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Where and How do *Sovereign Money reforms* and *Parity Economics reforms* Meet?

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These two major, if not determinative, socio-economic policies seem pretty obviously complementary in nature; though separate, each provides feedback to advance the other towards the optimally-desirable, yet socially- equitable, economic outcomes that reformers everywhere seek. The One-Two Punch for America's national economy.

The answer to this obvious question on where they meet, as I see it, is just as called by the Raw Materials National Council 's leaders - saying for most of the past century - right at our national beginning …. in the language of the U.S. Constitution ….. the two were joined in public purpose.

In the U.S. Constitution. All of that.
In Article 1, Section 8 Clause 5,
These are the nation's **money powers** – won in struggle – and reserved to the sovereign people, acting through their government. Still there.

Article 1 – Establishes the Legislative Branch of Government and empowers the Congress to create the nation's laws.

Section 8 of Article 1 - establishes the powers of the Congress – to legislate on all public policy, but primarily to control the public purse – doing everything related to financing public spending, but also for financing the national economy through private commerce.

Clause 5 of Section 8 of Article 1 - is sometimes called the Money clause, but more often, the Coinage Clause, because that's how it begins.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 5:

[The Congress shall have Power] . . ***to Coin money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and to fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;***

And from that 'Money Clause', then, Clause 5, let's consider what **supreme powers** are established with regard to our national money system in our national economy ?

1. The power : <u>to Coin money</u>

(to create and issue our money into national commerce - in whatever form and manner decided)

2. <u>To regulate the value of</u> **our money** - ($US) –
(to regulate money's use …. as however necessary in order to maintain its nominal purchasing power over time – the 100 cent Dollar – for all $US money so issued.)

Especially, notably, to regulate and to guide the impacts of a stable purchasing power currency toward the pursuit of the people's economic happiness.

3. <u>To regulate the value of</u> **foreign coin (currency)** - within our economy. Via fair and equitable - trade tariffs and agreements. Ed. Note: Based on International Parity-Based Economics Policies and Agreements?

Historically, for good reason - monetary reform has been almost exclusively involved with that Number One money power – moving, through legislative reform, to a system of public money administration – government creation of permanent money, issuing new money into circulation via transparent public spending programs, providing for 100 percent public gain through "seigniorage" income, all without any associated debt. Public Money.

This one structural monetary system change – from a private debt-based money system to a public asset money system - will enable a myriad of social and economic changes – simply via the public's 'prioritization' of the **use** of the nation's money supply.

The Kucinich reform proposal in the NEED Act (H.R. 2990 of the 112th Congress) specifically calls out these non-inflationary / non-deflationary monetary Policy requirement that marks this Second money power.

But today, private money managers and their regulatory supervisors seek to control the 'cost of money' (Second Power) by cutting back on the use of the first power, rather than by using their authority over money. Stable money purchasing power is "managed" not by regulation. Rather, capital's solution is the failed policy of creating *scarcity* in America's supply of money.
"Reserve adds and reserve drains" in the parlance of the MMT economists of yore.

Monetary reform alone can readily repair that failed Wild-assed notion of central-banking - advancing the nation economically by temporarily cutting back on the supply of our exchange media in circulation.

But who needs these revolutionary reforms of Dennis Kucinich when the already rich and powerful have a private issuing consortia that they own in charge of our monetary kit and kaboodle?
We do.

Achieving a Parity Based economy (*) involves the second and third money powers, perhaps more than the first. In a lot of ways clearly stated, Parity Economics recognizes the nation's need for a new way to issue money – without associated debt, and promotes the full-blown pursuit of monetary reform, - especially as advanced by Soddy and other modern ecological economists like Herman Daly today.

However, the known success of applying Parity based farm-income formulas to the national economy at different periods in our history also proves that monetary reform does not NEED to be the primary foundational issue – in order to achieve widespread national macro-economic successes – especially to repair the social inequities that capitalism and debt-based money bring to bear on our society.

A Parity-based economic regime can be **re-implemented** tomorrow with a new team of **Agricultural Policy movers** acting to implement the existing laws of Parity at 100 percent of the measured parity price today - or at whatever percent is adequately required to advance the well-being of the farmers producing the nation's food wealth. The last, today, may agin be first, in terms of real wealth being shared.

Reform to a public money system that is regulated and administered toward both the pursuit of happiness and the nation's common good provides the most powerful political-economic synergy that can be brought to bear in order to achieve our needed ecologically and economically sustainable Green New Deal.

So, let's do that.
The Constitution says we can.
And, otherwise, we're toast.
Parity. Not Disparity.
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Thanks.
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