

# **TSCF POLITICAL MANIFESTO**

## **– WHITE PAPER –**

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TSCF vision for the future of our societies is contained in our analysis of societal change. The following tentative guidelines aim to help discuss and formulate a program for society change.

Government has taken in our societies an extravagant extension. Not only do governments hold, own, control or rule public services, but also banks, payment processors, currency, large utilities, local administration, citizenship, territory, security, defense, marriage and the private life, social security and solidarity, business transactions, and even the so-called ‘civil society organizations’, which by nature should be independent. This evolution, far to recede with the economic modernization that

followed W.W.II, is even stronger since the 1980s. Governments in Western countries (North America, Europe and Japan alike) tried to regain ground by building supranational states, establishing a police state, nationalizing large companies, regulating financial transactions, controlling air transport... To do this, governments use various pretenses (war on terror, fighting money laundering, financial stability...) or simply 'sell' to the population a feeling of security. The real aim is to thwart the problems that governments have themselves created, and to prevent the rising middle class to come to power. Abuse, of course, is contained in this expansion of a monopolistic power that does not apply to itself the rules it requires others to abide by. The result is a weaker, less dynamic, more passive society, higher taxes, less freedom, a loss of cultural identity, and increased obstacles to economic development.

To empower civil society, it is necessary to take it out from the grip of the state. That may take the shape of structural reforms, but also of changes in

our patterns of reaction and behavior. Removing stifling state from our lives cannot be done without a sustainable alternative that will allow society to grow and to govern itself safely. Else, anarchy and chaos may ensue, and government will take this pretense to come back and tighten its grip further over society.

In terms of structural changes, an organic limitation of government power must be implemented, meaning that government power must be exerted under citizen control in view of acceptable goals, or immediately lose any legitimacy.

These acceptable goals are exclusively those linked with the pursuance of the common good through the delivery of effective services to the population.

To implement changes, a political phase may be necessary, for the state would ideally de-structure itself more than be combated from outside. However, education is probably a better mean to modify attitudes and behaviors on the long term so as to eventually change both society and government.

The following guidelines should be implemented to reform the state and empower civil society.

⇒ Effective privatization (transfer to authentically private hands) and/or mutualization (transfer to third sector) of a wide range of services, primarily but not exclusively those linked with industrial output, utilities and banking.

⇒ Introduction of competition and alternatives in various areas, including those traditionally of the competence of the state, such as police and justice.

⇒ Central banks put out of the grip of the state and managed by independent authority. Money printing qualified as counterfeit, currency backed by gold or other stable measurement unit. Private or local currencies allowed.

⇒ Local government not affiliated with central government. Local communities should be genuinely local and not be the ramifications, organs or puppets of the central administrative order. Involvement of

citizens in quarter committees, in local responsibilities, and in security teams.

⇒ Parliamentary control over government is obviously insufficient and a masquerade. Swiss-style direct democracy should be introduced for all issues chosen by the people, the conditions for launching referendums being liberal enough to ensure a wide possibility of popular initiatives, and the results of the consultations being binding on government.

⇒ Civic participation in the judicial process, development of negotiation, conciliation, and elected non-professional judges. Strengthening of contradictory procedure vs. inquisitorial procedure. Allowance of a diversity of sources of law beyond the formal state law. Criminal law procedure should be reformed on the pattern of civil law so as not to prevent police monopoly on the issuance of charges.

⇒ Revisited fiscal system. Drastic simplification based on flat tax rate on all (types of) revenues. Interdiction to the state to charge taxes if such

required payments do not compensate a specific service and if this service has been already funded through the general tax system. VAT removed (undermines social trust and instills government in the heart of business relationships). Taxpayers may choose the sector in which they want to spend more.

⇒ To empower civil society, strengthening of civil society organizations with access by right to the public funding collected by government. More decision power and responsibility for these organizations, what regards notably mutual assistance and social security.

⇒ Regarding industrial relationships, organic direct creation of law by negotiation partners as in German labor law. Development of Rhineland capitalism-style partnership between employee and employer organizations.

⇒ Education more under the responsibility of families, private institutions and community institutions. Emphasis put on innovation, civic

virtues, sensitization to civic engagement, living together, and the development of the corresponding skills and attitudes, such as compromise readiness, lesser individualism, criticism to consumption, congeniality and civility (at family, neighborhood, interpersonal levels) vs. individualism, hedonism, and consumerism.

⇒ Preservation of cultural identity for community integration. Organic obligation made to government to restrict immigration so as to protect ethno-cultural identity. Reorientation of government policies from the promotion of immigration to effective help to Third World development. Attribution of nationality placed under the control of the population through ad hoc committees with binding advice.