

# TSCF POLITICAL MANIFESTO

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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 but in reality are subject to government rules and oversight.

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, taking over large companies, regulating financial transactions, controlling air transport... To do this, governments use various pretenses (war on terror, fighting money laundering, ensuring financial stability...), or simply 'sell' to the population a feeling of security. Their real aim is to thwart the problems that they 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, more corruption, 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 process may take

the shape of structural reforms, but also of changes in our patterns of reaction and behavior. Removing stifling government 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.

An organic limitation of government power must be implemented, meaning that government power must be exerted under citizen control for acceptable goals - or immediately lose 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 and morale reform are 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 enforced 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 independent measurement unit. Private or local currencies allowed.

⇒ Local government not affiliated with central government. Local communities genuinely local and not 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 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. Fines must not be a disguised taxation; their purpose must be clear and legitimate, the destination of the funds collected clearly linked with this purpose. Penal sanctions must be proportionate to the offence and linked with its nature (as an example, the confiscation of personal assets to punish offenders is not acceptable).

⇒ Actions and regulations of government revisited to be in accordance with general principles of law so as to reach a genuine state of law. Fraud or undue payments claimed for by government eradicated

from legal system. Organic limitation of the field of government regulation.

⇒ 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. Corporate registration open, unbiased and competitive.

⇒ 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, congeniality and civility (at family, neighborhood, interpersonal levels), vs. individualism, hedonism, and consumption values.

⇒ 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 restricted and placed under the control of the population through ad hoc committees with binding advice.