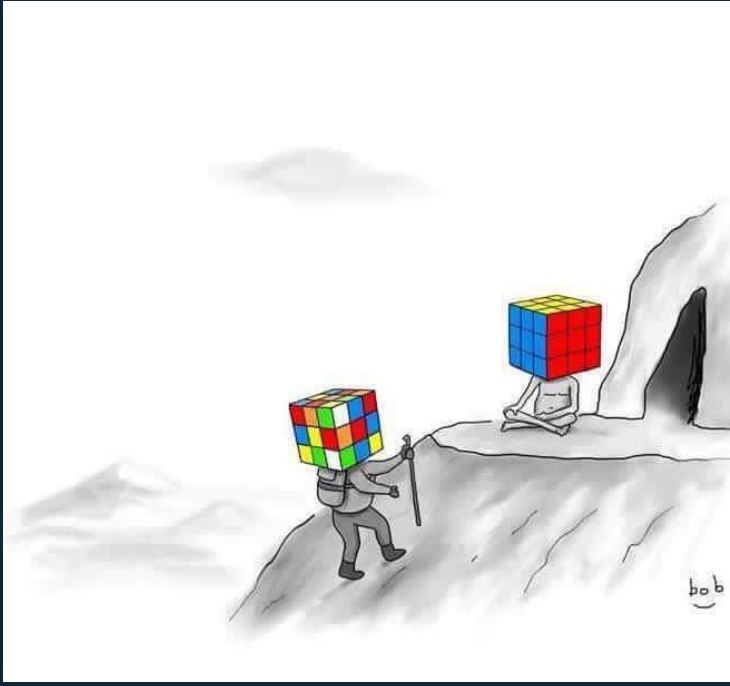


# Pro-Vocations: Are there more? What still is in the hide?

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Pro-Vocation:

Using the voice to evoke something, which is normally hidden or not spoken out.

300.000 Years Homo Sapiens

Homo Sapiens is on earth about 300.000 years. Only in the last 2% of this time writing and money came up -

How did they survive? They could't buy anything!

Social Interactions and Needs

They lived *in* nature, *from* nature and *in spite of* the dangers from nature and their conspecifics.

Comfort, security and commodity rose, and they still make gifts, share, contribute, barter, robb and steal.

Our individual life is a gift, the means to maintain it come from gifts of nature. Who framed our mind in letting us pay for every single carrot?

247 Years Homo Oeconomicus

"A strange contradiction is to be found in the description of the moving forces which are at work in the economic life of peoples. Self-interest is rightly described as the principle of all individual economies; but the assertion that in economic matters it not only leads the individual best, but that the advantage of the individual is also always the benefit of the whole, goes too far. For under very many circumstances the acquisitive instinct of the individual is also found to be inadequate for his own ends, and still more often it is in conflict with the advantage of the whole." [5]

Monetary Monotheism?

Standard money:

Exchange of Property

If I buy something, I don't need to know or like the seller. I don't have to maintain a relationship afterwards. Buy/sell does essentially not rely on social coherence nor creates it. This is, why it is scalable following the needs of many in communities where you can't know everyone.

It is designed to stay in circulation. The underlying mathematics is subtraction in one place and addition in another.

Missing type of money:

Organize Participation

Participation is a right derived from belonging to a community, not a property to be exchanged. The existence and continuation of the affiliation are prerequisites. The right cannot be saved or hoarded. It expires after every instance, when it has not been claimed.

Participation refers to a good that has been prepared for a community of people to consume or use.

The underlying mathematics is the division of the quantity by the number of members of the community.

Participation is emulated through the purchase of a securitisation of the right to do so: Train ticket, bracelet for visiting the buffet.

Dual money required for two distinct interactions?

The dividend-money is determined to be used for a basic 'income'.

No one would correct a typo ...

... seen in a mirror on the surface of the mirror.

No one thinks ...

... they will find a screw on a petrol engine whose turning makes it an electric motor. With the monetary order, we believe in such screws.

'Ceteris paribus'

(everything else can stay as it is) is wishful thinking. It is always 'Mutatis mutandis' (make supporting changes wisely) and the most difficult 'mutandum' is located between ears.

No economy which is not ...

... WIN WIN WIN (triple bottom line) is acceptable. The WIN LOSE economy is like a clinic, from which one only comes out cured when someone else stays ill.

It is possible ...

... to formulate grammatically correct sentences using the word 'money'. Whether they are accurate only becomes obvious when they also make sense with 'claim against ...' or 'liability to ...'.

Money is a replacement for consciousness

A story told in variations:

After the performance, a clown finds a €20 note under the seats. He uses it to pay off his debt to the director, who pays off his debt to the trapeze artist, who pays off his debt to the bandmaster, who pays off his debt to the groom, who pays off his debt to the clown.

Then comes the visitor who has lost the €20 note and the clown is happy to give it back to him.

'Work' of a circulating banknote

Cash settles multiple bilateral relations sequentially. The handing over of cash only requires the consciousness of two.

Result of talking together

If the five of them sit together over a glass of beer and talk about who is still getting how much from whom, they may end up coming to the conclusion that no one owes anything any more because the claims and liabilities cancel each other out.

Cash can replace societal awareness, societal awareness can replace cash.

Money Mirrors Distribution

The flow of money is induced by the flow of goods and services and not vice versa.

If this graph shows the redistribution of goods and services during a time-span in a community of 32, the arrows in opposite direction would show the redistribution of means of payments if paid instantly in cash. [2]

If all arrows were for one unit, this structure of 94 arrows (=open obligations) would in the end come down to only 16 units to pay.

Since credit money can be seen as information about claims and liabilities, it's distribution can be taken as a measurement of the distribution of goods and services. Book-keeping transforms to a controlling instrument for the society.

Money "Functions"

St. Louis FED: "To summarize, money has taken many forms through the ages, but money consistently has three functions: store of value, unit of account, and medium of exchange."

How can a claim be a store of value?

The single money function is: Give it away and get something else.

Cash given away is not the medium, but one of the two objects of exchange. Neither is a claim assigned to someone else a medium.

The way of non-functional use: "Don't give it away and expect, that prices will not change", is an illusion. Just as there is no intrinsic distance of a place, there is no intrinsic value of a thing, that could be stored storing the thing.

Two more non-functional ways of use

Textbooks shamefully conceal two uses of money:

1. Use formula-conventions to make numbers in accounts grow, without anyones needs to being satisfied.

"Pleonexia (greed) suffers a further increase through the emergence of capitalism in general, which adds a new function to money by transforming the simple means of exchange into a means of unemployed acquisition." [3]

2. Use money to execute power.

Debts of Banks as Money

Money is no longer the right to an object of value in a vault, but the right to demand payment from a bank. This right can be assigned to someone in lieu of payment.

Banks became money by lending it from us.

What Credit is, and on what founded.

CREDIT is the reasonable expectation entertained by him who fulfills his side of any contract, that the other contracting party will reciprocally make good his engagements.

To illustrate this, we may say with the lawyers, that as all contracts may be reduced under one of the following heads, *Do ut des, do ut facias ; facio ut des, facio ut facias ;* fo he who actually gives or performs his part, is the creditor, or the person who gives credit ; and he who only promises to give or perform, is the debtor, or the person who receives it.

Credit, therefore, is no more than a well established confidence between men, in what relates to the fulfilling their engagements. This confidence must be supported by laws, and established by manners. By laws, the execution of formal contracts may be enforced : manners, alone, can introduce that entire confidence which is requisite to form the spirit of a trading nation.

[1]

The Promise of Future Settlement

All means of payments of non-banks today come from trust / credit / confidence in future settlement by other non-banks. Even cash, since one gets cash only, when one's account balance is positive.

Our mutual promises are administered by institutions that have secured a privileged position for themselves.

Nevertheless we are free to manage the information about our mutual promises ourselves, leaving open obligations to pay and settling them on a common synchronized date due before paying with conventional bank money or carrying forward claims and liabilities into the next accounting period.

To achieve this, a community or society can use the same tools that banks have used for 250 years and merchands even longer:

Bilateral Compensation and Multilateral Scontration

The provocation is: Why not earlier?

"The assignation of debts by means of transfers in the books of a bank was a direct descendant of the method of offsetting debts in the great mediaeval continental fairs. The author of Observations upon the Bank of England, a pamphlet which appeared in 1695, gives a clear description of this practice of cancelling indebtedness, which was termed virement de parties, or scontration 'At the City of Lyons in France,' states this writer, 'there is, and hath of a long time been, a very convenient way and method of transferring Debts upon a sort of Register or Protochole which some have called a Bank. They also transfer Bills of Debt as in most other places of Trade in Christendom, so that great payments are made and but little Money used, and Returns of Money from one place to another made safe and easie, this being a sort of generall Ballance of Accounts, than any Transportation of Money.'" [4]

Taking the Community into Account

	Open Obligations					Net internal Debt			
	A	B	C	D	E	Σ pay	Σ get	Δ pay	Δ get
A		56	97	47	74	274	284		10
B	66		40	58	91	255	283		28
C	95	47		56	26	224	249		25
D	78	91	18		58	245	224	21	
E	45	89	94	63		291	249	42	
Σ	284	283	249	224	249	1.289	1.289	63	63

Grid for Settling Transfers						
	A	B	C	D	E	pay
A						
B						
C						
D	5	14	2			21
E	5	14	23			42
get	10	28	25			63

Make use of the matrix by filling in appropriate amounts for the settling payments.  
(! bad example !)  
(read: D pays 2 to C)

These two simple instruments are needed for a not too big community: A matrix of open obligations and with totals in lines (What does 'X' owe the others) and columns (What do they owe her/him?). What is the balance? and the grid for the settling transfers if no carry forward takes place. Various solutions are possible.

The provocation is the simplicity of:

$$A - B = (A \pm x) - (B \pm x)$$

Do it (subtract the same value, scontrate) in small steps or in one.

