

Prosperous, Happy and at Peace

A LIBERTARIAN VISION FOR THE UK AND EUROPE



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and Paul Brothwood**
Champions of libertarianism



*“If liberty and equality, as is thought by some,
are chiefly to be found in democracy, they will be best
attained when all persons alike share in the
government to the utmost”*

Aristotle (384 BC - 322 BC), 'Politics'.

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PART 1 - BAD INTENTIONS

The proper goal

We want the United Kingdom to be...

Prosperous, Happy and at Peace with itself.

And, you will say, "well, that's starkly bloody obvious: everybody wants that".

To which our reply is, 'you might think so but you'd be wrong and this matters very much indeed'.

So who are these people who do not want what to us is obviously good and right?

Well, let's start on the other side of the world with the Chinese.

Chinese history shows successive governments with very different objectives from ours. The Chinese elite, whether Mandarin, Imperial, Communist or 'post-Communist' seems to want to demonstrate what it sees as the essential superiority of all things Chinese over all things non-Chinese....

The Chinese word for 'China' literally means 'centre country'. In the cosmology of imperial China, China is the centre of the world. All other countries look toward China.

Recent Chinese history suggests that their objective is more about the restoration of Chinese superiority than it is about delivering to people the opportunity to be prosperous, happy or at peace.

Worse, the Chinese effectively permit the continued existence of the most oppressive state in the world today, its 'client state', North Korea. Surely North Koreans would have long since revolted if the Chinese had not provided the friendly neighbour support which



allows this dreadful dictatorship to function?

The whole of North Korea is like one huge 'concentration camp' courtesy of Chinese sponsorship - presumably as a dreadful example to the Chinese people of how things for them could be so much worse if they do not comply with the requirements of 'the Party'!

Now, let's move a bit closer to home. Do we think the ex KGB colonel, Vladimir Putin, shares our goal? We think not! Rather his real objective is a Russian version of the Chinese one. Humiliated by the implosion of the USSR, is he more interested in restoring 'lost' Russian greatness rather than our objective?

It is already clear that many world leaders and the elite who control literally billions of people are very different from us in their goals - and their thinking is very far from having individual prosperity or happiness as an important objective.

But surely those closer to home are not like that?

What, for instance, of the UK's self-styled 'hard left', our own dear Jeremy Corbyn and the 'Momentum' movement?

Momentum's first set objective stated on its own website is to....

"Organise with communities across the country to put forward Labour's ambitious plan for Britain and secure a Labour Government that:

Redistributes wealth and power from the few to the many;...."

This means wealth redistribution comes first. They are much more interested in this than in its creation: in short, they are still fighting the 'class war', rooted in Marxist and post-Marxist thinking. Your happiness comes second or maybe something closer to tenth, it is certainly not their top priority.

And Britain's Conservatives?

They do not seem to think in terms of your happiness either.

They do talk about prosperity - and rate it very highly but there is no reference to the delivery of happiness.

So, we have already established that the obvious - 'our' goal - is not obvious at all and a lot of people, including people we might expect to be - are absolutely not interested in you or me being prosperous, happy and at peace with ourselves. Or at least, it is for them a lower priority

Now, let's cross the Atlantic. Here things do look more promising: The American Declaration of Independence asserts that "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness" are an inalienable right.

We suggest that, even if the current practice is judged very far from satisfactory, the United States of America has the correct starting point and, for all its failings, it knows the objective.

The European Union could have learned from them. Coming into existence so long after the USA, it could simply have embraced the sentiment. Instead it chose a different course.



"The Union's objectives can be read in the Lisbon Treaty Art. 3 TEU and include, among others:

- *the promotion of peace and the well-being of the Union's citizens*
- *an area of freedom, security and justice without internal frontiers*
- *sustainable development based on balanced economic growth and social justice*
- *a social market economy - highly competitive and aiming at full employment and social progress*
- *a free single market."*

The EU appears to be more concerned with consolidation than the interests of individuals.

You will note, inter alia, no mention of happiness and the 'social' emphasis. This collectivism is fine but what happens when the individual wishes of the many do not conform to what their political masters believe they should be?

Please realise that we think governments and political parties throughout the world do not even understand what the real objective should be.

Let us, therefore, repeat it for their benefit: we want

“the United Kingdom to be Prosperous, Happy and at peace with itself”.

In order to achieve this, we also want it to be at peace with the rest of the world, trading with it freely and as much as possible to our mutual prosperity and enrichment.

Those are our objectives. We hope you think they are the right ones?

But we have to do this in a world where the vast majority of the global population - or at least the elites and political classes that claim to speak in their name - have, as we have selectively demonstrated, very different, darker, nastier goals.

In summary, lots of people do NOT share our ‘obvious’ aim!

And we have not even included the goals of countries like Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and the many Islamic countries which have a theocratic element in their laws and constitution. So let us begin to think about them - and what they mean for the UK and Europe being happy and at peace with themselves.

Sources:

https://www.reddit.com/r/AskHistorians/comments/13u0kp/when_chinese_records_speak_of_barbarians_do_they/

<http://www.peoplesmomentum.com/about>

<http://en.euabc.com/word/743>

How lucky we are?

“Father forgive them for they know not what they are doing.” Luke 23:33.

What the King James Bible is telling us is that Jesus - about 1500 years before almost anyone else had even begun to think of it - says that good motivation is not enough.

It is all too easy to do harm without meaning to from a combination of ignorance - people do not bother to find out the real facts, let alone understand them - and lack of thought: the analysis is too shallow, lightweight and has not considered let alone included long-term consequences. For too many politicians, their eye is simply on the next election.

All action has unintended consequences, usually as important, often much more important than those planned by the strategists.

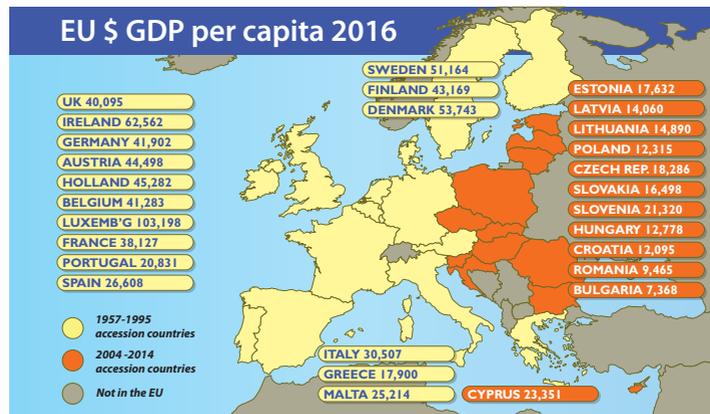
This is the trap the European Union walks into - on policy after policy.

And there is no more important topic on which they do this than migration, its causes and consequences, and the effects on the EU member states, especially and particularly the United Kingdom with its different customs, legal tradition and culture from much of the rest of Europe.

Thanks entirely to the superficial thinking of the largely unelected elite of the European Union, Western Europe in general and the United Kingdom in particular, have effectively been subject to two separate waves of immigration.

Wave One: east European economic migrants

The first wave arose from the combination of EU laws on free movement and non-discrimination with the appalling economic legacy of Marxist Communist utopianism. Yes, we accept that even



Source: IMF WEO April 2017. 2016 GDP (PPP) figures per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP) per capita – current international dollar

some Communists started out with good intentions, the early ones at least - and some of them were Orthodox with Christian concepts of humility and charity underlying their Bolshevism!

Simply put, as the 21st century began, millions of people living in antiquated, run-down, usually smoke-stack economies, long-ruled by criminal Communist bosses were given cast-iron rights to leave their own countries and seek better lives - and the jobs and welfare rights to fund them - further west. These were the 2004 and post 2004, largely former communist, EU accession states.

Giving these people such rights may have been motivated by kindness but the long-term consequences were not, on the whole, helpful for anyone outside the privileged business and professional elite - and their political class.

Let us be clear immediately that no blame or criticism attaches to these migrants. They only exercised their legal rights kindly given them by the European Union. If we were they we would very probably have done exactly the same as millions of them chose to do. The effects are entirely predictable.

Therefore, the countries they leave:

- lose many of their cleverest, most-qualified, most-innovative people
- therefore lose the people they most need to grow and prosper

- ultimately risk being depopulated and economically 'hollowed-out';

Accordingly, the countries they go to:

- hold, and even drive down, wages especially for the less-qualified, unskilled and those in traditional trades like carpentry, plumbing, electrician etc.
- stretch, overload and even overwhelm infrastructure through the sudden, additional need for houses and flats, hospitals and medical services, schools, buses, trains, road space... the list comprises all the necessities of modern life;
- but they also hit benefits systems... This is where the relative openness and ease of access to welfare in the UK makes us an even bigger draw, including Gordon Brown's infamous tax credit which, through its linkage to low wages, costs hard-pressed and just managing taxpayers very large sums of money even when migrants are motivated and hard-working - which many are.

However, what must and should be said in favour of these usually east European economic migrants is not only that their behaviour is entirely legal under EU rules but that many of these people share our values.

Our Parliamentary Group includes Poles, Czechs and Lithuanians, people who are amongst the most devout Christians. Many have devotions and beliefs far closer to Papal teaching than those of us further west. Whatever else is the case, these people are NOT by and large a moral threat to our traditional values though by their presence, they may make society more Roman Catholic and conservative, especially on such issues as abortion, family planning and gay marriage.

Of course, others, the Czechs in particular, contribute massively to modernist thought, from the 'first protestant' Jan Hus over 500 years ago - through Frans Kafka ('Kafkaesque bureaucracy') who wrote in Prague and Jaroslav Hasek (the 'Shakespeare' of the Czech Republic with his work, 'The Good Soldier Schweik') - to the powerful anti-Communist philosophers, Milan Kundera and Vaclav Havel.

Wave Two: non-Europeans from non-Christian and post-Christian cultures

Unfortunately, again often motivated by rather thoughtless compassion, the EU elite has thrown open our borders to those coming from outside Europe, whether the Middle East or Africa, including Sub-Saharan Africa.

Again, let us start from an accurate understanding of what is happening and why?

Many of these people are indeed desperate. They include

- *genuine refugees and displaced persons - the two are different in law - from war-zones,*
- *asylum-seekers from both failed states and countries with horrid, illiberal and corrupt governments, as well as,*
- *economic migrants from places so mired in poverty and unemployment that their hope of has effectively disappeared.*

Not all are like that, however, there are also those

- *'gaming' western compassion by seizing a better opportunity*

and even a small number

- *who hate the 'West and its values' and seek opportunities to damage them i.e. potential or actual terrorists.*

As millions come by multiple routes in a very short time, often under the glare of western media publicity, it is simply impossible to know who is which and the numbers of each. Worse, human psychology is seldom tidy, at least as far as bureaucrats would like it. Individuals do not fit neatly into one category or another, especially if traumatised by earlier experiences, and/or they can switch roles or occupy more than one over time.

This harsh reality immediately exposes, however, one of the myths perpetuated by the EU elite and too many of the British political class: the myth of universal values. These do not exist in the way we are told and led to believe: they may be set out by the United Nations with its Universal Declaration of Human Rights - but far too many countries either reject it or pay lip-service only - and get

very annoyed with you when you point it out!

If such values were genuinely universal, the societies from which these people come would already be more like our own - and fewer would need to come in the first place.

As we will set out later, the world has too many governments and elites which do very dreadful things - and the fact that you are leaving such a society for whatever reason and under whatever circumstances does not mean you have suddenly become sympathetic to liberal western values, let alone genuinely believe in and act on them.

The education and schooling, the formative childhood experiences, the interaction with police and authority, the religious beliefs, the parental guidance of people from the developing world inevitably means that many if not most have a worldview and beliefs very different from what we take for granted.

The unintended consequence is that when you build policy on untruths like these, you are immediately creating massive problems.

Most readers will take for granted that a young woman wearing high heels, a short skirt and a small halter top has every right to walk down the street without cat-calling, molestation or worse and is most certainly NOT sexually available unless that is what she explicitly chooses.

She also has the right to meet her friends for an alcoholic drink - if that is what she wants, it is HER choice - and then to walk or take a train or taxi or bus home in safety without fearing what might happen.

We hope that we ALL believe in that.

But in much of the world, including many of the countries from which people now come who want to share our part of the planet, nothing could be further from the truth: they would be of the opinion that this behaviour is shocking!



In the UK we pride ourselves on the rule of law. Many from outside Europe come from societies where the law is an instrument of oppression.

It's a horrible world out there!

Just as we have to accept the sincerity of the EU officials and the media 'luvvies' who talk to us of our duty, so we must accept the sincerity of those who want to 'deal with behaviour' like that of our short-skirted woman on a good night out!

We think they genuinely believe that their response is the right one: in their eyes it is US who, in failing even to condemn her, let alone take action, have no sense of decency, no morality and clearly no religious or other beliefs worth the name.

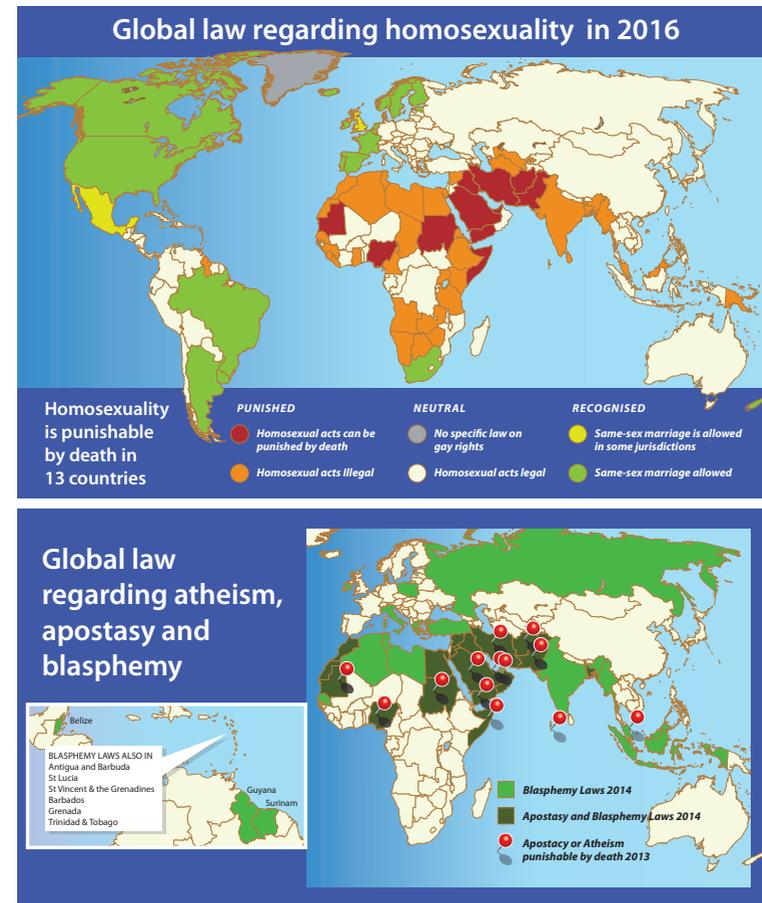
At this point, we will be frank: some will find what follows very difficult to cope with. At least with institutionalised slavery in the Americas, the Turkish Armenian genocide, Nazi Concentration camps or Stalin's Terror, we can console ourselves that it is the past. But we are writing about what happens now - and will happen tomorrow!

The Independent told us this in May 2016 -

"In a total of 74 countries, same-sex sexual contact is a criminal offence.

In 13 countries, being gay or bisexual is punishable by death. These are; Sudan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Mauritania, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Qatar, UAE, parts of Nigeria, parts of Somalia, parts of Syria and parts of Iraq.

In 17 countries, bans are in place to prohibit 'propaganda' interpreted as promoting LGBT communities or identities. These are; Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia, Tunisia, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lithuania and Russia."



Atheism is a crime in many places:

'Atheists living in 13 countries risk being condemned to death, just for their beliefs (or non-belief) according to a new, comprehensive report from the International Humanist and Ethical Union. All thirteen countries identified by the study are Muslim majority.

The countries that impose these penalties are Afghanistan, Iran, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. With the exception of

Pakistan, those countries all allow for capital punishment against apostasy, i.e., the renunciation of a particular religion. Pakistan, meanwhile, imposes the death penalty for blasphemy, which can obviously include disbelief in God.'

Although the Church of England is remarkably quiet on the subject, the persecution of Christians is actually widespread:

'According to The Pew Research Center, over 75% of the world's population lives in areas with severe religious restrictions (and many of these people are Christians). Also, according to the United States Department of State, Christians in more than 60 countries face persecution from their governments or surrounding neighbours simply because of their belief in Jesus Christ.'

If you are woman in many countries, reaching puberty (or earlier) can bring routine horror....

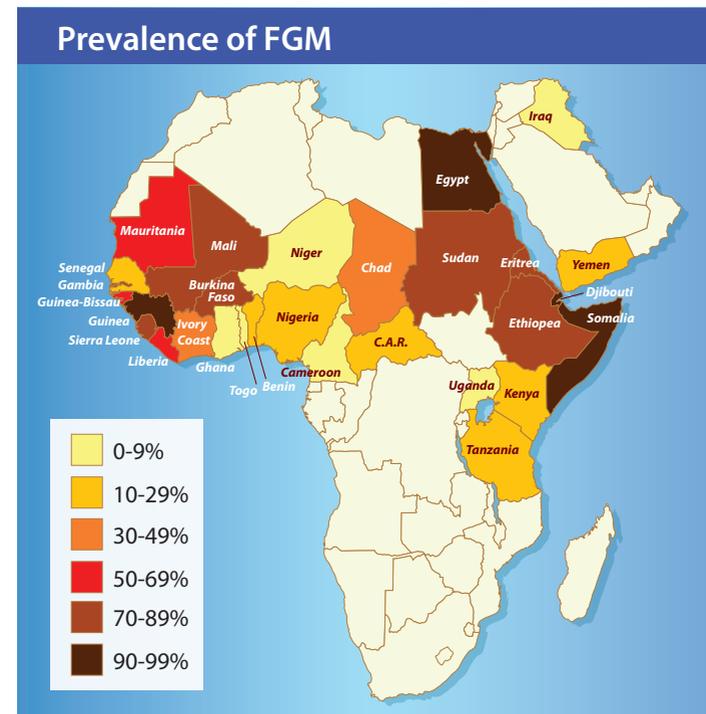
In 2013, UNICEF documented a wide variation in the prevalence of FGM in 29 countries in Africa and the Middle East. (FGM also takes place in Southeast Asia and seen in some Muslim populations of South Asia.)

FGM is already illegal in the UK, however, at time of writing there has never been a successful prosecution. The harsh reality is that currently illegal though it often is, the failure to act - and act successfully - means there is de facto tolerance even within the UK of this barbaric practice in those communities where it is part of the cultural tradition, even when significant numbers from those communities are living in the UK.

Adultery remains a crime in parts of the world, including 21 of the states of the USA: when the American government lectures the rest of the world on 'human rights abuses', does it not understand the hypocrisy and absurdity of this FACT "Prosecutions are rare, but they do occur and punishments can range from a \$10 fine in Maryland to life imprisonment in Michigan,...."

Moreover, in all the above, we have only covered the institutionalised/legal bad behaviour.

In much of the world, especially outside the developed West,



Shocking statistics - and many in Britain arrive here having undergone this barbarity.

corruption is endemic and taxation akin to theft or extortion. This IS government as people know and experience it! The rule of law does NOT mean the same everywhere. To pretend that it does is a lie - and a massively important and damaging one.

There are so many cases, practices and countries we could have chosen, our examples are simply illustrative of the real world as it is today.

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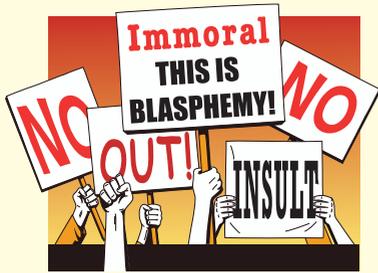
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prevalence_of_female_genital_mutilation_by_country

Tolerating intolerance

Of course we are not making simple judgements: there are many people in all of these countries who genuinely share our horror at what routinely happens in their culture.

BUT - and it is a 'big but' - we simply cannot know who really believes what and we make a massive error if we think that, because somebody leaves a country they are rejecting their cultural roots.

Moreover what they say - however apparently heart-felt and tragic - is not necessarily a good guide: lying is commonplace in much of life and indeed, in the context of issues of 'face' is actually built-in to many cultures: 'you must say only what the powerful person wishes to hear!' People may be telling the truth but we cannot know that for certain. Worse, the bigger the practical advantage from telling a lie, the more likely it is that people are lying: you say what you know the authority figure - police, border guard, social-worker, judge - wishes to hear. So what do we do?



Drowned out: Taking offence in the cause of religion, ethnicity or even just 'being offended' is increasingly used to silence debate.

We can use this rule of thumb: if people reject such barbarism in their behaviour in the long-term then we can eventually be confident that they do, indeed, reject such activities. Thus, the proof that people actually reject FGM is that they are prepared to speak out against it. The proof that people believe in the right to choose your religion, or to have none at all, is that they reject laws against apostasy. The proof that people believe in free speech is that they do not shout 'blasphemy' and tell us that we have insulted them and we must not say these things.

You may think these are statements of the obvious?

We think they should be but, unfortunately, in our own society under the doctrine of multiculturalism they are not.

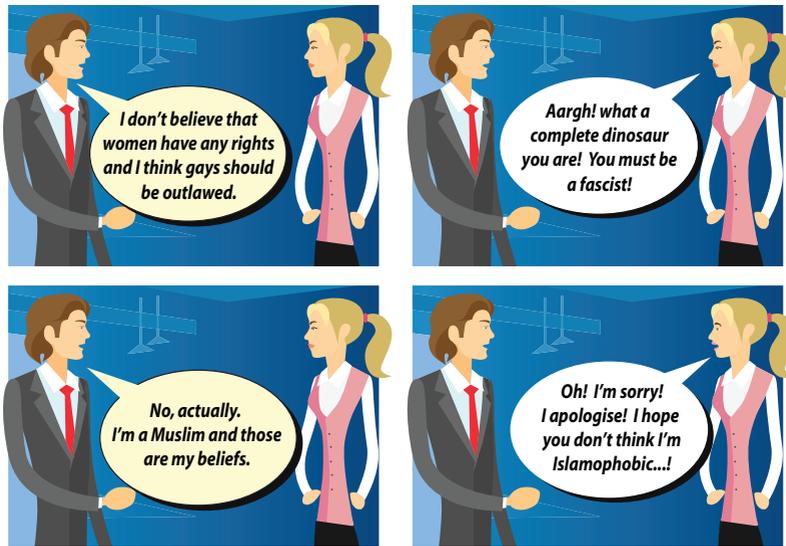
Multiculturalism itself can appear entirely reasonable if defined as "the existence of multiple cultural traditions within a single country, usually considered in terms of the culture associated with an aboriginal ethnic group and foreigner ethnic groups." But what it tends to mean in practice is that you cannot say certain beliefs and practices are wrong. You cannot assert that some cultures and values are better.

Let us be clear. We reject - and believe our society must reject - the doctrines and philosophy of those who, inter alia, believe that we should...

- tolerate women's genitals being mutilated
- punish, even kill, people who change religion
- challenge, even arrest, people whose clothes they think too revealing
- stop people who choose to take legal substances such as alcohol
- lock up and beat people who express their views forcefully with religious references or ideas which others consider blasphemous
- criminalise and beat people who makes sexual choices they oppose.

Freedom means the freedom to choose, not the freedom simply to obey: anyone who does not understand and believe this does not believe or understand modern western democracy as it has evolved out of the post European Enlightenment world. (That understanding is incidentally how first Protestantism and later atheism evolve through Christianity, starting with the Protestant revolt against Catholicism and Europe's wars of religion.)

We are also totally opposed to 'double standards' where if a middle-aged white male says or does something, one view is taken by authority and if a black non-Christian does something similar or comparable, it is judged and treated in a different way.



Double-standards:
a fact of life both
here and in the
United States.

The adaptation of an American cartoon above sums it up rather well.....

Too often western democracies operate in exactly this way. It is an approach we reject as totally unacceptable.

We are also very concerned about the impact of large numbers of people gathering to live in single locations with values very different from our own.

WE are NOT the problem in all of this.

The problem lies fairly and squarely in the doctrine of multiculturalism, as it is applied in the UK and many other European societies. The doctrine suggests that it is we who are being intolerant and failing to show understanding when, in reality, we are legitimately fearful of the beliefs, convictions and the resulting intentions and impacts of many of those who come seeking to share our part of the world.

The problem is their behaviour and the fears it generates, not our reaction.

Undermining society in the name of kindness.

So how do we move on from the failed doctrine of multiculturalism?

First, we need to be clear about what has happened and just how the EU is responsible.

We believe that cultures are not of equal worth.

Western success has been built upon certain values - often only after much struggle. Belief in freedom of thought and conscience leading to tolerance and democracy based on the clash of ideas and the peaceful transfer of power did not suddenly appear across the world out of nowhere, it came out of European thinking, the wars fought over it and the battles of ideas which underpin the conflicts. In this narrative, the United Kingdom has a unique and pioneering role. In so far as any single people can claim it, we in Britain created the modern, democratic, developed world.

When the European Union

- opens borders
- allows free-movement for millions
- dictates to peoples and nation-states who they MUST allow in their country
- forbids any differentiation between incomers and the people already there (for this is what non-discrimination means)
- blocks the democratic expression of resulting discontents
- instructs that certain thoughts cannot legitimately be voiced then it is the EU which has itself become the oppressor in the name of liberty.

In English we say, 'it has thrown the baby out with the bath water'.

In so doing, the European Union has lost sight of its own goals.

Worse, it has discarded common sense in understanding how people behave!

What about those with an agenda?

This goes from the entirely obvious like...

- *the requirement in the west to respect women and those who are gay*

through to the downright deceitful

- *adults who claim to be children*
- *discarding all identity papers to 'game' the system*
- *fit young men who are manifestly economic migrants.*

Perhaps the most extreme and nastiest deception is reported by the Daily Mail:

"Muslim translators are DELIBERATELY mistranslating migrants who convert to Christianity to get them deported, claims German pastor"

This is WRONG.

It is also manifestly UNJUST.

The laws of so many Islamic states forbidding apostasy mean that the one certainty we CAN have is that non-Muslims from Muslim states with such laws - more or less, all of them - are the genuine asylum-seekers. Being a non-Muslim in most Muslim countries is not a pleasant experience.

A presumption IN FAVOUR of non-Muslims from Muslim states is entirely justified if you know and understand the laws of such states.

Let us anticipate one obvious objection to this: have we not created a massive, new, perverse incentive to lie?

Certainly, that is a valid question.



Refugees traversing eastern Europe in 2015: is there a case for prioritising non-Muslims from Islamic states?

The only credible answer is behavioural. If someone claims to be a non-Muslim but, once admitted to a new country, goes to the Mosque, follows the Muslim prayer schedule, fasts as prescribed and advocates Muslim attitudes to women, children, gays and unbelievers then we know that they have lied. We believe that we are entitled to check out their behaviour and act on our knowledge. Logically, to answer this sensible, reasonable question, we can do nothing else - it is THEY who are behaving badly and lying.

Non-Muslims need asylum ahead of any Muslim not because of us but because of the laws operative in the Islamic world - and the widespread treatment of non-Muslims as 'second-class citizens' or worse.

That is the good reason we advocate doing this.

If you take a different view, then please explain how you will answer the charge that Muslim states 'fix' the laws and, even more, the bureaucratic practice in favour of one religion over others?

It is they who discriminate, not us.

It is they who institutionalise violence and cruelty and choose to turn a blind-eye to the persecution and ill treatment of atheists, Christians and other unbelievers by Islam?

What about their laws on apostasy?

What about their laws on blasphemy?

Are the victims of all of this, the non-Muslims not, by definition, REAL asylum-seekers?

To be clear, this applies across the board.

If any religion or belief system persecutes 'non-believers' in this way then it is the latter who may be judged the genuine asylum-seekers and we must act, differentiate / discriminate, accordingly.

We are not being anti-Muslim, we are just on the side of the victim - and to do that we need properly and accurately to identify who the real victims are.

Islam is merely the current best-known and most egregious example but all such discrimination is indiscriminately wrong!

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<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-4131234/Migrants-converting-Christianity-Germany-misquoted.html#ixzz4XzHntbfg>

PART 2 - A BETTER WAY

So what do we do? This is our practical, 'do-able' six-point plan:

1. Honesty

We tell people the truth about the world as it is! This has many aspects for the way we govern - and are governed.

Multiculturalism as it currently operates must be abandoned. In this context, the change of heart by Trevor Phillips, former head of the Commission for Racial Equality is informative:

"... multiculturalism is a better doctrine in theory than in practice because it can, in some circumstances, allow public funds to be used to entrench the power of community leaders – always a potentially loaded word – by isolating them from mainstream society...."

(Extract from the Guardian)

Phillips cited familiar negative consequences such as the misplaced respect for others' child-rearing habits which allowed social services to abandon Victoria Climbié, eight, to her grim fate and hundreds of Rotherham schoolgirls to the horrors of sexual grooming by men who were mostly of Pakistani origin."

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/mar/16/trevor-phillips-race-multiculturalism-blog>

Amongst the policy requirements arising from this are to:

- replace discredited 'multi-culturalism' with an approach which acknowledges that some behaviour, and the attitudes giving rise to it, are not acceptable in our society



Multiculturalism spectacularly failed many teenage girls in one normal British town: Rotherham.

- ensure that the desire not to offend does not lead to acceptance of lies and damaging half-truths about the way the world really is
- treat people as individuals and do not allow often self-appointed community leaders to assume they speak for a group
- do not assume groups or communities are uniform or all share common values and attitudes
- but also recognise that entire cultural practices are simply unacceptable eg FGM, so-called 'honour' killings, the application of Sharia law (where this differs from our real laws), forced marriage, child brides etc.
- genuine equality of treatment.

This links to....

2. Education

The truth sets you free. Telling the truth is a positive act - and offers real benefits.

Wherever and whenever the taxpayer is contributing, the British people must know what values, attitudes and behaviour they are funding - and how these will shape society. For example, people need to know that laws against apostasy do, in fact, come expressly from the Quran...

"He who disbelieves in Allah after his having believed, not he who is compelled while his heart is at rest on account of faith, but he who opens [his] breast to disbelief- on these is the wrath of Allah, and they shall have a grievous chastisement." – Quran 16:106

"They wish that you reject Faith, as they have rejected [Faith], and thus that you all become equal [like one another]. So take not

'Auliya' [protectors or friends] from them, till they emigrate in the Way of Allah [to Muhammad]. But if they turn back [from Islam], take [hold] of them and kill them wherever you find them, and take neither Auliya' [protectors or friends] nor helpers from them." – Quran 4:89

The emphasis is added but that is what the Islamic Holy book says. (To confirm this, we cross-referred nine different translations of the Arabic: all said the same thing, albeit in slightly different words.)

Moreover, British people travelling in other parts of the world need a realistic understanding of just how different are the cultures and the attitudes of the authorities in many other countries. How often do we read of British people contravening, say, the laws about covering up one's body or failing to respect the taboos and cultural shibboleths which are so different from our own - because they have no idea that other societies have different values and 'norms'.

ALL education must be accurate and precise at all times about what the law is and where these laws apply.

In our society, this means:

- **'the law applies equally to all'**
- everything which is not expressly prohibited is permitted
- you cannot stop people behaving in a certain way just because YOU do not like it
- this particularly applies to women, gays, LGBTI, alcohol consumption, 'going-out and partying', free speech
- the role of the police includes making sure that people who want to are not stopped from exercising their legal rights and freedoms...
- unlike many countries, we do not have 'morality police'!

These values are what make our country 'free' by comparison with so many others.



The need for respect works both ways: in 2015, gap-year tourists angered Malays by exposing themselves atop a mountain.



No escape: naivety is no excuse when changing one's mind about Islam.

3. Democracy

The modern state is omnipresent in our lives and our wallets. The justification for this and the rules it imposes is that we choose them, our society is democratic. Our concept of democracy rests, in turn, upon freedom of thought, conscience and speech - and the toleration necessary to make these real.

We cannot allow ourselves to be deprived of these fundamental rights, for, without them, our democracy is destroyed, replaced by theocracy, authoritarianism, dictatorship or whatever. Legitimacy and the consent of the governed are lost.

Out of this argument come the limits of how we tolerate those who are themselves intolerant. We cannot allow others, especially incomers, to use the rights we give them to subvert and destroy our concept of society.

It is therefore entirely proper to insist that our language, our culture and our beliefs are known to those who choose to come to live amongst us.

And it is also, surely, entirely proper not to dismiss and ridicule but to understand those who fear that others with very different values may challenge, damage and destroy the characteristics which we believe make our society better, happier and a nicer place to live.

And damning them as 'fascists' or 'racists' and suggesting their fears, opinions and wishes are without merit is just wrong.

Being in the UK and UK citizenship carry rights AND obligations.

- *People in the UK must know what is expected of them: we must do all we can to make this understood*
- *the predominant language is English and we expect people over time to learn enough of it to operate using it*
- *they should look forward to this as part of coming here and their family or community must NOT be allowed to impede them.*

4. Asylum

All the above must be expressed in our asylum policy which must be ours not one imposed from afar.

We believe that we are entitled to reject the diktat of Brussels about who we have in our country. The values, attitudes and culture of those who come matter greatly and we are entitled to reflect this in our thinking and our policy.

Those who follow a dogmatic belief system that makes them believe they have the right, even the 'God-given duty', to make the rest of us live 'righteously' are a threat to everything we stand for.

By contrast, those they persecute are worthy of genuine asylum.

And we are entitled to judge people by their actions and behaviour and exclude those who will threaten us whilst giving succour to those who need it. By definition, this cannot be done indiscriminately so discriminate we must - as we all do in our daily lives between those whose company we want and those we do not. Discrimination cannot and must not be arbitrary, oppressive or motivated simply by prejudice but it must still take place. This means:

- *asylum is about helping genuine refugees and the persecuted: we can identify the real asylum-seekers as people who will be treated as 'second-class citizens' or imprisoned for their beliefs or sexual orientation: LGBTI and non-Muslims from Muslim states count....*
- *fit young men who do not like living in a poor and oppressive country by and large do not*
- *we are entitled to check the accuracy of what people tell us*
- *if they have lied eg claiming or denying a religious or other belief they do or do not in truth have, we should and will deport them: they should not have lied to us - and we judge this by behaviour not just words.*



*Other values:
not everyone
who comes
here shares
our values of
tolerance.*

5. Incentives

Migration is a product of systemic incentives: people move to better themselves, their own lives and that of their families.

It follows as night follows day that the more attractive a place is, the better and more accessible its standard of living, the nicer and greater the contrast with where you now are, the more people are going to come - and the more risks, lies and deceptions may be used.

In this way, we must understand that the more successful we are as a society, the more people will come knocking.

For those outside it in most of the Middle East, Africa and much of Asia and South America, the whole EU is attractive and the UK the most attractive of all. Those who form camps at Calais or risk all to cross the Channel are the evidence for how true this is.

Conditions of life are relative and depend upon your starting point.

The UK's

- *relatively high wage, open economy,*
- *free NHS (at the point of use),*
- *accessible and in practice largely non-contributory benefits system,*
- *'live-and-let-live' culture,*
- *traditions of freedom, decency, democracy and*
- *the rule of law*

make it very attractive, indeed.

A simple, welcoming 'open-door' may be a splendid dream but it is not 'of this world' for it does not work in the real, complex world of human motivation and behaviour. Anybody who thinks it is all easy and straightforward, may be decent, kind and well-motivated but they are also a fool!

We must:

- *control our borders as required to ensure that we do not lose any of the characteristics which make us who and what we are*
- *have the right to admit and deport the people we choose, in accordance with law made in Parliament at Westminster which is sovereign and subject to no external authority.*

Moreover, all this must also be implemented in all of...

- *residence and the welfare system*
- *employment law and practice*
- *education, what we teach in our schools and colleges.*

And, as many EU states are currently discovering, you cannot do this in the EU without them dictating your behaviour, so it also means 'taking back control'. This is what we in the UK must do with Brexit - and we strongly advise others to follow our lead.

This means....

- *understanding behavioural economics, the push-and pull factors of globalisation*
- *rejecting narrow 'silo-thinking' which fails to recognise that such factors as the accessibility of our benefits system or health care free at the point of delivery is crucial in influencing behaviour*
- *being clever and profound enough to know and apply what works and fails in the real world in the long-term*
- *being brave enough to tell the truth, that*
 - *culture matters greatly*
 - *kindness, decency and good intention must be there but in themselves are not enough*
 - *large numbers of people who do not share our values will damage our society*
 - *we are proud of ourselves, and the way our history shaped the way we are now*
 - *and will therefore do what is necessary to foster, protect, defend and improve them.*

PART 3 - MAKING PEOPLE PROSPEROUS

How to deliver prosperity in Europe

We must now focus on how a nation and its people can become prosperous.

Prosperous can mean a multitude of things to different people. To clarify, this is not solely about wealth creation but also the ability to choose freely. A free man is prosperous because they have the ability to choose and the ability to make rational decisions.



“Socialism is the philosophy of failure, the creed of ignorance, and the gospel of envy.”

*Sir Winston Churchill,
May 28th 1948*

However, the word ‘prosperous’ to a socialist would be the concentration and control of the means of production, with human differences obliterated. In fact, similar to the German socialists of the 1930s and 1940s. For a Green, prosperity involves reducing production rather than increasing it, due to their anthropocentric nature. So it’s important to clarify.

In Soviet Russia a ‘rich’ Individual had the wealth to purchase a vehicle, however the option of only one car model negated their freedom of choice so they were not genuinely rich. When compared to the West, where choice was/is prevalent, individuals not only had the wealth to make purchases but also freedom of choice. This difference is fundamental to richness.

Sadly, there is growing support for a dangerous dishonest socialist narrative that is currently sweeping the globe. Therefore, it is vital that supporters of freedom and liberty expose its flaws and offer an inspirational alternative.

We believe that individual freedom and liberty offer the best route to prosperity, happiness and peace. Therefore, to ensure a prosperous, happy and peaceful nation we apply three key principles.

First, individual freedom of choice is fundamental to achieve these objectives. Why you may ask? Well, your freedom to ask that question should part answer it. In addition, every society that has tried to limit freedom has failed. The market always prevails as the failure of prohibition has proven.

Second, people should be entitled to keep as much of their own money as possible. The honourable notion of wealth distribution via government has unintended consequences, often those with the least are the most adversely effected. Foreign aid and its unintended consequence is a classic example of the failure of wealth distribution, something we look at in detail later.

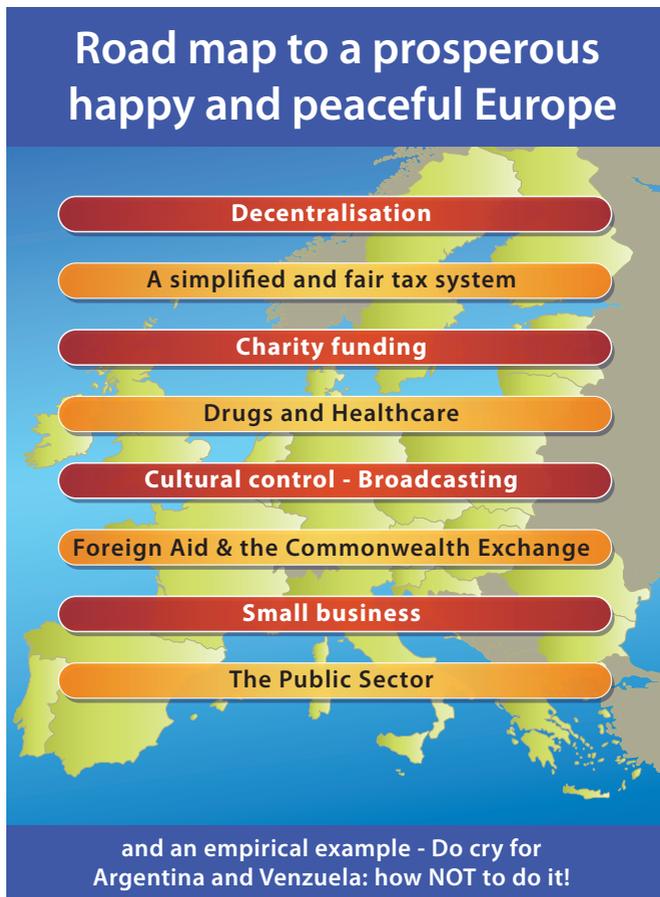
Third, the importance of decency and fair play which is essential to a just society. That may seem vague. What do we mean? A just society is one where the individual can explore and use their abilities to do as they please without harm to others. Our first two priorities are entrenched in freedom and provide the platform to deliver a just society.

Whilst developing these principles we want to expose how socialism simply fails to deliver on each level and to stimulate debate as to how our principles allow successful wealth creation.



“The problem with socialism is that you eventually run out of other peoples’ money.”

Margaret Thatcher.



“In the absence of justice, what is sovereignty but organized robbery?”

Saint Augustine

Decentralisation

As Britain and other European states seek to free themselves from the European Union questions around how to decentralise power still linger. It is not possible to have an enduring prosperous and peaceful nation without devolved power - all centralised power eventually cracks. The UK provides an example for other European States

Despite a minority of vocal Scots trying to break the United Kingdom in 2014 the kingdom is still regarded as a stable and multinational power, the Spanish certainly could learn a few lessons. However, there is a tension within the kingdom which was heightened by Scottish Referendum. There is a growing disconnect between the Brussels & Westminster bubbles and voters. This is further demonstrated by the growing support for socialism across Europe.

It is therefore vital to apply real subsidiarity, to decentralise power to enhance liberty and preserve itself as a highly successful multinational bloc. For this to work in practice devolved power must be matched with fiscal responsibility. Unless the authorities receiving power are motivated to develop effective polices, there will be waste. Therefore, local authorities must pay for their local polices initiatives via their own tax revenue. It would not be fiscally prudent for taxpayers in one area to pay for the poor policy decisions of another authority.

At present government has too much power and influence, in fact the UK is the most centralised government of the G7 with only 5% of revenue raised locally. However, local government has vast spending responsibility and statutory obligations. Local government responsibilities are not reflected in their ability to raise finance and we believe this disconnect is fiscally irresponsible.

To achieve a happy Union there needs to be significant fiscal decen-



Centres of power: cities such as Manchester could see themselves assuming a much greater role in a decentralised Britain

tralisation. This will promote new ideas, encourage services to meet local needs and increase competition within government services. The orthodox approach has been to decentralise spending powers but this is counter intuitive. Decentralising revenue raising powers would be more effective. Evidence suggests increasing the local share of taxation from 5% to 20% could raise GDP by 6% (IEA). Long-term economic growth can only be advanced by a catalyst, decentralisation provides this via competition.

A Federal Britain provides a useful model for how decentralisation could work across Europe. To enable a federal Britain we propose England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland become nations within a federal union.

It is also important the UK's overseas territories such as the Falkland Islands and Gibraltar are included and recognised in such a process. There are a number of ways they could form part of the federal union and the government should talk to them about what they want.

The federal union would have restricted powers such as defence, foreign affairs, legacy debt and a small parliament with an executive. This would be financed by a Federal tax applicable across all nations.

The next stage would be to decentralise power from government to local authorities within the federal states. This helps address the noise from the socialist Scots and the English question on devolution. This enables the union to remain in place with adjusted

powers for the nations. The focus must be on local authorities holding power and power only being centralised if it can't be done locally. The UK's focus on European Combined Authorities and city mayors does not address any of the points we have raised and in certain circumstances has led to increased centralisation.

To ensure power is not centralised back to the federal union it is important that there are safeguards. For the federal union to regain powers it must be granted by all the federal states and the union's parliament. This is to protect each states powers.

Therefore, we propose the following powers are moved from central government to Local Authorities within their respective states.

- **Environmental policy**
- **Welfare (financed by government grant but administered by local government)**
- **Education**
- **Policing**
- **Lifestyle regulation**
- **Housing and planning**

Local authorities would be free to work together where its desirable to do so due to shared boundaries etc., this may work well for the police force.

For this to work it is vital that the revenue required for decentralised powers is raised locally. The link between the layer of government undertaking the spending and the one raising the funds is essential. We must not repeat the mistakes of the EU which allows one state to bail out another, this encourages fiscal irresponsibility.

With most functions moving from Central to local government there would need to be a change in how these services are financed. The devolved powers would be financed from local revenue streams which may include;

- **Land value tax**
- **Council tax**
- **Consumption tax**
- **Income taxes (set locally but collected nationally)**
- **Business rates**
- **Natural resource tax**
- **Sales tax (VAT abolished)**

There is a huge disconnect between the public and central government. An Ipsos-MORI poll found 30% of people think the government spends more on Jobseekers' allowances than on pensions, when in fact the government spends 15 times more on pensions. Decentralisation of government spending and power will empower the public to engage in the process. As a result of these policies we expect a huge increase in voter turnout at local elections as their vote will influence like never before.

Summary

1. One Federal Union which consists of four federal states; England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Overseas territories would also be included in the process if they desired.
2. Three tiers of government –
 - **Federal Union –**
Small parliament and executive (Elections every 5 years across the union, representation based on population)
 - **Federal State –**
Elected assembly to administer state functions and finances (Elections every 4 years across each state)
 - **Local Authority –**
the type of local government arrangement is at the discretion of states but, unitary authorities would be preferred.
3. Power is shifted from central government to local authorities including methods to raise revenue.
4. Government spending must be linked to where the revenue is raised.

We believe this model provides European states with a useful example of how to decentralise.

A simplified and fair tax system

A rich nation is only possible if its long term economic objectives are supported by a simple, fair, low and coherent tax system.

For a multitude of reasons many nations today and historically have caught the socialist virus. However, all have left their people poor, unhappy and in conflict.

Europe has had a very mixed experience with socialism and this reflects its vastly complex taxation system. In order to overcome this there are several measures required to achieve a simplified, low and fair taxation system.

The first and most obvious is to reduce overall government spending. This is only possible when the individual is freed from an overbearing state. A significant cut in central Government spending is required as the current levels are unaffordable. We propose that a long term objective of governments should be to significantly reduce spending from its current level (UK 41%). There is no point setting an arbitrary figure. Current Government spending is nearly double the spending levels in 2000/2001 (subject to inflation). This had led to a huge expansion of the state and a level of national debt never witnessed before.

Across Europe, Government spending consumes half of its economic output. When compared to the US it's a third higher. Without fail, large government creates a high tax burden and more debt. Excessive government spending in the UK and Europe has not led to better living standards or wealthier nations.

In fact, if you compare living standards in the EU to that of the poorest American states they are roughly equal to Arkansas and Montana and only slightly ahead of West Virginia and Mississippi, the

two poorest states (*Fredrik Bergström and Robert Gidehag, EU Versus USA*).

Secondly, tax administration needs to be slashed to free individuals and business. The current cost of administering the UK's complex tax systems is around £2bn per year. The current tax manual has a staggering 8,300 pages (2nd highest in the world, India is the highest). The proposed tax simplification measures will allow the removal of a lot of the red tape and localising tax collection will help this.

As a start, Income Tax and National Insurance thresholds should be equalized with the eventual aim of scrapping National Insurance. One single tax on labour (banded to ensure fairness) should be the key objective, but must be phased in to ensure a smooth and fair transition. The first step would be to increase the level when National Insurance is paid by the employee and equalize it with the income tax personal allowance.

In addition, European governments should introduce negative income tax for the low paid and remove other subsidies. Fundamental reform is needed for those on lower earnings, including removing the tax credit system. The key focus should be to remove fiscal churn – millions of households receive income related transfer payments whilst paying income tax at the same time.

Negative income tax: could this work in Europe?

If a worker earns below their tax allowance they would receive a direct payment from the Government which removes the need for tax credits (negative tax). If they earn above the threshold they pay tax. The tax free allowance could vary depending on household type. A specified proportion of unused deductions would be refunded to the tax payer, possibly 25% (choice of the government of the day), this would be dependent on the state of the economy etc.

For example, if the personal allowance was set at £18,000 and a person earned £10,000, the government would pay £2,000 to the

worker (25% of the unused allowance). The government would have the flexibility to adapt the percentage of the unused allowance to meet different criteria. This supports hardworking low income families and simplifies the welfare system. In addition the personal allowance could be swapped between individuals in a household to reduce their overall tax liability. The household criteria would be set by government, but would allow greater support for the traditional working family.

Example figures:

- The income tax rate could be set at 25% for earning over £18,000 up to £40,000 and 40% for all other earnings.
- Personal tax exemption could be set at £18,000.
- The subsidy rate could be 25%.

Under this scheme:

<i>Amount earned per annum</i>	<i>Paid to or received from Government</i>
£3,000	£3,750 received
£18,000	(nothing received or paid)
£20,000	£500.00 income tax paid
£40,000	£5,500 income tax paid
£60,000	£13,500 income tax paid
£100,000	£29,500 income tax paid

This would remove fiscal churn and end discrimination against single earner couples and against family formation.

Therefore, all other state subsidies could be removed saving vast amounts of bureaucracy and fraudulent claims. Due to the complexity of the current welfare system, this proposal offers the Government the flexibility to adjust the rebate of the unused allowance. It is vital that those on low incomes are not adversely affected.

As discussed previously, the main long term economic objective of any nation state should be for it to have a simple, fair and coherent tax system. There are several measures required to achieve this over the long-term. The first and most obvious is to reduce overall Government spending, cutting tax revenue is the most efficient way of stimulating this change.

There is currently a socialist 'entitlement' consensus gripping Europe which has been swallowed by Conservative administrations. The size of State is ever growing and European Conservatives have bought into this discourse. The forces and dynamism of market capitalism must be allowed to flourish, including freeing the individual from an overbearing state.

As a regressive socialist narrative advances across the West it is vital Libertarians propose market friendly alternatives. Looking at the UK Conservative Party election manifesto it would seem they have no credible plan to cut Government spending or reduce tax receipts, in essence they are scared to offer market friendly alternatives.

The UK government has a real opportunity to do this with Brexit. Rather than shying away from market friendly policies they must enact them and resist the temptation of Corbyn's 'more medicine' approach. To kick start the next economic revolution and ensure a successful Brexit people must be free to apply their own medicine. This can only be done if individuals keep more of their money.

Therefore, Capital Gains tax should be abolished with immediate effect.

The Laffer effect on income taxes is well known and can be applied to CGT, the key difference is that CGT is a voluntary tax. As a result of this when the CGT rate rises the number of volunteers declines. The advocates of higher CGT argue if it is lowered or abolished people will switch Income to capital to save tax. However, there is no empirical evidence to suggest this works.



The state: it can become like an addictive opiate

Countries where the CGT rate is 0% still receive large income tax payments. It is also very difficult to shift income to capital. It is worth noting that the Australian government received the same level of personal income tax revenue when the CGT rate was 0% compared to when it was the highest in world (Source: Adam Smith Institute).

The UK and other states planning to leave the EU must use the opportunities of Brexit to reinvigorate the free market and rationalise the size of the Government. The UK has the chance to become the beacon of Capitalism and small Government once more. Abolishing Capital Gains tax is only the start.

Following fundamental reforms of personal national taxation, local taxes also need to be reformed.

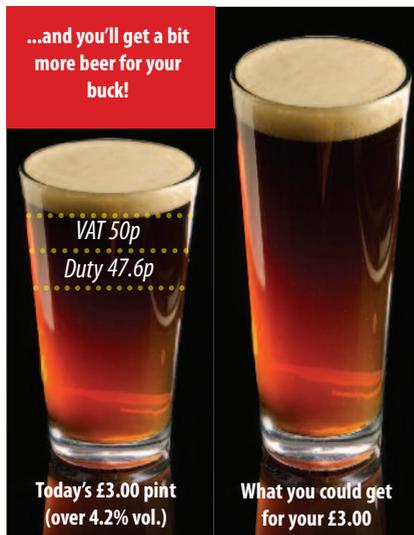
First, indirect taxation needs to be reformed. A local sales tax should be introduced.

This would be set and collected by local authorities. VAT would be abolished, along with government grants to councils (both are similar amounts). VAT is very expensive for both central Government and businesses to administer and is open to mass scale fraud. To ensure fiscal responsibility of local councils, central government would set a floor and ceiling system in place.

Criteria would need to be set to avoid products in the manufacturing process being taxed at several stages. Similar to the US, to make the process easier for retailers, prices would be displayed without the local sales tax and this would be applied at the till. This would enable local authorities to compete against one

"The FD's just learned that he'll never have to do a VAT return again!"





another for a lower tax environment. In addition, we feel it would have a positive impact on voter turnout figures for local elections, as people would be able to feel the impact directly in their pockets.

Sin Taxes

Finally, sin taxes are effectively a tax on the poor. They become regressive as the rate rises and are confined to the lower income groups. The poor are three times as likely to smoke as the rich. This does nothing to help the poor on poverty. Poorer households spend twice as much of their disposable

income on alcohol and car ownership than the wealthiest income groups. Tax is the biggest source of expenditure for the poorest income group and indirect taxes are a big cause of this.

To combat this, tax should be slashed on fuel, alcohol and tobacco by half and there should be an end to green energy subsidies and a reduction in sales tax (currently VAT) to 15% (minimum allowed under EU rules). Tax should not be used for social engineering which allows elite technocrats to hit their targets seemingly plucked at random. Any taxes should not exceed their net externalities. The cost of halving is equal to £28bn (Sin taxes) plus £23bn (VAT reduction). This would create around a £50bn shortfall. However, Whitehall loses £2.3bn to the black market and £9.6billion of VAT. Other government spending cuts would make up the difference such as reducing Foreign Aid, removing Quangos, leaving the EU and public sector reform.

Internationally these proposals would look the norm!

Charity funding

As the size of the state has mushroomed so too has the size and scope of charities. 27,000 charities are now dependent on direct Government funding for 75% of their income and the 'voluntary' sector receives more money from the state than it receives in voluntary donations. State funding weakens the independence of charities and makes them less likely to critique Government policy. It can also give the illusion that new legislation has grass level support.

State funded charities focus their attention on causes which often don't have public support such as foreign aid. They intensely lobby Government for higher taxes, more regulation, the creation of new agencies and of course increased funding for themselves. This state funded activism works well for political parties as once they lose power they can still use these bodies to advance their causes. The charity commission has revised its guidelines several times and in 2008 relaxed the rules allowing charitable status to those whom political campaigning was the dominant activity. Politicians have a vested interest in trying to buy favour with respected organisations. 75% of the public trust charities, whereas only 13% of the public trust politicians (2010 survey, Independence Panel). The EU has a tendency to subsidise political lobbying and grants have been given to organisations like the Active Sobriety Friendship and Peace organisation that wants to free the world from alcohol. However, there are organisations such as Citizens Advice and Keep Britain Tidy that are dependent on state funds but are politically inactive.

To resolve the above issues there should be a ban on Government funding of politically active charities, NGOs and pressure groups. These organisations subvert democracy, they are unnecessary and waste tax payer's money. In addition, there should be a ban on unrestricted grants to the third sector. It is vital that tax payer's money is only used to carry out a clearly defined public service. Political advertising by Government departments should be prohibited. Finally organisations should be barred from charity status if they spend a substantial proportion of their resources on lobbying.

It is absolutely vital that independence is restored to the voluntary sector which would safe guard tax payer's money and rebalance civil society in favour of grassroots activism

Drugs and Healthcare

The 'win-win' within our grasp

But only if we are radical, setting aside over fifty years of reinforcing failure and persisting in throwing away taxpayers' money on an unwinnable war!

Much of the developed world, including the USA and much of Europe currently suffer from:

a drug problem • a crime problem • an incarceration problem

- they cannot satisfactorily fund healthcare, (especially where the service is 'free at the point of use' or heavily subsidised but requires ever more from the taxpayer)
- and are riven by a social divide in which the political class ('liberal elite') has too little real understanding of the day-to-day lives, difficulties and struggles of millions.

Let's try to address all these problems with a real, practical libertarian plan which can work for ordinary people. We propose Europe's states should:

Drugs and health

1. Fully legalise drugs starting with marijuana but rapidly expanding this
2. Apply the 'alcohol' model including taxation, quality and strength control and, of course, police this
3. Apply the resulting revenue for healthcare.

Crime

1. Release all those convicted ONLY of drug offences
2. Give those released a 'clean profile' so they are not subject to the restrictions imposed on ex-offenders
3. Shut as much prison capacity as possible as it is no longer necessary
4. Reform policing to understand that drugs are no longer criminal

activities but legitimate businesses - run by small-entrepreneurs, (provided they pay their taxes and meet trading standards)

5. Apply normal law especially where there is evidence of 'coercion', and thus,
6. break-up 'criminal, drug-gang' culture responsible for much of the crime and violence including gun and knife crime on our streets.

Taxpayers' money

In this way, we have:

1. potentially created a major new source of state revenue
2. cut the cost to European taxpayers of law and order
3. turned millions of Europeans from criminals into law-abiding citizens
4. provided substantial potential new resources which could be used for healthcare, especially for the poor and those currently excluded
5. addressed some of the 'divisions' in our society.

Implementation

The US experience of alcohol prohibition at the beginning of the 1930s provides a perfect example which conclusively demonstrates how and why controlled legalisation is the right solution on an issue where human nature means we have to choose not the perfect Utopian solution but the 'least-bad approach' to what is an inevitable, insoluble issue.

The US teaches us de-criminalisation is an unsatisfactory 'half-way house' which fails to deliver the real long-term benefits of proper legalisation.

No one is suggesting that drug-taking is desirable: but as the USA again demonstrates, it is criminalisation which drives the market towards the strongest, most potent and most damaging varieties. Only legalisation will allow the less-damaging variants to become the products and brands of choice - just as they do for alcohol.

The only additional requirement is to understand that continued, innate policy failure is inevitable and unavoidable if the west is foolish enough to continue with failed policies which throw away billions of taxpayers' money trying to do the impossible.

Cultural control: broadcasting

It is not befitting of a free and prosperous nation to have the state controlling large sections of the media, as the Catalans have recently found out.

With the growth of the private sector over the last fifty years it is time for the UK to say goodbye to the monolithic socialist BBC. The TV licence should be scrapped as it's an unnecessary regressive tax. The majority of the BBC should be sold off to the highest bidder and all state funding to media channels stopped.

The World Service could be kept by the Government and moved to the Foreign Office as a channel of influence.

Foreign aid and the Commonwealth Exchange

There is no doubt a prosperous nation has greater flexibility to offer aid when compared to its socialist counterparts, that are often the recipient. However, the unintended consequences of aid must be considered and at what cost. The development economist Peter Bauer argued "Aid is the process by which poor people in rich countries subsidise rich people in poor countries."

With the current level of national debt it is astonishing that the UK Government has set an arbitrary figure for foreign aid of 0.7% of GDP despite a wealth of evidence, both theoretical and empirical, that foreign aid is largely counterproductive. Foreign aid can help dangerous elites with large amounts of capital. This capital can then be used to buy weapons to suppress internal dissent, typically through the oppression of ethnic minority groups.

Foreign aid can cause dire economic consequences for their recipients, as it alters the market by creating unfair competition and crowding out smaller local suppliers. In addition, currencies are artificially inflated, which can harm exports. It is these export markets that should be used as the real source of economic development as opposed to aid.



Wreckage of another African war. An unknown amount of western foreign aid money has been wasted on funding armies.

Politically, foreign aid is a top-down approach which is underpinned by central control and bureaucracy. A simpler framework based on encouraging entrepreneurship is far more effective. Removing trade barriers is a more effective method than pumping billions into a developing nation. It is very difficult to find an example of a country that has achieved long-term economic development through foreign aid.

Therefore, if European states want to help developing countries they should remove trade barriers, particularly those imposed by the European Union, rather than adopting the failed policies of international socialism.

To ensure money is not spent for the sake of hitting targets, officials should assume a zero aid budget and then consider whether there are other ways to invest funds. If funds are required, then it must be considered on its own merits and justified on a project-by-project basis.

Therefore, the unaffordable foreign aid spending target of 0.7% should be scrapped. In addition all foreign aid projects should be done on a case by case basis, assuming a zero budget. It would be

better to focus on removing trade barriers instead of centrally controlled development projects, trade not aid is the key message. To instill this behaviour governments should be restricted to a maximum spend on foreign aid, but the assumption of a zero budget. Any capital spending would need to be approved by parliament. As a safety net it should also be illegal for the government to borrow money to subsidise foreign aid spending. It must be paid for from a budget surplus.



In 2014, total UK exports to Commonwealth countries were worth £48 billion, about 9% of our total worldwide. Imports from the Commonwealth were £47 billion, also about 9%. We've had a trade surplus with the Commonwealth since 2011

We are supporters of free trade as it's the corner stone of global peace. Two democratic trading capitalist nations have never gone to war. Therefore, to help eliminate poverty at a global level and foster global peace, a Commission should be established to look at the feasibility of creating a Free Trade Agreement amongst all members of the Commonwealth. A Commonwealth Exchange could be

formed to help the UK and its Commonwealth partners prosper globally and at the same time support global neighbours.

The future prosperity of the United Kingdom and Europe is dependent on making every available use of every available network to penetrate deep into the giant and rising markets of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The best network the UK has to hand to assist with this aim is the ready-made Commonwealth network – re-invigorated in an age of almost total connectivity and interactivity, with a common working language, as well as embracing a dozen or more of the world's fastest growing economies and providing a gateway to still more of the great emerging markets of the 21st century.

This is the opposite of what we were told 40 years ago. Then the perceived wisdom was that Britain's global interests were finished, the Commonwealth could be ignored and our destiny lay in wholehearted participation in the European Union.

That may have been correct then but today we are on the other

side of the internet revolution and an entirely new pattern of power and markets has been created. The wheel of economic fortune has turned full circle it is now outside the European Union, where all the growth for the next two decades is likely to occur and where much of the wealth is going to be generated to finance the capital projects the world needs, including those in the debt-ridden West.

The modern Commonwealth has no specific trade track. That would have mattered twenty years ago, but today not only are trade barriers far lower or negligible, but trade flows are taking a completely different shape, with complex supply chains snaking through economies on several continents.

Trade now follows not the flag, but the relationship built up layer upon layer by soft power deployment and diplomacy. It should be no surprise that some of the biggest leaps in UK exports have been to Commonwealth countries: 33% to India, 31% to South Africa, 30% to Australia and 18% to Canada.

The genius of the Commonwealth is that it is people driven, civic society driven, common interest driven and, increasingly, market and business driven. That is why the age of hyper-connectivity has acted like a blood transfusion to a network covering almost a third of humankind.

The transformed international scene is now filling up with new networks and alliances, some involving the old West and some excluding it all together. The Commonwealth is only one of these new or renewed systems. It is a mighty one and for an independent Britain it is a huge potential asset in every respect, both from the trade and business point of view and also from the point of view of our contribution to peace, stability and development.

We should both grasp the opportunities this brings and share them where we can with Europe. An organisation that promotes shared values, culture, history and interests can be the catalyst for wealth creation without the need for unwieldy political superstructures.

Small business

You cannot have a prosperous nation without an array of flourishing small businesses - this is why they are the first to be squeezed by socialist governments. Sadly, governments and large corporations have become ever closer, however, the European economies are hugely dependent on small business. To level the playing fields and undermine the growing corporatist agenda, smaller enterprises must be allowed a platform which enables them to flourish.



Intellectual property protection is a must for small businesses who are monstered by corporate raiders.

There are two simple solutions to help small businesses which will return a sense of fair play to the system – A new fund to support small businesses intellectual property and a change to bankruptcy rules.

Small businesses currently run the risk of having their ideas stolen when they export their products abroad. Governments should encourage non-state funded organisations to build and grow an insurance fund. The fund would support small businesses if they are subjected to an international legal battle in relation to protecting their intellectual property abroad.

Secondly, a number of small businesses go bankrupt because of one their clients goes out of business without clearing their debts. Current rules allow the taxman to the front of the queue to get the money they are owed. A change to the rules allowing smaller creditors to jockey for position in the queue and removing the taxman from pole position would lead to less knock on bankruptcies following a company failing. Therefore, debts owed to small enterprises (less than 50 employees) should be prioritised in the bankruptcy process.

The public sector

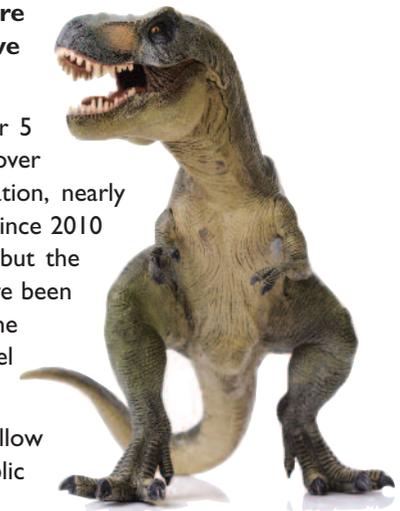
The public sector is the heart of the big state which has grown to proportions never seen before. It is vast and covers multiple areas like a great monolith. For a people and its nation to become rich there has to be a casualty and that must be the public sector. Wide scale reduction in the number of civil servants and number of duplicated services will enable core services to remain intact and adequately funded. Furthermore it will empower people as they will have more funds at their disposal.

For example, the UK Government employs over 5 million people (ONS figures Sept 2015) of which over one million are employed in Public administration, nearly seven times the figure employed in HM Forces. Since 2010 there has been on going narrative of austerity, but the actual cuts have been small. Insignificant cuts have been the main reason there has been a failure to end the budget deficit which has led to unsustainable level of National Debt.

To enable Government spending to fall and allow more funds to be kept by the individual the public sector needs to be scaled back.

Four policies should be implemented to start this transition.

First, a financial cap on all staff budgets in the public sector that can be used on Interims, agency staff and consultants in the UK. The NHS spent £3.3bn on agency staff alone last year as well as £600 million on management consultants. However, the NHS is not alone in this waste of tax payer's money, it is inherent across all European governments. The Governments own department for cutting waste spent over £54million on consultants and agency staff.



Bureaucratosaurus Rex has grown in size and stomped all over the state for almost three quarters of a century.

To ensure there is a sustainable public sector it is vital that these unaffordable payments are substantially reduced.

Secondly, the Ambulance and Fire service should be merged. Routinely both the Fire Service and Ambulance service are dispatched to the same incidents i.e. road traffic incidents and house fires. The UK remains one of the few countries in Europe to have these vital services separated, they are fundamentally interlinked.

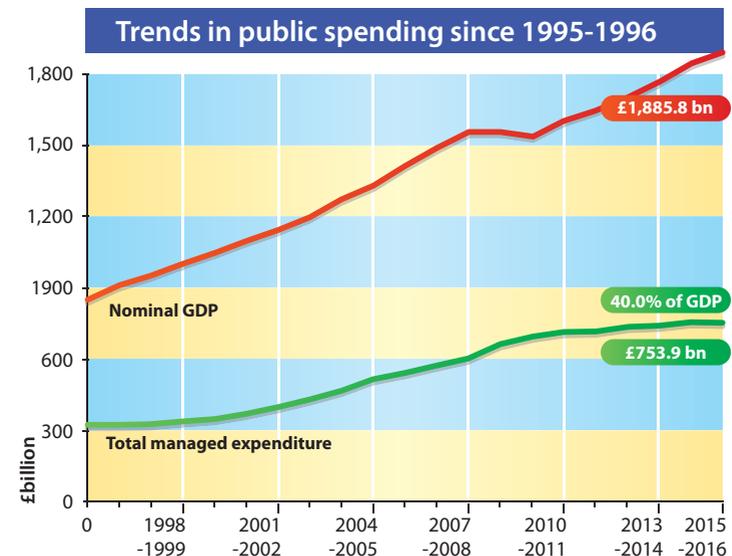
This is not a new idea, it was first tried after the Second World War in Berlin by Britain. Many countries across the world duplicated the model. The main aim is to have these two life saving services working as one which will help response times. It is odd to have two separate institutions that have exactly the same agendas which are to protect the public and save lives. Although this may receive strong opposition from the Unions it would enable both sides to up skill their workforce. There would be redundancies, but this initiative would avoid wastage and provide a more efficient and safe service.

We have already witnessed an increase in local community hubs that include the Fire Service, Ambulance Service and Police Force. This plan would enable millions of pounds to be saved on duplicate HQ's, training centres and administration staff.

The Ambulance service's switchboard is now dealing with 8.47 million calls compared to 4.4million in 2000/1. It is understandable why the service has a demoralised workforce. There is not the budget to double the number of staff to ease the pressure, but having one emergency response service that comprises of both the Ambulance and Fire service negates the need to increase the number of staff.

Using London as an example, there are currently 70 ambulance stations and 112 fire stations. By merging the services properties alone it was estimated to save £500million (*Brian Coleman, the head of London's fire authority*).

Within the new structure all firefighters would be trained



Source: <https://www.economicshelp.org/blog/5326/economics/government-spending/>

paramedics, therefore reducing the burden on ambulance staff. It would provide a new opportunity for staff to up skill.

Therefore, we propose the Fire Service and Ambulance service are combined to provide a more integrated and cost effective public service. We recognise that merging two empires will not be easy. The only way for this to work is to ensure 'middle' management does not take over and protect layers of management. A zero budgeting process needs to take place, in essence build it from scratch.

Thirdly, a ban on public financed union staff in the public sector. Unions are large private corporations making millions in profit that are able to finance their own staff. This is not a ban on union staff in the public sector. Unions are more than welcome to finance their own activities.

As with state sponsored charities that are involved in political lobbying, it is wrong for state funded union staff to engage in

political activity. For example, a number of the Labour Party's political candidates are paid by the taxpayer as union members, we believe this is a conflict of interest.

The new transparency code for local councils does not go far enough. The code requires councils to detail the number of public sector staff who spend some of their working week on union duties and at what cost to the tax payer. We want to remove this unnecessary cost completely.

We recognise the role of Unions in the workplace, but this should be a voluntary role or paid by the unions. Tax payers should not be funding them. In addition, Unions receive direct funding from their membership and those fees should be used to pay for their staff if a paid role is deemed necessary. It should not be the cash strapped tax payer footing the bill.

The savings of this proposal are estimated to be £113 million (Press Association 2013). Whitehall alone has been reported to spend over £17 million on union staff. These paid union members are replicated in every council in the country, some are reported to be earning over £50,000 per year (*Telegraph*). This unaffordable paid facility time across the NHS, Whitehall, BBC and other public sector must be stopped.

Finally, we believe national pay bargaining and regimental pay scales in the public sector should be scrapped. This centralisation of power leads to discrepancies in the system and can create recruitment shortages and the need for expensive agency staff. Power must be devolved to local management such as NHS directors and school governors to ensure local needs are prioritised. If there is a staff shortage in a locality then wages can be increased to meet that demand.

Do cry for Argentina and Venezuela: how NOT to do it!

“A century ago, there were only seven countries in the world that were more prosperous than Argentina (Belgium, Switzerland, Britain and four former English colonies including the United States), according to Angus Maddison's historic incomes database. In 1909, per capita income in Argentina was 50 percent higher than in Italy, 180 percent higher than Japan, and almost five times higher than in neighbouring [sic] Brazil.”

In 1914, Argentina

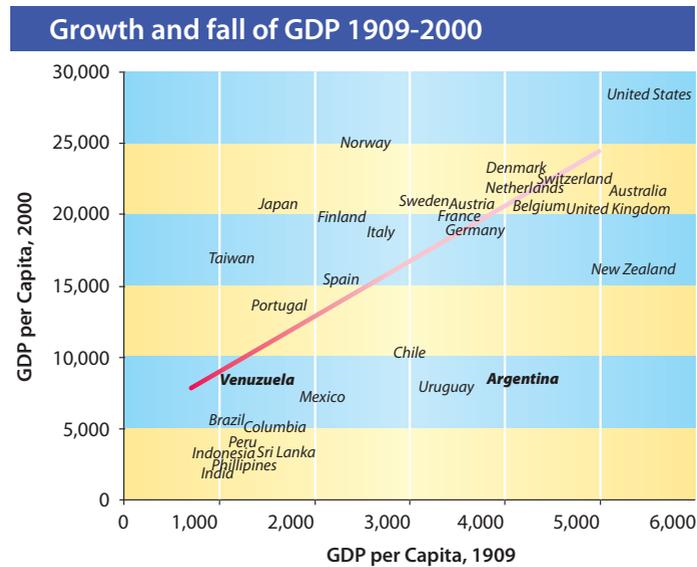
“ranked among the ten richest [countries] in the world, after the likes of Australia, Britain and the United States, but ahead of France, Germany and Italy.”

“Over the course of the 20th century, Argentina's relative standing in world incomes fell sharply. By 2000, Argentina's income was less than half that of Italy or Japan.”

The chart on the next page shows the relationship between income in 1909 and income in 2000, and Argentina is the extreme outlier. The gap between 2000 income and predicted economic success, based on 1909 income, is larger for Argentina than for any other country.”

By 2014, Argentina's “income per head is now 43% of those same 16 rich economies; it trails Chile and Uruguay in its own back yard.”

How does a country manage to get it all so catastrophically wrong - the precise opposite of becoming richer, happier and at peace with itself?



Clearly, opinions as to the causes will vary - though the decline and fall down the international pecking order are matters of fact.

However, a key part of the explanation lies in the behaviour and policies of Juan Peron and his poisonous combination of populist corporatism and socialism. (Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber are right: neither Peron, Juan or Evita, should be 'cried for': they were a disaster - but you might want to cry for the poor people of the country itself being so badly governed.)

Peron made a series of undeliverable promises to Argentina's growing urban working class which involved the seizure of foreign assets and the progressive closure of the country to the global economy recovering from the Second World War.

Key industries, railways and port facilities - much of it British built and British owned - the infrastructure essential to the country's commercial success and export trade were taken into public ownership, i.e. nationalised. Investment dried up. Foreign expertise left the country.

The tax system came to discourage exports but this did not lead to more, better food locally because the resulting perverse incentives discourage local farmers from planting or investing.

"Peronism was not only protectionist, but it also favoured large state enterprises and significant regulation of the economy. Neither strategy has been particularly good for growth. Argentina's inbred banking system has historically had trouble weathering severe shocks. Decades of political instability have made property rights insecure and investment unattractive."



*Riches to rags:
Both Juan Domingo Peron of Argentina and Hugo Chavez of Venezuela promised heaven-on-Earth yet delivered little but uncertainty and poverty upon their people.*

All this correlates with weak institutional structures, re-writing of the constitution to suit the president and the loss of judicial independence - in summary the destruction of the strong independent institutions and civil society which are the life-blood of both economic success and the delivery of opportunity.

Argentina became more authoritarian - there were regular military coups - as it slid inexorably down the world rankings. Little has changed in our own century including under the Kurchners.

Worse, another South American country has gone down the same path.

In Venezuela, the socialist populism of Hugo Chavez and his successor, Nicolas Maduro, offers the same horrible combination of nationalisation, asset seizure, unsustainable subsidy and perverse incentives which cause a collapse in investment and the flight of wealth, capital and expertise.

At the turn of the millenium, Venezuela could be described as a South American 'powerhouse'. Now it has empty supermarket shelves, no medicines, no reliable electricity. It has become



a 'basket-case' on the back of a package of policies which may be characterised as 'socialism in one country' or even national socialism - from powerhouse to basket case in not much more than a decade.

This is the achievement of the same Hugo Chavez who is admired by Jeremy Corbyn: this is just one of Jezza's tweets in March 2013,

"Thanks Hugo Chavez for showing that the poor matter and wealth can be shared. He made massive contributions to Venezuela & a very wide world"

SOURCES

Quotes 1, 3, 5 and the chart from the New York Times - <https://economix.blogs.nytimes.com/2009/10/06/what-happened-to-argentina/>

Quotes 2, 4 from the Economist - <https://www.economist.com/news/briefing/21596582-one-hundred-years-ago-argentina-was-future-what-went-wrong-century-decline>

Venezuela - <http://money.cnn.com/2017/07/26/news/economy/venezuela-economic-crisis/index.html>

Corbyn tweet - <https://twitter.com/jeremycorbyn/status/309065744954580992?lang=en>

SUMMARY OF PART 3

To summarise, we have looked at a number of areas ranging from how a libertarian, small government, low tax, federal state may look, to radical public sector reform.

The main aim is to stimulate debate and create a new aspirational vision that empowers people to trust themselves rather than the Government. Whitehall has become too big and powerful and only the individual via the market can free themselves.

If socialists and greens rally, it is vital that people understand that you cannot multiply wealth by dividing it.

Economic and individual freedom is the key to prosperity and the state is only needed as a night watchman not a prison guard!

PART 4 - 'SPEAK SOFTLY AND CARRY A BIG STICK'

The lost art of negotiation

For 300 years or so, the English and later the British were considered amongst the 'slickest operators' in the world. Punching for much of it, far above our military and economic weight, we acquired at least two separate empires and unparalleled pre-eminence. Then, exhausted by its efforts and battered by world events in the first half of the twentieth century, we collapsed like a punch-drunk former champ past his prime and handed ever more of our decision-making to our near neighbours over the Channel.

(Yes, it is a Union, supposedly built on a consensus but, in truth, they mostly do things pretty much the same way and culturally, politically, legally we were and are the odd man out.)

As the UK leaves the EU, we now have to put in place an expanded foreign policy, a new trade policy, and reacquire the capacity to think for ourselves and to be more than the implementation arm of Brussels.

First, how do you negotiate?

You do it by having a position - and then not changing until the other side makes a counter-offer. If they do not, and merely inform you yours is not good enough, then you leave your offer unchanged until they do. Recently, the UK seems, at times, reminiscent of a comic sketch in which the bidder bids the price up against himself when he is the only bidder.

You USE the tools available to you. This means:

- you require symmetry and reciprocity
- you 'give' nothing away for free without getting something in return
- everything relevant is up for negotiation, without exception
- you understand the other party's 'real' objectives
- you take nothing they say at 'face value'.

Yet this is how the BBC constantly report: they always ask the UK politician why they are not making concessions but never the EU why it will not reciprocate. We are, frankly disgusted that the so-called BRITISH Broadcasting Corporation, BBC, always question the motivation of our side: 'why will you not grant rights to EU citizens already living in the UK?' The question is never pressed on the EU or the Labour party the other way round to seek to help Brits living on the Costa Brava: why will THEY not!



Poker face: many UK commentators are simply too naive to understand the psychology of negotiation.

If we are to be excluded from key benefits - easy trade across international borders, thus weakening our economy - then these people are not our friends to be indulged.

But too many of our own people seem to want us to be that stupid, including the BBC, the Guardian, the Labour Party, the Scottish Nationalists, Plaid Cymru... might it be because they have other agendas in which making the UK, prosperous, happy and at peace with itself is NOT their priority?

We - the United Kingdom - are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

We must not give this up, quite the contrary we must start to make better use of it.

This means using it to oppose, block and even veto behaviour on international treaties, conventions and agreements which are against our interests.

The same applies to every 'card in our hand': our world-beating intelligence and security services, our resumed seat at the WTO



(World Trade Organisation) or the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation), etc, etc..... in all of this, you treat them all as neither friends nor enemies but as those with whom you must live to try to deliver to your own people first.

The maxims are those we used to play by....

'Do as you would be done by' and 'be done by as you did'.

Those who treat us well should be treated well and those who play 'hard-ball' with us, should find that we can play 'hard-ball' with them.

It's NOT 'rocket-science', though it does seem to be beyond the wit of TOO many of the so-called 'liberal' political and media classes who are in reality 'liberal' to others but at the expense of their own - the UK citizens who pay for them!

Vital asset: the City has been a fulcrum of the world economy for decades - and integral to the UK, too.

What is ours is ours – and for a good reason

No country and no elite has ever always done the ‘right thing’ or always behaves well. However, the British political culture is better than most, perhaps any other.

Put simply, slavery and all the suffering it brings was a universal institution from the first agricultural revolution of about 7-10,000 years ago until the end of the eighteenth century. Starting in England with the Somerset(t) case of 1774, the British spent the next hundred years abolishing slavery across the world or, as in the case of the United States, facilitating the work of others to the same goal. Stopping slavery after literally thousands of years is the achievement and legacy of British thought and culture. The track record of most others is much darker including Spain, France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Ottoman Turkey, the entire Islamic world, the Mughal Empire and China.



*Force for good?
Our history
may not be
perfect but we've
had a better
track record
than many.*

Cutting to the immediate past, when the UK government faced Scottish demands for independence, we held a referendum at taxpayers' expense. Much to their grief and unhappiness, the SNP lost and the Unionists of many political hues and none, won. That was the right thing to do.

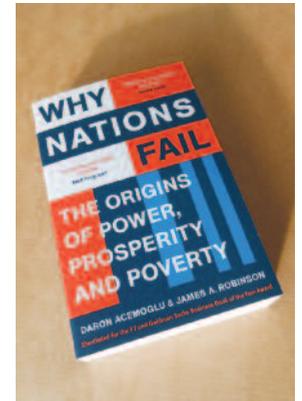
By contrast, when the Catalans tried to follow the same nationalist path, we saw heads broken by Spanish police batons and Madrid declared an equivalent exercise in democracy to be illegal.

Gibraltar is part of the United Kingdom both legally under the terms of the 1714 Treaty of Utrecht and because that is the democratic choice of the Gibraltarians.

It is surely arrant, arrogant hypocrisy on the part of Madrid to demand and harass Gibraltar whilst retaining Ceuta and Melilla as rightfully Spanish?

If you want a single volume which explains all of this, why and how our tradition and approach is so much better, then please read 'Why Nations Fail' by Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson (2013, Profile Books), available online or in good bookshops.

(We have no connection with the authors other than admiring their work and they did not ask us for this recommendation; indeed, at the time of publishing, they will not even be aware of it!)



A foreign policy for the 21st century

The United Kingdom is, technically, an archipelago in the Atlantic. For good historic reasons, we still have many ‘specks’ on the globe. These form the British Overseas Territories....

The decentralisation plan is as follows....

- *turn all this territory into the UK (on the model of the French ‘overseas departments’; we are very happy to emulate the French where it makes sense)*
- *do this democratically: if any territory tells us that this is not on its agenda then, because we are not like Madrid, let's have a sensible discussion and referenda as necessary*
- *subject to that outcome, Gibraltar becomes as British as Gloucester, Port Stanley as Port Talbot etc.*

- assert our sovereignty and resource control to the full extent permitted under international law, UNCLOS is probably the most important
- develop our assets to maximise the riches, happiness and peace of OUR people of the United Kingdom (Archipelago)
- put our people and interests first whilst be as friendly, peaceful and cooperative as others are to us
- tell the truth; when you know someone is lying to you, you do not improve the situation for long by allowing their lies to be a basis for policy!

**‘Do as you would be done by’
and ‘be done by as you did’.**

- allow for things to go wrong and for an often nasty world to show just how nasty it can be - and have contingency plans in place!



*“Si vis pacem,
para bellum”*

*“If you want peace,
prepare for war”*

*Vegetius,
‘De Re Militari,’
(c.383 AD)*

The big stick.

This means having the services and armed forces necessary to police and defend ourselves when the going gets tough.

Our armed forces have a distinguished history.

Our special forces are world renowned.

GCHQ and our cyber warfare capability see us punch far above our weight.

The UK’s intelligence services are, at minimum, amongst the best in the world.

In short, nobody’s perfect but we are ‘damned good’.

We must find the money to stay there.

That means, identifying the threats to ‘us’ and investing accordingly.

It also means not ‘giving anything away for nothing’, including to the EU after Brexit. Nothing is more ludicrous than the claim that the EU should be allowed to do us down over trading arrangements but that our security requires us to give them our intelligence and military capabilities for ‘free’.

We will invest to remain world-beating.

We will allocate resources based on OUR priorities (not anybody else’s): that almost certainly means naval, amphibious and electronic warfare capability and not traditional armoured regiments or the ability to wage conventional land warfare. And, if that presents a problem for the European Union in terms of its eastern land border then they can explain what we are getting in return: all must be on the table if you are to deliver prosperity, happiness and peace to OUR own people.



*Keeping the sea lanes open:
The Royal Navy must be kept up to scratch to protect our trade.*

The goal is straight-forward: we must ensure the armed forces, capabilities, border and police forces required for what is described above and anybody who wants us to do more or anything else must tell us what we get in return for that extra effort: I may be my brother’s ally and friend but I am not his keeper.

US President Dwight D Eisenhower decided to undermine and damage the UK and France over Suez in 1956. When Prime Minister Harold Wilson was invited to participate in the American war effort in Vietnam less than a decade later, he politely declined: we believe rightly - possibly the best thing Harold Wilson did in his entire political career and a very clear contrast with Tony Blair. These events ARE connected.

If the EU chooses deliberately to be difficult over trade, then it must live with the consequences.

You cannot be our opponent in one context and then expect to be treated like the best of friends in another.

All of which leads to...

A few thoughts on trade.

If ever there is any topic which is impenetrable for ordinary people, it is trade rules. Get hold of a copy of any trade agreement and within minutes, your eyes will glaze over, your thoughts will drift elsewhere and, not long after, your brain will feel as if it has turned to mush.

You will then seek tea, coffee or more likely alcohol and, unless it is totally unavoidable, you will vow never to pick up the text ever again. (We know because we have done it.)

Highly educated people with first-class qualifications cannot make head nor tail of this stuff yet lorry drivers, dock-crane operators and ships' officers are expected to know it and get it all correct in every detail.

Nonetheless, mostly, a lorry travels from Kent to Scotland or a ship from there to the Orkneys or the Shetlands with minimal bureaucratic obstruction. The problem is the vast network of incomprehensible rules, provisos, appendices and permissions with which **international** trade is now encumbered.

What to do as we exit the European Union?

In the short term.....

- *Resume our seat at the WTO and other bodies and become a very loud voice for simplicity, ease and free trade.*
- *and sign as many deals as we can with as many countries as we can as quickly as we can.*
- *start with those like New Zealand, Canada, and Australia which share our language, culture, values and history.*

(One of the mistakes made in the 1970s was to suppose that geography matters more than history and culture, at exactly the time technology and globalisation were nullifying the importance of proximity more than ever before.)

- *In doing all this, apply the techniques of negotiation outlined above....*

In the longer term...

- *be in international terms what we were in the second half of the nineteenth...*
- *become the global voice for a better, simpler, easier way of doing things, i.e. real free trade;*
- *understand that 'free' trade means free from bureaucracy and obstruction as much as tariffs;*
- *be practical, drafting and offering new, simpler agreements and arrangements, the more radical in their ease and simplicity the better;*
- *have as your goal those intra-national lorries and ships referred to above;*

but also understand that

- *the world is full of vested interests trying to stop us;*
- *this includes entire governments, members of the United Nations, WTO and other world trade organisations, and elites;*
- *the vast majority of whom are motivated by selfishness because they fear for their jobs, taxes, status, power, 'rake-offs', protection rackets, in short, the myriad ways officials and politicians benefit from making life difficult for ordinary people trying to make a living and have a bit of fun as well.*

We are not pretending this is easy; we are saying it is the right thing to do and is our goal: we are on the side of ordinary people trying to make themselves prosperous, happy and at peace with a generally demanding and often difficult world.



Free trade means cutting back on tariff roadblocks, which are mainly a cover for vested interest.

PART 5 - REAL LIBERALISM AND TRUE DEMOCRACY

Our manifesto

We are just telling it like it is. If the words 'liberal' and 'liberalism' are to retain any real useful meaning whatsoever, then - through what we say in this booklet - we are the genuine defenders of liberal values, the true liberals, the real believers in freedom, individualism, self-expression and democracy.

We defend them against those who, whether by accident or design, will allow the destruction of western liberalism - what we like about our society and believe makes it better than others.

Sadly, perhaps even tragically, that now includes the ever more myopic European Union. This is a booklet of clear liberal and democratic thinking.

We are its true advocates, supporters and protectors against its real enemies, those who are in denial about what is happening and simplistically believe that if you start out with good intentions, only good things can result.

That is why the EFDD bears its name. We believe and do 'what it says on the tin'.

As far as humanly possible, we want to deliver a prosperous, happy society of individuals at peace with themselves which we believe is the right, decent objective.

We also know that for so many reasons, billions do NOT share our goal and seek to thwart us as a result. We believe that we are right and they are wrong - and, that is why we hope YOU will support us and help in every way you can.

And that is 'our manifesto!

Prosperous, Happy and at Peace

A LIBERTARIAN VISION FOR THE UK AND EUROPE



© EU 2019

This booklet contains a manifesto for real liberalism and democracy for the twenty-first century.

Why is this needed? Brexit has turned Europe upside down and torn political parties apart.

The Conservatives failed to win a 'strong and stable' majority in the UK elections and are mired in a constant state of crisis. The Liberal Democrats have faded into obscurity and Labour seems lost in the politics of 1917 rather than today.

The EU seems to be pursuing a punitive agenda which threatens to impoverish us all.

What is presented here is a clear, definitive guide for truly libertarian politics, covering the economy, foreign trade, defence, law and order and much else. It also contains stark reminders of the realities of a world where far too many think only of themselves and look out for their own vested interest.



Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy
2019