

August 8 – 12, 2017

The imperatives for the true Libertarian
From the personal story to the universal principles
for the true Libertarian

Subsidiarity – The principle of devolving decisions to the lowest practical level. A principle of social doctrine that all social bodies exist for the sake of the individual so that what individuals are able to do, society should not take over, and what small societies can do, larger societies should not take over.

Direct Democracy – It is a form of democracy where every citizen votes on every policy and every bill.



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1. Background & Natural tendency towards socialism

- We are born as takers and a few evolve into makers
- Suitable education is required to transform us into makers, if this is not provided we stay as takers. But pure theoretic education not supported by forcing people to acquire experiences in achieving goals and competing is not sufficient.
- A taker accepts any kind of ideology which allows him to take from those who are richer
- A taker only thinks of what he can get and is unaware of those who are poorer than him
- It is based on the Nature of an Honest Man and Ahamkara:
 - we are lazy
 - overstated fear
 - we prefer to listen to what pleases us (poor people deserve get sth for free = I deserve get sth for free)
 - we consider every rich person as a looter and never as a producer
 - the red eye syndrome - greed
- Being in constant close contact with others in overpopulated areas and/or spate of messages, which cause a lack of social engagement.

2. Phase of seizing power

- By using von Sociall Tactic (The great ideals of socialism):
 - freedom, equality, fraternity,
 - release from slave labour and unemployment,
 - free medical care,
 - livable pension,
 - perfect employment - high wage, low work, no responsibility, no demands,
 - others.
- By using the eternal law of cementing the group:
 - those who are not with us are eliminated so the people use some kind of mimicry to make the impression that they "are with us"
 - conformity
 - quick acceptance of any kind of ideology leading to mooching from others
 - preference of short-term profits than long-term ones
- The triggers for seizing power:
 - social and economic imbalance caused by depravation of power;
- Spate of messages: ie.: too many laws and regulations;
 - a perceived void in power;
 - natural tendency of democracy.

3. Phase of consolidating power

Elimination of private property - the socialization of the basic means of production. Liquidation of capitalists.

Replacing the mechanism for disaster regulation, consciously planning the management of the social economy.

The vast concentration of power in the hands of managers and planning authorities. All means of existence and life, both material and spiritual, are planned, managed from the top.

4. Phase of economic collapse

Price and profit as automatic controls and criteria of economic efficiency are losing their importance. They became derivatives of the central plan.	The automatic and relatively flexible impact of consumers on producers by supply, demand and free market converts into rigid, planned price and value.	Incompatibility of central planning with individual, unpredictable, actions of millions of people.	
		Limiting the individual actions of millions of people to only those that are consistent with the plan - the suppression of creative society initiatives.	
		Salary as an equivalent to work done loses its meaning, as the plan which previously specified its amount is separated from a specific effort spent by an individual employee.	
Exceptionally reduced performance of the national economy as a result of the suppression of the creative initiative of society and the loss of socially objective performance criteria (price, profit, demand, supply), as well as the inevitable end product of vast bureaucracy in everything related to production in the country.			
Concealed (hidden) bankruptcy of companies – subsidies granted.	Concealed unemployment - there are more employees than is necessary for the effective performance of the job.	Concealed and overt inflation.	Constant decline of living standards. Constant decline of spiritual life, leading to primitivism.

5. Phase of social discontent

The inability to compete with capitalism peacefully.	The emergence and rapid growth of social discontent.					
Monopoly of foreign trade. Economic isolation.	Hiding the real situation in the country from society: totalitarian monopoly and censorship on all information and the media. Whitewash. Hypertrophy of secrecy.	The creation of a totalitarian system of education and upbringing of every citizen from birth until death. Banning other views than those which are completely conformist.	The rapid development of the authority of the secret police and their penetration into all spheres of social life.			
Closing borders. A huge increase in the power of the army.			Terror and intimidation.	Deprivation of all human rights and freedoms.	Complete tracking. The creation of a totalitarian system of secret documents on the situations and the activities of every citizen, from birth until death.	The breakdown of the solidarity of the masses by fuelling discord based on differences: administrative, property, racial, religious, educational, etc.
						Spreading of all rumours, illusion and hope: to improve lives, liberalization, etc.

System exhausted all available resources and ceases to function

6. Phase of system decomposition

Desperate attempts to find a way out without losing power, i.e. without changing the system.

Misappropriation and sale of natural resources (even selling the citizens as virtual slaves) to exploit the capitalists to keep lowering the standard of living of "socialists".	Playing games with the capitalists as a counterbalance to internal dissatisfaction.	Search for weak points in the capitalist system to plunder new territories and people.	A further increase in the strength of the army and the secret police.
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Penetration of dissatisfaction within the system in all levels of society, including the structures of power such as the army, the secret police, State Planning Commission and even the government.

The gradual decrease in the number of obedient performers, until the disappearance of the feasibility of significant repression for disobedience.

The emergence of a minute positivity, merging programmes and changing distribution systems.

The increase of chaos and confusion.

The struggle for power and the emergence of system "gravediggers" - new people taking over power, agreeing on its partial dismantling (complete dismantling will naturally occur in the future [temporarily, because socialism will naturally come back when the resources will be abundant - JF]) in order to gain the support of influential circles of society.

The inevitable (but perhaps not too swift) death of the system, which could be dismissed in time to get "large bites of capitalism" if the opportunity arose.



„Trapdoor. Man & Socialism.”

by Anatolij Fiedosiejew

UNDERSTANDING SOCIALISM

Core messages

1. The officials' own private goals prompt them to strengthen their power, which lead the country to ruin.
2. Consumer-based work assessment systems are definitely much less complicated than the one based on the assessment of state officials.
3. The governors are very well aware that the introduction of a free market would mean losing their power.
4. The economic and civilizational decline isn't the result of human nature. It is a result of the system which causes people to act in such a way.
5. Socialism, or a materialisation of a naive man's image of order and justice, generates the direct opposite result for this same man.
6. The governors are not familiar with economics and they don't know their economies very well.
7. The governors don't set an upper limit to their income.
8. Your freedom is a great threat to the government!
9. Socialism cannot guarantee the promised equality.
10. The lack of exploitation of one man by another, proclaimed by socialism so much, has led to some of the most ruthless and unlimited exploitations of an average man by a man of power.

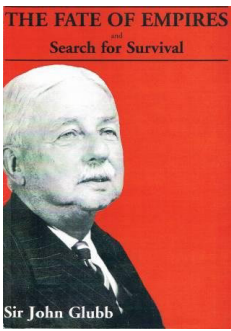


“Do you know why you don't know who the president of Switzerland is?” by Joanna Lampka

THE BASIC UNDERSTANDING HOW SWITZERLAND OPERATES

Core messages

1. The Swiss manage their affairs wisely.
2. The Swiss understand that the source of wealth should be work and not financial manipulations, favourable conditions or dishonesty.
3. Swiss politicians are only civil servants implementing the decisions taken by citizens.
4. Politicians in Switzerland resemble members of a management board in a big company rather than a bunch of “talking heads”.
5. Switzerland does not have an army – it is an army
6. Only a strong, armed to the teeth state can afford to enjoy the prosperity.
7. The most important tool of direct democracy is a referendum.
8. It is they who pose the law, so they respect it and expect that from others.
9. Swiss cantons have all the rights that are usually characteristic of the independent states, except those that they renounced in favour of the Federation
10. Each canton has its own constitution, parliament, government and courts.
11. Switzerland does not have one official language, but four: German, French, Italian and Romansh.
12. The lack of significant conflicts between the regions and the peace in politics prove that federalism in Switzerland works.
13. The Swiss Federal Council is called the broadest coalition of political opponents.
14. The Swiss Federal Council is also called the most stable government in the world.
15. All Council members, regardless of their personal opinions or the views of their party, are obliged to defend the government’s position.
16. The threat of import of foreign goods was a huge motivation for Swiss entrepreneurs to maintain high quality with low prices for their products.
17. Another source of Swiss wealth is tax competition between cantons.



"The Fate of Empires"

by Sir John Glubb

THE DYNAMICS OF THE DETERIORATION OF CULTURE & EFFICIENCY OVER GENERATIONS

Core messages

1. Our national histories are propaganda, not well balanced investigations
2. Other peculiarities of the period of the conquering pioneers are their readiness to improvise and experiment. Untrammelled by traditions, they will turn anything available to their purpose. If one method fails, they try something else. Uninhibited by textbooks or book learning, action is their solution to every problem.
3. To justify the departure from ancient tradition, the human mind easily devises its own justification.
4. In a wider national sphere, the survival of the nation depends basically on the loyalty and self-sacrifice of the citizens. The impression that the situation can be saved by mental cleverness, without unselfishness or human self-dedication, can only lead to collapse.
5. Yet there are times when the perhaps unsophisticated self-dedication of the hero is more essential than the sarcasms of the clever.
6. History seems to suggest that the age of decline of a great nation is often a period which shows a tendency to philanthropy and to sympathy for other races.
7. Some of the greatest saints in history lived in times of national decadence, raising the banner of duty and service against the flood of depravity and despair.
8. The habits of the members of the community have been corrupted by the enjoyment of too much money and too much power for too long a period
9. Decadence is characterized by the fact that citizens no longer want to defend anything because they live in the belief that nothing is worth defending.

10. When we read the history of our own nation, we find the actions of our ancestors described as glorious, while those of other peoples are depicted as mean, tyrannical or cowardly.

11. History is not an attempt to ascertain the truth, but a system of propaganda, devoted to the furtherance of modern projects, or the gratification of national vanity.

12. Decadence is the outcome of too long a period of wealth and power.

13. The more the State is a welfare state, the more it will destroy the initiative and self-reliance of its citizens.

14. We hear the political leaders of one party promising their party supporters that, if elected, they will injure the other half of the nation.

15. One of the most alarming facts in the modern scene is the degree of ignorance and incapacity which is so often displayed by the politicians whom the nation places in power.

16. We all want more money and less work now.

17. Every one of us seems to aspire to be a little dictator, though we all loudly denounce dictatorship.

18. Leadership should not bring privileges, but duties.

19. Politicians who seek votes by promising the electors more money cannot supply positive leadership.

20. If all are fairly treated by an impartial government, there will be no trouble occurring.