

A year of thoughts realised in design
(2023-2024)

Preface

LACONIC: (of a person, speech, or style of writing) using very few words.

I have always been the quiet type; I think this is what makes a creative practice like design so attractive to me. It is the ability to express visually the thoughts I don't express verbally. This book was created to be a documentation of my thoughts realised in design form.

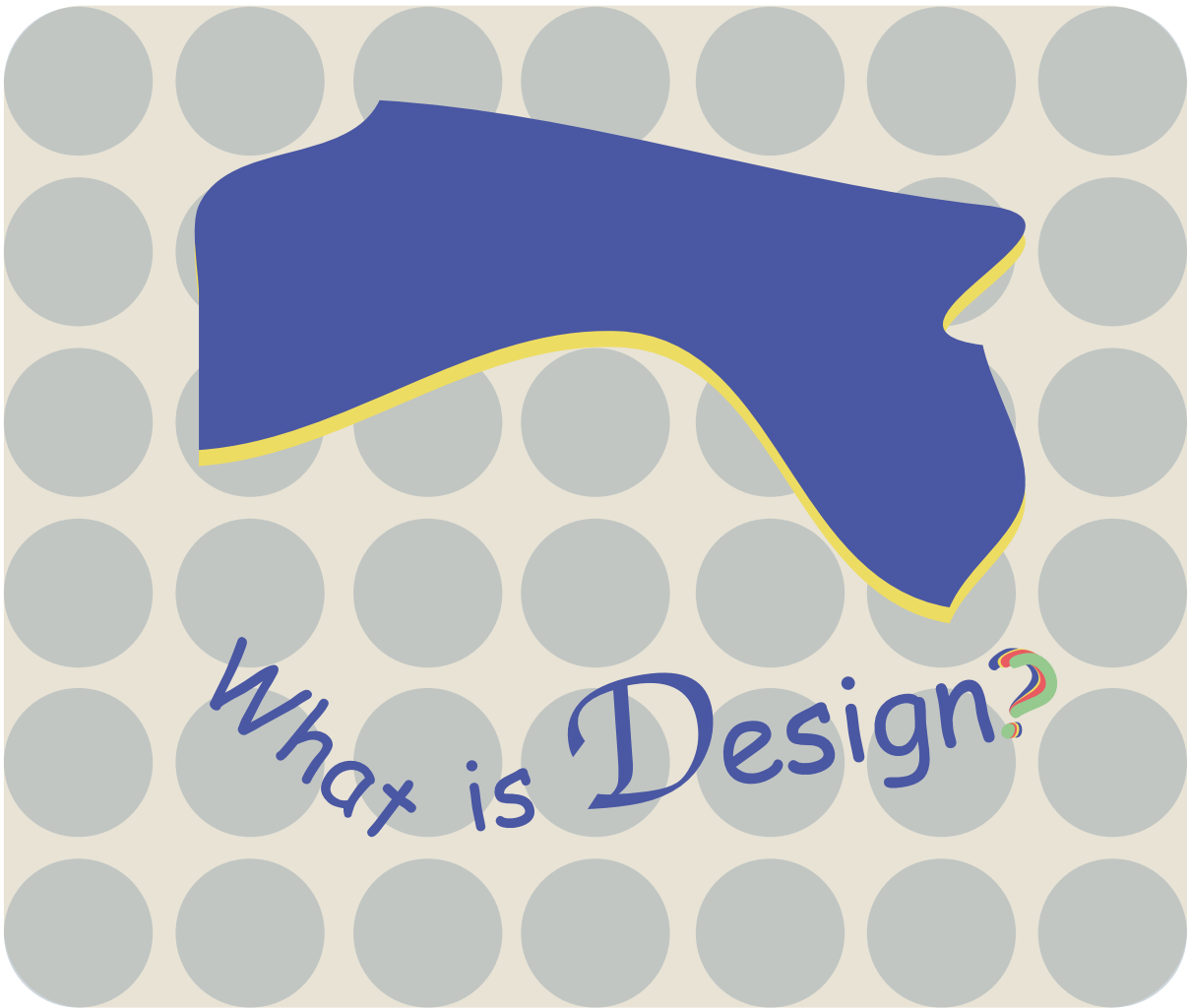
It was 2022 and I wanted to improve my design skills. I created a folder on my laptop called 'personal design'. There was no desire for an audience initially, it really was personal design. I wanted to experiment graphically with no right or wrong outcome. Shortly after starting to design these random pieces of visual communication, I figured there must be more. I set myself the task of designing a poster every day. Although I had started during 2022, from the start of 2023 I was designing and publishing a piece of art every day for the entire year. I fell in love with the freedom, the ability to just have a thought and then battle with myself as I tried to translate this content into a visual form. Although I loved the freedom, some days it felt like a burden. There were many days out the year that I just wish someone could send me a brief for the day's design. It was a struggle to have a different thought that was conceptually interesting enough to prompt my brain to create a visually interesting design. I found the fact that I started fresh every day, no matter what I created the day before, to be very beneficial to my initial desire, to improve my design. I would be lying if I said I didn't have an urge to go back and edit previous designs. Of course I did. It was never about resisting this urge to edit though. I think the real importance was the start of each day, not the end. When you have some material you can play around with it for a long time; creating the material is the hard part.

When someone asks me what I like, I always give the same response and unsurprisingly receive the same reaction. "Graphic design and economics? That's weird, how does that work?". Maybe it is weird, although it feels very natural to me. In my childhood I developed an interest in what I now know to be called the economy. Overhearing my parents' disputes over budgets always made it clear to me that this thing called money holds enormous power over our lives. As a kid I never really knew what I could do. The only response was to try make more money. This drive grew overtime as I got older. The confirmation email of me signing up to Coinbase (a crypto trading exchange) at age 13 still lies in my inbox. The pursuit was always for money, never a thought of what caused the crux of my parents' financial stress. Never a thought that the same cause of my parents' stress may be causing everyone stress. Eventually in my teenage years I studied economics at school which I immediately was engrossed by. These problems I thought only my parents faced can be explained after all. It all made a lot of sense; there now seemed a possibility of answers. I was studying graphic design parallel to economics which is where I mixed the two disciplines. The power of design is never just in aesthetics, not to say these can't be powerful, but design as a translation reveals the true potential; a visual language. I think there is a stigma built around economic ideas (often by the economists themselves), that this subject is far too complex for us to understand and it's best we leave it to the experts. We can all learn about how our economy works, we can all become aware of the system that surrounds us. The greatest threat to the existing conditions is public consciousness. There is always a chance of this happening. Creating the

narrative that economics is far too complex for the worker plays a great part in reproducing the status-quo. No doubt economics can get complicated just like learning to read and write. Literary education was suppressed in the middle ages as ideas contrary to the religious doctrine were restrained, we see the same in economics. Our understanding of economics is the last thing the ruling class wants. I think design has the ability to help reconstruct our perception of economics and overcome the often overly technical jargon used in the subject. I hope with this book to go against some of the existing misconceptions and bring light to the importance of us collectively learning about economics. Design can have power in avoiding the heavy ideological cues we have internalised about economic ideas.

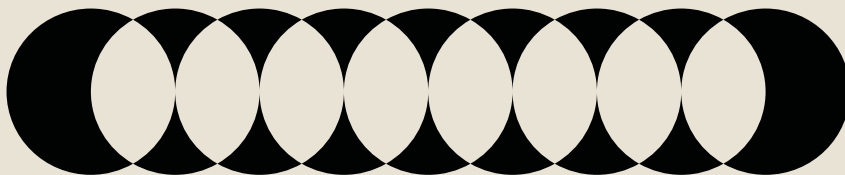
One of the reasons I created this book was to tangibly see these designs; as a hard copy and not merely through a computer screen. Far too often in the field of graphic design there is little focus on working in the physical world, whether that is making the digital physical or working completely manually. There are many differences between digital and manual work but one of the greatest to me comes in the consumption process. Digital work I think often has a less effective and shorter life span. With the explosion of information in the on-line realm you see something on your little phone screen and then never again. I wanted to create something that would stand the test of time and can be held by those who value the work inside the book. Thank you to all my friends and family that have helped in one way or another with the creation of this book.

Laconic
May 13th, 2024



*Don't
overvalue*

NO MORE



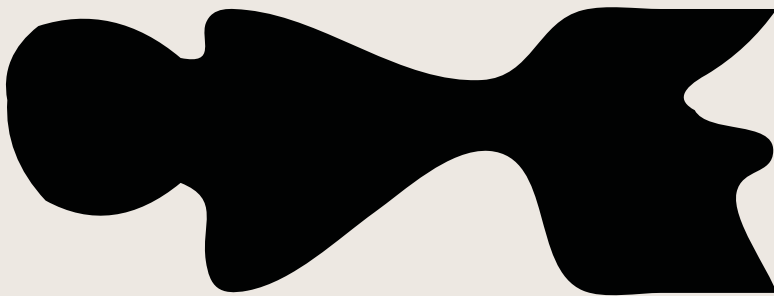


THAT IS
NOT ME

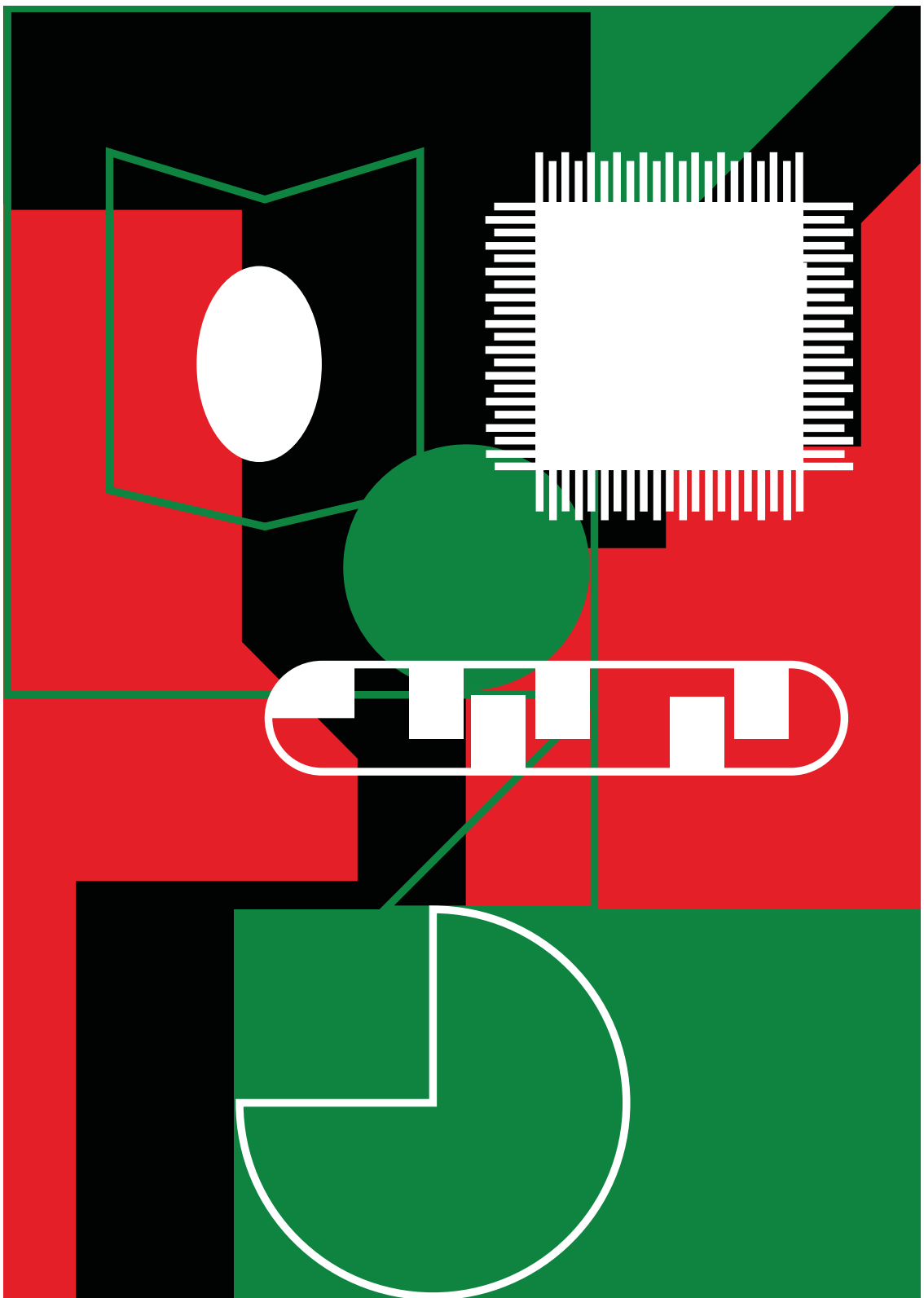
unhappiest

content

society



THE 3RD
OF
SEPTEMBER





HAPPINESS IS ACHIEVED WHEN CLIMBING A BUS STOP



This is Lil Mongo
Lil Mongo loves climbing bus stops

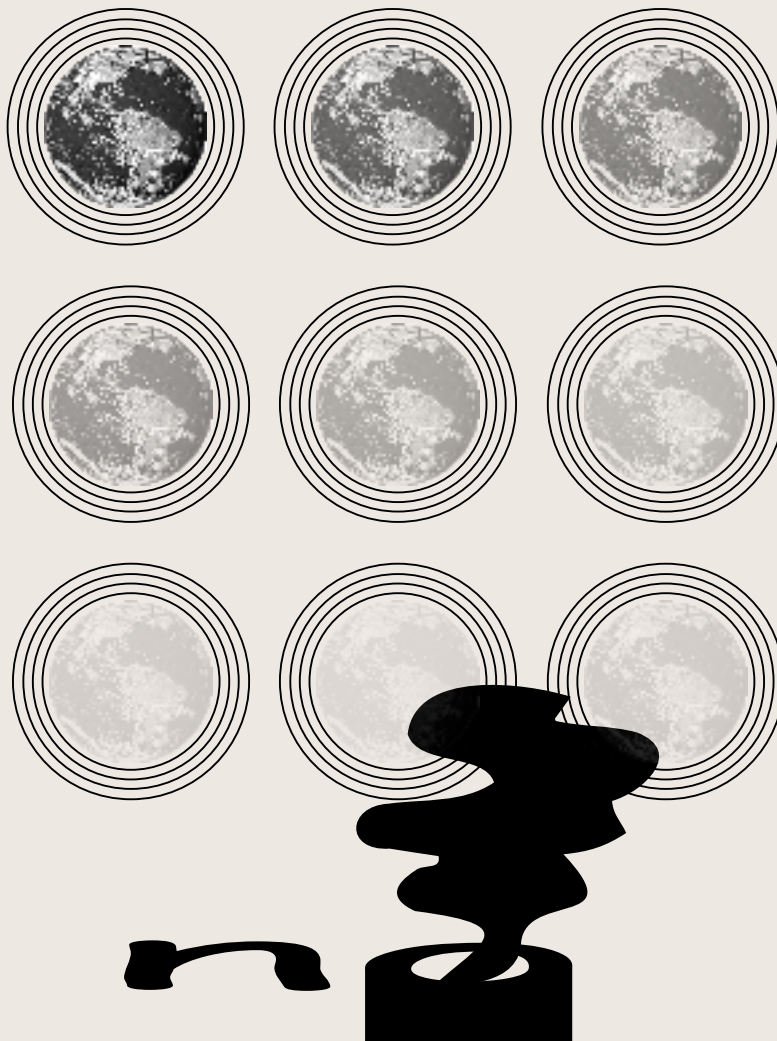


“ Overcoming poverty is not a task of charity, it is an act of justice. Like Slavery and Apartheid, poverty is not natural. It is man-made and it can be overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings. Sometimes it falls on a generation to be great. YOU can be that great generation. Let your greatness blossom. ”

**NELSON
MANDELA**

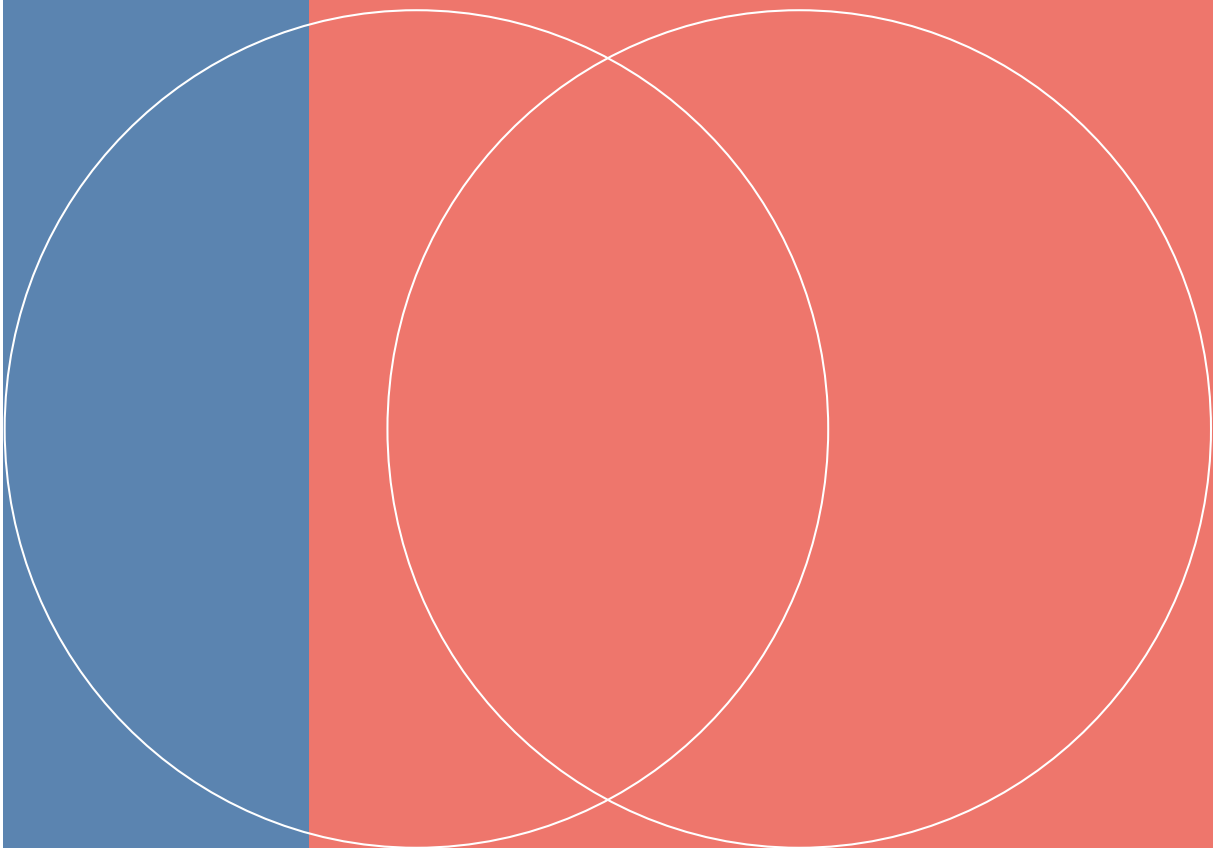
Wait i didnt get taught this one in school

Is infinite economic growth [REDACTED] on a finite planet possible?

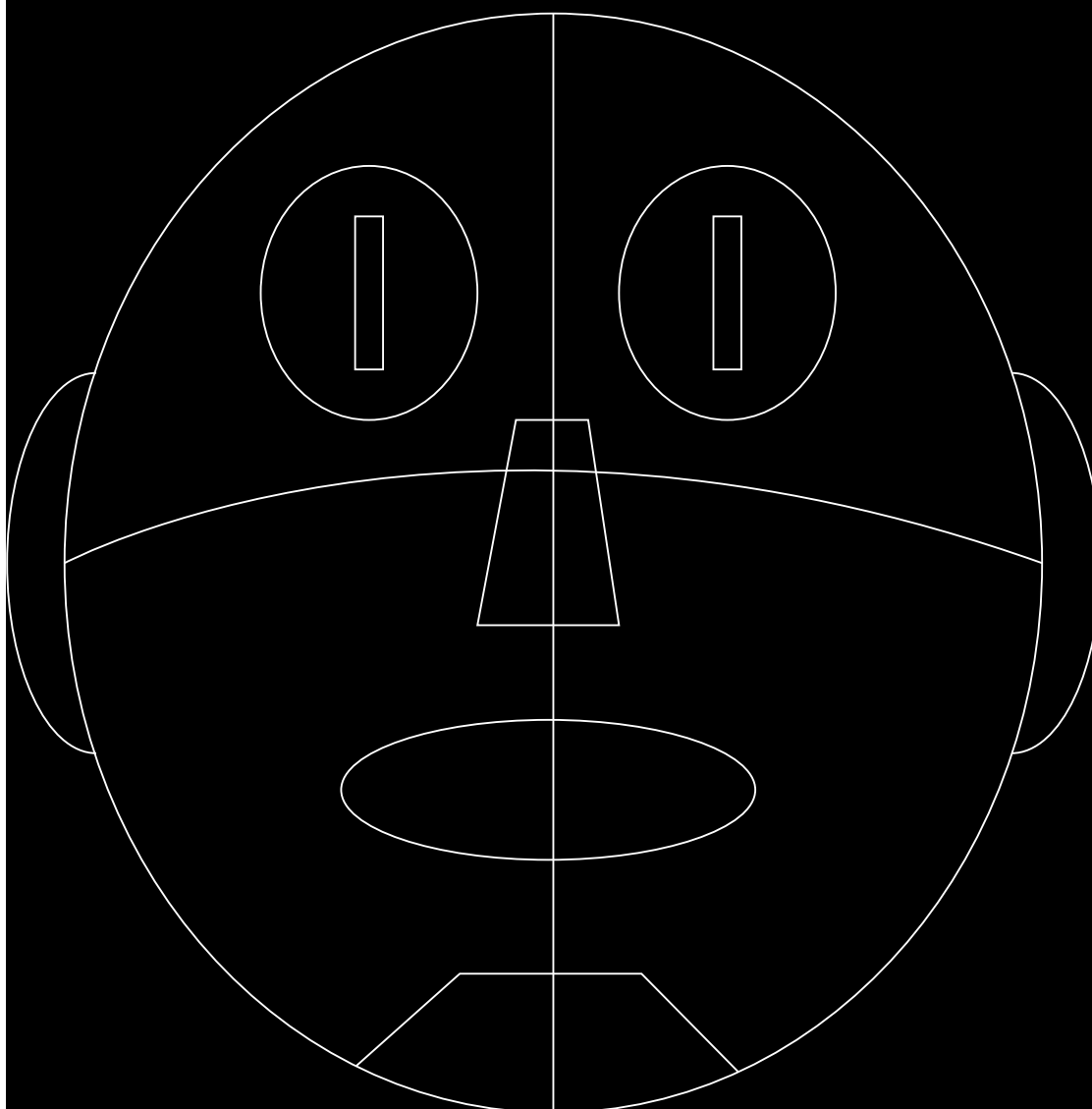




THE END OF THE *in lehman's terms the beginning of the end* BEGINNING

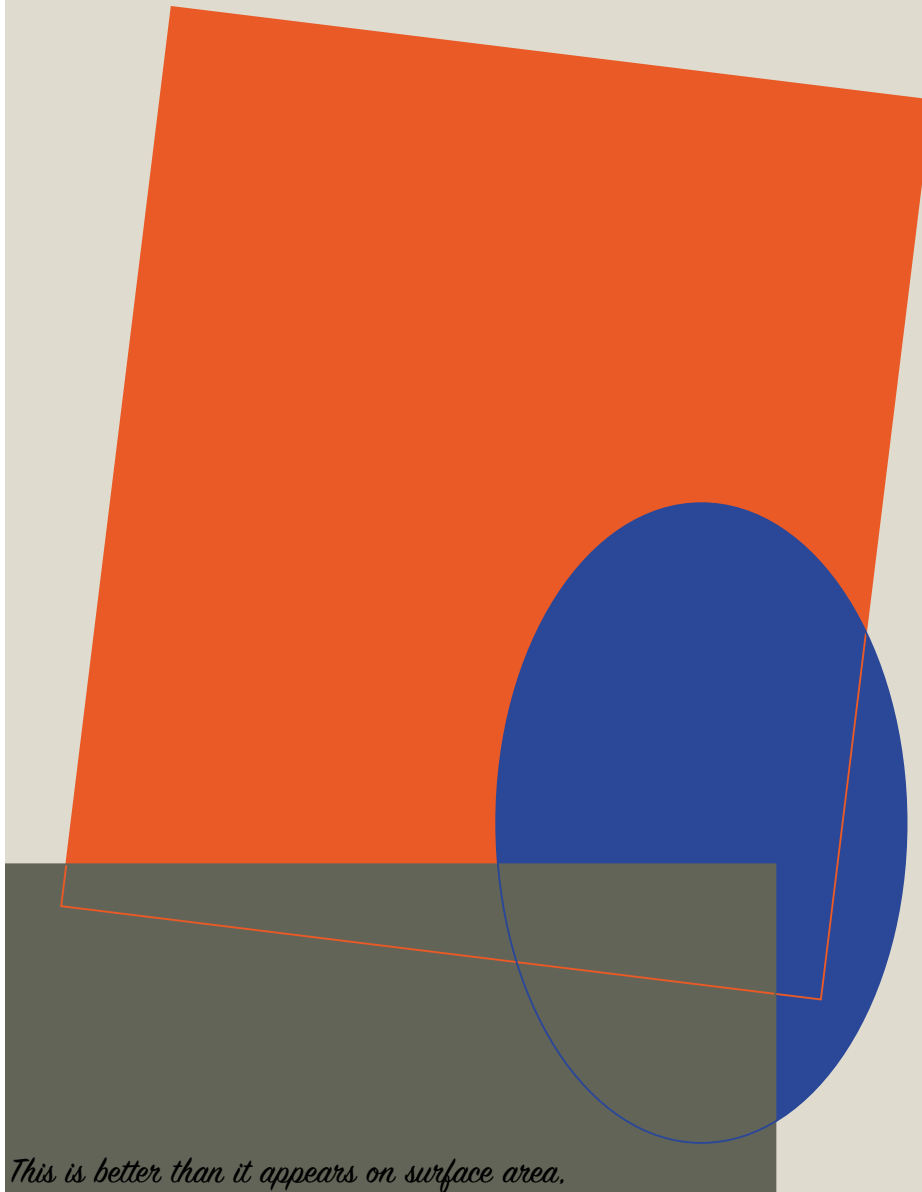


LOOK
[] UP



In the long run
w

e
ar
e
all
de
ad



This is better than it appears on surface area.

think, think & THINK.

IN THE LONG RUN WE ARE ALL DEAD

The often-misinterpreted quote from the economist John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946) has continued to be at the base of one of the most debated pillars in the subject of economic thought. To give his point justice it requires looking at quote in full: "The long run is a misleading guide to current affairs. In the long run we are all dead. Economists set themselves too easy, too useless a task if in tempestuous seasons they can only tell us that when the storm is past the ocean is flat again." Keynes here is standing in opposition to the mainstream economists of the 20th century. He is critiquing a part of the status-quo of the political economy; the idea that the economy is an equilibrium that will inevitably return to a state of balance as long as there is no intervention. Keynes is taking the stand that we need to act now and cannot simply watch in glee telling one another in the long run it will be fixed- "in the long run we are all dead".

It would be a false narrative to say that Keynes was in full opposition to the idea of market forces reaching equilibrium. Simply he acknowledged that waiting for the long run can have ghastly effects on not only workers and families but the world as a whole. Keynes wrote this during the post WW1 period from 1920-1930, in which there was mass unemployment following the brief post-war boom. This poverty and despair seen in the industrial North of England was not just noticed by him but well documented in George Orwell's *The Road To Wigan Pier*. Orwell (1903-1950) said "Losing your job does not mean that you cease to be a human being". He watched as the middle class of England ridiculed the newly unemployed workers as if this was a result of their doing. Orwell and Keynes both shared the perspective that unemployment was one of the greatest scourges of economic life. The idea that market forces being left alone would lead to full employment was a disastrous misunderstanding that has/had dire consequences. It was during the hardship of the 1929 depression that the Nazis rapidly rose to power; the year Hitler became Chancellor, one in three Germans were unemployed. This was used by the Nazis to blame scapegoats and offer false solutions in the hopes of political gain. The Treaty of Versailles in 1919 with its heavy reparations had disastrous effects upon the German economy, contributing to this state of instability. Keynes published a critique of the treaty after resigning from his role at the Versailles peace conference out of frustration regarding the harshness of the reparations. In his book *The economic consequences of peace* he predicted that the conditions imposed on Germany would cripple the ability of the country to recover from the war leading to political instability and economic turmoil. Unemployment is not just a figure we can look at and wait until the long run. It is very real and requires intervention.

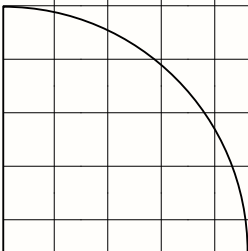
"In the long run we are all dead" encapsulates the harsh reality. Waiting for long-term effects to unfold without addressing the current issues at hand can be detrimental. None of us would stand still waiting for our broken arm to heal because our bodies' forces that in the long run return to equilibrium. The lie you are told by market fundamentalists is that letting business act however it pleases will benefit the rest of society. However, as Keynes said, "The difficulty lies, not in the new ideas, but in escaping from the old ones".

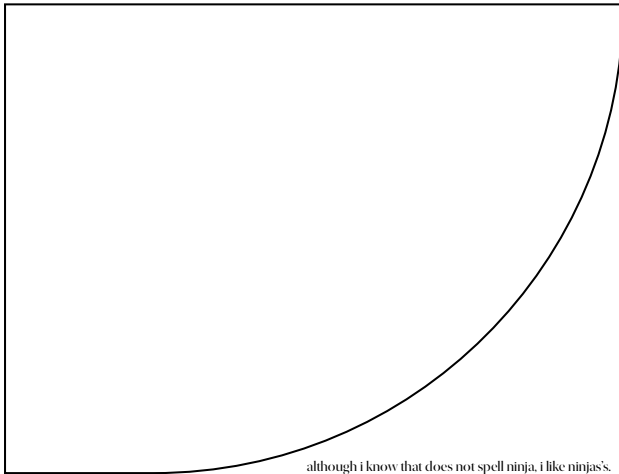


TONT



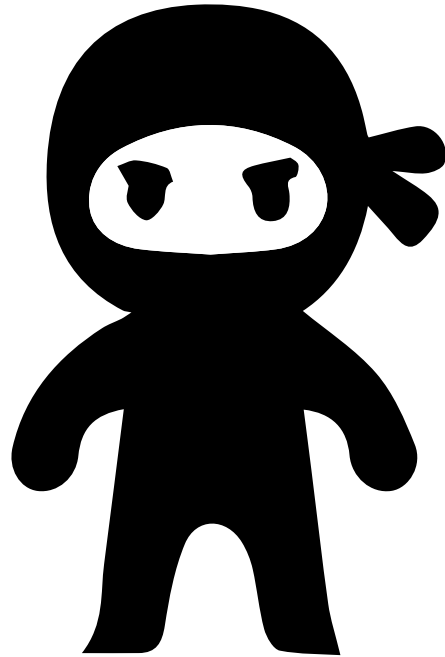
SUBTRACTIVE
RYB





although i know that does not spell ninja, i like ninjas's.

NINJNA



However

*i am not talking
about the ninja
shown above.*

*Sub-prime borrowers are categorised as "NINJNA"
standing for:*

No income

No job

This lending is what caused the 2008 crisis and subprime
lending is infact making a comeback. #Backinstyle

No assets

DESK



Oh where to start, its currently 18:42:54 now 56 acc 59 on a thursday the 24th day of november twenty twenty two. Desk man is a man on my desk. He is on the front of a card which i was obviously meant to give to someone but forgot to, but look on the brightside imagine i did give it, we would never have this. Kind of crazy thinking that, the smallest decisions in life have such large effects. Thats beside the point anyway. I am just writing this as text looks cool, although thinking of stopping right now as looks too dense, if you are reading this though message me now.



**UNDER
PRESSURE**

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN STUCK IN A LIFT?



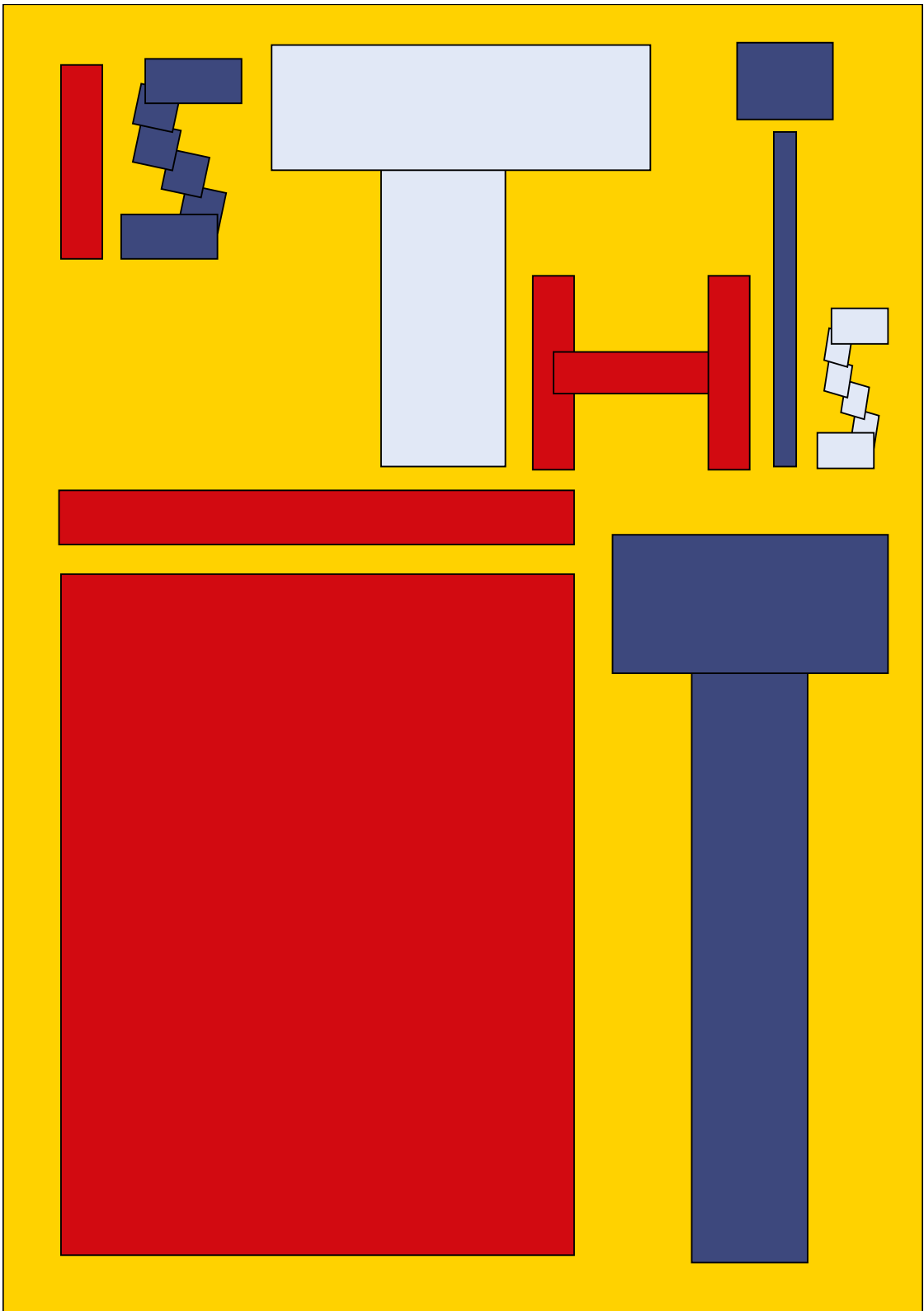
*These poor children got stuck in a lift on the 26th
of January 2019 and have never been the same
since.*



we really took it to poland.



5/11/12

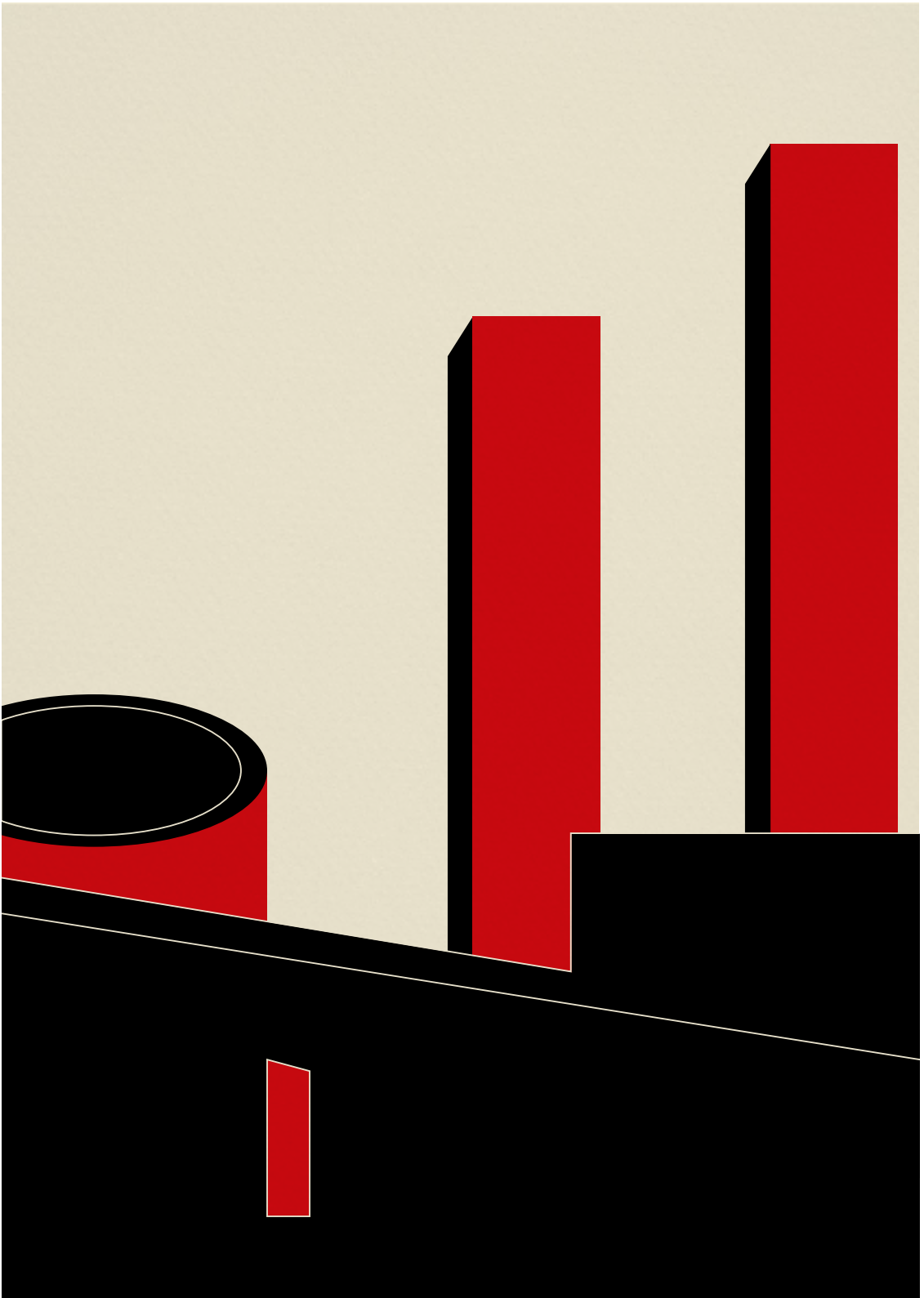




EROS

Eros is a concept in ancient Greek philosophy referring to sensual or passionate love from which the term erotic is derived. Eros has also been used in philosophy and psychology in a much wider sense, almost as an equivalent to "life energy".





Le rêve

Towers suspend tightly
Asphyxiating present dreams,

For a thought is mere a thought
Without any means,

Looking up aloft
Past those metal beams,

Pondering how it would turn out
If we followed our dreams

SPLIT

21.07.2022

18:49:37

*ARTHUR PRIOR
LIL MONGO*





little ^{but} *big*
mongo ^{but} *astute*



I like art
but

i'm not
creative
enough so i
chose

gra
phic
des
ign

THE DESIGNER AS AN ARTIST

The American designer Paul Rand (1914-1996) famously said “There is no such thing as bad content, only bad form”. Rand here is expressing the notion that the designer’s role is to only translate the content into ‘good’ form. This is the continuous battle between the designer and the artist inside me. Design is commercial and art is free. That’s what we are told, not only in the theoretical sense but also from the beginning of your practice. It’s not fine art students that receive pre-set briefs.

I believe the designer as an artist is the designer in their most powerful state. C-F, content to form, the designer’s role as we are taught is to focus on the -F, the translation from the content to form. The artist has the freedom to focus on C-F, with many artists realising the weight of a piece lies heavier in its content than form. Minimising the distance between content and form is the key to success. The greater the understanding of the content, the greater the realisation in its form. The designer is taught to follow rules; the artist is taught to break them. It takes confidence to venture out and break the rules, especially when you have been taught that it is not your role to break them. The biggest difference between the stereotypical designer and artist is that the designer responds and the artist creates. The designer, as an artist creates, they respond to their own thoughts not the thoughts of commerce. The designer in the modern world is a tool, a cog in the system of influence. Design works oh so well. It is one of the most successful tools in shifting the public perspective. You see this everywhere in this day and age, the influx of commercial rebrands to ‘cool’, ‘friendly’ images. When you realise people are starting to disagree with what you do it’s far easier to change what they think you do, instead of changing what you do. In the sphere of commerce it is far more beneficial to reorganise your business identity than reorganise your business practices.

There is a wariness among designers to call themselves artists. It has been engrained into our unconscious to only respond to PDF briefs. Breaking down the barrier between design and art is essential to allow the flourishing of design. The artist knows best when their work is art, to me I think it is all about feeling interconnected with one’s work. When you can trace back the idea, the technique and the visual language to parts of yourself. These of course are only things you have consumed yourself, art is an expression of yourself. The creative freedom experienced when you have complete say over what you design, how you design and who you design for, is the greatest aspiration. When this is achieved, I believe design becomes an art form.

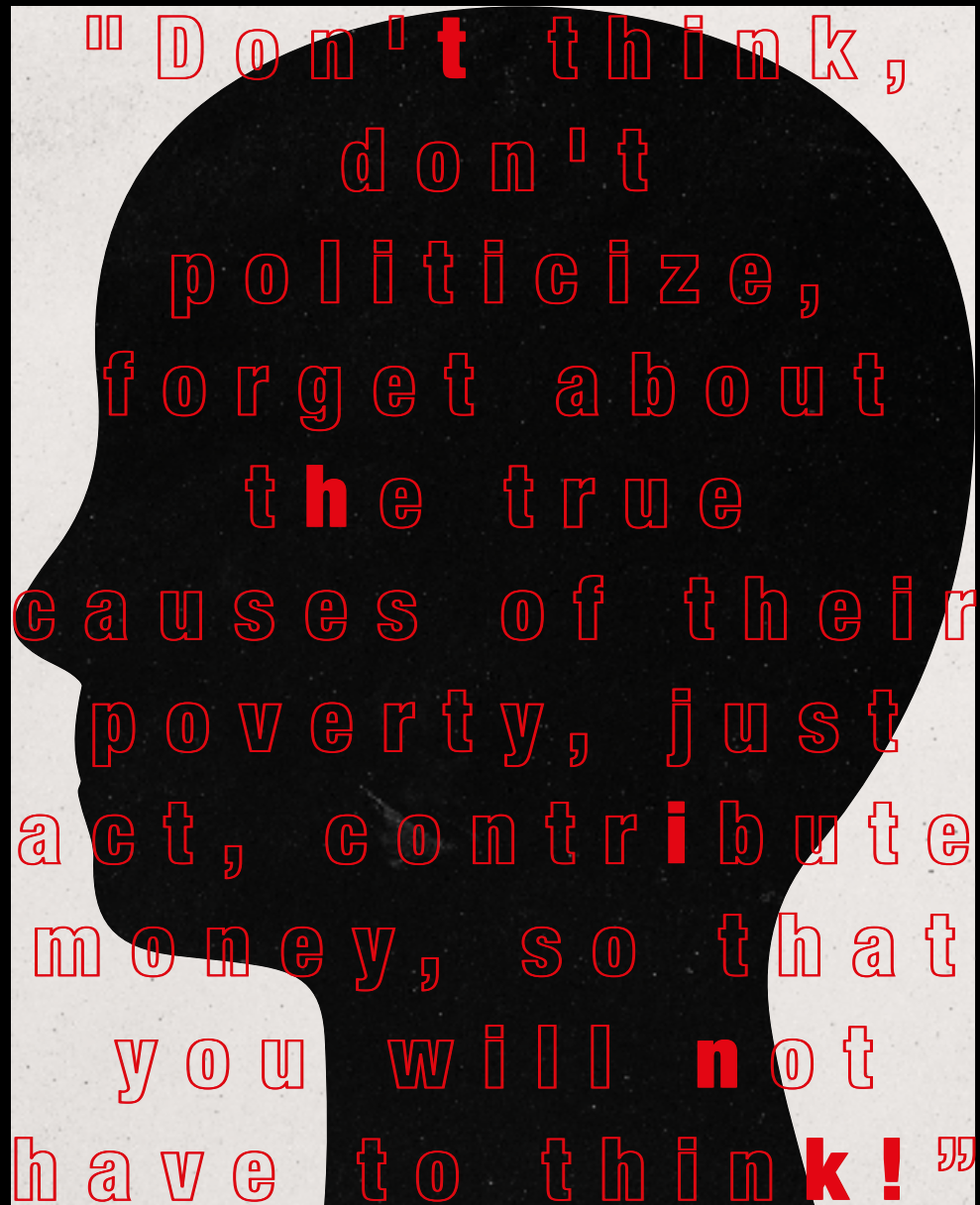


**When you
start thinking
you have
problems**



WHAT
MORE IS
THERE TO
LIE APART
FROM LIFE
ITSELF.

A collage of images including a person, a FedEx truck, and a city skyline, overlaid with large red-outlined text. The text is arranged in six lines, reading "WHAT MORE IS THERE TO LIE APART FROM LIFE ITSELF." The background features a black and white photograph of a person in a dark jacket, a FedEx truck, and a city skyline. The text is rendered in a large, bold, red-outlined font.



"Don't think,
don't
politicize,
forget about
the true
causes of their
poverty, just
act, contribute
money, so that
you will not
have to think!"

Distract yourself

*enough so you
don't think*

*Think enough so
you are distracted*

WHY ARE WE SO

4/10 Americans say they fear swimming in the ocean due to sharks, however the chances of a shark attack is 1/11,500,000.

SCARED OF SHARKS?

Is our perception of everything decided by what we consume?



I



YOU

You Only U

THE

WHITE

Don't forget about the industrial workers, they still exist, just in lower wage countries



Don't forget about the industrial workers, they still exist, just in lower wage countries

COLLAR WORKER



LABOUR AS A 'COMMODITY'

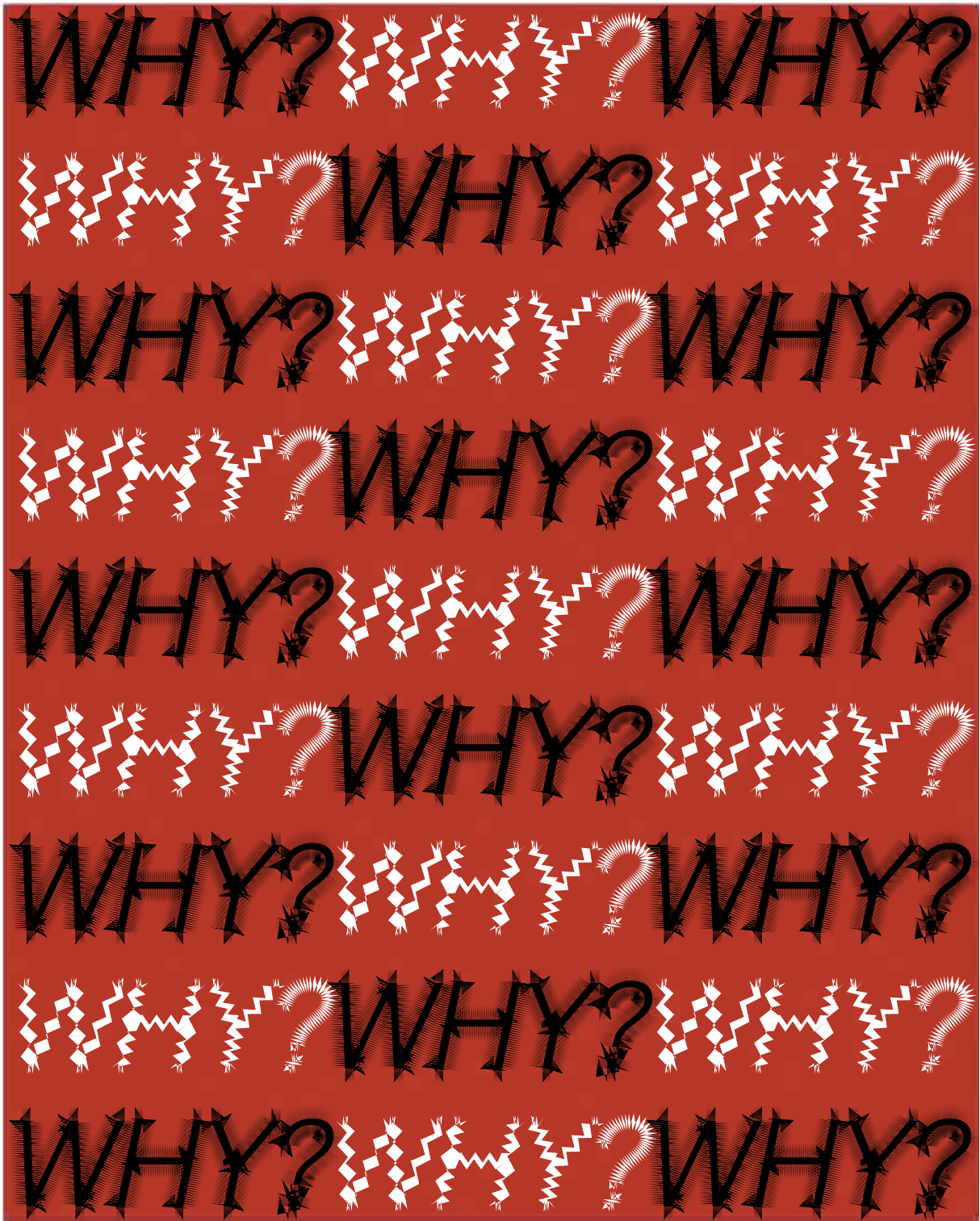
A commodity is an object that satisfies a demand and is exchanged for something else.

The commodification of labour arose out of the collapse of the feudal system. During feudal times labour was tied to land controlled by a feudal lord. When this era ended workers were 'free' to sell their labour power in the market. These workers had no choice but to sell their labour power to the owners of capital, the class of society who owned the means of production.

Capitalism begins with the commodification of human labour power. Contrary to feudalism which was a land based system, capitalism is a commodity-based system centred around the production of commodities to maximise exchange value. Labour power of course is a necessity in the production of exchange value. Hence the emergence of the labour market, a place in which labour power can be bought and sold in the name of maximising the extraction of surplus value. Surplus value is the difference between the workers' means of subsistence to reproduce their labour and the entirety of the fruits of their labour, this extraction of surplus value from labour power is what capitalism runs off.

The objective of maximising surplus value goes hand in hand with the aim of minimising the costs of labour power. What greater mechanism is there to reduce wages than maintain a pool of unemployed workers to regulate supply and demand? Relative surplus population is the portion of the labour force available for work but not employed. The existence of this large reserve army of labourers forces workers to accept low wages and precarious working conditions, as they all are in competition with one another for the greatest gift, employment. Here we are reminded of the contradiction between the desires of the extractor of labour power and the desires of the labourer.

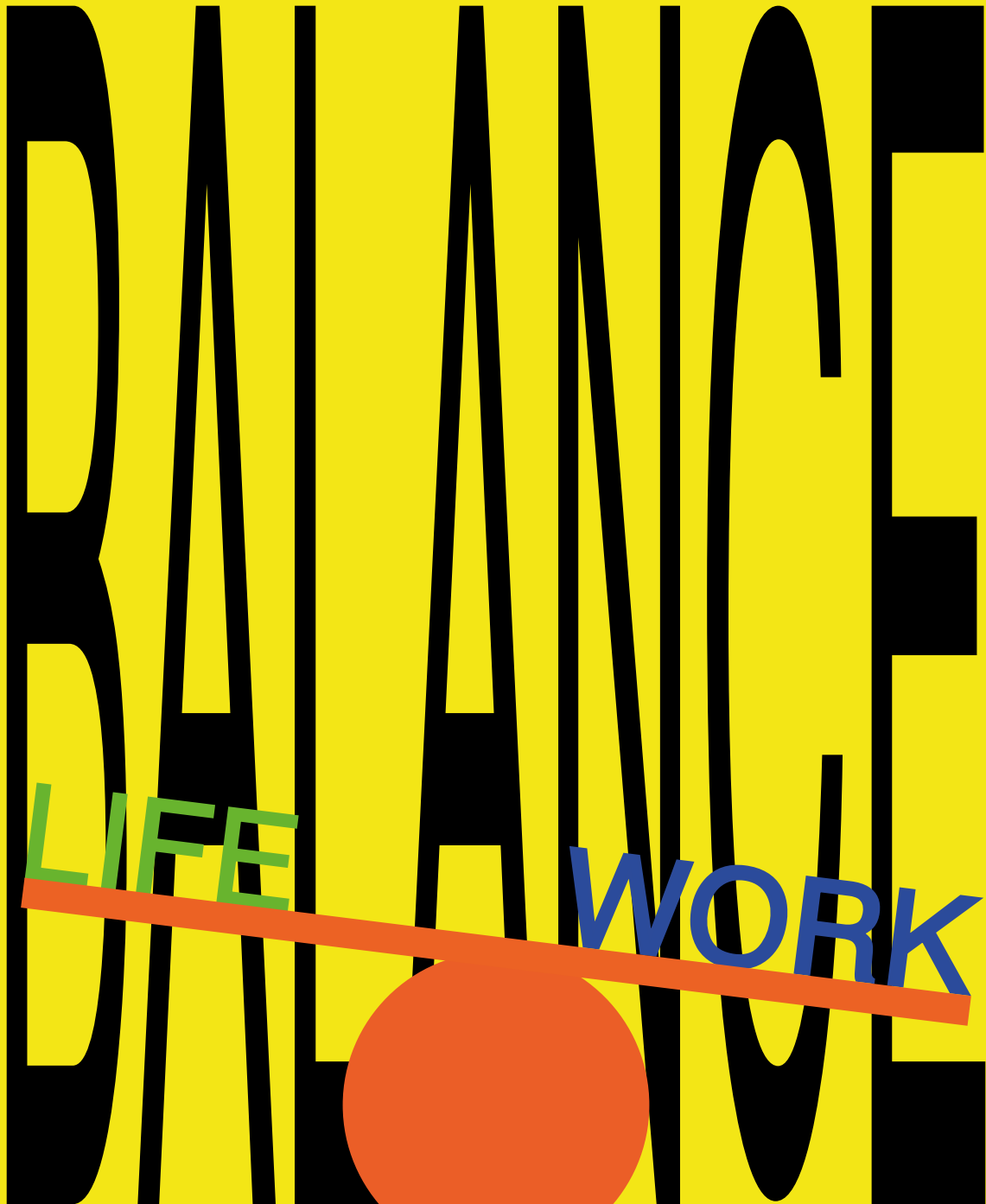
Consumption of the means of subsistence is not just necessary for the workers well-being, but it is a necessity to reproduce generations of labourers with labour power available for extraction. The self-perpetuating nature of capitalism is not just seen in the labour market but also in the pursuit of profit as capital reproduces itself and surplus to reinvest and expand the capital stock. Capitalism is a cyclical system prone to crisis from the inherent contradictions that lie within.



***SURROUNDED BY
WEAPONS OF
MASS
DISTRACTION***

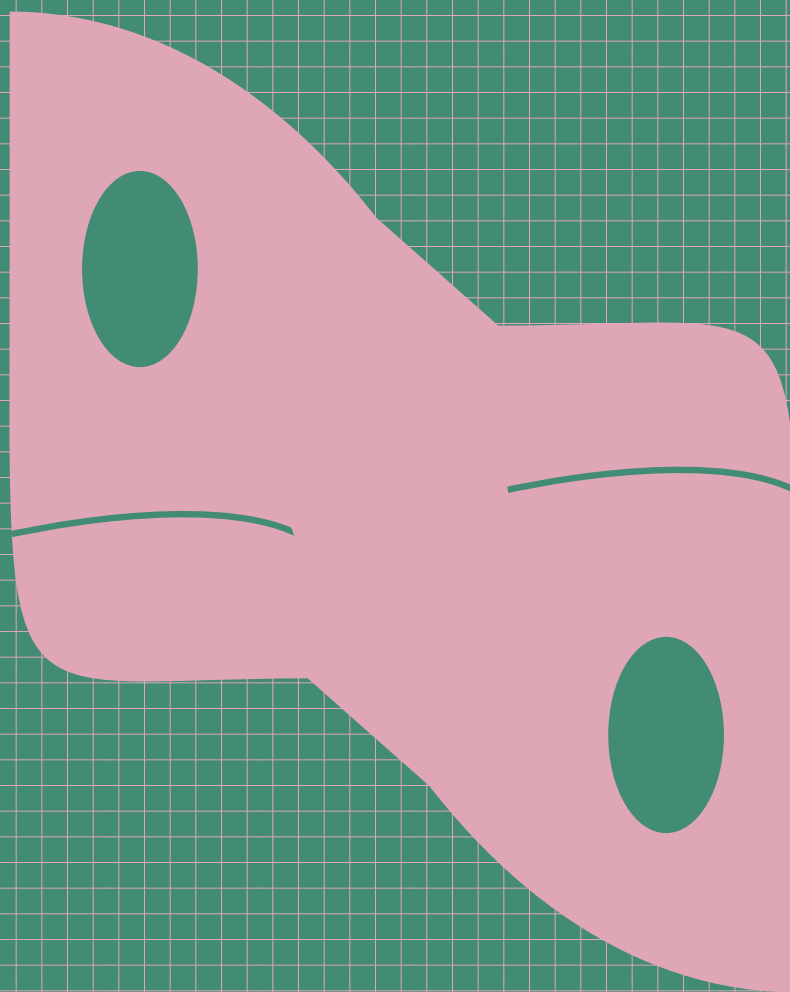


Should we not be able to live life whilst working? Should life not come before work?

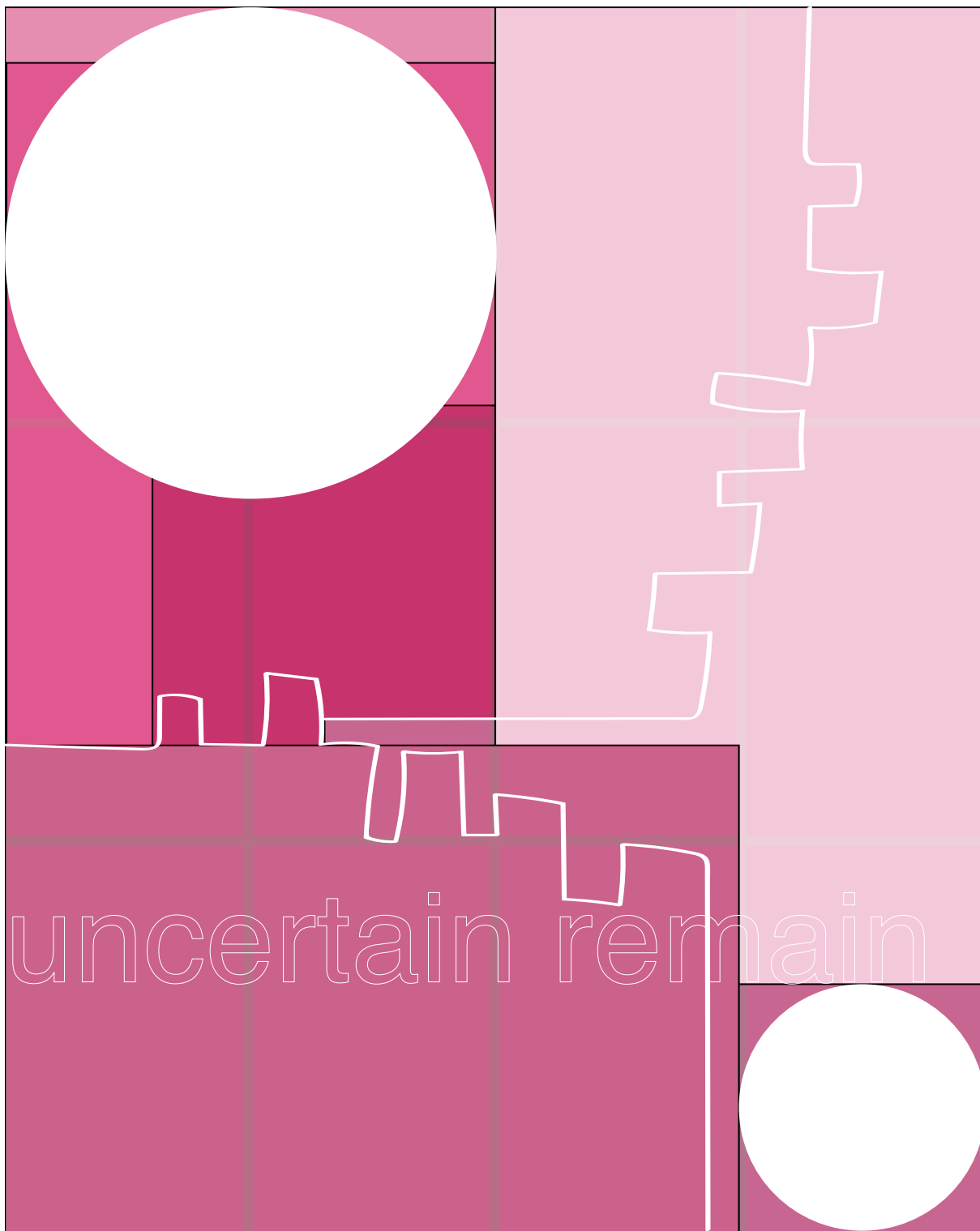


WHAT DO I
SAY IN
TIMES WHEN
I WOULD SAY
THANK GOD
BUT I AM
NOT
RELIGIOUS?

Times will get better



I promise

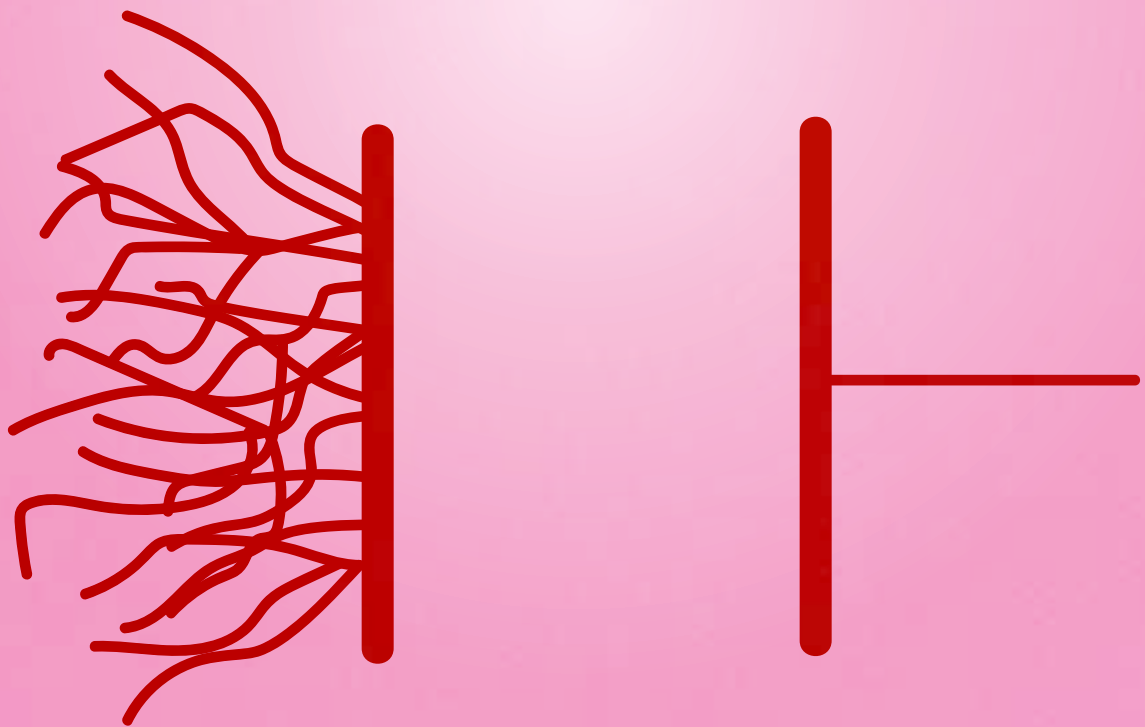


They got you fighting a culture war



to stop you fighting a class war

BRAIN PAIN



CERTAINTY

IS

A

DODGY

BUSINESS

MOST
PEOPLE
SWAP
EXIST



Hi,
i'm super
duper
idea deprived.

Whats your
name?



Was struggling for ideas as usual, so tried fucking with gradients. Not sure what I think, but who doesn't like some cheeky pink flowers.

Wednesday 5th of April 2023 11:31 AM woke up about 2 hours ago not feeling the best, have got this little cold right now, I think we are at the end.





How are you?

[illegible]



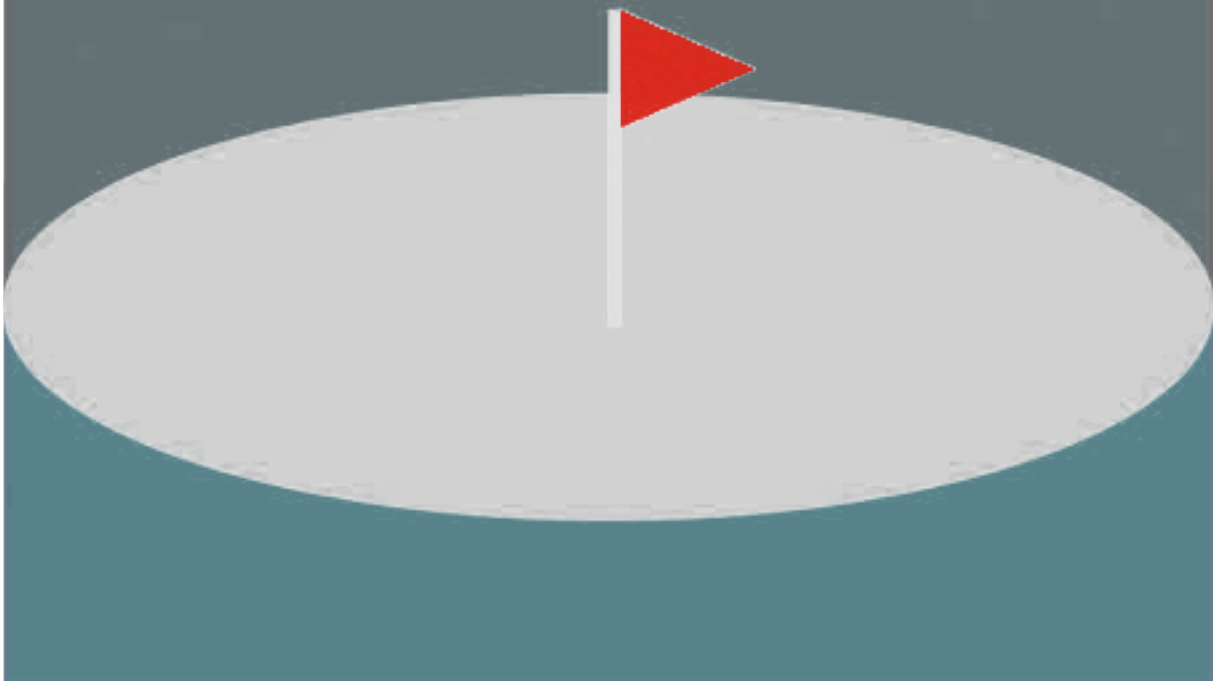
When did you last
walk somewhere
backwards?

WHAT
You can't live your life without ever walking
somewhere backwards. Try it!

you are never
alone

even

here





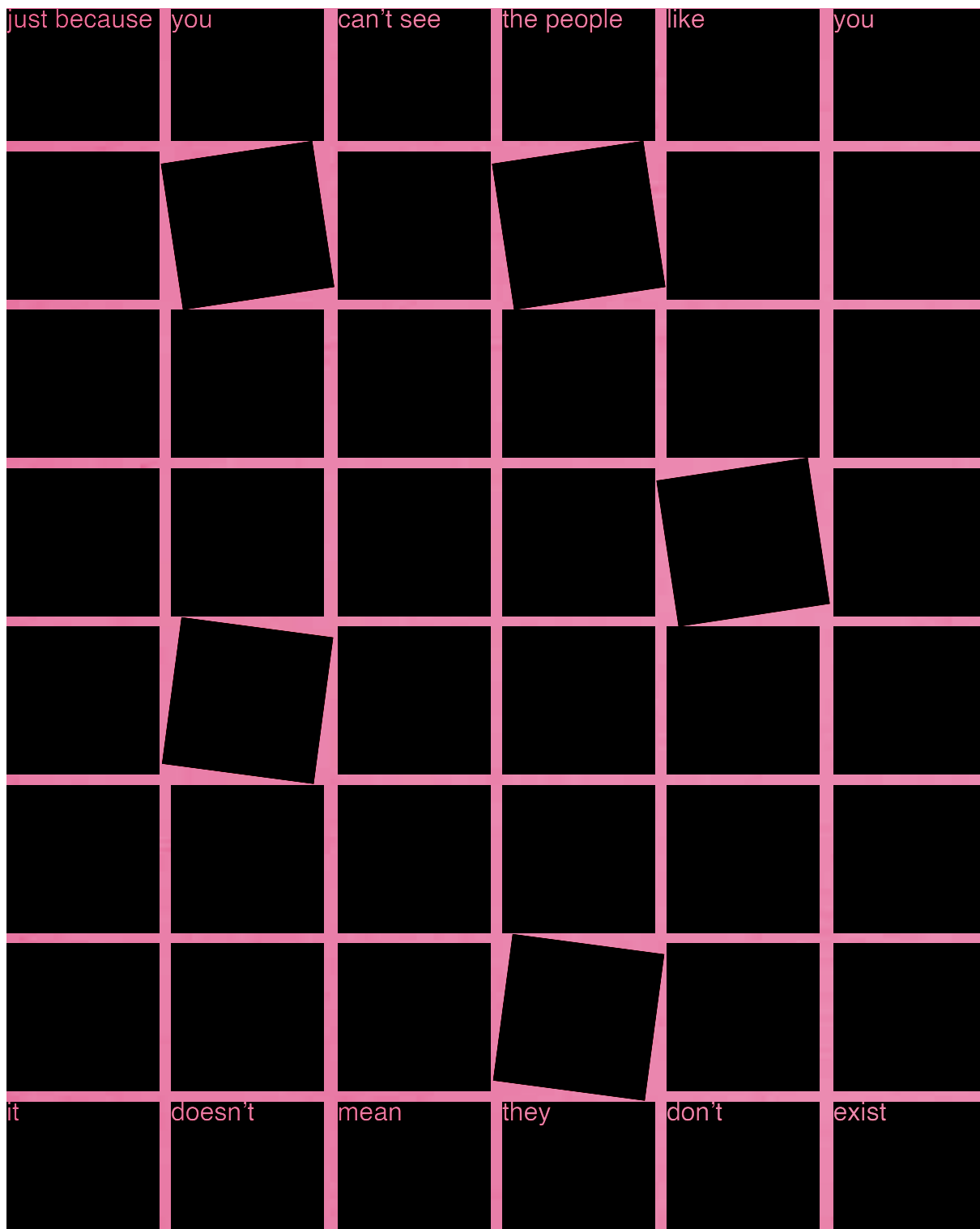
CRACK

is

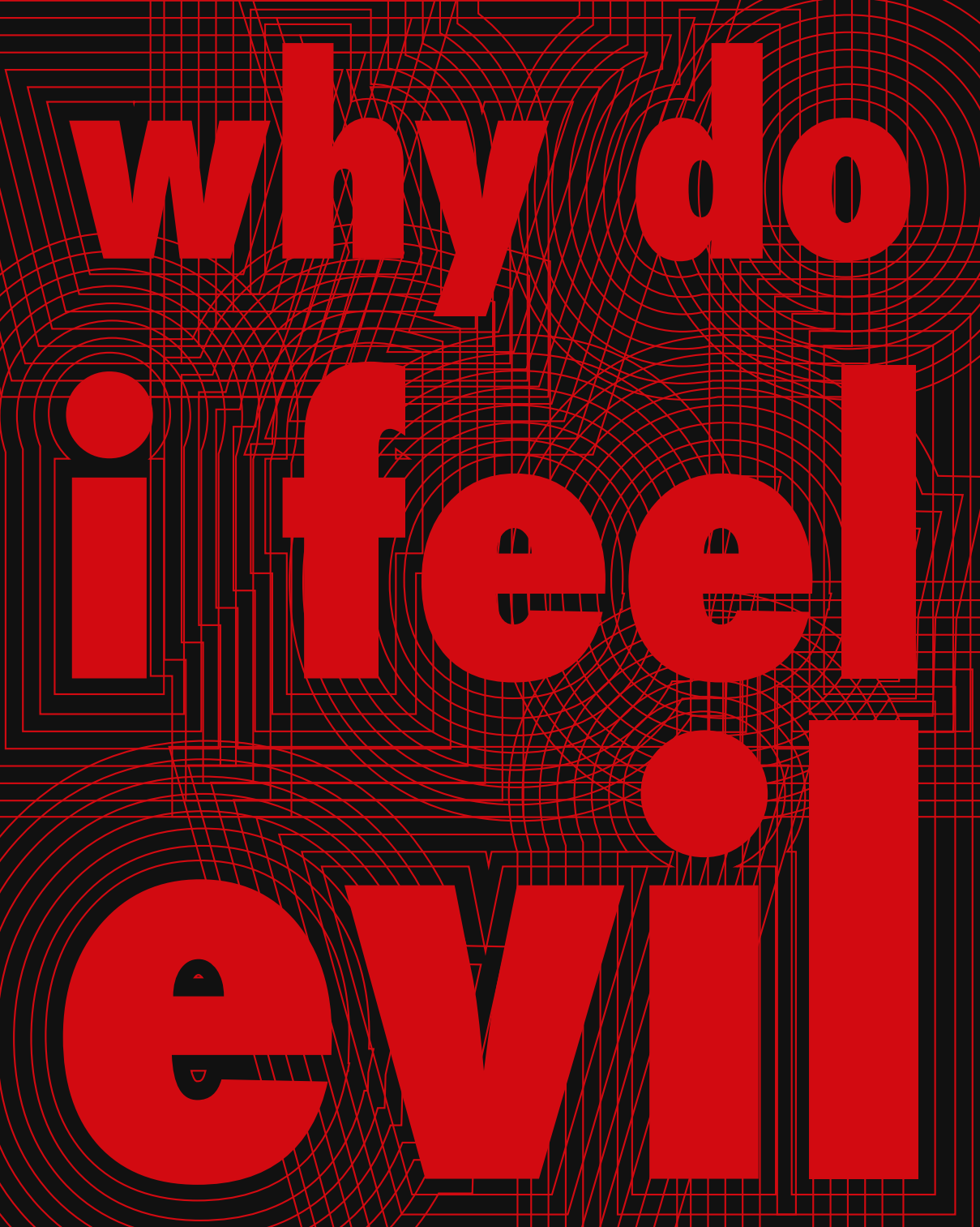
WICK

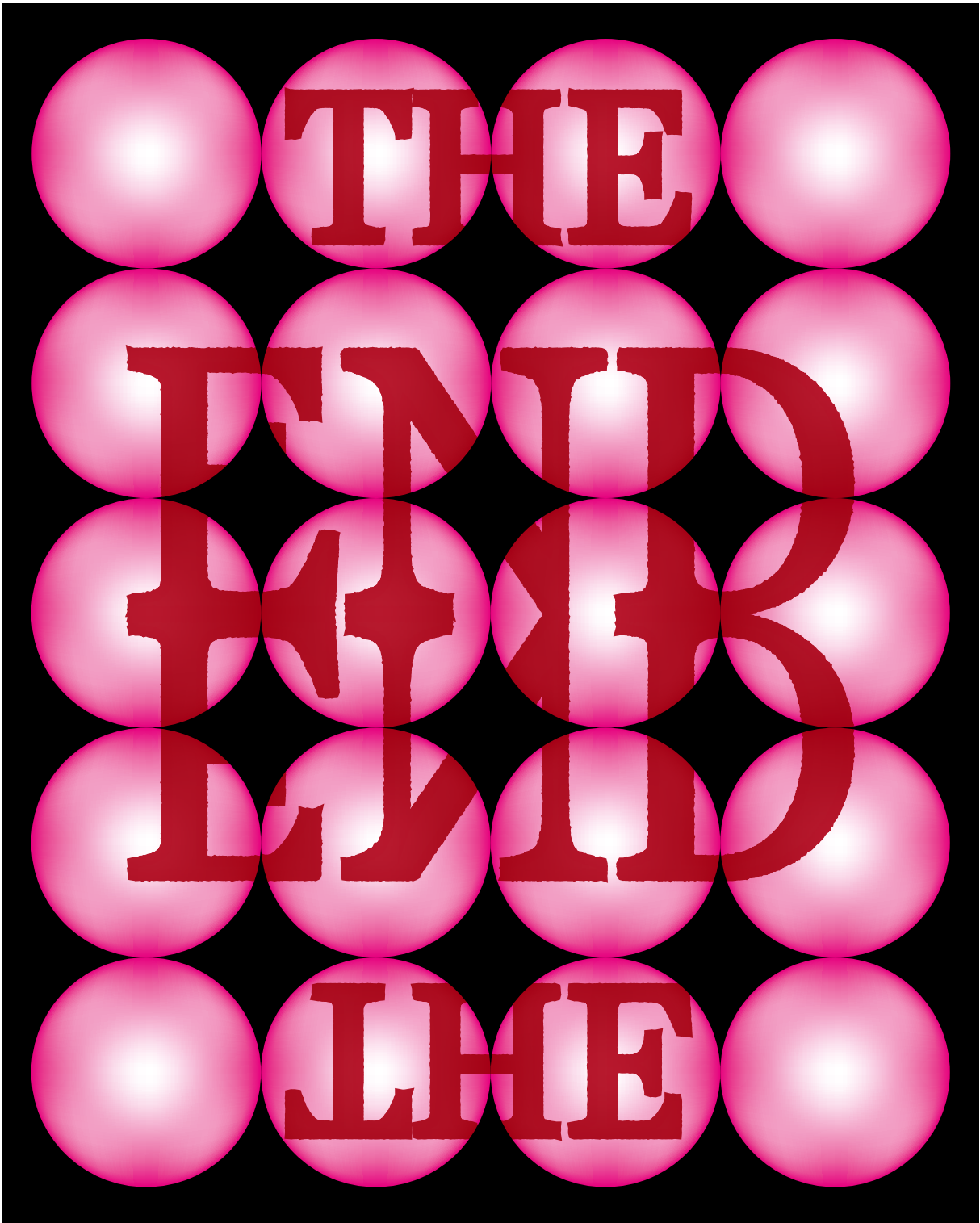


***maximum
profit
minimum
wage***





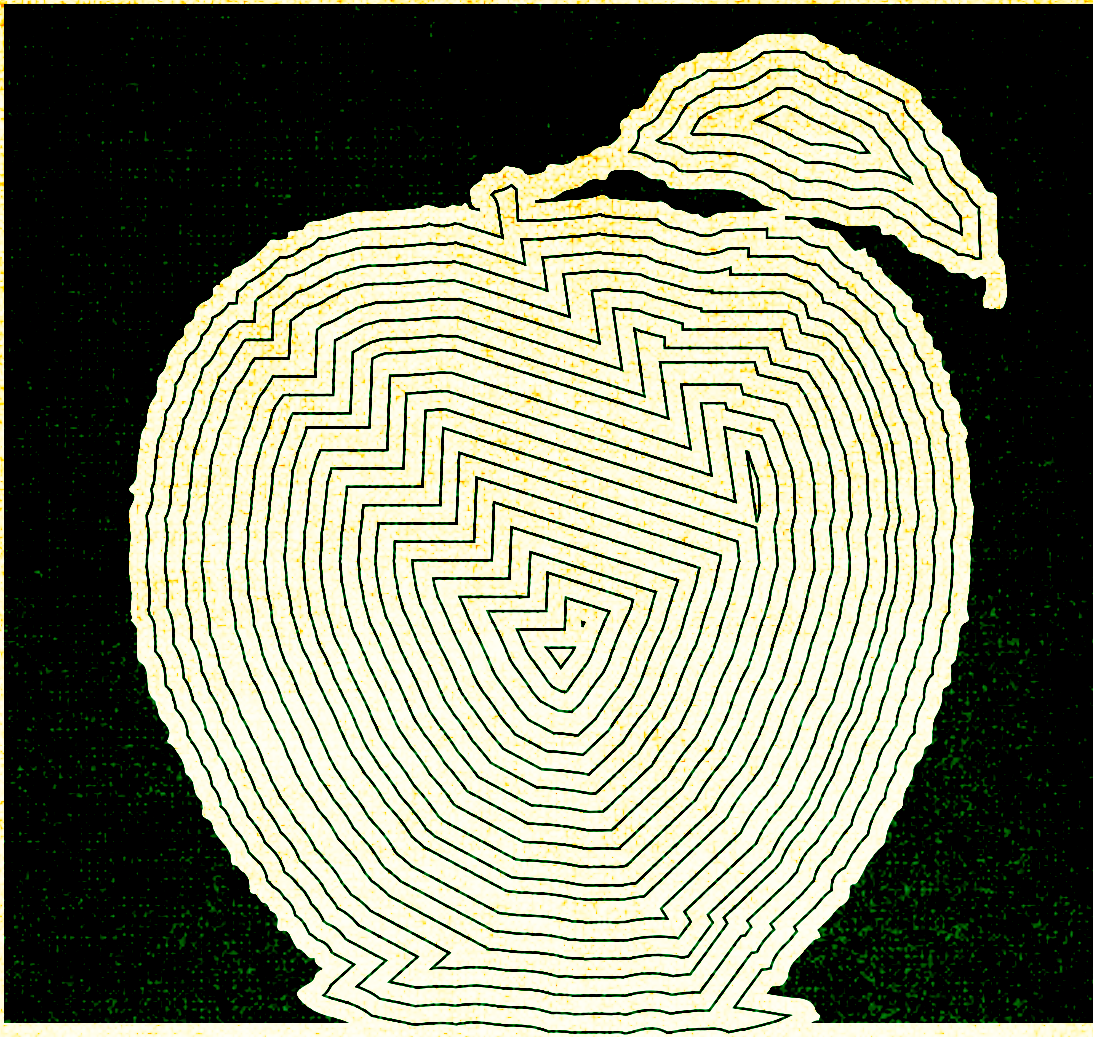




Amor



Kebab

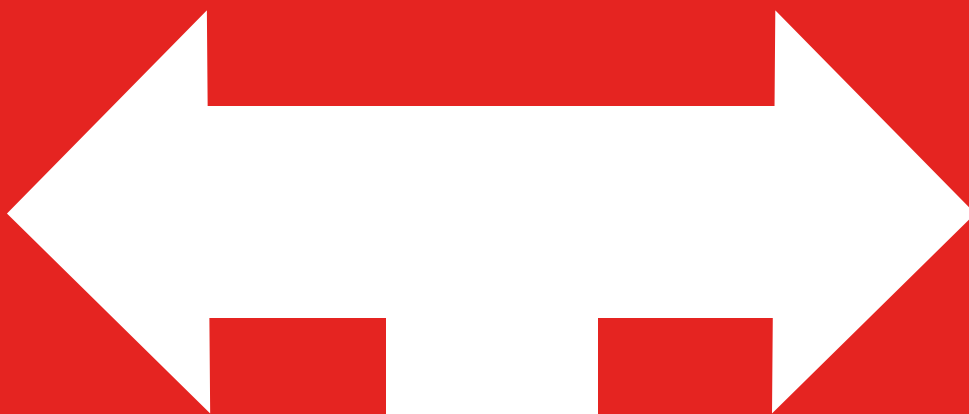


Credit Missing

DO
ENOUGH
SO IT IS
NOT YOUR
PROBLEM

THE EASY OPTION
EASIEST IS NOT BEST.





The
illusion
of
choice

***the
present
plus more
options***

THE PRESENT PLUS MORE OPTIONS

“A map of the world that does not include Utopia is not worth even glancing at, for it leaves out the one country at which Humanity is always landing. And when Humanity lands there, it looks out, and, seeing a better country, sets sail. Progress is the realisation of Utopias” Oscar Wilde (1854-1900). In his 1891 essay, *The soul of a man under socialism*, Wilde not only critiques charity as being an aggravation not a solution but expresses the continual societal strive for improvement. However true this is, it seems our very ability to imagine any future differing from the present is a long-gone dream. The future is an extension of the present with little evolution. The present plus more options.

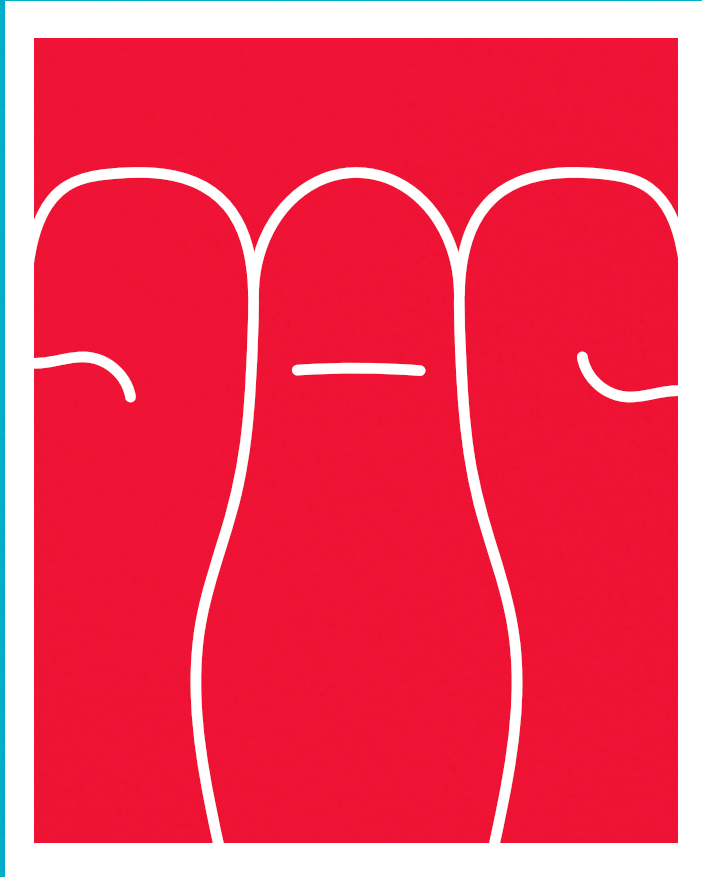
I am often met with this perspective when discussing economic ideas. The majority of people are in agreement that the world is not in the best place, for example we are all pretty aware of the ecological problems. How as a society do we stop the collapse? We create a market for trading pollution permits, we spend the extra money on the reusable bag we never reuse.

“It is immoral to use private property in order to alleviate the horrible evils that result from the institution of private property”. Wilde here acknowledges a solution cannot just be a remix of the problem. Instead the proper aim should be to reconstruct society in a way that this problem is not even possible. We nowadays will do any fanatical altruistic act but think. I am sure most people don't really believe that the extra £10 to offset their carbon emissions when flying will do anything, yet people still do it. We cannot help but listen to the ideological cues we have internalised.

Mark Fisher's (1968-2017) renowned book, *Capitalist Realism*, explores the idea that “it is easier to imagine an end to the world than an end to capitalism”. This is a concept attributed to the philosophers Fredric Jameson (1934-) and Slavoj Žižek (1949-). Fisher emphasises the psychological and cultural impacts felt by the invasive nature of capitalist ideology. We just simply cannot imagine any serious change. An inability to see society departing from where we are now. Everything is the problem except capitalism. I am reminded of this when I see politicians blame solely the fall in UK living conditions on low productivity growth post 2008. Despite many other countries experiencing the increasing cost of living irrespective to their productivity growth. There is an inability to look at structural problems. In our individualistic mindset, an increasing number of people perceive the solution to escaping capitalism as becoming capitalists themselves; the desire for private emancipation over social emancipation.

The attitude Wilde had is what we need a return of; a logical approach to looking at the progress of history as the realisation of utopia's of a certain epoch. This is not to say we should all start to imagine our fairy dreamland with chocolate fountains and a selection of pints on tap. Just simply to dispel the notion that the future has already arrived, and its name is the present. The future is uncertain and we must strive for better. As my friend Alfie once told me “There's not a demand for it, there's a need for it”.

content



ignorance

A rectangular box with a pink background. It features several overlapping circles in various shades of pink, creating a layered effect. The text "do you" is centered in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

do you

A rectangular box with a green background. It features several overlapping circles in various shades of green, creating a layered effect. The text "like being" is centered in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

like being

A rectangular box with a blue background. It features several overlapping circles in various shades of blue, creating a layered effect. The text "labelled" is centered in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

labelled

Fa **in** **ove**
Fa **in** **ove**
Fa **in** **ove**
Fa **in** **ove**
Fa **in** **ove**
Fa **in** **ove**
Fa **in** **ove**

PROFIT

is privatised

CAPITALISE THE PROFITS

CAPITALISE THE PROFITS

CAPITALISE THE PROFITS

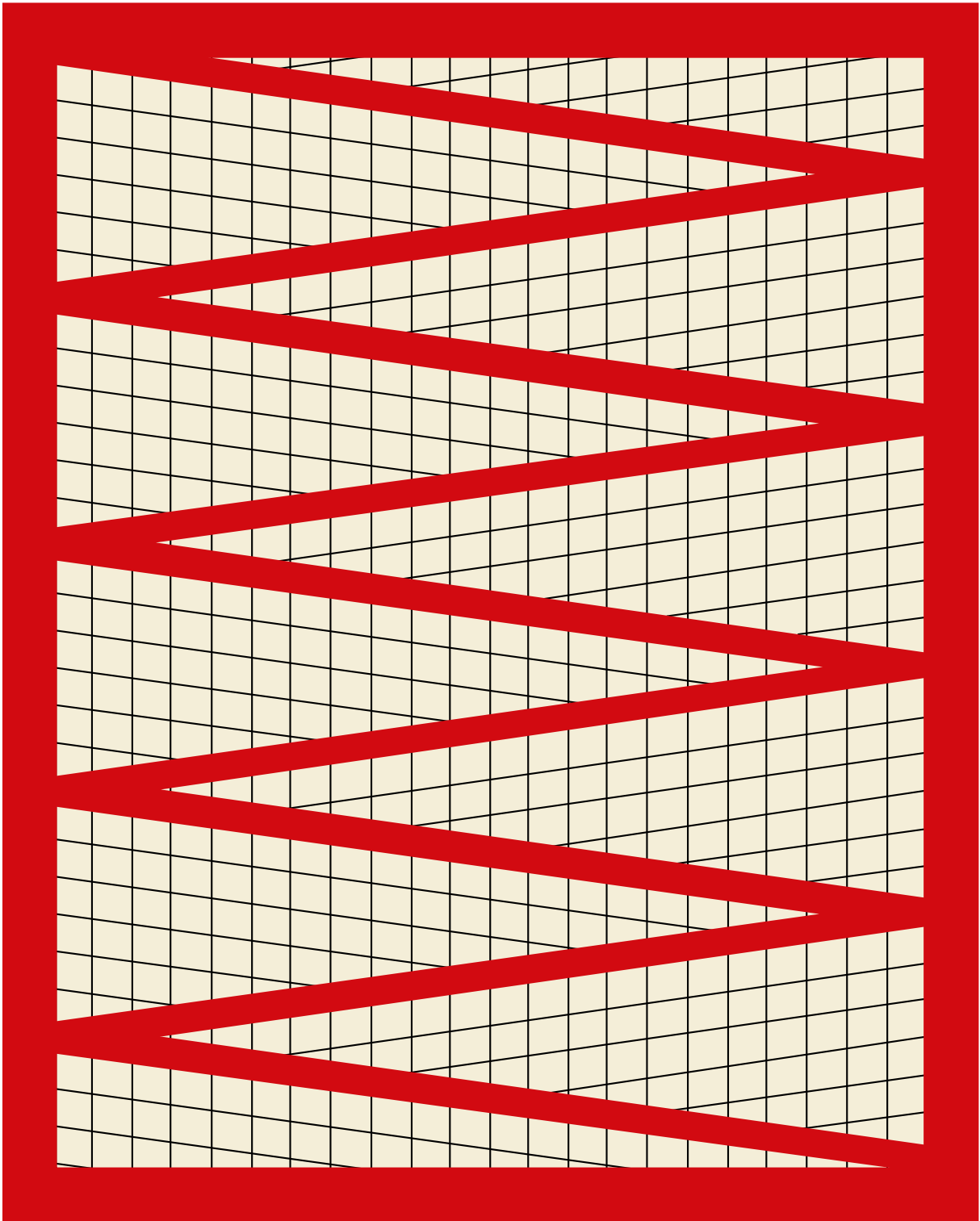
DEBT

is nationalised

SOCIALISE THE LOSSES

SOCIALISE THE LOSSES

SOCIALISE THE LOSSES



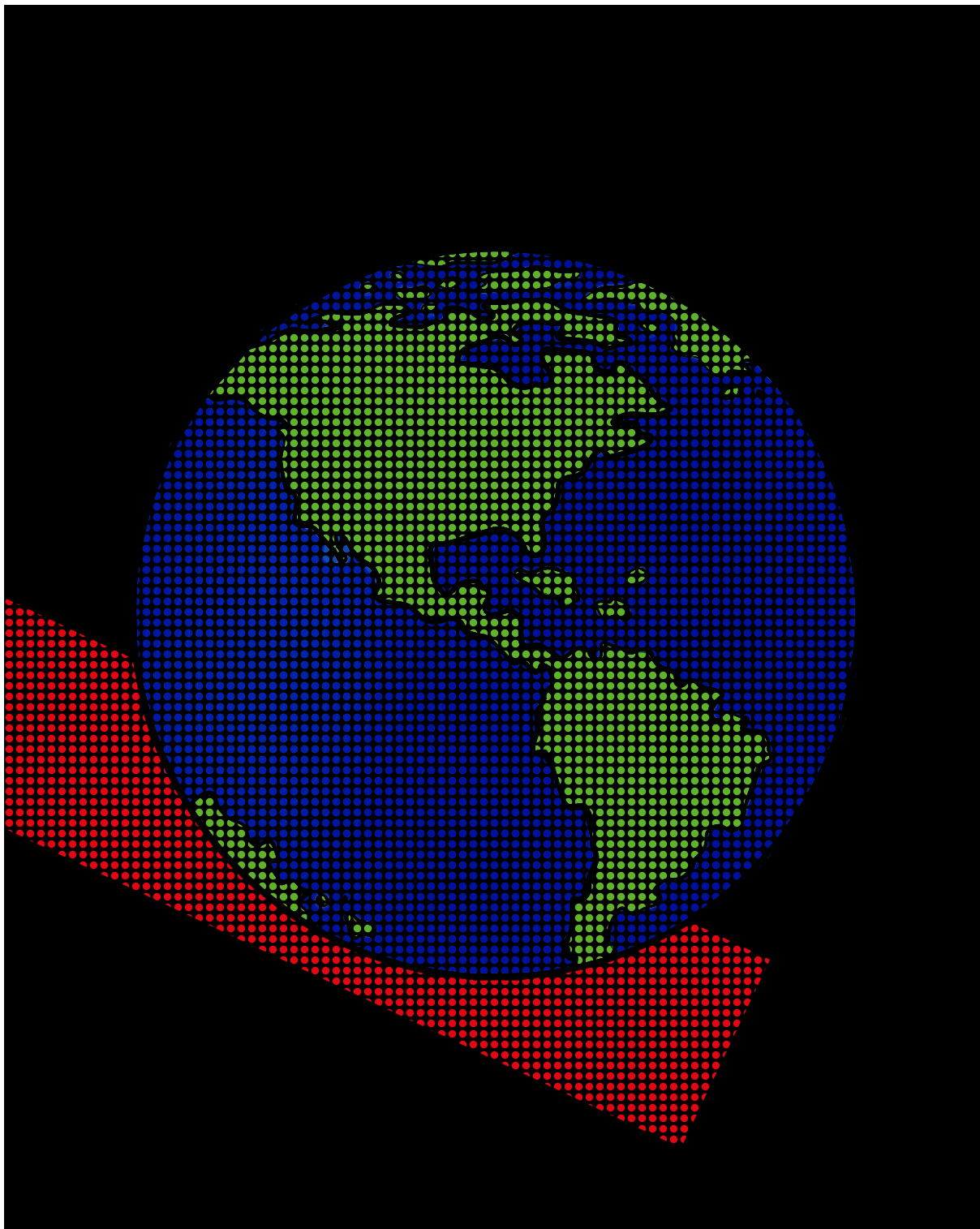
Expected economic benefit from acquaintance

X

needs to equal

X

Expected economic cost from acquaintance



[illegible]



YOUR ECONOMY NEEDS
YOU

*Household consumption is about 60 percent of
GDP making it the largest component of GDP*

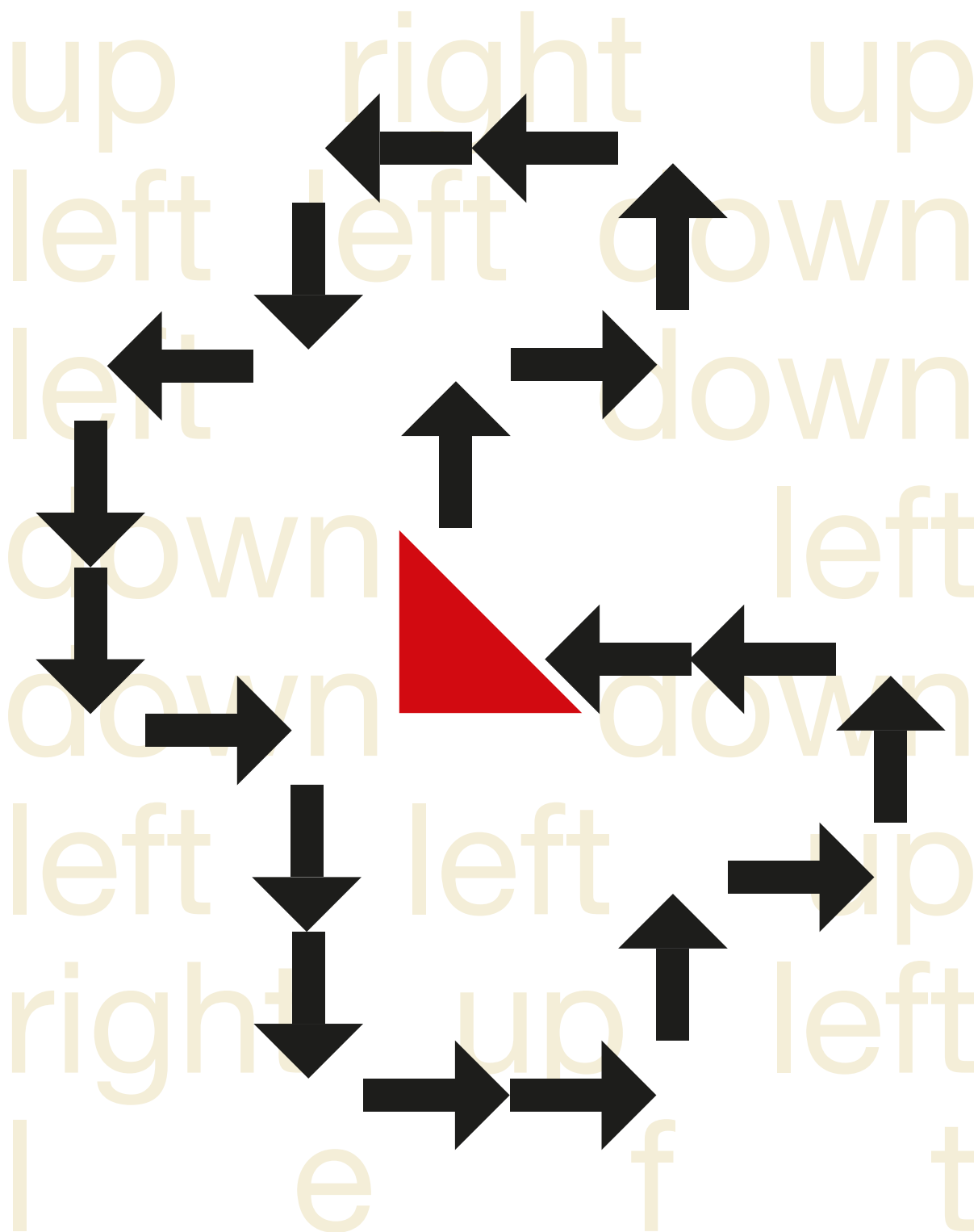
YOUR ECONOMY NEEDS YOU

Individually, our potential is limited, but together, our collective strength knows no bounds. It is by our nature as social beings that we create some form of economy; a way of managing the production and consumption of goods and services. We consumers bring the capitalist's deepest desire into realisation, just by our necessity to exist. Yes, we are malleable, even more so day by day in our state of depressive hedonism. Our search for pleasure is met by the supply of our dreams we never dreamt. However irrational and impressionable we are, it does not mean we are incapable of having profound effects. Household consumption is by far the largest component of GDP. As some of you nifty economists may have noticed, GDP is the measure of the value produced, not value consumed. The expenditure method is used to calculate GDP as data collection is far easier on consumption than production. Consumption is part of the production process. Consumers consume what they produce when acting as workers. Not only do we consume the majority of goods but we produce the majority of goods. We are the economy.

Consumption and production are not separate phases of economic activity, but rather interconnected and dialectically related processes. Production as we know it exists because there is a consumption market to realise the profits of production. For production to continue and reproduce itself consumption is a necessity. Just as plants consume elements to produce their own biomass; we consume to produce. Whether energy, ideas or goods and services, consumption and production are interconnected parts of our cyclical economic system. The relation between production and consumption can be expressed in Spinoza's (1632-1677) idea, "Determinatio est negatio" ("determination is negation"), where the determination involves the usage of resources, labour and means of production for the creation of goods and services. At the same time this determination involves the negation (consumption) of those resources as they are used up in the production process. Consumption not only occurs in final consumption of goods and services but in the very act of production itself.

We are workers, we are consumers, we are the economy. The worker only exists for the process of production, the labourer hired solely in the name of maximising profit. Production should exist for the worker, not vice versa. However powerless we feel in this world engulfed by capital, collectively we are the most powerful force for change. Whether that is workers fighting for the introduction of a minimum wage or the Black Panthers bringing public attention to the issue of racial injustice. Only we can create the change we desire.







Democracy

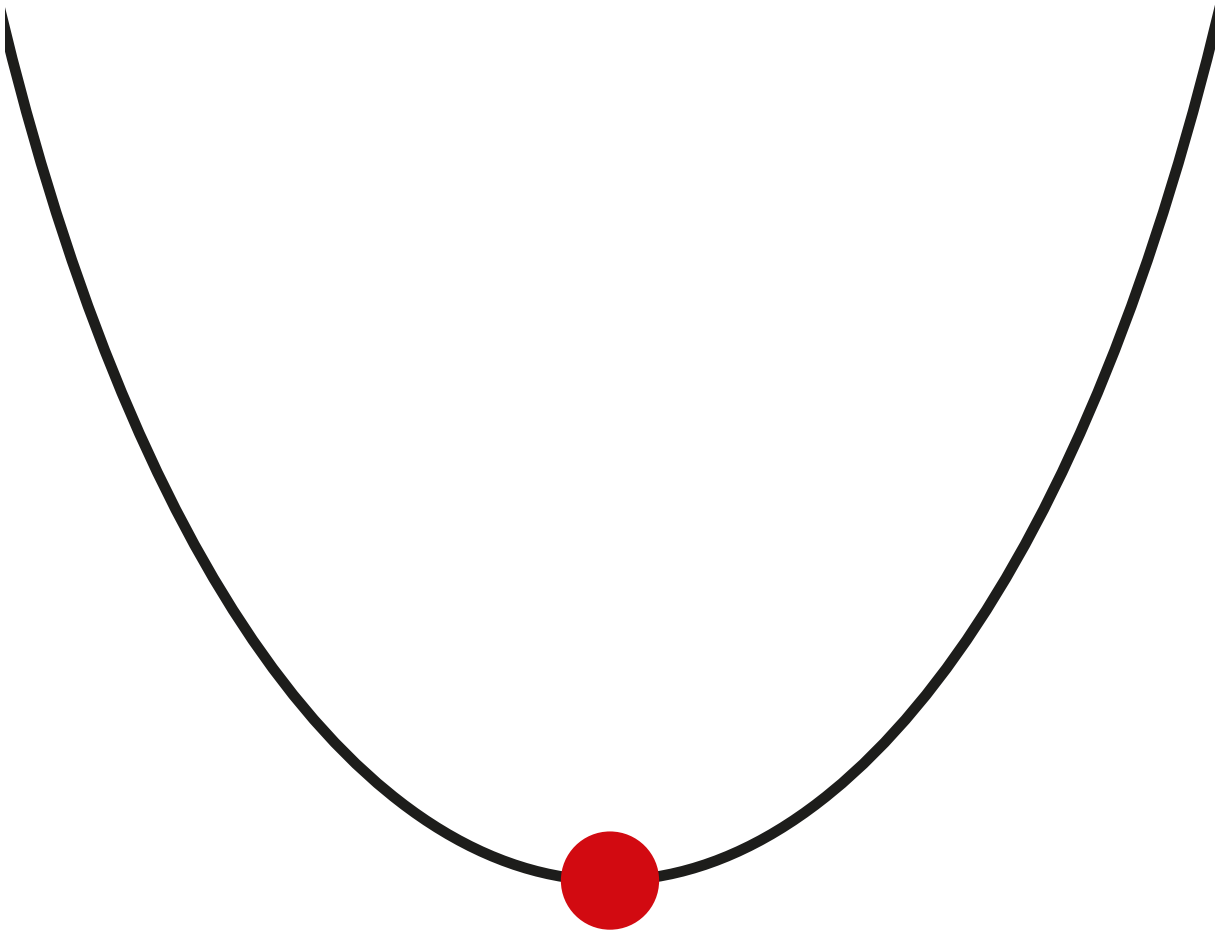
Works best in illusion

unhappiness



contentness

Mentally **here**

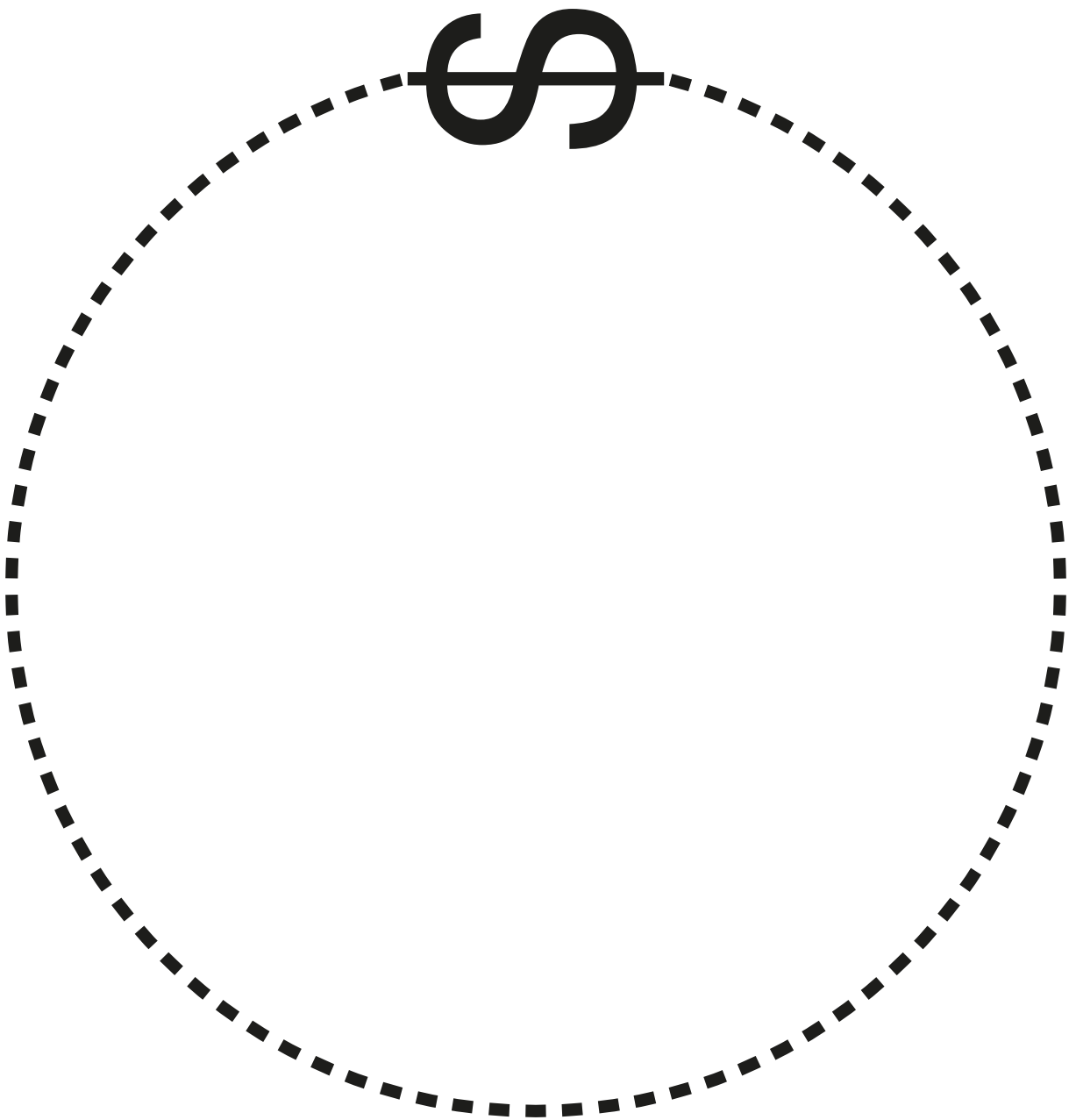


I hope i am actually **here** because if there's further to go down it is not looking good

[illegible]



A large, light pink oval shape. The text "I am rented not owned" is written in a black, sans-serif font, following the curve of the oval's border. The text is repeated multiple times, creating a circular pattern around the perimeter of the oval. The background of the entire image is a solid light green color.



inability to do anything other

DEPRESSIVE FEEDONIA

than the search for pleasure



**IT IS
IN THE
NATURE
OF
IDEOLOGY
TO SEE IT**

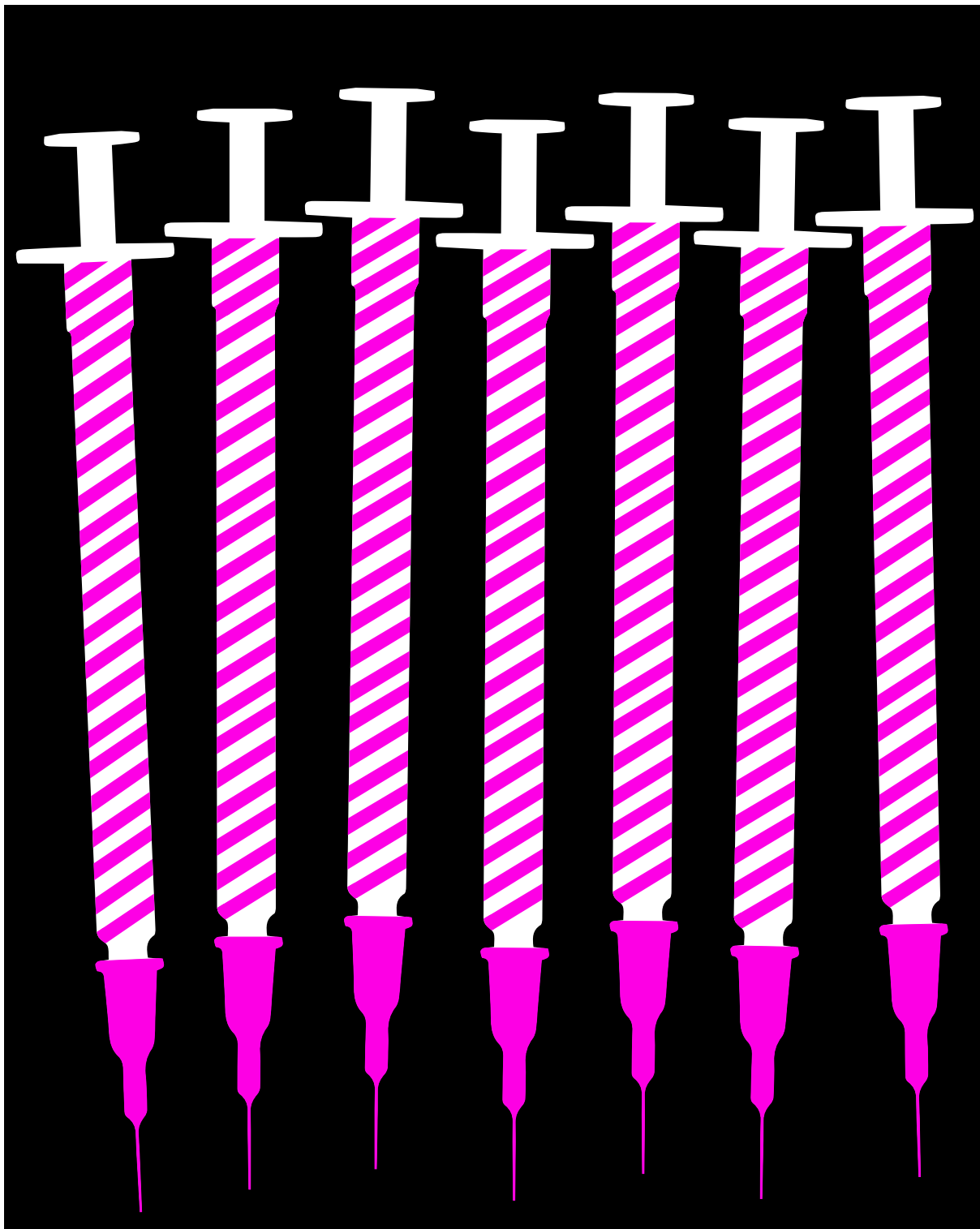
TRANSPARENT IDEOLOGY

The leading ideas of any age are the ideas of the leaders of that age. Ideology is not as simple as just a set of ideas or beliefs. Ideology is the framework that structures how we view reality, presenting a skewed vision that serves the interests of those in power. Ideology as an extension of the material social relations is one of the most powerful tools for maintaining these existing social relations. Religion in medieval Europe worked in this exact manner; it justified the social injustices and material conditions of society by placing the divine right to rule in the power of the kings, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth" Matthew 5:5. Ideology does not only reflect the economic conditions but actively participates in the reproduction of these conditions.

After the fall of the USSR many thinkers have suggested we are in a post-ideological age. Slavoj Žižek argues that this idea is merely evidence the dominant ideologies have come into their own and are so ingrained people cannot see them. However, it is not that we are just blind to ideology, we are all aware of what ideology is and that it exists. It is the thought that we see past it, as if we are better than to be affected by the ruling ideology; as if it's transparent to us. Ideology is not consciously adopted but is deeply engrained in our cultural practices, institutions and even language. The unconscious dimension is what makes ideology so powerful. No one believes they themselves are affected by ideology, only that others are; yet we all still act as though we believe in ideology. Ideology works to sustain the idea that by acting in the interests of the ruling class, we are also acting in our own interests. Despite all of us recognising corruption or injustice, we act as if we don't. We continue to participate in the systems that perpetuate this corruption and injustice, as that is just what we do. 'That's life'. No, that's ideology.

The escaping of ideology is no simple task. It is deeply woven into the fabric of our society at an unconscious level. However, by acknowledging this unconscious effect of ideology we can start to understand how it shapes our perception of reality. We can begin to critically examine the inconsistencies of our ideological framework. Critically question, especially the things that seem so obvious one should not question. We have to battle our own perception of reality, it is in the nature of ideology to not see it, to think you acknowledge its existence but can see through it. Putting on the glasses and looking at the world in realisation of the ideological forces that created your vision of the world is necessary for our development. To escape, you have to know it's there.





Fordist to Post Fordist

1979

FORDIST TO POST-FORDIST

Fordism refers to the era of mass production from the 1940s to 1970s, whilst it originated in the US aspects were exported across the world. The state expenditure during WW2 massively decreased unemployment and was the final push to escape the great depression of 1929. The large increase of spending in the domestic industry led to productivity increasing and the widespread material advancement. Post WW2 the US had great advantages over the war-torn economies of the world such as Japan, Germany, France and Britain. The US emerged as a global superpower and was expanding economically at a rapid rate, with the consumer led industrial growth. The future was looking bright.

In 1973 Fordism was entering crisis. The embargo by Arab oil producing countries in response to US support for Israel during the Yom Kippur War led to the price of oil nearly quadrupling in less than a year. This shook the system to its core. The embargo was lifted in 1974, leaving vast damage on the US economy. Inflation reaching 12% as the economy was slipping into a recession was not a good sign of anything to come. Alienation of workers was increasing, with their power over production diminishing whilst goods no one wanted were being produced. Corporate profits were plummeting, employment was decreasing and the once destroyed economies from the WW2 era were now competing with the US. The Iranian revolution which overthrew the US backed monarchy led to the drop in their oil production. This caused a global energy crisis and US inflation reaching 14%, after recovering from being at 12% a few years prior. The global oil supply only contracted by 4%, the market speculators' reaction created the real damage. October 6th, 1979 is the date Swiss economist Christian Marazzi (1951-) declares the end of Fordism. The Federal reserve (US central bank) raised the base rate by 2% in response to the inflation. This he claims paved the way for supply side economics (deregulation, low tax, free trade) and the economic reality we know of. Businesses adopted less fixed production methods in response to higher interest rates, to reduce costs and to allow quick responses to market conditions. Similarly in the labour market the secure worker was vanishing as temporary employment increased. The 'rigidity' of the Fordist production line gave way to a new 'flexibility'.

Post-Fordism consists of new production methods with the fragmentation of markets and a finance driven regime of capital accumulation. Precarious work became the norm, with unemployment consistently being above the level seen in the era of Fordism. Work and life become inseparable; workers were expected to be constantly available in response to the fluctuating market conditions. The stage was set for neo-liberalism to take over, monetary policy became the centre of post-Fordist politics, ensuring high profits and low inflation, at the cost of the working class. Fordism had done its best to control financial speculation. After a decade of reconfiguration post-Fordism gifted the world the largest single day crash of the stock market, Black Monday 1987. The economic status-quo was fortified to the utmost degree. Expand capital by any means necessary and do it right now.

The image consists of two vertical columns of text on a solid yellow background. The left column contains the word "Communication" repeated 18 times in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The right column contains the word "Knowledge" repeated 18 times in a bold, red, sans-serif font. The two columns are positioned such that they overlap slightly towards the center of the frame.

you

are

special

and

have

no

idea

**IF YOU KNOW
YOU'RE LOST**



**YOU ARE ONE
STEP CLOSER TO
BEING FOUND**

IF YOUR WAGE IS
JUST ENOUGH TO
MAINTAIN YOUR
LABOUR

ARE YOU A
SLAVE?

Why
don't
they
share it?





**WHO
LISTENS
TO THE
LISTENERS**



BUY

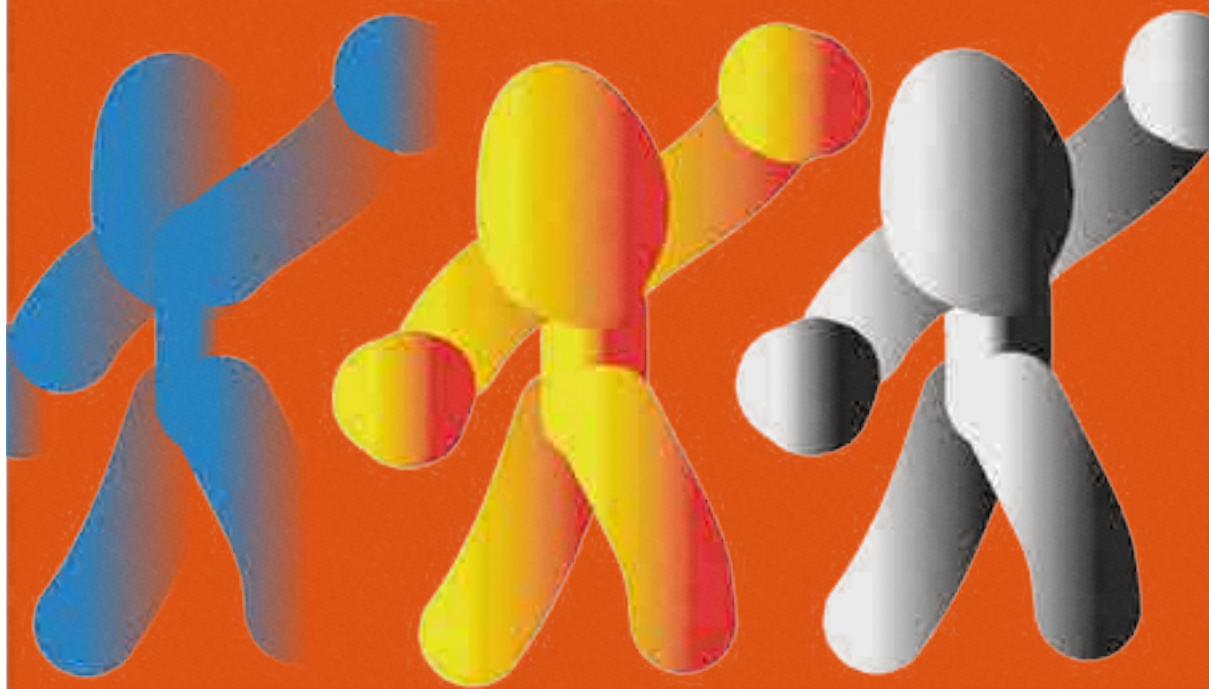
or

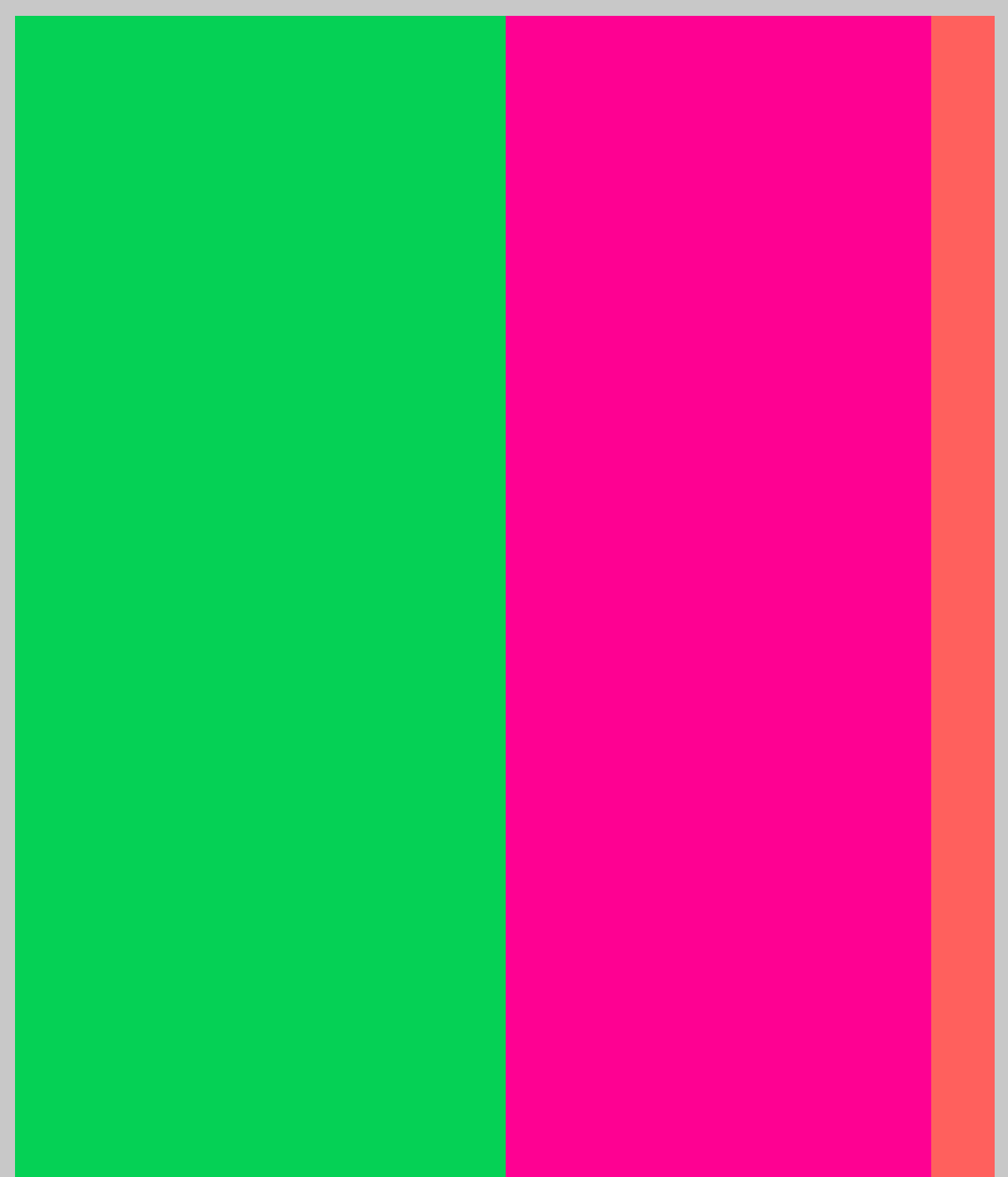


SELL

everything.

STAND UP

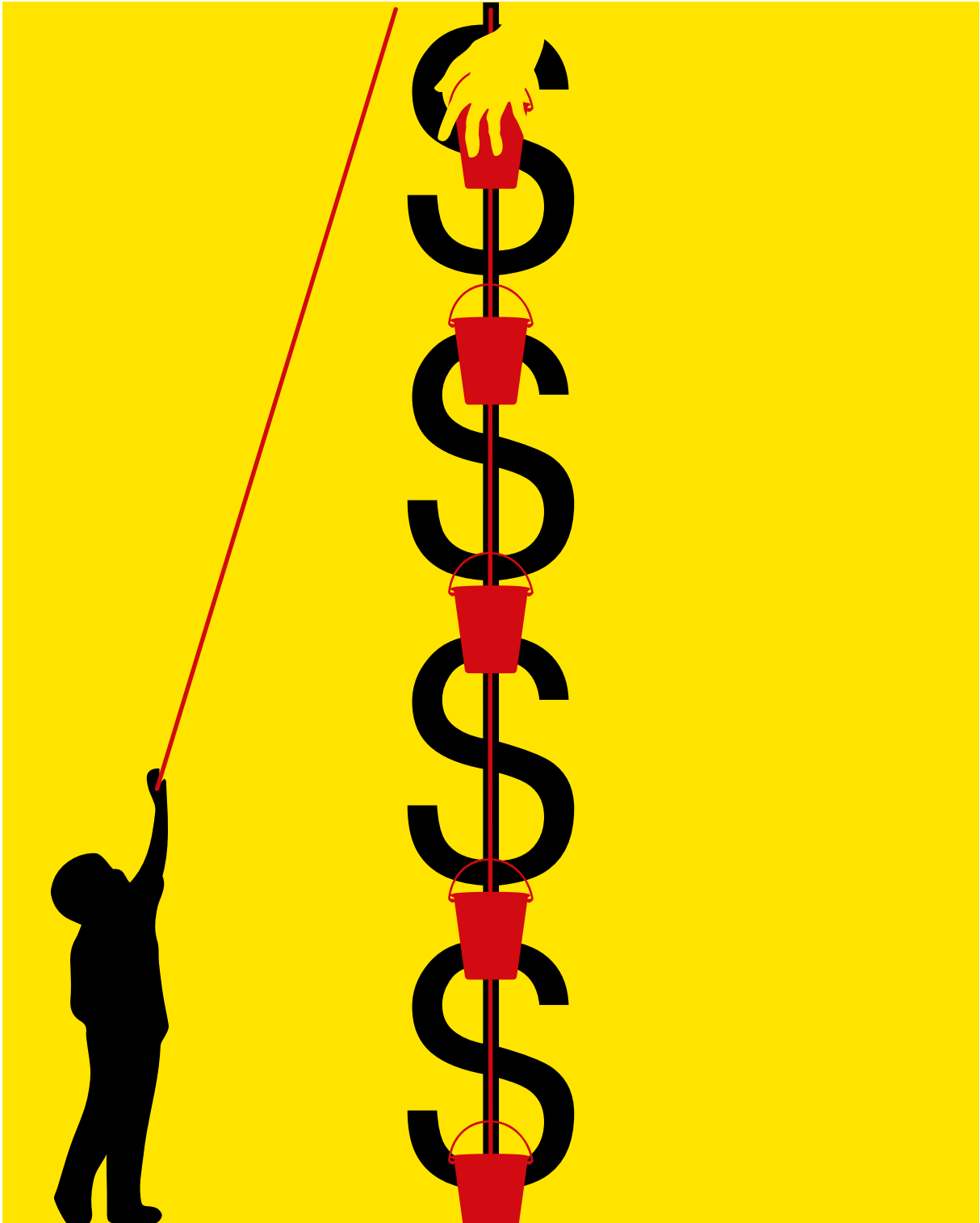




Labor time

Profit

Wage

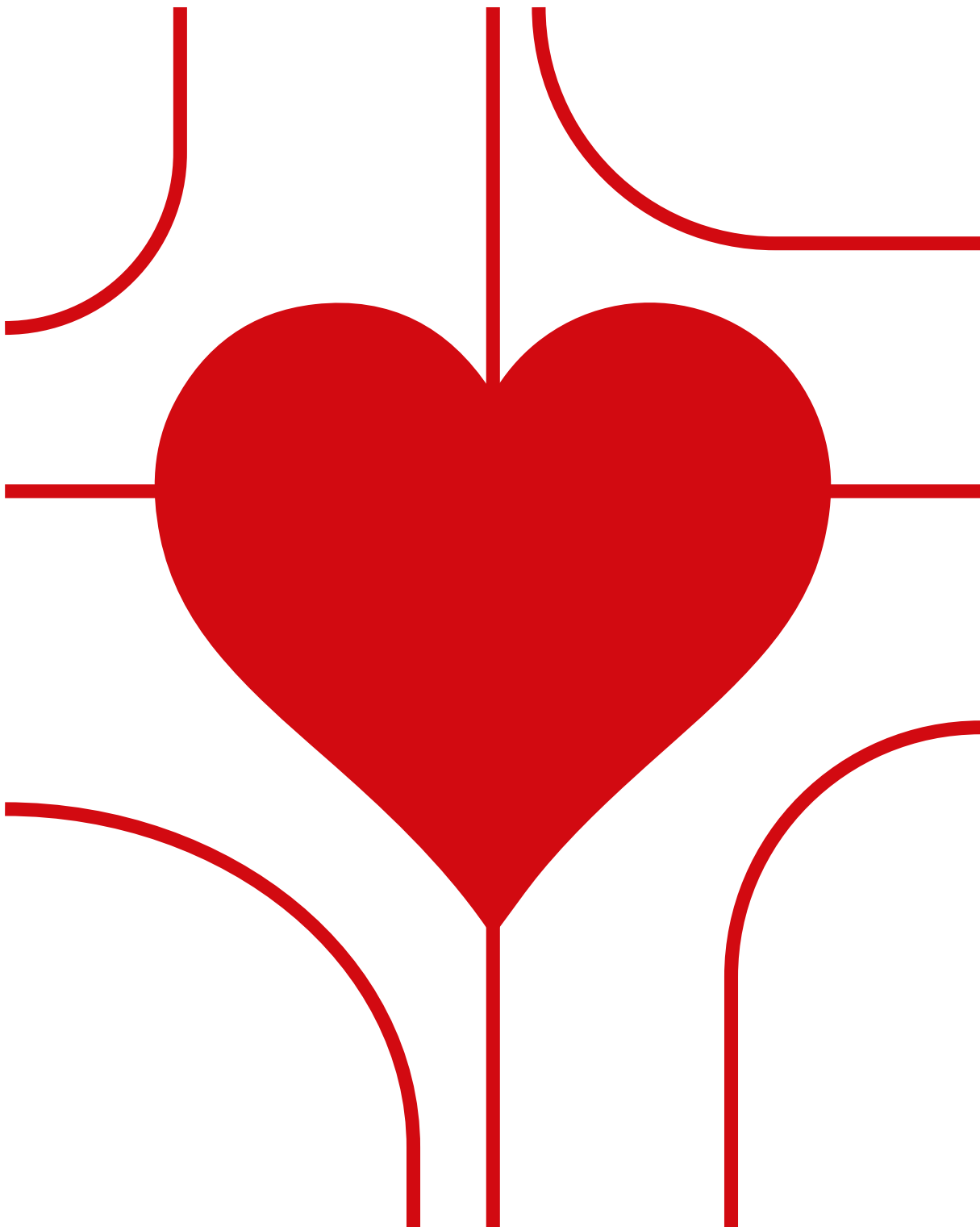


CONSUMER
HEDONIA

Please come again

Bye bye,
It's all they say,
Sewn across the city
Applauding the morning grey,
Drawn in on the chain
Knowing pain to go away,
Futile to imagine, any restrain
Ever begging for the end of day
Buy buy.

Please come again.



The fallacy of composition

The error of assuming that what is true of a member of a group is true for the group as a whole.

What may be true for an individual, in this case an individual business, is not true when its behaviour is replicated across the economy. If one firm keeps wages down, but others do not, he will realise higher profits. But if all firms keep wages down, this will restrict consumption spending for the economy as a whole, and the potential profits will not be realised.

The error of assuming that what is true of a member of a group is true for the group as a whole.

If i can make it we all can

The error of assuming that what is true of a member of a group is true for the group as a whole.

**THERE IS
NO SUCH
THING AS
A  **FREE**
MARKET**

THE FREE MARKET MYTH

There is no such thing as a free market. Every market has some rules and regulations, even the ones you are told are the freest. The market appears as free when you unconditionally accept its underlying restrictions. As Korean economist Ha-Joon Chang (1963-) tells us “Overcoming the myth that there is such a thing as an objectively defined ‘free market’ is the first step towards understanding capitalism”.

The Cotton Mills and Factories act of 1819 was the first attempt to regulate the hours and working conditions of children in the cotton industry. This act restricted the employment of children under nine in cotton mills. Those of ten years or older were only allowed to work for twelve hours a day. Some members of the House of Lords objected this legislation. There were eight different arguments against the bill most of which are still used up to this day. The basic argument was children want (and need) to work and the factory owners want to employ them, so what is the problem? Fast forward two hundred years and I don't know of a single person that is in favour of bringing back child labour. The biggest fans of the ‘free market’ would not even try and argue to bring back child labour nowadays. The freedom of the market is in the eye of the beholder. If you believe that the right of children not to have to work is more important the right of the factory owners to be able to hire the most profitable labour, you will not see the ban on child labour as an infringement on the freedom of the labour market. If you believe the opposite, you will see an ‘unfree’ market chained down by the naivety of government intervention.

The myth of the free market is one that is loved in the sphere of political discussion. As the 2008 housing market crash was hitting hard, Congress authorized 700 billion dollars of taxpayer money to stabilise the financial system and bail out corporations. One of the largest state interventions in human history was packaged as a part of the ‘free market’ norm. It wasn't the market full of rules and regulations that was trading collateralised debt obligations full of subprime mortgages. The state becomes a product of capitalism, allowing capital to roam freely speculating anyhow in the name of continuous capital expansion. As any best friend should, when capital falls on its back and can't survive by itself, the government save the day by bailing out capital and increasing the money supply. The government supporting business at the expense of workers.

Proponents on the ‘free market’ often try to act as if they are objectively defining how free the market is. They disguise their ideology by portraying their politics as an objective economic truth, while other people's politics is political.

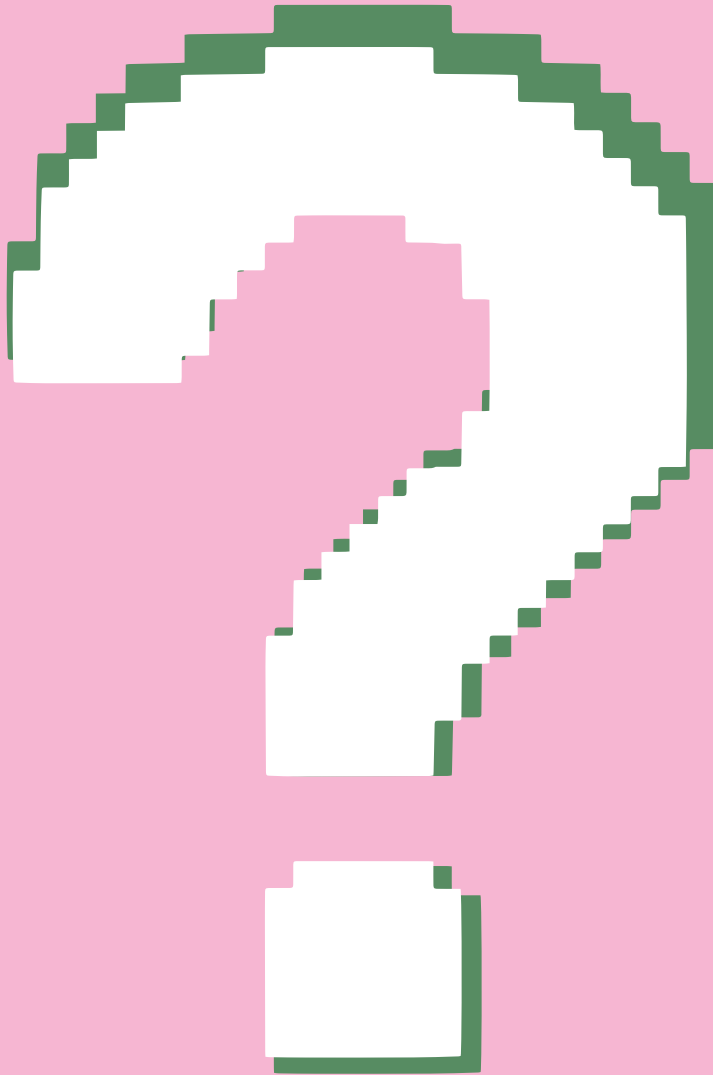
A word cloud featuring the words "RATIONALITY" and "BOUNDED" in various sizes and orientations. The words are colored in red and black. The word "RATIONALITY" is written vertically on the left and right sides, while "BOUNDED" is written horizontally at the top and bottom. The words are arranged in a circular pattern, with some words appearing multiple times in different sizes and orientations. The background is white.

Become a Landlord; earn passive income, build a portfolio, benefit from tax deductions, build good relationships with tenants, make them homeless in economic downturns.

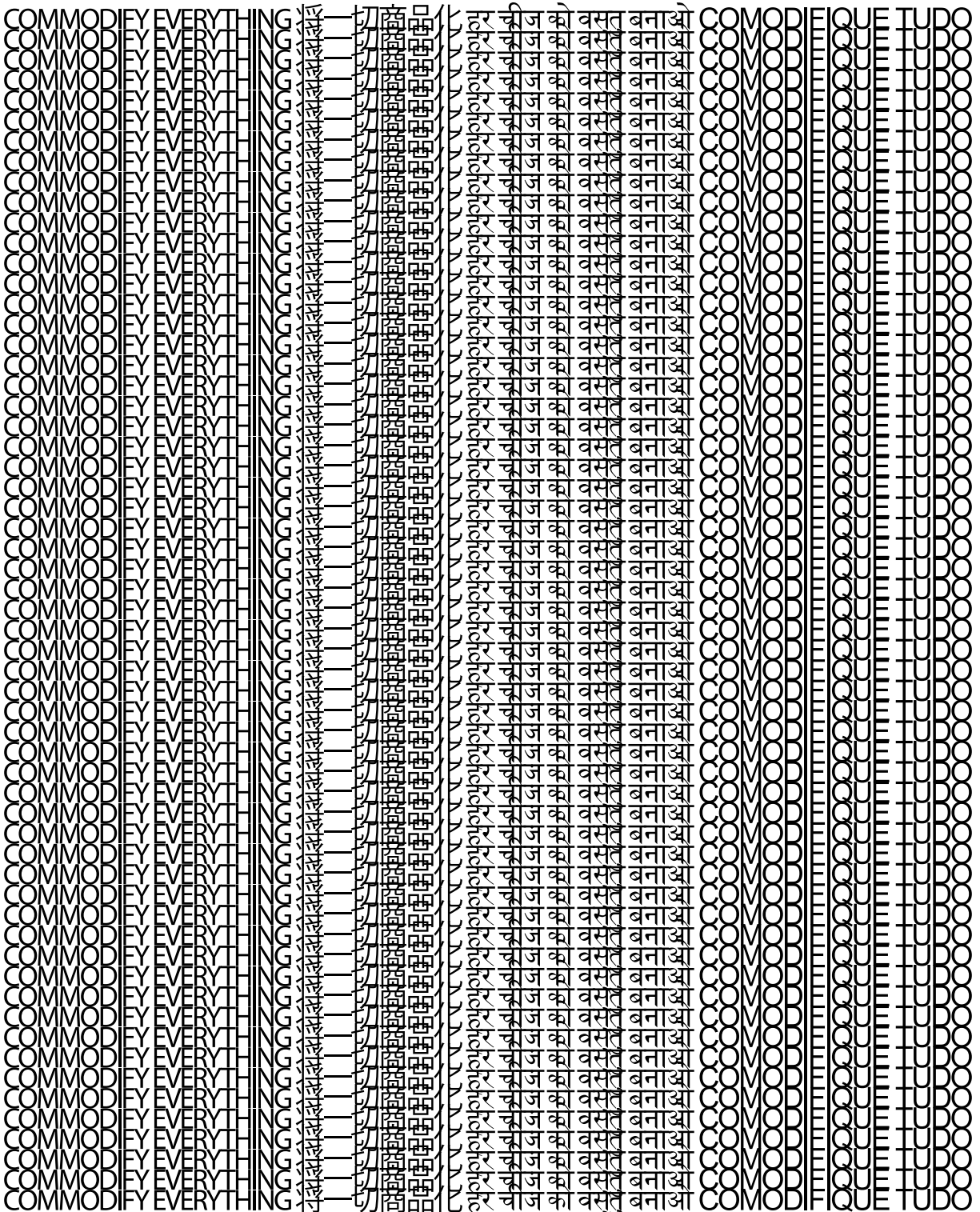
“The landlords, like all other men, love to reap where they never sowed, and demand a rent even for the natural produce of the earth.”

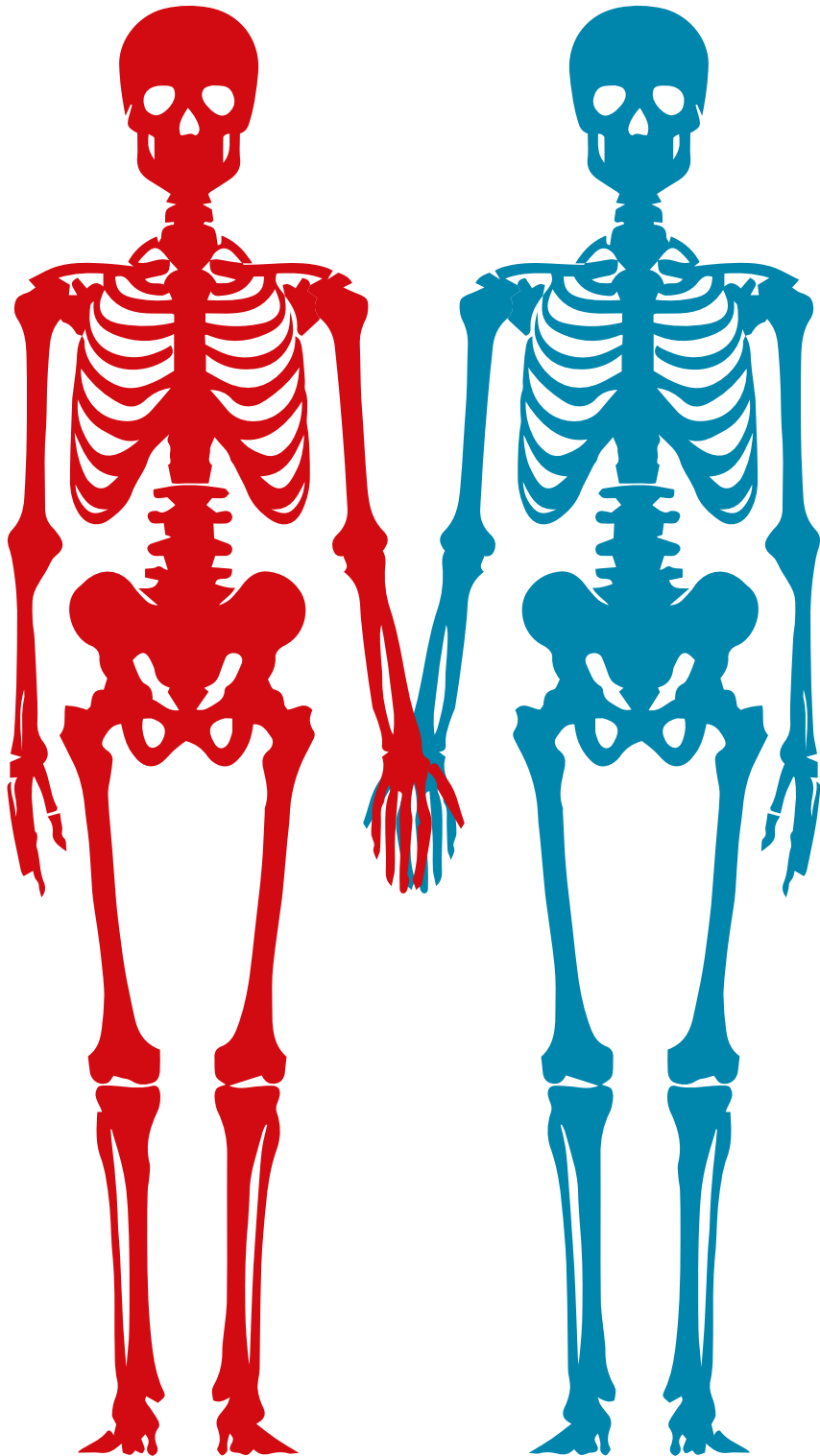
Adam Smith

UNKNOWN



UNKNOWN







I HAVE

*COME TO A REALISATION THAT MY APPROACH TO COMMUNICATING
MY IDEAS MAY BE ONE THAT IS NOT TRULY EFFECTIVE. I ACKNOWLEDGE
NOT EVERY PIECE SHOULD HAVE TO BE FULLY UNDERSTOOD BY EVERYONE,
HOWEVER I HAVE A FEELING THAT OFTEN MY PIECES
ARE NOT FULLY UNDERSTOOD BY ANYONE.*

*THIS IS A FAULT ON MY BEHALF, ALTHOUGH FOR SOME STRANGE
REASON IT DOESN'T FRUSTRATE ME AS MUCH AS I THINK
IT SHOULD. CONSIDERING I PRODUCE PIECES TO BE SEEN AND
UNDERSTOOD, THE ULTIMATE AIM TO EVOKE THIS MAGICAL THING WE
DEEPLY LACK IN OUR LIVES CALLED THOUGHT. I AM SITTING HERE
TRYING TO WORK OUT WHY IT IS, WHY IT IS THAT IT DOESN'T STOP ME OR MAKE
ME WANT TO ADJUST MY APPROACH TO DESIGNING. I HONESTLY CANNOT ANSWER
THIS, ALTHOUGH IF I WAS TO LIE I WOULD MOST DEFINITELY SAY I
DO THIS FOR MYSELF AS A MEANS OF EXPRESSION AND
THE AUDIENCE IS IRRELEVANT. I KNOW THIS IS NOT MY SOLE AIM AT ALL, SIMPLY
BECAUSE THERE IS NO BETTER FEELING THAN WHEN SOMEONE
ASKS ME A QUESTION REGARDING ONE OF MY PIECES. I VALUE DEEPLY THE
CURIOSITY AND THE SELF AWARENESS TO REALISE THAT THEY
HAVE NO CLUE WHAT MY PIECE MEANS OR WHY IT EVEN EXISTS.
I REALISE MY IDEAS ARE OFTEN NOT UNDERSTOOD,
HOWEVER I DO NOT THINK THIS CHANGES THE VALUE OF MY*

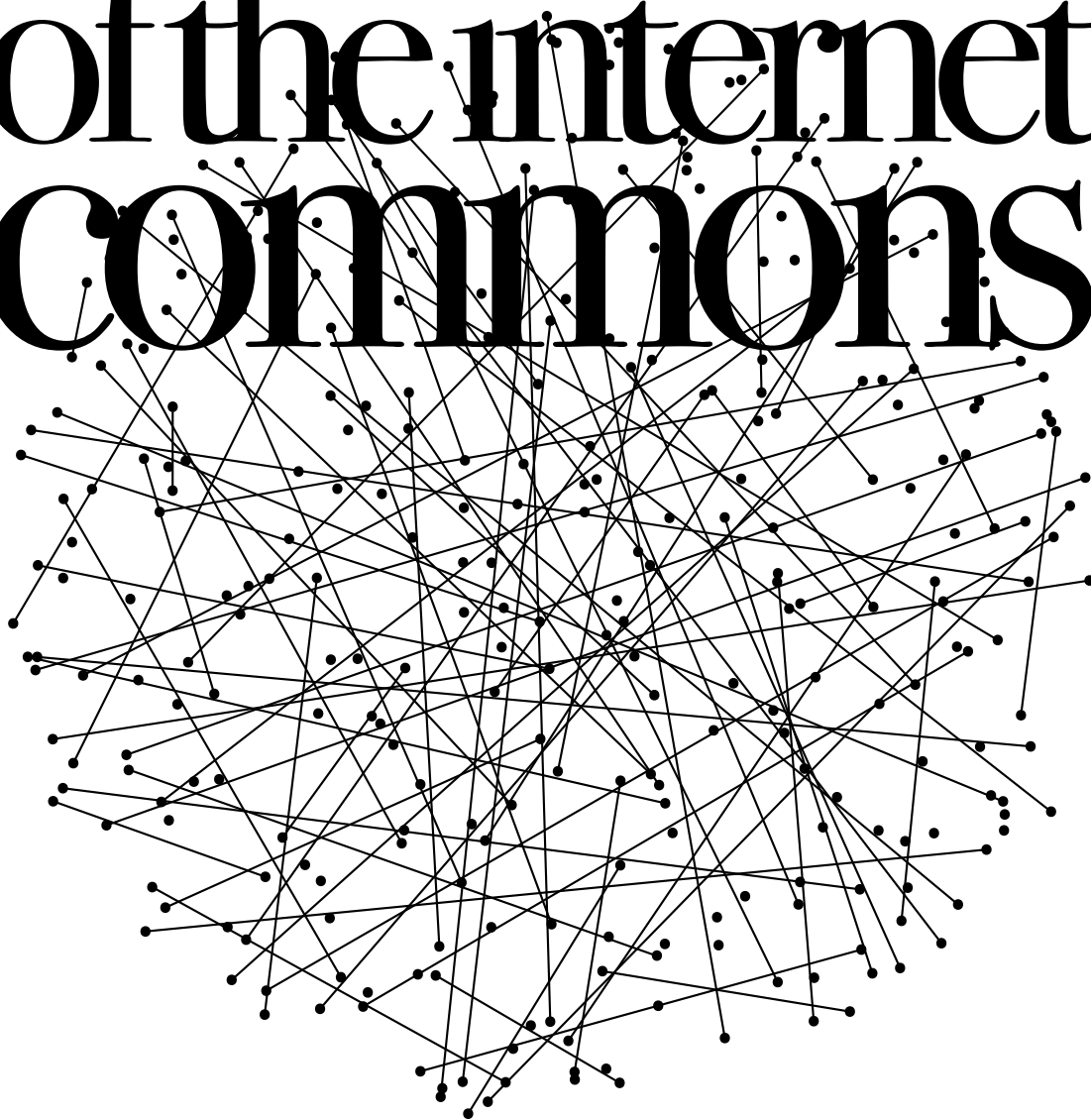
IDEAS

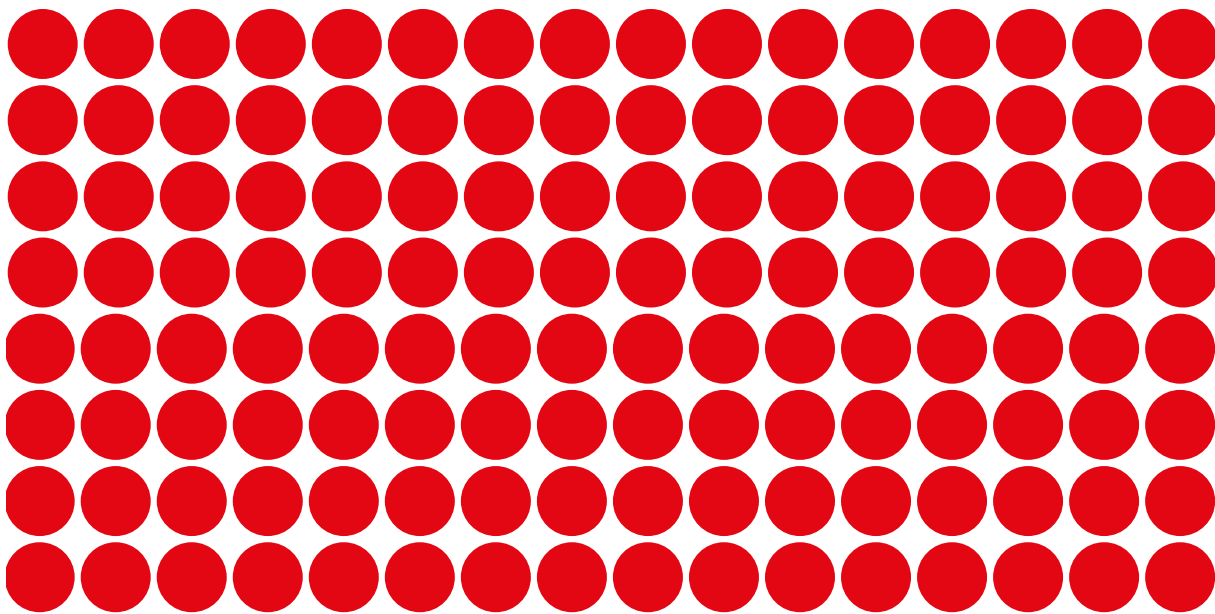
**NO NEW
THOUGHTS**



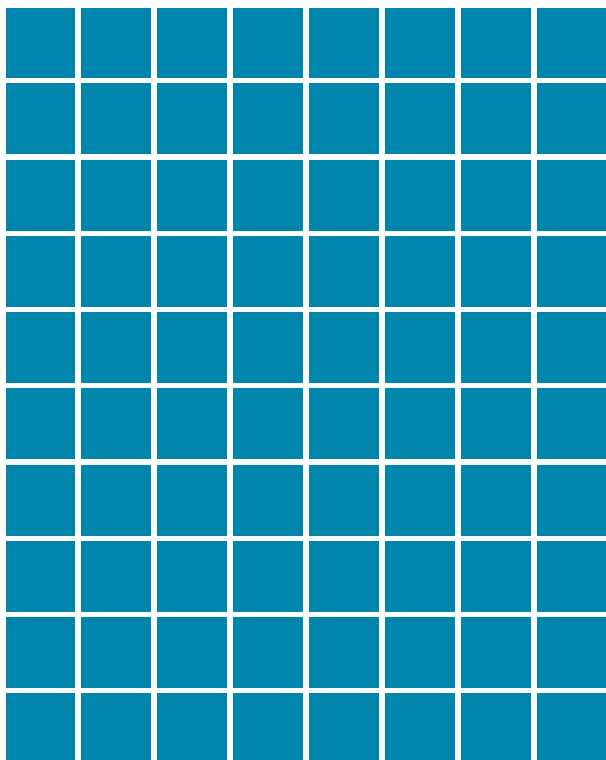
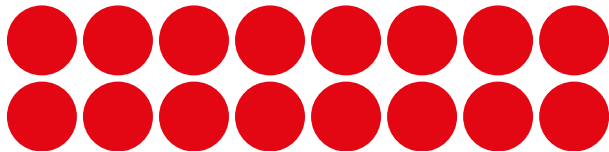
**PLEASE & THANK
YOU**

Enclosure of the internet commons

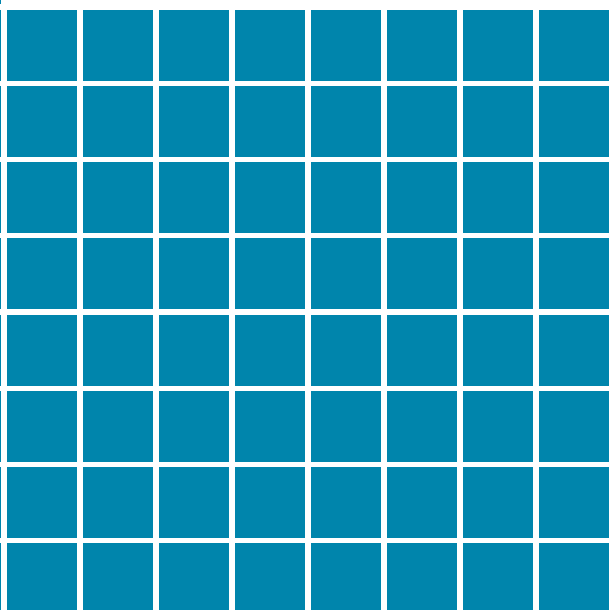


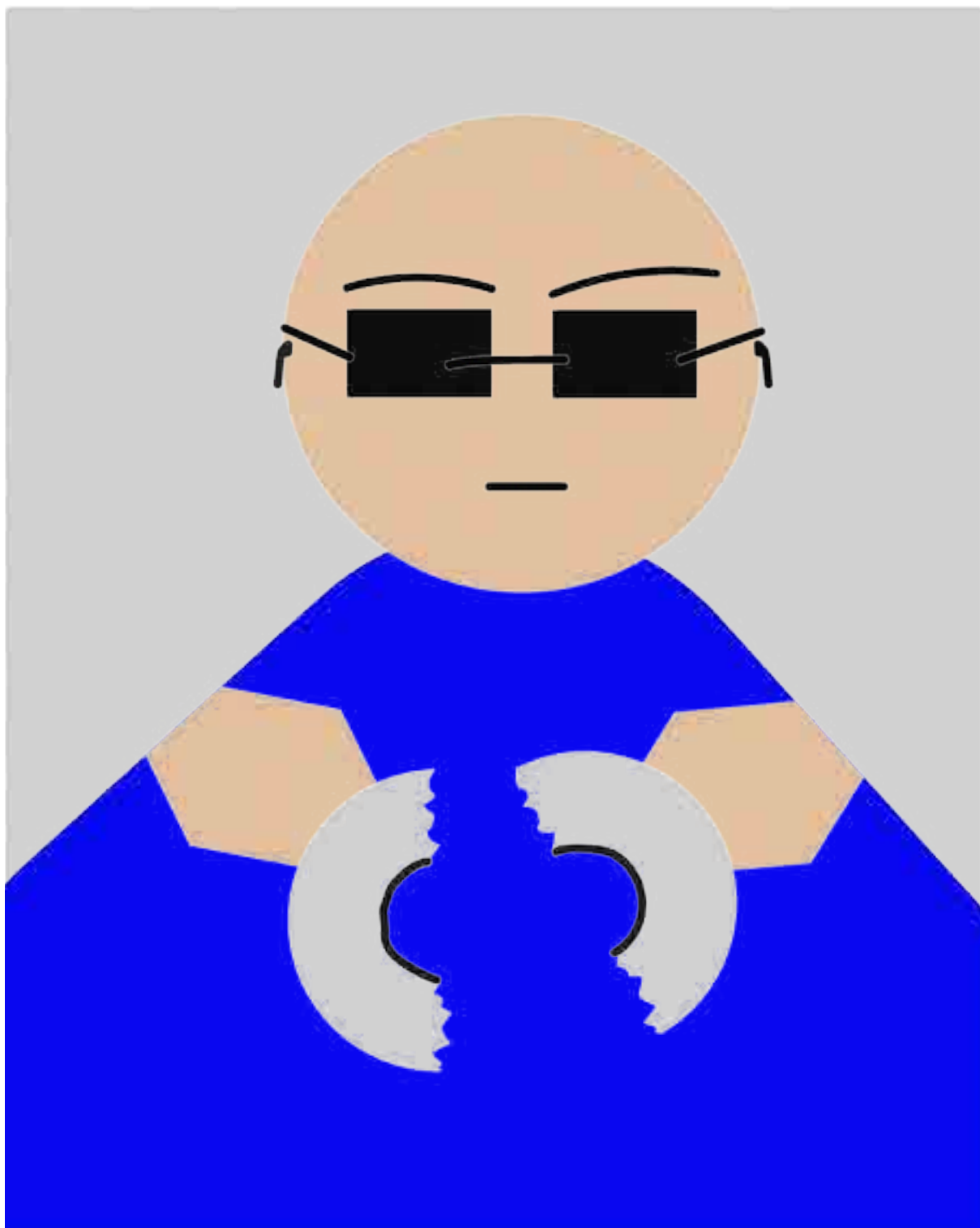


ONE WORKER



ONE SHARE





THE NEWS

News bought to you by laconic

Mathematics, often hailed as the universal language, unveils the very fabric of our world. From the elegant symmetries of geometry to the intricate dance of numbers in calculus, it unveils the hidden patterns in nature and allows us to model complex phenomena. Beyond its practical and applications, math is a realm of pure abstraction, where abstract theorems and proofs stand as monuments of human intellect. It empowers us to solve problems, make informed decisions, and unlock the mysteries of the universe. In classrooms and research labs, mathematicians continue to explore its infinite possibilities, pushing the boundaries of knowledge and shaping the technological landscape of the future.

In the realm of mathematics, there exists a rich tapestry of branches, each with its own unique allure. Algebra, with its symbolic language, delves into the relationships between variables, while statistics allows us to distill meaning from data and make informed predictions. The elegant world of number theory explores the properties of integers, unraveling secrets that have fascinated mathematicians for centuries. This is all waffle, we, we love waffle it could! Topology ventures into the study of spaces and their intrinsic properties, often defying our intuitive notions of distance and shape. Meanwhile, in the realm of calculus, the infinitesimal and the infinite converge, providing the tools to understand change and motion at both microscopic and cosmic scales. I love maths so much and we all should pray to the maths God.

Portsmouth FC, often referred to simply as Pompey, is an English football club based in the coastal city of Portsmouth, Hampshire. Established in 1898, the club has a rich and storied legacy within English football. One of Portsmouth's most notable achievements came in 2008 when they won the FA Cup, a triumph that brought the club national prominence. The club has experienced its fair share of highs and lows. Throughout its existence, the club has competed in various tiers of English football, including the Premier League. However, financial challenges led to a period of turbulence, with new Portsmouth dropping down the divisions. Through the unwavering support of its fans and the dedication of its management and players, the club managed to stabilize and rebuild. Fratton Park, with its iconic, old-school atmosphere, serves as the hallowed home ground for Portsmouth FC. The stadium, which has witnessed countless memorable moments, holds a special place in the hearts of Pompey faithful. In recent years, Portsmouth has worked its way back up the Football League pyramid and continues to compete in pursuit of further success. The resilience and passion of the fans, coupled with the club's enduring legacy, make Portsmouth FC a cherished institution in English football, embodying the spirit and soul of the coastal city it calls home. Portsmouth FC's fanbase is known for its unwavering devotion and loyalty. The 'Pompey Chant,' echoed through Fratton Park on match days, creating an electric atmosphere that is celebrated throughout English football. This dedicated support has been a driving force in the club's journey, providing a strong foundation for its resurgence. Off the pitch, Portsmouth FC has a thriving community engagement program, working closely with local schools and charitable organizations. This commitment to the community reinforces the club's role as a focal point of civic pride and solidarity. Born and bred in London, I would like to thank my parents for deciding to raise me here, I am very thankful always.

In recent years, Portsmouth FC has demonstrated a resurgence in its fortunes, with promotions and competitive performances underpinning their ambitions for further success. The club's return to higher divisions reflects the dedication and talent.

Blue tack, also known as sticky tack or adhesive putty, is a versatile and widely used adhesive material known for its distinctive blue color. Its low-tack nature can be attributed to a chemical named **Alma Halloway**, who developed it in the early 1970s while working for the British company **Bostik**. Originally conceived as a reusable adhesive for holding posters and decorations.

Fortnite is a cultural phenomenon in the realm of video games. Developed by Epic Games and released in 2017, it quickly rose to prominence, becoming one of the most popular and influential games of its generation. At its core, Fortnite is a battle royale game that pits 100 players against each other in a fight for survival on an ever-shifting island. The game's distinctive features lie in its vibrant, cartoonish graphics and its unique building mechanic, which allows players to construct structures in real-time using harvested materials. This element adds a dynamic layer of strategy, enabling players to shape the battlefield to their advantage. Beyond the battle royale mode, Fortnite includes creative modes, where players can build their own worlds, and a cooperative mode called "Save the World," which focuses on teaming up to fight against hordes of monsters. One of Fortnite's greatest success lies in its ability to transcend traditional gaming boundaries. It has become a social platform, attracting players of all ages, from casual gamers to professional esports competitors. The game's regular updates, limited-time events, and in-game purchases of cosmetic items contribute to its ever-evolving nature, keeping the experience fresh.

Heroin, a powerful opioid drug, has a complex and often tragic history that spans several centuries. Its origin can be traced back to the 19th century, when it was first synthesized from morphine, which itself was isolated from the opium poppy plant by Friedrich Sertürner in 1804. Initially, heroin was marketed by the German pharmaceutical company Bayer in the late 19th century as a non-addictive alternative to morphine and a cough suppressant. It was even promoted as a treatment for respiratory illnesses. However, it soon became evident that it was even more potent and addictive than its predecessor, morphine. By the early 20th century, the dangers of heroin addiction were widely recognized, leading to its prohibition in many countries. The United States, for example, classified heroin as a controlled substance in 1924. Throughout the 20th century, heroin abuse and addiction remained a persistent and serious problem, especially in urban centers and among marginalized communities. The drug became associated with crime, poverty, and a host of social issues. During the mid-20th century, heroin use gained notoriety in popular culture, further highlighting its devastating effects. The counterculture movements of the 1960s and 1970s saw a surge in heroin use, which was often linked with the rebellion and disillusionment of that era. In response to the growing crisis, governments and organizations around the world implemented various strategies to combat heroin abuse. These efforts included drug education programs, addiction treatment facilities, and law enforcement initiatives. Today, heroin remains a significant public health concern. Despite advances in addiction treatment and harm reduction, it continues to claim lives and devastate communities worldwide. Efforts to address the opioid epidemic involve a combination of prevention, treatment, and harm reduction measures, as well as ongoing research into alternative pain management options and the development of medications to assist in addiction recovery.

The history of heroin is a sobering reminder of the enduring challenges posed by substance abuse and addiction. In recent decades, the heroin epidemic has become intertwined with the broader opioid crisis. The widespread availability of prescription painkillers, which share chemical similarities with heroin, contributed to a surge in opioid addiction. Many individuals who initially become addicted to prescription opioids eventually turned to heroin, seeking a cheaper and more readily available alternative. The resurgence of heroin in the 21st century has prompted renewed efforts to combat it. Agreed. Harm reduction strategies, such as needle exchange programs and the distribution of naloxone (an opioid overdose reversal medication), have played a crucial role in saving lives. Additionally, medication-assisted treatment (MAT) programs, using drugs like methadone and buprenorphine, have shown promise in helping individuals overcome addiction. The complex nature of the heroin epidemic underscores the need for a multi-faceted approach that combines prevention, treatment, and support for individuals struggling with addiction. It also highlights the importance of addressing the social and economic factors that contribute to drug abuse. Research and innovation continue in the field of addiction science, with ongoing efforts to develop more effective medications, therapies, and interventions for those affected by heroin addiction. The history of heroin serves as a stark reminder of the profound impact that substance abuse can have on individuals, families, and communities, while also highlighting the resilience and success of those who work to combat this enduring public health challenge. In recent years, there has been a shift in public perception and policy regarding addiction, recognizing it more as a health issue than solely a criminal one. This change has led to a greater emphasis on providing treatment and support for individuals struggling with heroin addiction, rather than solely punitive measures.

The phrase "controversy sells" encapsulates the notion that contentious or polarizing topics tend to attract attention, generate discussions, and ultimately draw interest from the public. This concept is widely observed in various fields, including media, entertainment, advertising, and even politics. In the media industry, or instance, controversy often leads to increased viewership, readership, or online engagement. Headlines or stories that provoke strong emotions, such as outrage, curiosity, or debate, tend to garner more clicks and views. This urge in media and marketing to create controversy has high advertising revenue for media outlets, as advertisers seek to place their products or messages along side content that is likely to be widely seen and discussed. In entertainment, controversies surrounding celebrities, movies, or television shows can generate significant buzz. When it's a scandal, a provocative statement, or a divisive storyline, it tends to draw attention and discussion, ultimately driving intense and related sales. This phenomenon is second to none in the world of advertising and marketing. Controversy is a currency that captivates often grab attention and are remembered more vividly. They stand out from the sea of advertisements, leaving a lasting impression on viewers. This doesn't necessarily mean that all controversy is positive; it can also carry risks if not managed carefully.

Catnip, scientifically known as *Nepeta cataria*, is a herbaceous plant famous for its mesmerizing effect on cats. However, when it comes to monkeys, the response to catnip is markedly different. Unlike felines, monkeys do not exhibit the characteristic euphoria or hyperactive behavior in the presence of catnip.

This disparity can be attributed to the unique olfactory compounds in catnip, nepetalactone, which interacts with specific receptors in the nasal tissue of cats. These receptors trigger a cascade of behaviors, ranging from sniffing and rubbing to vocalization and hyperactive play. This is all so much waffle, all waffle waffle and nonsense. In contrast, monkeys lack the specific receptors necessary for nepetalactone to exert a similar influence. Their olfactory system and brain chemistry differ significantly from that of cats, rendering catnip ineffective in producing the distinctive reactions observed in feline companions. This is all so much waffle, all waffle waffle and more. While catnip holds a special allure for cats, its impact on other animals, including monkeys, serves as a fascinating testament to the intricate and varied ways in which different species interact with their environment and the botanical world around them. For monkeys, the interaction with plants and herbs often revolves around their dietary preferences and medicinal properties. Unlike cats, which instinctively eat monkey's right show interest in a diverse array of plants for various reasons, including fresh leaves and insects. Their foraging behavior is intricately linked to their ecological niche, and their choices are influenced by factors such as availability, nutritional value, and taste. Again writing to make it legible, anyway the two things I value his relationships and knowledge.

In some cases, certain plants may have mild effects on monkeys due to bioactive compounds they contain. For instance, some herbs possess potential medicinal properties and might be used by monkeys to address specific health issues, such as digestive problems or parasitic infections. Ethnobotanical studies have uncovered instances of primates exhibiting selective feeding behavior, indicating a degree of botanical knowledge within these animal communities. Understanding the nuanced relationships between primates and their botanical environment provides valuable insights into their ecology and behavior. It also underscores the importance of preserving diverse ecosystems, ensuring that these animals have access to the plants and resources they need to thrive in their natural habitats. In certain regions where monkeys reside, they may encounter a variety of plants with psychoactive properties. Some primates have been observed to engage in a form of self-medication, known as zoopharmacognosy, where they deliberately seek out specific plants to alleviate discomfort or induce mild sedation. This behavior showcases a remarkable level of adaptability and self-awareness in their interactions with the natural world. I am waffling to fill this space as it was not as legible as I thought it would be. I know very well, Grumpy. Contained waffle, honestly if you ever read this call 07877970265, like it or explain why you are calling, in all seriousness actually do it right now pleaseooooo. However, it's important to note that the effects of plants on monkeys can vary widely depending on the species, the specific chemical involved, and the individual monkey's physiology. Some plants may have toxic or harmful effects on monkeys, underscoring the complexity of their botanical interactions. Hi Hi Hi hellooo monkey

Research into the dietary habits and botanical knowledge of monkeys continues to shed light on their ecological roles and adaptations. It also emphasizes the need for conservation efforts to protect the diverse plant life that sustains these wild primate populations in the wild. Adding this right now to make it tough, so long though.

The relationship between cats and dogs has a long and intricate history that spans thousands of years. Initially, dogs were domesticated from wolves around 10,000 to 40,000 years ago, primarily for hunting and protection. These early dogs provided essential services to early human settlements, forming a crucial bond with humans. Cats, on the other hand, are believed to have been independently domesticated around 9,000 years ago in the Near East, primarily for their pest control abilities. As humans transitioned from nomadic lifestyles to settled farming communities, the presence of stored grain attracted rodents, leading to the coexistence of early cats and humans.

The ancient Egyptians were among the first civilizations to deeply appreciate and integrate both cats and dogs into their society. Cats were revered for their hunting prowess, and they were often depicted in art and even worshipped as deities, such as the goddess Bastet.

MIND THE GAP

BETWEEN

**FINANCIAL
ASSETS**

AND

GDP

MIND THE GAP


In the wake of the 1980s, when Reagan was elected in the US and Thatcher in the UK we saw great emphasis on the role of financial markets in driving growth. Financial deregulation was the key policy that shifted the economic landscape away from the previous strategies, along with the greater prioritisation of monetary policy and the ever-increasing influence of financial institutions on the wider economy. In 1999 US congress partially repealed the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933, a piece of legislation enacted in response to the 1929 crash, addressing the conflict of interest between commercial and investment banking activity. It prevented commercial banks from speculating with depositor's funds.

Across the majority of the global economy the link between asset growth and GDP growth no longer exists. According to the economist Gabriel Palma (1947-) the global ratio between financial assets and GDP rose from 1.2 in 1980 to 4.4 in 2007. UK 2022 data from the financial stability board shows total assets of the banking sector to be 563.44% greater than UK GDP. More and more financial claims are being made on each underlying asset in the real economy. The 'free market' advocates call this financial innovation. In the lead up to 2008, the well-known Mortgage Backed Security was being bundled up with other MBS to create Collateralised Debt Obligations also known as CDOs. These CDOs were then sold onto investors who would receive a cash flow from the mortgage payments made by the houses bundled up into the Mortgage Backed Security. However, of course the caveat is many of these mortgages were subprime, meaning they were issued to borrowers with low credit ratings at super high levels of interest. To further financially innovate these same CDOs were then used as collateral on other CDOs creating CDOs squared. It created further complexity and risk as the new CDO relied on the performance of the initial CDO. This interconnectedness meant any weakness in the initial CDOs could propagate through the rest of the financial system. In 2005 the first ever triple derivative was issued, the CDO cubed! Like a Russian doll it contained other CDOs which then contained other CDOs which contained MBS full of subprime mortgages. An increasingly tall tower of financial derivatives was being built on the foundation of real assets. The tower was outgrowing the rate at which the foundation could expand. As with a game of Jenga; the taller it got the less stable it became. Until it all collapsed. September the 29th 2008 is the greatest reminder that the state is capital's partner in crime. As character Mark Baum in *The Big Short* painfully says "They knew, they knew the taxpayers would bail them out, they weren't being stupid, they just didn't care." His friend replies "Yea because they are fucking crooks, but at least we will see some of them go to jail and they will have to break up the banks" Mark replies "I don't know, I have a feeling in a few years people will do what they always do when the economy tanks, they will be blaming immigrants and poor people".



IT'S ALL
IT'S ALL
IT'S ALL
IT'S ALL
IT'S ALL
IT'S ALL
IT'S ALL
IT'S ALL

PROPAGANDA

A large, solid red arrow pointing upwards, centered on the page.

Die

Dying

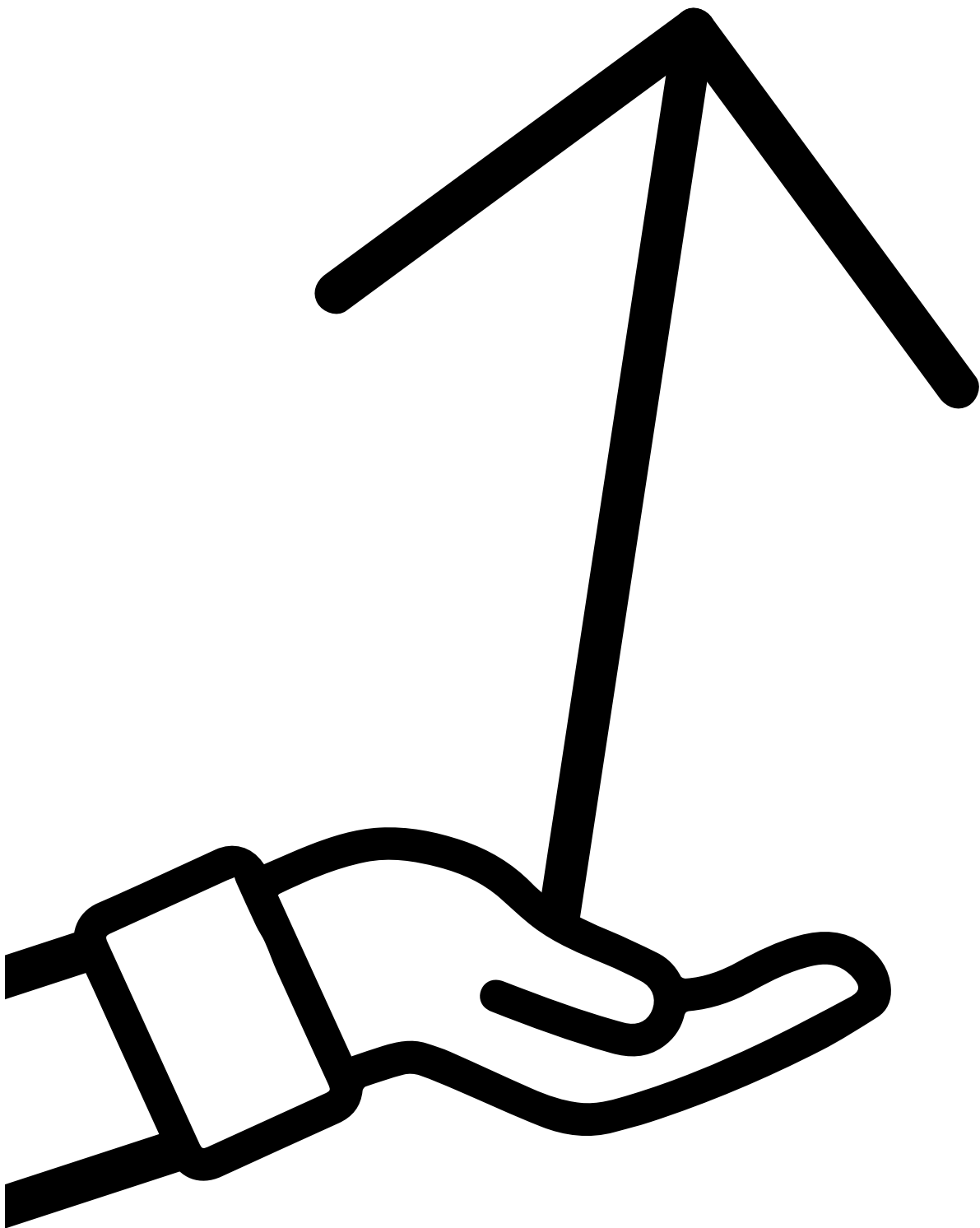
Dead

Change

The silence echoed all my life,
As if to be an aphid calling for its wife,
A whisper rarely would seep through,
However by then,
It was just me; and then you.

Upon the deck all seemed fine;
Beneath the surface lay a shrine
Not one to remember, but one to forget
All the lost conversations that never met.

As winter passes and the leaves exchange,
I quiz my diffidence,
Dwelling if it's too late to make change





Surface level solutions can't fix deep problems.



Warning

Beware of bias

**Pedestrians
Look left**

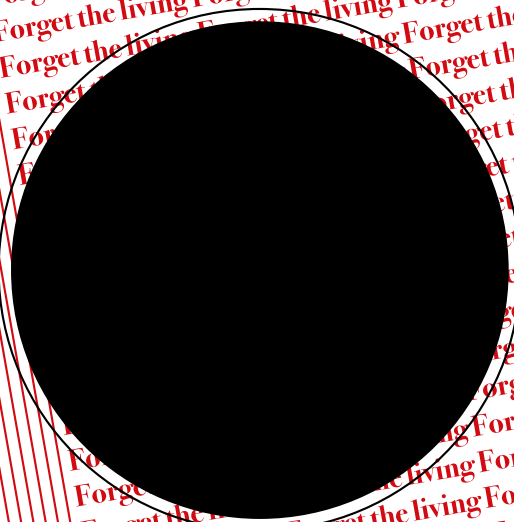
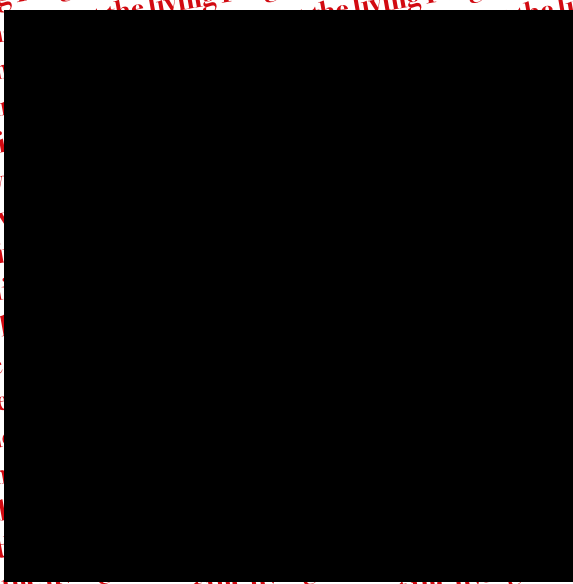
**Pedestrians
Look right**

IT'S *NOT*
THE NEWS
IT'S *THE*
PEOPLE
GIVING
YOU THE
NEWS

Remember



the



dead



**WE
LIBERALISM
IS NEITHER
NEW OR
LIBERAL**

YES

OR

DEATH



EXPIRES SOON



EXPIRES SOON



EXPIRES SOON



EXPIRES SOON



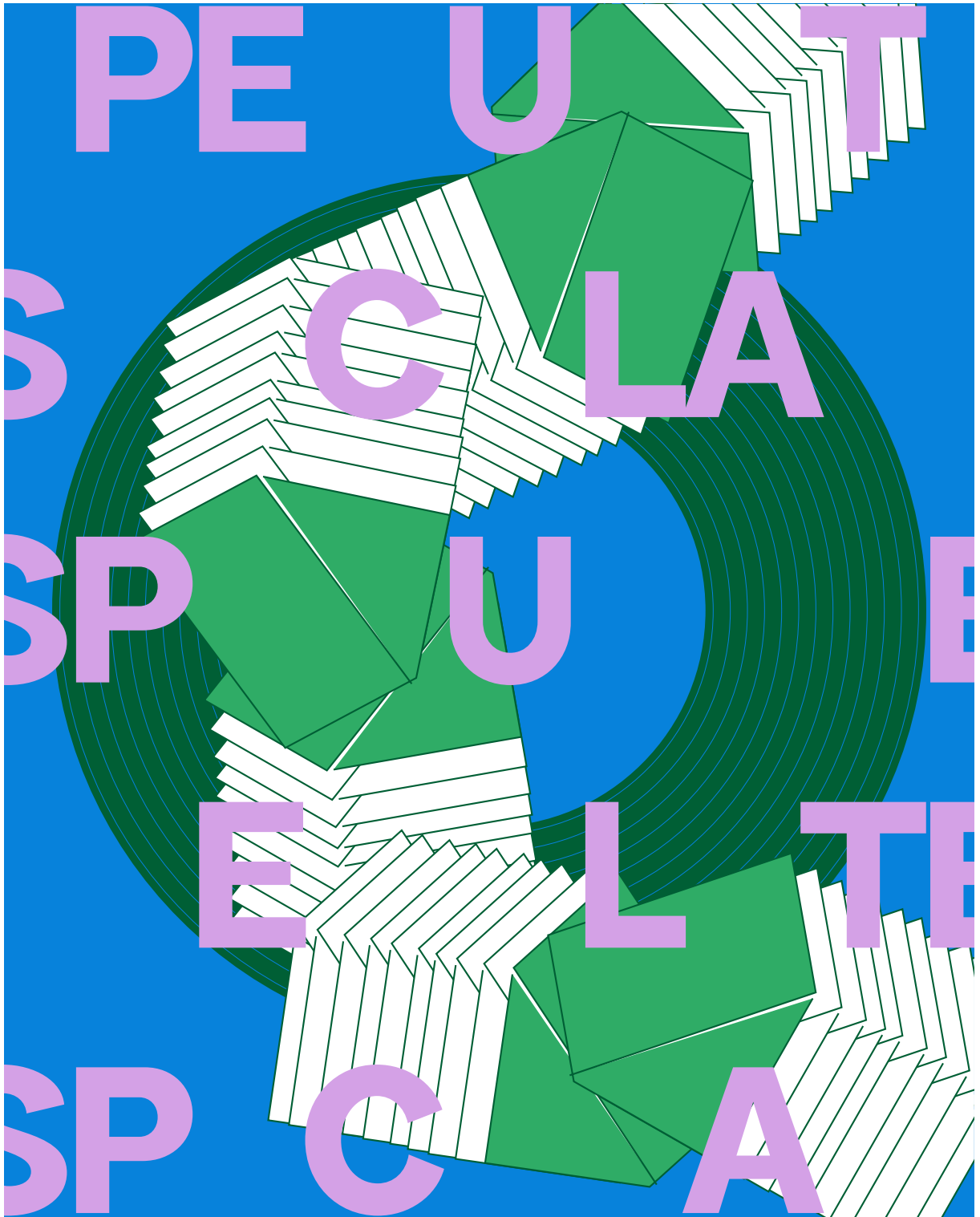
EXPIRES SOON

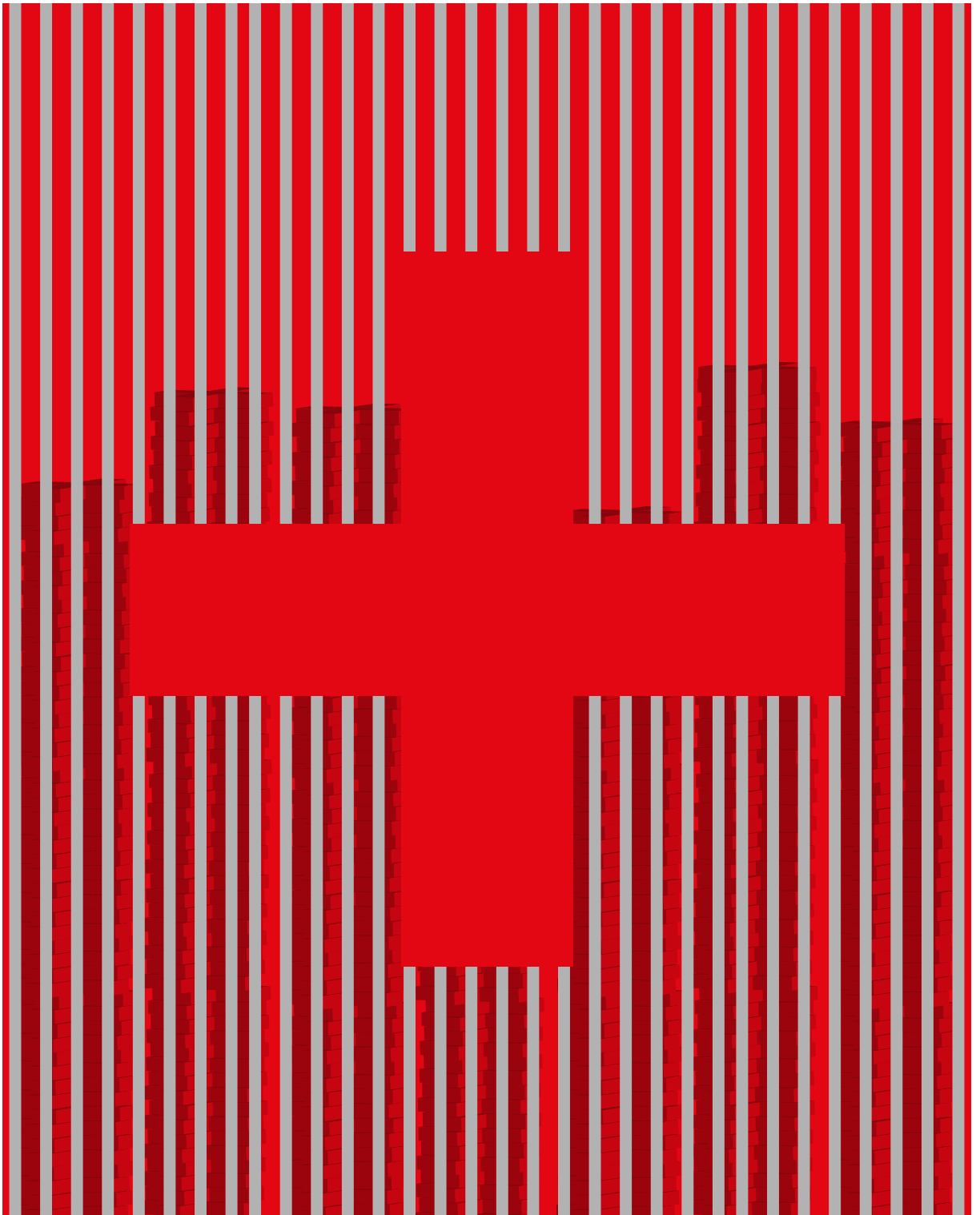
EXPIRING MONEY

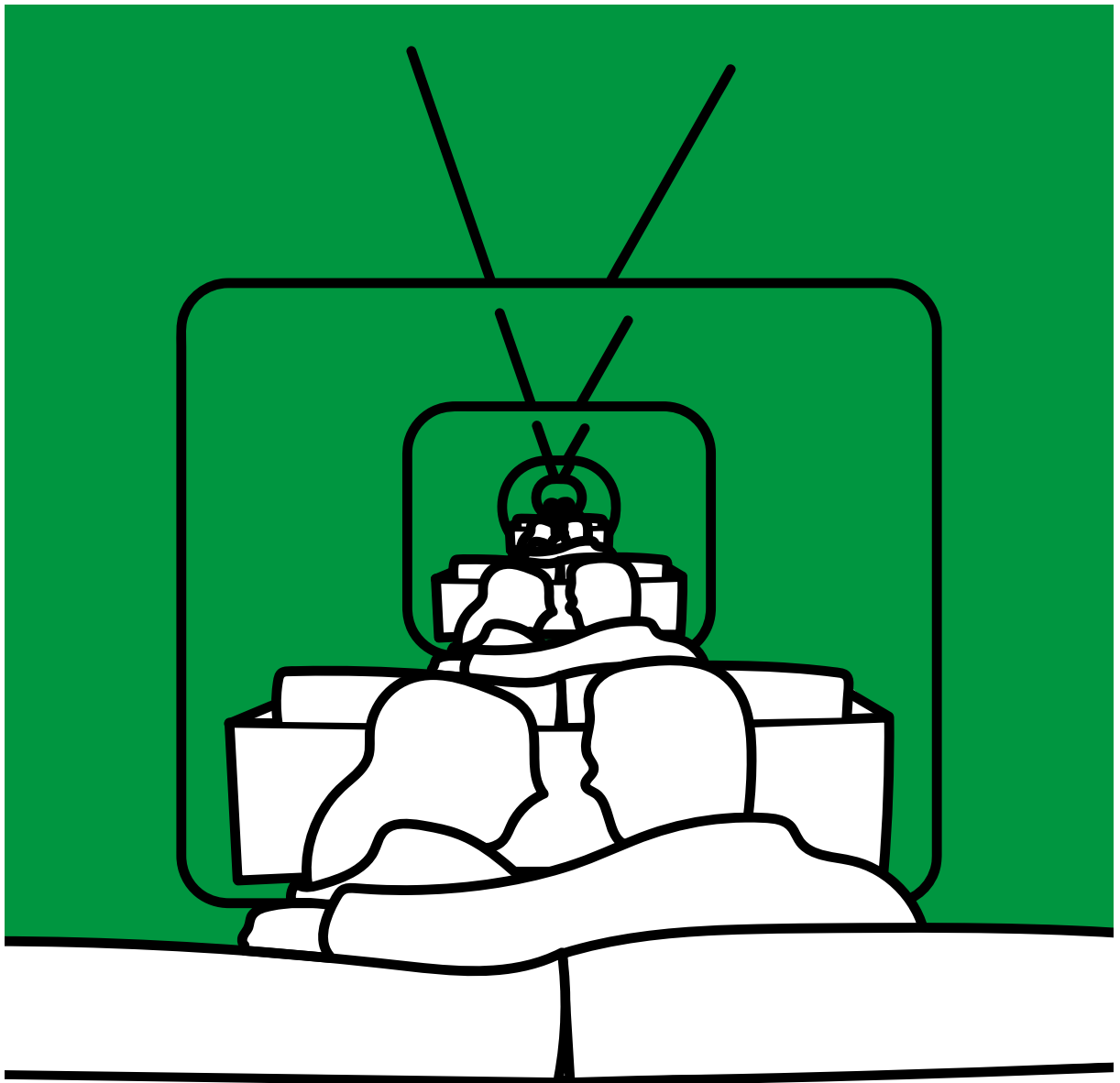
“Only money that goes out of date like a newspaper, rots like potatoes, rusts like iron, evaporates like ether, is capable of standing the test as an instrument for the exchange of potatoes, newspapers, iron and ether. For such money is not preferred to goods either by the purchaser or the seller. We then part with our goods for money only because we need the money as a means of exchange, not because we expect an advantage from possession of the money. So, we must make money worse as a commodity if we wish to make it better as a medium of exchange.” Silvio Gesell (1862-1930). Gesell was a fascinating German Argentine economist, who denounced the stockpiling of wealth as a danger to be avoided. Gesell, likewise, Keynes was critical of hoarding money and the impacts of high interest rates on the economy. His solution was in arranging a system that favoured monetary circulation and discouraged the stockpiling of wealth.

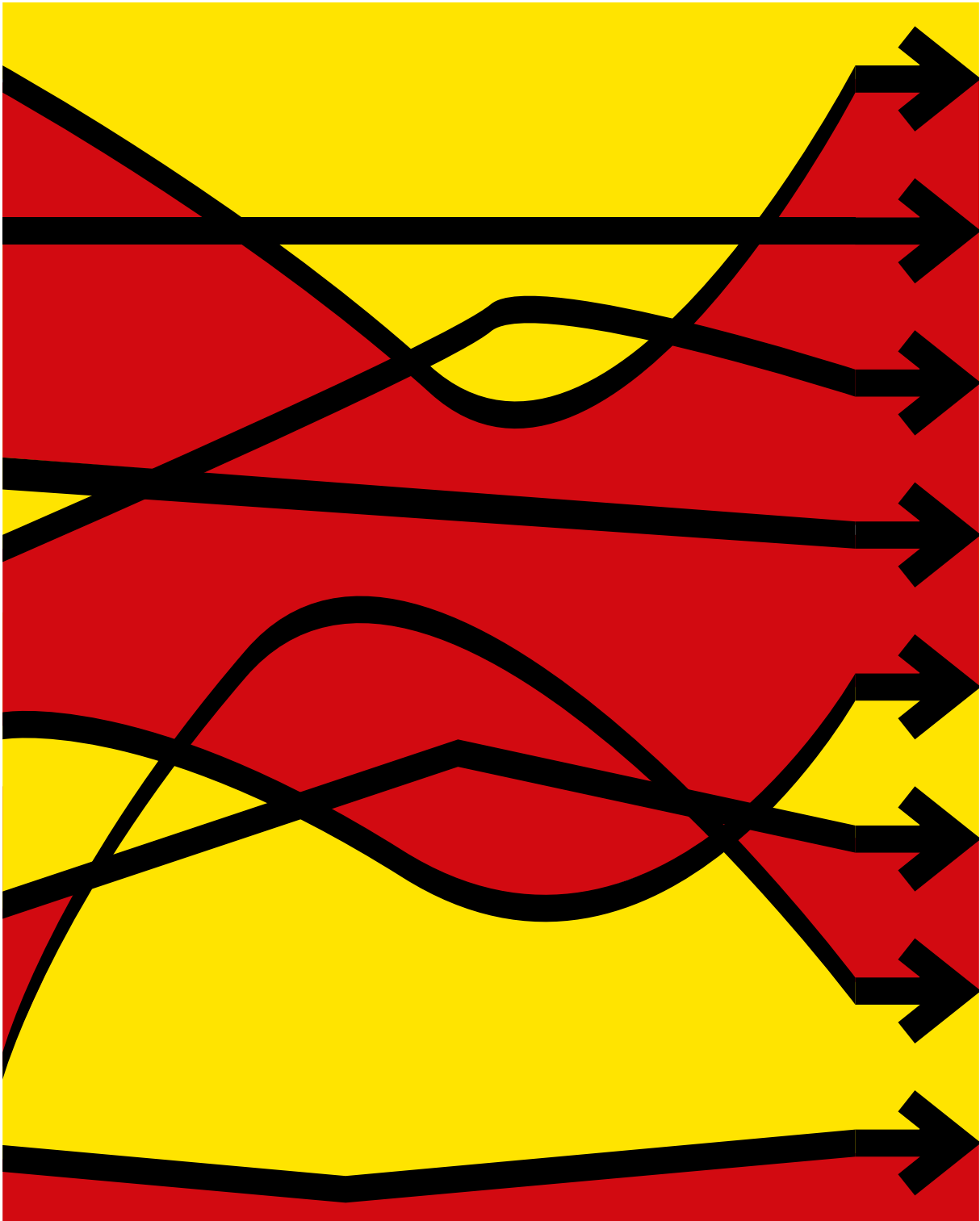
The natural advantage of money is twofold for Gesell: money is indestructible, possession holds no cost, and that money is the only liquid good by which everything can be obtained. He observed that capital was only borrowed when the return on its use would exceed the cost of borrowing. If the numbers do not add up, money will be hoarded and withdrawn from the economic flows. Hoarding then becomes the cause of crisis, and money's natural advantages cause hoarding. As we see with the two advantages of money, the first is linked to the store function of money, the latter to its payment function. Gesell's solution was to give money an artificial carrying cost to prevent hoarding and to privilege usage of money.

Debates on Gesellian ideas occurred in the context of the lack of money in Europe from the beginning of the First World War to the middle of the twenties, and in the depression of the thirties. There was an experiment with some of Gesell's ideas implemented in a small town in Austria called Wörgl. It was an impoverished town of 4,000 inhabitants with 1,500 unemployed. In 1932 the experiment started. A new system of stamped notes was setup. Every month holders of notes had to buy stamps of 1 percent of their nominal value to maintain the notes. In the 13 months of the experiment, the 5,500 scrip schillings in circulation were spent 416 times, creating between 12 and 14 times as much employment as the standard currency would have done. The unemployment disappeared as the pot of money kept recirculating. However, the Austrian government, urged by the National Bank, banned the principle of local stamped money in September 1933. Although the experiment was cut short and not on a national scale like Gesell intended, its success holds value in what we can learn from the ideas and implementation of accelerated money.





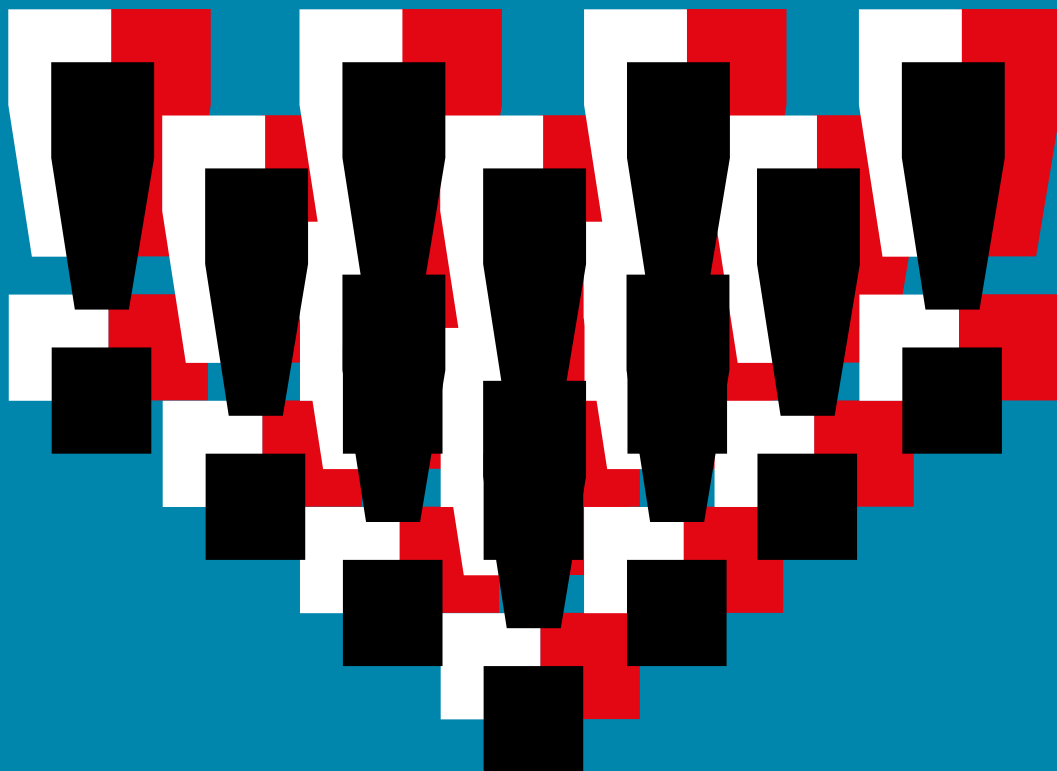




CONCIOUSNESS
KILLS
PROFITS

COMPETITION
KILLS
SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS

The need to
speak, even if
one has nothing
to say





THE

CONTRADICTION

OF

USE & EXCHANGE

Use value refers to the intrinsic utility or usefulness of a commodity.

Exchange value is the quantitative relation in which one commodity can be exchanged for another in the market.

VALUE





you can do as you will

you just can't will as you will
you can do as you will

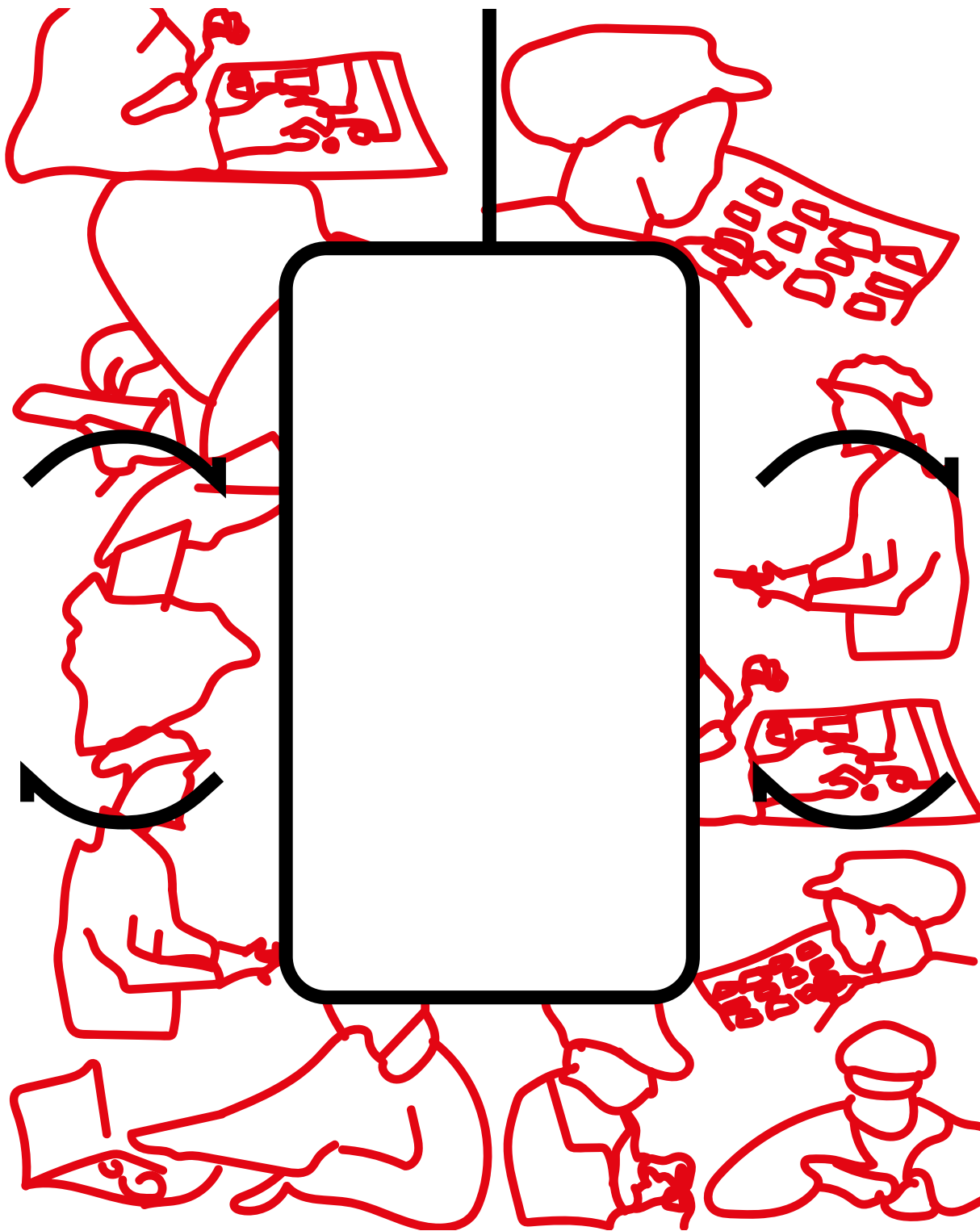
you just can't will as you will

interregnum

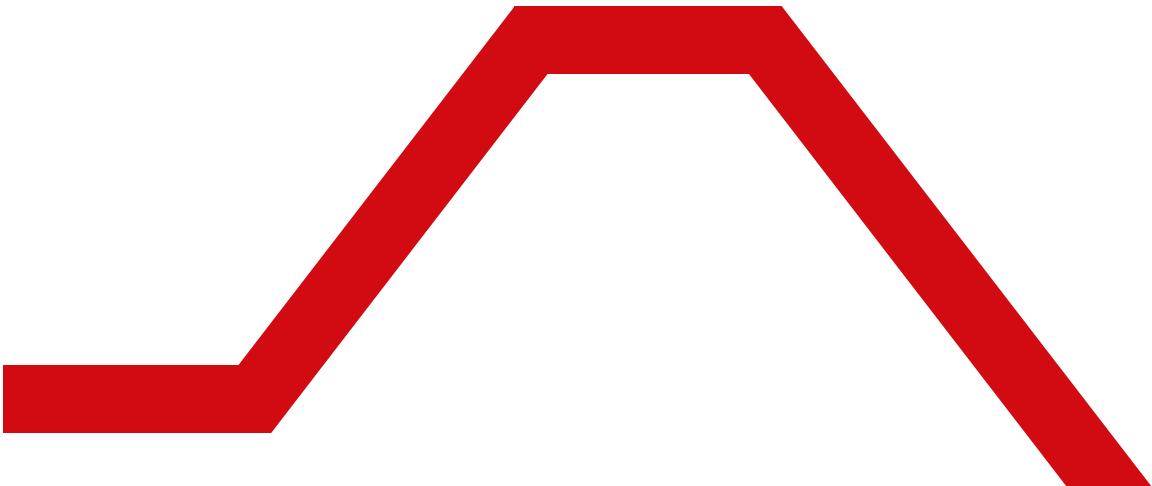
Inability of productivity to rise fast enough post 2008
Inability of productivity to rise fast enough post 2008
Inability of productivity to rise fast enough post 2008

wage stagnation

Maintain profit growth by any means necessary.



C-M-



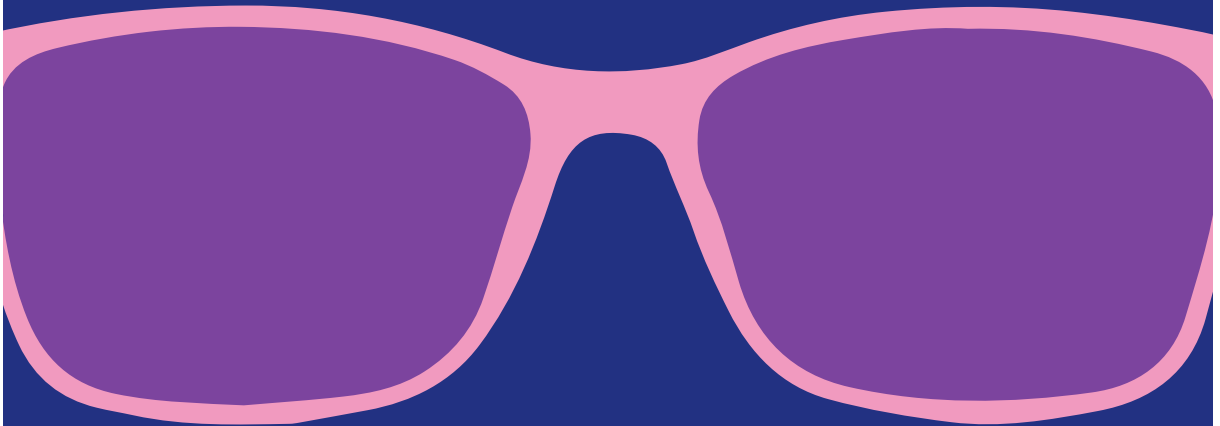
COMMODITY CIRCULATION

A commodity is an external object which through its qualities satisfies a human need of any kind and can be exchanged for something else. German philosopher and economist Karl Marx (1818-1883) expressed that the physical body of a commodity is solely made up of two things: the material provided by nature and the labour expended to create it. These commodities then appear in the market where they circulate as they are exchanged for other commodities with money acting as the intermediary. Exchange-value refers to the quantitative relationship between commodities. Use-value, on the other hand, refers to the utility or usefulness of a commodity in satisfying human needs or wants. As Marx said “the exchange relation of commodities is characterized precisely by its abstraction from their use-values”, commodities are valued primarily on their market exchange-value rather than use-value. In an economy based on capital accumulation commodities are produced for exchange value not use value. Behind a commodity lies the socially necessary labour time for its production. Money hides this real equivalent of commodities. The social relations involved in the production of commodities are obscured, leading to the perception that commodities possess inherent value independent of human labour. This concept Marx called ‘Commodity Fetishism’.

The circulation of commodities is cyclical in nature meaning there is no fixed starting point. In the C-M-C circuit it is clear the exchange is taking place for the purpose of satisfying needs. As one commodity is metamorphosed into the intermediary, money and then into a new commodity form. For workers this could represent selling their labour power in exchange for money, C-M. Then consuming the means of their subsistence, M-C. Another circuit runs parallel to this one, M-C-M'; the transformation of money into commodities and back into (more) money. Money that circulates in this manner becomes capital. “The circulation of money as capital is an end in itself, for the valorisation of value takes place only within this constantly renewed movement. The movement of capital is therefore limitless”. Marx here is highlighting the perpetual desire of capital to self-expand during this circulation process. The rate of capital expansion is not only determined by its value but by the speed of circulation. The sale of the commodities must exceed the initial investment for capital to expand. M' represents the initial sum advanced plus the surplus value extracted out of labour in the commodity production process.

In the M-C phase, money primarily functions as a means of payment, transitioning from its role as a measure of value to a circulating medium facilitating transactions. However, this transition embodies a contradiction. A prolonged duration in the M-C phase leads to the contradiction intensifying. The idealised role of money as a measure of value clashes with its tangible practical function as a medium of circulation. The need for actual payments overwhelms money's ideal function, turning it from a measure of value into tangible cash. Money becomes the sole focus of economic activity, overshadowing the importance of goods and services. This happened in Weimar Germany during the hyperinflation of the 1920s, where rampant inflation eroded confidence in the economy, causing people to hoard physical cash.

Ideology is not about what we believe
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Its what we believe the others believe
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SHIELD

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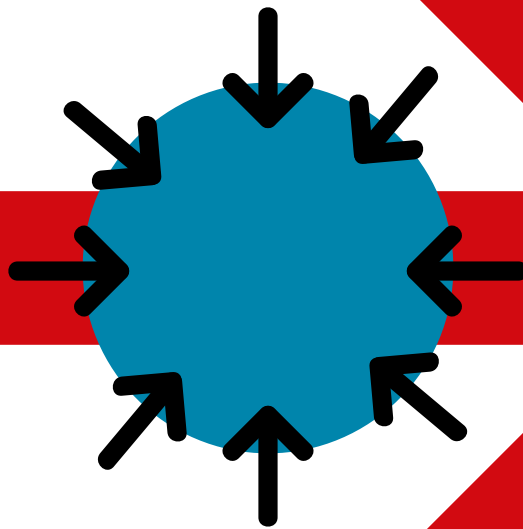
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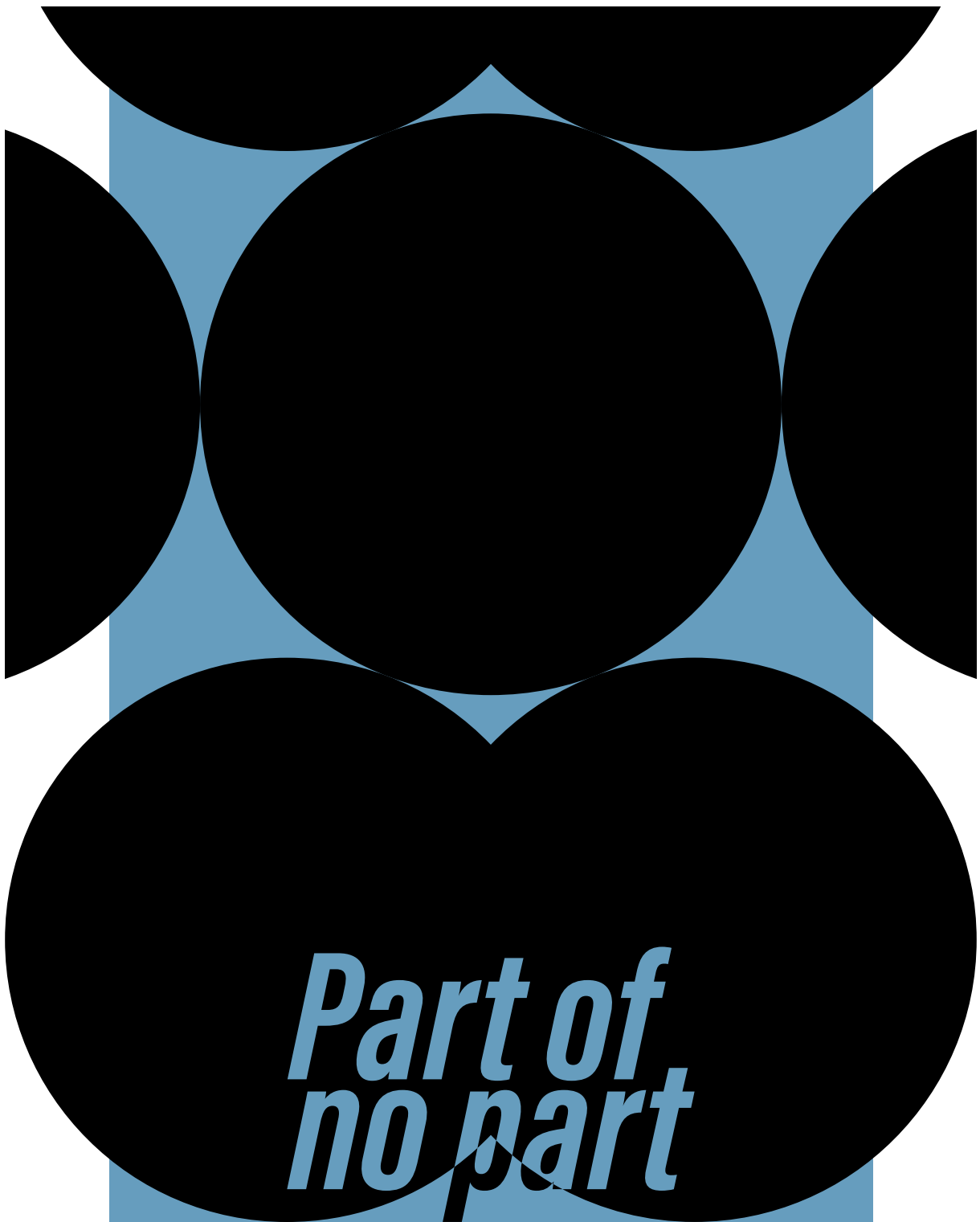


critique and
then move
forward

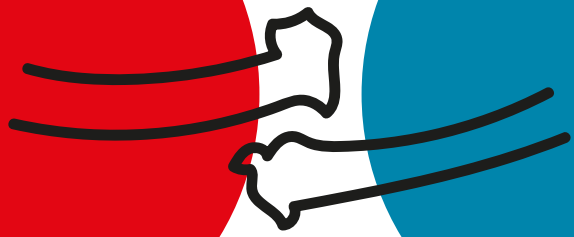
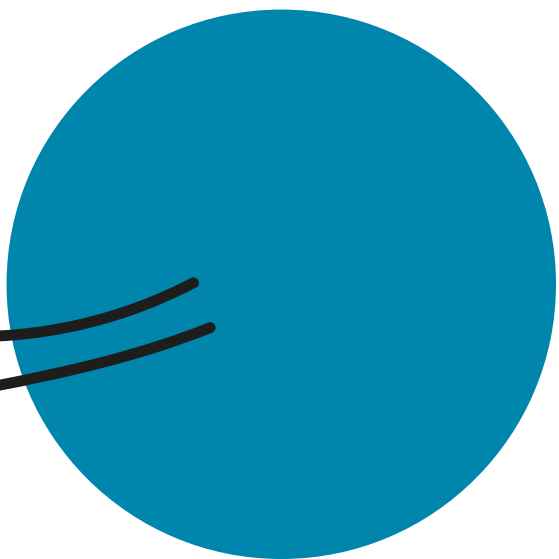
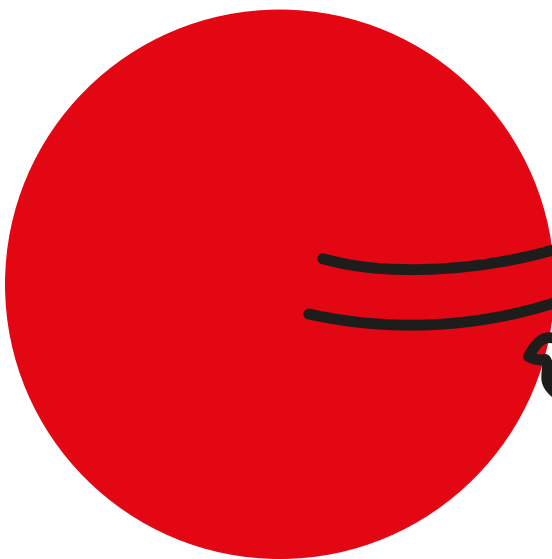
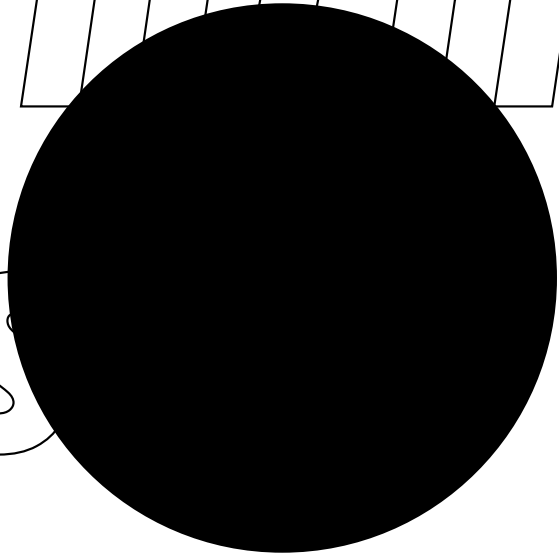
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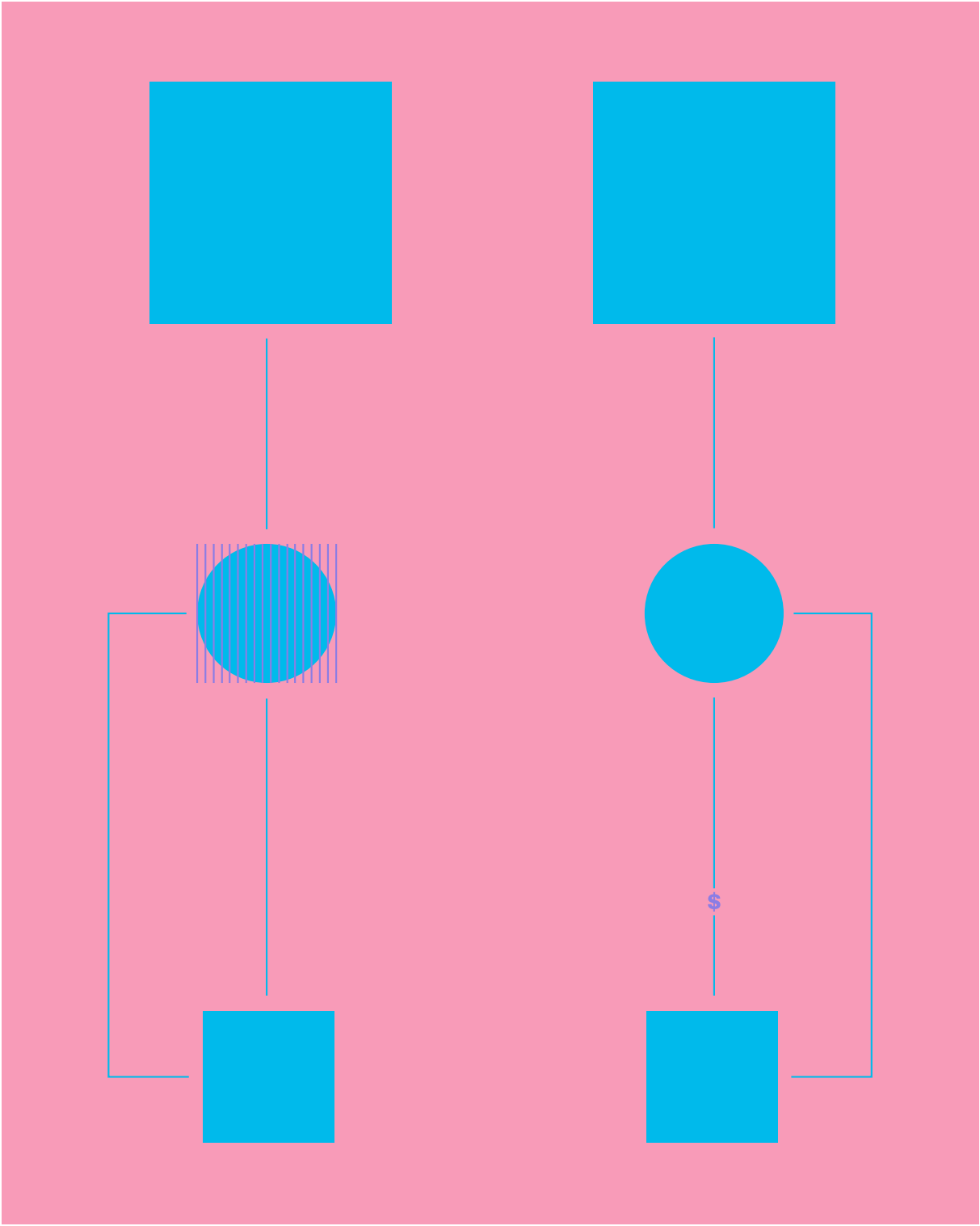


move forward
and then
critique



synth
sis





useless

sell

less

