**SURVIVAL OR EXTINCTION**

by

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PART FIVE

**DISCARD ME NOT**

(PART ONE: [LIFE OR DEATH](http://real-agenda.com/2013/11/18/survival-or-extinction-the-om-principles-versus-the-global-depopulation-policy/#sthash.CdW6Ek6A.z6isevBE.dpbs); PART TWO: [FOLLOW THE MONEY](http://real-agenda.com/2013/11/25/survival-or-extinction-follow-the-money-part-ii/#sthash.gwWpD90a.5AIo3m8h.dpbs); PART THREE: [NEED NOT GREED](http://real-agenda.com/2013/12/02/survival-or-extinction-need-not-greed-part-iii/#sthash.CpreyL4R.6hKlMC5q.dpbs); PART FOUR: [TAMING THE WOLVES](http://real-agenda.com/2013/12/10/survival-or-extinction-taming-the-wolves/#sthash.DmJtgjkk.6OUwO6x8.dpbs))

The greatest economic and social problem of our time is unemployment and governments are at a loss how to solve it. In order to solve it, however, one must be able to find its source and then have the courage to remove the obstacles that stand in the way of the solution, regardless who gets offended and why.

The problem of providing employment for everyone is not only extraordinarily complex it is also terribly painful because it requires a complete restructuring of society that cannot be accomplished without our willingness to abandon old ideologies, which ultimately demands that we are kinder and smarter human beings and that we are willing to go through a tough transition. Without such wisdom and willingness to abandon old notions and embrace new realities, unemployment will lead to economic collapse and ultimately to universal conflict. Since this time the collapse and ensuing conflict will be global, there will be no outsiders to come to the rescue, no Marshall Plan, and no untapped resources to reach for.

Let me start by describing the extent of the problem. Strike the official unemployment figures out of your head because they are complete fiction. As a rule of thumb double the numbers of unemployed the governments declare if you want to be anywhere close to the truth.

To simplify, true unemployment in the developed world stands at around 25% and underemployment/underpayment at an additional 25%. Therefore, for all intents and purposes, some 50% of the population of developed countries are excluded or partially excluded from the ability to earn sufficient money to be independent and to sustain a family. Some countries (as in Western Europe) mitigate for this exclusion by providing strong social security nets, while others (as in North America) rely on the informal economy of which crime is a vital component.

This is a particularly dangerous situation since the economies of the developed world are fully monetized and the population is highly urbanized, which means that almost none of these excluded and partially excluded people have the ability to practice subsistence farming and thus produce their own food and then use that food to barter, as is the case in the developing world. Consequently, unemployment in the developed world means desperation and alienation, but not starvation. The social systems are still sufficiently strong to keep starvation at bay, though not necessarily hunger and malnutrition, and certainly not social decay, malcontent and stratification.

As the numbers of unemployed grow and the social safety nets fail, desperation will turn into violence. Policymakers realize this danger and keep pushing the public debt ceiling ever higher to be able to keep people sufficiently fed in order to prevent social unrest and collapse. That is why in the US, for instance, there are currently 45 million people on food stamps; a number slightly larger than people who have full time employment; an unprecedented statistic.

In the developing world, subsistence farmers are being displaced from the land by industry and development, by food imports from the subsidized farmers and agro-giants of the developed world, as well as by rapid population growth that cannot be accommodated by the existing land. They then migrate into the cities desperate to find employment only to end up unemployed and living in slums and abject poverty. As a result, the cities of the developing world are bulging at the seams and lack the money to build the necessary infrastructure (for sanitation, healthcare, housing, education and transportation), leading to abject living conditions, filth, chronic hunger and even to starvation.

Regardless how much money the West pumps into the developing world and how many industrial facilities and manufacturing jobs are transferred from the developed to the developing world, wealth cannot be created fast enough to bring the rapidly growing populations of the developing world up to the same standards of living as in the developed world. Not unless, that is, a giant depopulation effort drastically reduces the number of people in the developing world at a much faster pace than was accomplished in the developed world where covert depopulation methods by chemical means started in 1945 and are ongoing.

Despite the best intentions and valiant efforts by the globalists, the world is becoming increasingly unstable both for the West and the Rest because our overall numbers are too high (and still growing) for the planet to sustain let alone to enable all 7 billion of us a civilized standard of living that even remotely approaches that of western citizens. One must remember that the 800 million citizens of the developed world consume 50% of the world’s resources while the remaining 6.2 billion share the other 50%. Irrespective of how much we can conserve and reduce in the West, or of our willingness to share our 50% with the other 6.2 billion people on earth, we cannot bring them up to our standard of living unless our overall numbers decrease rapidly and radically.

If we had unlimited natural resources and virgin continents to exploit, we could increase production so that all of us live in abundance, but we have long exhausted all the available land that could be used for agriculture (to say nothing of the scarcity of other critical resources such as drinking water, oil, gas, phosphorus, metals, and rare earth elements) and for the past 20 years we have been forced to use marginal land and to overuse chemical fertilizers to avert catastrophe.

By 2050 there will be an additional 2 to 3 billion mouths to feed, which will require a 70% increase in food production if all 9 or 10 billion people on earth are to get 2500 calories a day. Keep in mind that to increase food production to the extent we need (and provided we find the land necessary) requires chemical fertilizers that are manufactured from petrol, at a time when our oil reserves are dwindling fast, as we have long reached peak oil.

This increase in food production will be impossible to achieve unless we concentrate ever more people into ever denser urban environments so as to free more land for agriculture. That is why a phenomenal and global urbanization effort is underway, why people in the developed and underdeveloped world are being forced off the land, why small farms are being displaced by agro giants, why biodiversity is being sacrificed for monocultures of staple crops, and why traditional methods of agriculture that are labour intensive are being replaced with industrial methods that are technology intensive.

More than anything, that is why the global depopulation effort has kicked in high gear and why genetically modified organisms are being forced on us to impair our fertility while at the same time to reduce our dependence on oil for the manufacture of chemical fertilizers. To save the world from mass starvation and universal conflict, policymakers have agreed to sterilize the people of the developing world through food (the people of the developed world having already been sterilized to below replacement fertility levels through fluoridated water and BPA plastics), thus sacrificing our health and children for the survival of the species and of civilization.

This giant displacement of people from the land and into cities, driven initially by industrialization and now sped up by our need for scarce fertile land so as to increase global food production at a time of still rapid population growth is driving increasingly large numbers of people into the work force at a time when digitization and mechanization allows industry to make increasingly more goods with fewer workers than ever before and when national protectionist barriers have had to be removed in order to make natural resources available to all regardless where they are found, this being necessary to prevent war. The result of all these convergent factors is chronic, pervasive and irreversible unemployment, regardless who is in power and what programs are in place to prevent unemployment and irrespective of geographic region and political system.

To make matters worse, the depopulation prerogative has prompted the UN to push women in the developing world into the formal economy and thus into the workforce so they will have less time for children and therefore fewer children. But this swells the ranks of the unemployed even further and pits men and women against one another in competition for already scarce jobs.

Demographic and economic necessities clash, but since economic problems cannot be solved unless the demographic goals are achieved first, the demographic goals have priority over the economic goals and further exacerbate the unemployment problem when the world can least afford it.

The chain of cause and effect that created the problem of chronic unemployment in the developing world is this:

1. The developing world cannot reach the same standard of living as the developed world without industrialization.
2. Industrialization displaces people from the land and destroys the self-sufficiency of subsistence farming.
3. The people displaced from the land have to find employment in the monetized economy in order to be able to live.
4. Ownership of the means of production is still in the hands of shareholders from the developed world, which inhibits the creation of jobs in the developing world.

The chain of cause and effect that created the problem of chronic unemployment in the developed world is this:

1. The developed world needs access to global resources to sustain technological and scientific progress and needs access to markets to sell its goods.
2. To secure access to global resources and markets it needs to make the benefits of industrialization available to all, including people in the developing world where many of these natural resources come from and many of the manufactured goods are sold.
3. To aid the developing world to reach the same standard of living as the developed world, capital, knowhow and jobs had to be transferred there creating unemployment back home.
4. The artificial expansion of the service economy, encouraged to mitigate the loss of manufacturing jobs to the developing world, provides only low-paying, mindless jobs with no prospect for advancement and no job satisfaction.

In addition to the above, a series of geopolitical factors impinge on job creation in both the developed and developing world:

1. Since global resources are insufficient to provide 7 billion people with the same standard of living as the 800 million people of the developed world, employment is the means by which people can fulfill their economic dreams in an environment of fierce and global competition for limited resources, leading to a bitter struggle for jobs that capital holders exploit to maximize profits. This results in longer working hours and higher productivity demands for those who have employment, which in turn suppresses job creation.
2. The digitization and mechanization of industrial and manufacturing processes displaces workers in unprecedented numbers, as increasingly more goods can be made with fewer workers than ever before.
3. The population grows far too fast for the economy to absorb through the labor market which is why with every generation increasingly more young people are left without jobs or job prospects.

We are going headlong towards a global economic, humanitarian and environmental catastrophe that can only be averted if we stop population growth and drastically reduce our numbers peacefully before we have to reduce our numbers by murdering each other through armed conflict within and between nations in a bitter struggle for dwindling critical resources that on the individual level translates into lack of employment and therefore lack of money to buy the necessities of life.

Those who put their religious tenets before this existential reality, or who attempt to insulate themselves from the world by hiding behind national borders, and thus oppose global sharing and the voluntary reduction of our families to no more than one or two children per couple, depending on the country and conditions, inevitably drive the world towards conflict on a global scale that will result in a bloodbath of unprecedented proportions and ultimately to complete nuclear annihilation.

Equally, those who put economic theory and personal greed before the dire necessities of food, shelter and clothing for every human being on the planet at this time in our history of inextricable interconnectedness and interdependence inevitably drive the world towards conflict and annihilation. Capitalism, socialism, communism, and all the other isms on earth amount to a pile of dung in the face of the dire realities we face as a species and as a civilization. They are expired intellectual constructs with no application and no use in the real world of today.

Despite the propaganda, capitalism does not fit the time and the conditions because its emphasis on competition and its doctrine of profit monopolizes and excludes workers from the economy when what we need is a system that diffuses labor and includes workers in the economy if we are to counterbalance the lack of employment opportunities caused by the combined effects of technology, digitization, mechanization, and globalization. Capitalism is the opposite of what we need because it forces those who are in the labour force to work longer and harder than ever before just to keep their jobs when the labour pool is so large that by sharing the labour rather than competing for it we would only need to work circa 20 hours per week given the latent labour force and the unrealized human potential.

We can no longer afford an economic system of exclusion because ever fewer workers have to support ever more idle people and that is so not because people are lazy but because there are no jobs for an increasingly large segment of the population. The United States and Canada, driven by the Protestant ethic, refuse to accept this reality and blame unemployment on the victims rather than on the geopolitical circumstances that have created them. Misguided as they are by their religious values, policymakers in Canada and the US prefer to pay infinitely more money to punish people for desperate acts of poverty than to fund a social system that prevents people from committing acts of desperation.

Even though it is far cheaper to keep people in freedom than it is to keep them in prison, they choose the latter. In Canada, for instance, social assistance pays $620 per month, whereas it costs the federal government $312 a day to keep a person in prison. Two days of prison equal one month of assistance. Were Canada to give people on social assistance enough money to survive without having to engage in criminal acts, which would take approximately $1200 a month and is easily feasible, the country would save itself not only billions, but would also be preserved of crime and of the heartless social environment that has developed as a consequence of such misguided policies.

The political rationale that supports such nasty ethics is that no one would want to work if the government paid people enough money to live in dignity while being idle. And this is partially true, as shown by Europe’s example where welfare states are bankrupt. Experience, therefore, teaches us that neither Europe’s option, the welfare state, nor America’s, the informal economy based on criminal activity, are sustainable.

The solution therefore lies in the middle. That is to say, everyone must work, to avoid parasitism and animosity, and the work available must be shared, to avoid exploitation and exclusion. And so we come to OM Principle number four.

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| PRINCIPLE 4WORK AS A RIGHT NOT A PRIVILEGEEmployment in today’s fully monetized economies must be enshrined as a right and not seen as a privilege. Everyone must and will be working. If the private sector cannot provide employment the public sector will through infrastructure development, food production and home construction on a massive scale to prevent poverty and desperation and to empower people to be in control of their lives and destinies by giving them the tools necessary to fill in the gaps left open by the free market. Work is a right not a privilege and universal wellbeing depends on society’s ability to include each and every one in the creation of wealth in a free market that is not free to abuse and exploit.  |

Since wealth is relative, the division of labour advocated by OM necessitates that we accept a level of equality rather than continue to seek positions of superiority. Sharing the work means sharing the pay, which leads to a far more egalitarian society than we now have. In return for our selflessness we would get a much shorter work week, income security, social stability, universal inclusion, and a kinder society.

Since work is healthier than idleness, for individuals and society, labor-intensive employment and craftsmanship will be encouraged rather than suppressed, which is currently the case, and that will result in a far richer cultural environment and a much more beautiful physical environment, as well as in greater job satisfaction and personal fulfillment.

Since sharing is better than competition, for individuals and society, universal employment will result in shorter work days and higher productivity, as well as in far fewer social problems, thus allowing mankind to rise to a higher level of education and consciousness.

Most importantly, no one will be discarded and no one will feel superfluous. Society will once again endow people with dignity and empower them with purpose.

Bottom of Form