pay its employees and suppliers. Those suppliers can pay their employees and suppliers. Then all those employees become customers again, and the money goes in circles.



The Community Fund Grows as the demand for Replik (CG) grows



A digital interface for the Common Good platform. On the left, a large white dollar sign (\$) has a green arrow pointing right towards a profile card. The profile card features a photo of Maria Mana, her name, and the text 'NEWAAA'. To the right of the photo is a QR code and the Common Good logo, which consists of a blue and green stylized 'G'. The text 'Common Good™' and 'CommonGood . earth' is displayed above the QR code.

Meanwhile, the money you put in from your bank account is still there in the Community Fund. We also call the Community Fund the Dollar Pool and we need to manage it so that there is always enough so that members and businesses can transfer their Replik (CG) back to their conventional bank account. There can get to be quite a lot of money in the Community Fund -- for example in Greenfield, MA in January of '21, there was over \$200k with over 400 members but only 160 active members shopping at 86 businesses. The potential is enormous.



When someone gets more Replik (CG) than they can easily spend *within* the Common Good system, they can choose to exchange Replik (CG) for dollars from the Community Fund. So the amount in the Community Fund goes up and down a little, as it's growing.

# How Do We Fund What We Desire?

The Common Good community can decide to *issue* Replik (CG) for what the community agrees would be good (a new business or project) based on the solvency (more dollars are coming in than going out) of the Community Fund (dollar pool), as well as based on the viability and potential success of the proposed business or project.

Common Good members issue Replik (CG) with the expectation that the Replik (CG) issued will create value.

# What Criteria Can The Common Good Community Use To Issue Replik (CG)?

**The Common Good Community is responsible for determining how much Replik (CG) can be issued. As such, the Common Good Community shall ask such questions as:**

- How shall risk be assessed? What is the community's tolerance for risk? This is important if we don't require collateral.
- To the extent the community is reliable and committed, it will find good ways to think about risk.
- How shall we ensure the interests of the community?
- All members are responsible and need to know what they are consenting to. How do we ensure that?  
The community is there to offer support and help, with the objective of granting everyone the capital their capacities warrant.
- Is the endeavor or project a good idea? Are there people who desire to do it? Are they capable of doing it? Is it a good use of the resources, both the built and the natural resources?
- Will the endeavor or project be sufficiently profitable and worth the risk to the community?
- Will the community account for members' right to the capital their capacities warrant?
- Will the Replik (CG) issued create new value? If yes, we invest. If not, then we grant.
- Will the new business or project bring in enough new members to keep the demand for Replik (CG) ahead of the demand for dollars?
- How do we assess the health of our system? It is healthy if the demand for Replik (CG) is ahead of the demand for dollars. If the demand for Replik (CG) is lagging the demand for dollars, we need to be concerned and take action.

**If the Common Good community agrees that their criteria is met by, for example, answering the above questions, the Common Good community issues the appropriate amount of Replik (CG) to fund the good idea.**



Let's get together!  
Replik (CG) are circulating and the Community Fund is growing!  
What do we desire to accomplish?

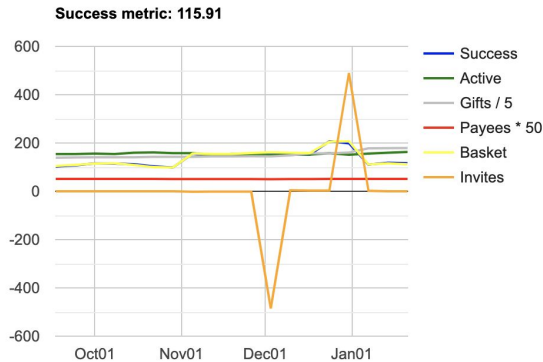
## Community Statistics

This page helps us keep an eye on our economy so we can manage it effectively together. Choose a chart. Hover over a graph for the numbers.

Greenfield  Weeks

**Success Metrics**

[Download by Month](#)

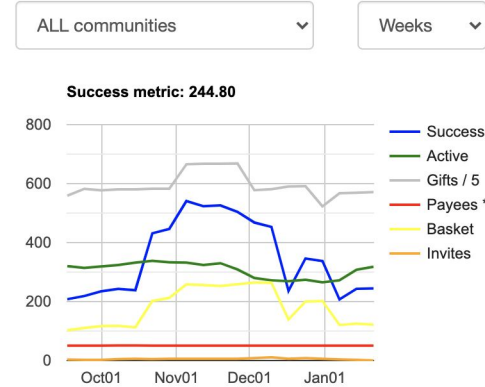


[More information](#)

## Success Metrics

- Success**: Our overall success measure is a weighted combination of the factors listed here.
- Active**: An active account is one that has participated in a payment through Common Good in the past 60 days.
- Gifts**: Total donations to Common Good in the past 30 days, divided by 5.
- Payees**: Average number of different accounts paid by each active account in the past 30 days, multiplied by 50.
- Basket**: Average purchase size in the past 60 days.
- Invites**: Total number of invitations sent by members in the past 30 days.

[« Go Back](#)



When we are deciding how to manage our community money, we have all the information we need to judge the health of our system and its potential.



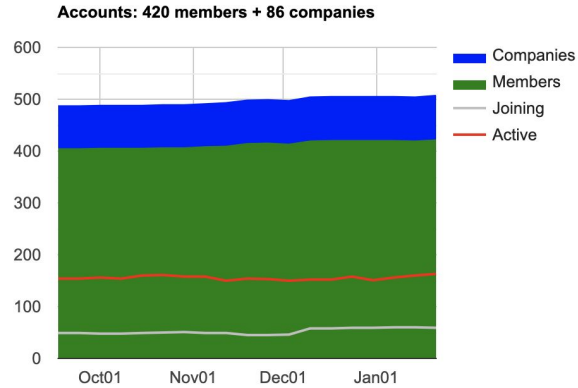
## Community Statistics

This page helps us keep an eye on our economy so we can manage it effectively together. Choose a chart. Hover over a graph for the numbers.

Greenfield  Weeks

**Growth**

[Download by Month](#)



[More information](#)

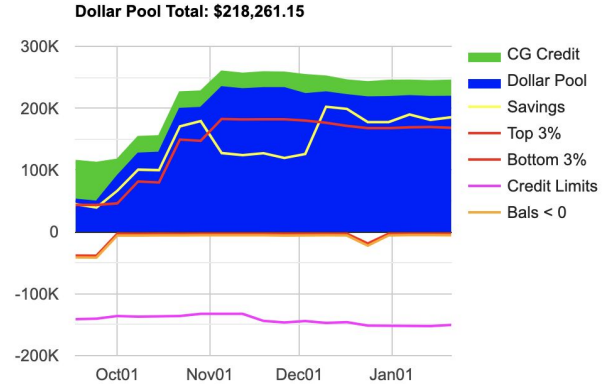
## Community Statistics

This page helps us keep an eye on our economy so we can manage it effectively together. Choose a chart. Hover over a graph for the numbers.

Greenfield  Weeks

**Dollar Pool**

[Download by Month](#)



[More information](#)

Growth and the Dollar Pool are two graphs that show us details of our success.

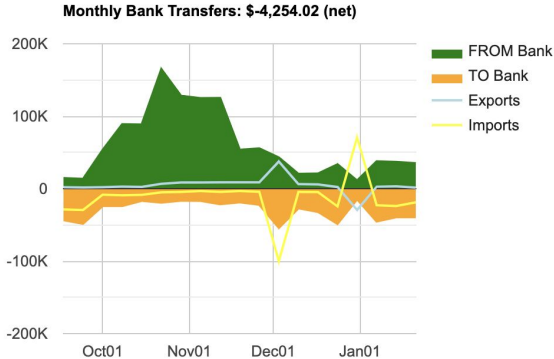
## Community Statistics

This page helps us keep an eye on our economy so we can manage it effectively together. Choose a chart. Hover over a graph for the numbers.

Greenfield  Weeks

**Bank Transfers**

[Download by Month](#)



[More information](#)

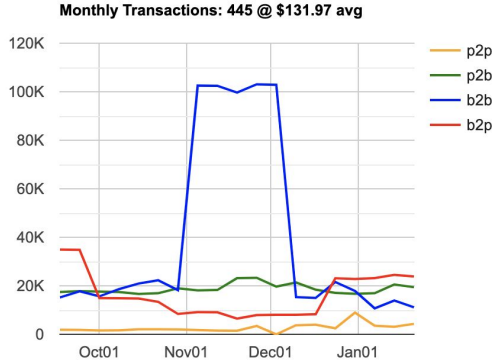
## Community Statistics

This page helps us keep an eye on our economy so we can manage it effectively together. Choose a chart. Hover over a graph for the numbers.

Greenfield  Weeks

**Transaction Volume**

[Download by Month](#)

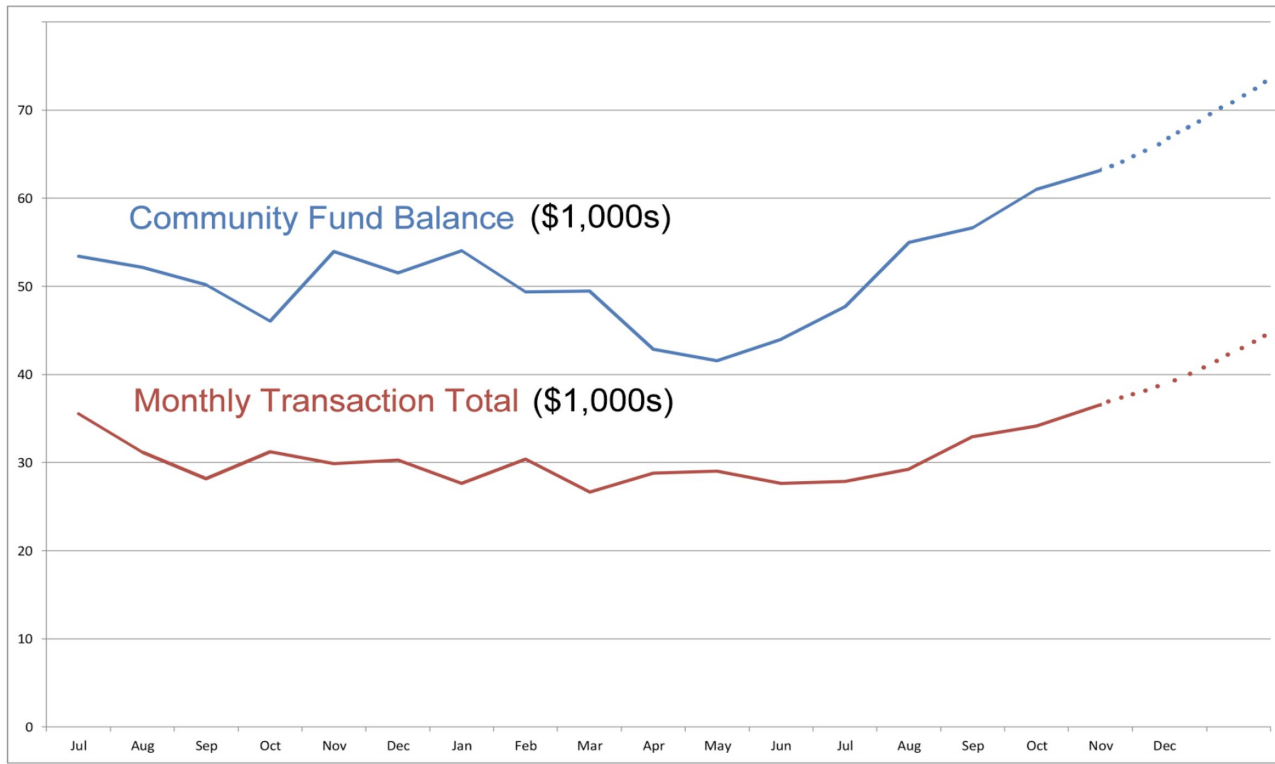


[More information](#)

Bank Transfers: Green shows the demand for CG greater than the demand for \$s. The Transaction Volume: is something we can easily influence by encouraging members to use their Common Good card more often and to help us recruit more businesses.



In 2017, the Greenfield Common Good Community put out a request for proposals to the members asking for suggestions about what to fund. They decided that it would be safe to issue 10,000 CG since it was very likely that even if the entire 10,000 CG were cashed out immediately, the Community Fund would likely grow due to all the new people who came onboard as a result of this first funding round. The following eight projects were selected after a week of ranked choice voting. [Equipment upgrades at the pay-what-you-can Stone Soup Café](#); [Rooftop Solar at Ashfield Lake House](#); [Community-shared solar through Co-op Power](#); [A town-owned edible permaculture garden](#); [Revitalization of the Shea Theater Performing Arts Center](#); [5 low-income farm shares through Just Roots](#); [Community art-making to benefit local nonprofits](#); and [a worker-owned Compost Cooperative, empowering former prison inmates](#).



You can see the dip in the Community Fund Balance in April May and that it more than recovered by August. This happened again the following year with a 20,000 CG issue for more great projects.

## Example of how the Common Good system works

Let's walk through the Common Good system based on \$100?

1. \$100 (dollars), or more accurately, bank credit, is exchanged for 100 Replik (CG). In other words, 1 Replik (CG) is equal to \$1 as a unit of value.
2. You can use these Replik (CG) to purchase goods and services from any business that has joined the Common Good Community.
3. Let's say you use 60 Replik (CG) to purchase \$60 worth of groceries at your neighborhood co-op. That leaves you with 40 remaining Replik (CG), which you could spend elsewhere. If you so desired, you could exchange the remaining 40 Replik (CG) back to dollars, or bank credit.
4. In the meantime, you have \$60 worth of groceries, and the Co-op has 60 Replik (CG), which it can use to purchase more inventory, pay employees, pay its overhead, etc., resulting in that 60 Replik (CG) being circulated in the community, thus facilitating the exchange of goods and services.
5. Now what happened to the \$100 (dollars) that was originally exchanged for 100 Replik (CG)? It went into a community escrow account, a Common Good Community Fund, - the dollar pool - which reflects the amount of Replik (CG) being used in the system.

The Common Good Community Fund is a reserve pool to facilitate members desiring to exchange their Replik (CG) back to dollars, or bank credit. In the example, you could exchange your 40 Replik (CG), and the co-op could exchange its 60 Replik (CG) back to dollars.

6. As more dollars flow into the Common Good system, and the Common Good Community Fund (community escrow account) becomes "solvent"; more dollars are flowing in than flowing back out, the community could decide together to *issue* Replik (CG) to fund the new thing. The community would only have to be concerned about not issuing beyond the "solvency" of the Common Good Community Fund; whereby the demand for dollars does not exceed the demand for Replik (CG).

Based on experience, investing in the Common Good community adds new organizations accepting Replik (CG) payments, resulting in Common Good members on average putting more money in their accounts, resulting in more Replik (CG) circulating, and more dollars in the Common Good Community Fund. In a short amount of time, the Common Good Community Fund could be higher than it was. This is demonstrated on the How Much Can We Fund page <https://commongood.earth/communities/how-much-can-we-fund>.

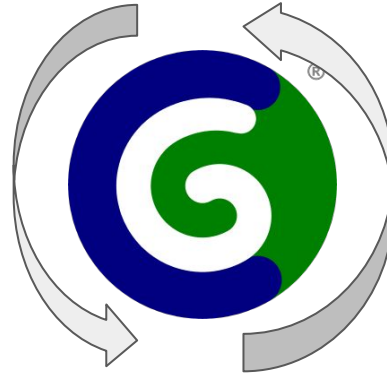
Every new thing that we fund by issuing Replik (CG) could bring new people and businesses into the system who would be putting more dollars into the Common Good Community Fund than dollars coming out.

Everything depends on increasing the places that one can spend Replik (CG), so that it readily circulates in facilitating the exchange of goods and services, and it becomes largely unnecessary to cash out.

# In Sum

**In sum, the Common Good system through a sophisticated software accounting system facilitates the exchange of goods and services in a community and allows communities to decide together what would be good to fund.**

- **No interest, no profiting banks, no transference of wealth to the few!**
- **Instead, a community created and supported mutual credit system can benefit all members in the community by giving them agency to fund what they agree would be good.**
- **When the community is issuing money, ‘the primary tool of the sovereign’, everyone in the community will want to be involved in deciding what to issue it for.**
- **Indeed governance is money, and money is governance! Governance leads to issuing the money to create the cultural, social and economic conditions in which the people want to live.**



To review: Transfer money from your bank account to the Common Good System and get the same amount of Replik (CG) which circulate in the community making everyone that much better off. The dollars are available for issuing Replik (CG) for what we agree would be good.

# The Potential of the Common Good System

Let's say that we got a vibrant Jural Assembly Community going in a typical county in middle America. There would typically be about \$200 million changing hands every month, and we might be able to inspire about half of that to take place with the Common Good System. Therefore there would be around \$100 million in the Community Fund and 100 million in Replik (CG) circulating.

What would be possible every month in just one County? Just imagine.

Remember that everything that normally happens is still happening, and we have a huge amount in the Community Fund, which is proving itself to be “solvent” (more dollars coming in than going out) to back what we could issue for what our Jural Assembly Community agrees would be good.

What will you recommend that we invest in? I will propose we buy a bank!





10,000 dots represent \$10,000 worth of CG EVERY MONTH in one county. If a typical county has 100,000 residents with a \$100,000,000 surplus, that represents \$1,000 per person per month in the community dollar pool to back issuing CG to create the conditions wherein we desire to live. So 10,000 \$10,000 projects every month! (Note: If the demand for dollars exceeds the demand for CG, there could be a request to delay cashing out.)

# A Community Responsibility

Issuing Common Good or Replik and developing a Common Good or Jural Assembly community requires conscious and responsive members dedicated to making the Common Good system and the community a success.

Examples:

- Common Good members asking and addressing “What can I do to support the Common Good community?”
- Common Good members inviting more participation from individuals and businesses.
- The Common Good community responding to specific needs and opportunities to develop projects and build businesses and then patronizing those projects and businesses.
- Ask and answer: What do we agree we will do in the event of a cash flow crunch? Can we rely on enough of our members to trade more dollars for Common Good (CG) and/or make donations, grants, or pledges? Will we need a more formal agreement? What might that be? What would you be comfortable with?
- Issuing money is governance. How do you feel about being responsible for governing?

# Let's get to it!

Shall we put a sign-up sheet on the website and ask everyone to sign up and say something about how we should proceed?

Or should we:

- wait until the people who have the gold give it to us to back the Replik?
- wait until the Federal Reserve System is turned over to us by the new sovereign?
- wait for the quantum financial system that is totally opaque and makes the system sovereign instead of the people?

Instead, we could do **what we are capable of doing** that really would give us governance of the people, by the people, and for the people based on the ongoing active consent of We, the People!

[Sign Up For Replik](#)

# Appendix Follows

Each subsequent slide shows a particular way of talking about money and or the Common Good Payment System.

This slideshow is available at this link:

## Short and sweet:

### Common Good has the capacity to create an economic system:

- That is honest and transparent;
- Based on cooperation and collaboration (rather than competition);
- That serves to benefit the community (rather than bank shareholders);
- Based on money/credit, as an agreement, being issued, without any costs nor interest, by we, the people to facilitate the exchange of goods and services and to capitalize what we agree would be good;
- wherein what we agree is good could include:
  - receiving the money we need to live as our right to the equitable distribution of the wealth we all create together, and
  - our having a right to the capital our capacities warrant so that we may pursue our transcendent purpose and bring our service and contribution to expression.

We could create such an economic system through Common Good!



# Check out: [www.CommonGood.earth!](http://www.CommonGood.earth!)



Indicate your interest at [www.justabundance.org/SignUpforReplik](http://www.justabundance.org/SignUpforReplik) It is under the Seminar Tab

Invite others!

Co-create a Jural Assembly Community dedicated to the Common Good!

Here's how:

- Sign up on the [Common Good Community Sign Up Sheet](#) to participate as a producer (with an offering of products and services) and consumer.
- Sign up for Common Good (CG) in the form of Replik (CG)! See [www.commongood.earth](http://www.commongood.earth). (Note: Replik with a capital R is the means of exchange. replik with a small r is the unit of value.)
- Sell and buy products and services within your Common Good community using Replik (CG).
- Because a Common Good community could issue money for what it agrees would be good through self-governance, the Republic could decide to issue Replik (CG) to facilitate participation in the Republic Common Good community.
- Enroll other businesses to accept Replik (CG), beginning with your local food coop, so there are more places to spend Replik (CG).

# Money as an Agreement

Economics involves managing our resources to address our needs and desires. This encompasses **production, distribution, and consumption**. **Production** transforms nature's resources into goods and services. **Distribution** involves a series of exchanges that benefit both parties (the seller and the buyer) to the exchange. And we **consume** to meet our needs and desires. The aim of production is consumption.

Ideally, this is a cooperative and collaborative endeavor whereby we, the people, as integrated individuals within integrated communities, decide together what we need and desire and how to best manage our resources to address what we need and desire.

In order to establish and ensure “right relationship” between members within a community and amongst other communities, “money” as an agreement is used as a measure of value and medium of exchange between sellers and buyers to facilitate the exchange of goods and services.

This is based on an understanding that money is not valuable in itself. Money is a technology based on an agreement or law to make something *represent* the value of goods and services being exchanged in our economy. By its nature, money is a means of exchange, a public utility, that serves the common good. Appropriating the public utility for private profit, as the banks do, is the epitome of corruption.

# The Problem

In our current economic system, banks, not the government, issue bank credit as the economy's accepted medium of exchange. Modern commerce is based on banks transferring their liability between bank accounts, all around the world. The fact that the banks' liabilities (bank credit) can be exchanged for **Federal Reserve Notes** gives the appearance of Government involvement. The treasury prints the notes for the Federal Reserve at cost and the Fed pockets the seigniorage which is the difference between the face value and the cost of printing.

**In our modern economy, cash is mostly used to avoid taxes and for illegal activities. If you carry cash in your pocket for everyday spending needs, you are the exception.**

Securitization is the pooling of various types of contractual debt and the selling of their related cash flows to third party investors as securities <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Securitization>.

This banking alchemy, once relegated to 'conspiracy theory,' was acknowledged by economists at the Bank of England (BOE) in March 2014 and confirmed by researchers at the Bundesbank (the German central bank) in April 2017. The BOE report, titled, "Money Creation in the Modern Economy," (<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/-/media/boe/files/quarterly-bulletin/2014/money-creation-in-the-modern-economy.pdf>) said that many common assumptions about how banking works are simply wrong.



# Who Issues Our Money?

The US Constitution in Section 8 says, among other things, that Congress shall have power:

1. To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;
2. To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;
3. To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;
4. To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;
5. To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;



**The extraordinary privilege by banks to issue credit as the economy's accepted medium of exchange that can be spent in the marketplace is abused because every loan transaction by banks, which are privately owned and controlled, primarily serves to benefit bank shareholders rather than the people.**

**Instead of the common misperception of banks lending money representing real value to borrowers, banks issue credit through accounting entries created on the books of the bank based on the promissory notes of borrowers; promises by borrowers to make good on the credit issued, with money representing *real value, plus* interest, which banks receive and from which they profit. Further, banks capitalize on these promissory notes through securitization** (the pooling of various types of contractual debt and the selling of their related cash flows to third party investors as securities <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Securitization>).

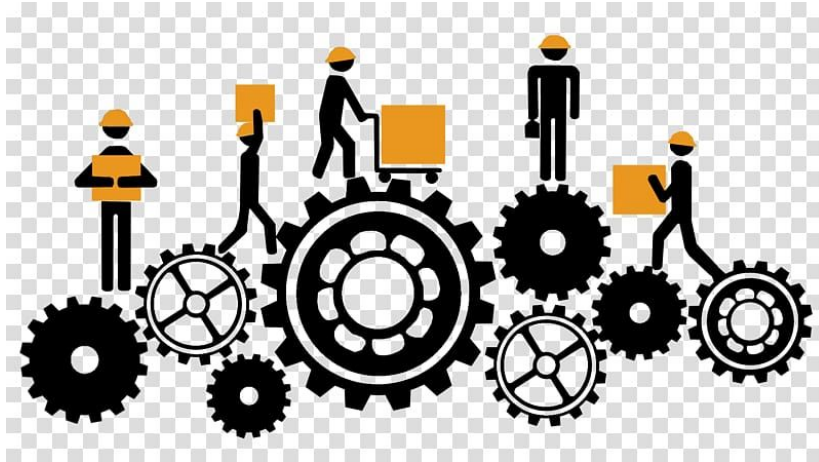
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**In sum, while the issuance of credit by banks may allow us to purchase or invest in big ticket items like a home or education or business, banks unduly profit from issuing credit at interest, thereby transferring the wealth from the people who produce the real value in the economy to the owners of the banks. As such, we are subject to a debt-based, profit-motivated monetary system that requires continuous growth, results in economic inequality, and concentrates the wealth, rendering "we, the people" debt and wage slaves, and usurps the public prerogative of issuing the money for what we agree would be good. Appropriating the public utility for private profit, as the banks do, is the epitome of corruption.**

## Where is the surplus going?

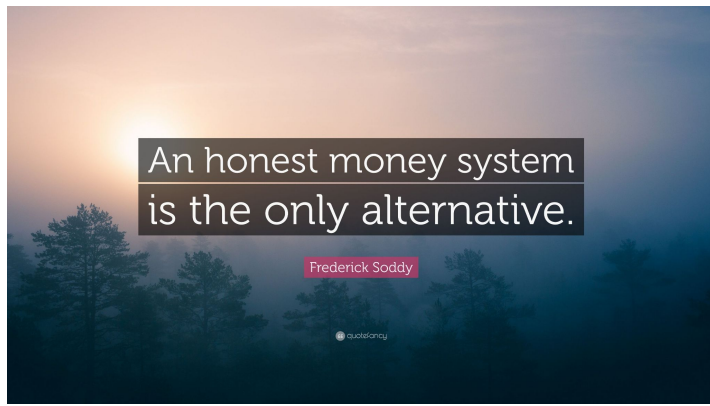
This is a very important question because if you knew that it was going to interest (usury), you would have to revise your world view about the legitimacy of banks lending money at interest. In fact, you would need to recognize that the banking system is the hidden sovereign. It is the hidden sovereign because all the money in circulation (97%) is issued by banks for what will be profitable to them not for what would benefit society.

The banking secret is an open secret, but a very well guarded secret. You think you are borrowing money from the bank, but you are not receiving existing money, as you would if you were borrowing from say, an insurance company. Bank credit is the liability of the bank (liabilities are what is owed). What we think of as our money in the bank is what the bank owes us and when we “borrow” from the bank, the bank issues the “loan” with an accounting entry as a deposit in our account, its liability, which is what it owes. Confusing but true, and an indication of the depth of the deception. This level of deception should make it clear that the Banking - Law Cartel have created this society and all its institutions to protect the banking secret.



**Another problematic aspect of our current economic system is that it compels us to work to generate money as the priority instead of to necessarily serve the needs of our community and society and thereby make a meaningful difference and fulfill our purpose.**

**The compulsion to generate money as the priority thwarts our human nature, which otherwise thrives when we are free to voluntarily pursue what inspires us, what is meaningful, and what truly contributes.**



## A new paradigm

- What if our monetary system is honest and transparent?
- What if *real* money, not debt money, creates equitable ways to distribute the wealth based on a meritocracy with a conscience?
- What if our economic system is based on cooperation and collaboration rather than competition?
- What if there is a monetary system that serves to benefit the community rather than bank shareholders?
- What if we understand that money as an agreement could be issued, without any costs nor interest, by *we, the people*, to facilitate the exchange of goods and services and to capitalize what we agree would be good?
- What if what we agree is good includes receiving the money we need to live as our right to the equitable distribution of the wealth we all create together?
- And what if we agree that we also have a right to the capital our capacities warrant so that we may pursue our purpose and bring our service and contribution to expression?

Money is a social technology that is issued by the sovereign to create the conditions wherein the people live. When we, the people, are the sovereign, we will issue money to create the conditions wherein we desire to live. Issuing money is governance. What do we desire?

## **Common Good has the capacity to create an economic system:**

- That is honest and transparent;
- Based on cooperation and collaboration (rather than competition);
- That serves to benefit the community (rather than bank shareholders);
- Based on money/credit, as an agreement, being issued, without any costs nor interest, by we, the people, to facilitate the exchange of goods and services and to capitalize what we agree would be good;
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