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On Democracy and the Governmental Organization of Society

THE PRESENT PROBLEMS OF GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY

- ABUSE OF POWER

The paradox of socio - political power is that, without some new development, that is some new method or technique, socio - political power will always reside in a relatively small number of persons who collectively dominate a relatively much larger population, society at large.

The reason for that is that the exercise of socio - political power, that is the control of a society at large, requires organization. The relatively small group of leading / dominating persons exercising the socio - political power can and must be organized such that they function with sufficient unity of purpose, plan, methods, and actions so as to maintain their rule over, and the supporting socio - economic functioning of, the ruled mass of society so that they supply the material and personal needs of the rulers, individually and collectively.

But on the other hand, the large number of persons populating society at large are because of their numbers and their diversity generally unable to so organize themselves and, being a diverse mix, are easily coerced and propagandized into their own disunity.

Therefore, human society will always be in the form of a mass of the general population dominated and controlled by a relatively small ruling minority unless some method or technique can be found to off-set the organizational advantage of the rulers relative to the ruled.

The overwhelmingly dominant characteristic of the various organizations of human societies and their institutions at present and historically is the abuse of power. That is, the exercise of power to some extent is essential in the governing and administration of any organization or society, and for that reason the members of the society consent to the bestowing or delegating of power to the leaders of the society. Of course, that consent is given with the judicious exercise of that power in mind and intended, but power in the hands of the leaders always and invariably leads to its abuse.

As with any crime, the abuse of power results from motive and opportunity. The motive is our natural, “survival of the fittest”, human selfishness, the favoring of our own personal self interest regardless of the adverse affect on our fellow humans. The opportunity is, of course, the coming into the position to exercise power.

*- THE NATURE AND ROLE OF POLITICAL RULERS –
POLITICIANS*

In general all rulers, whether conquerors, autocrats, politicians, or whatever have only one significant skill, one expertise of significance: the skill and expertise of getting themselves into power and maintaining that position. They are, in general, not particularly skilled at governing, administration, planning, budgeting, and so forth. Their specialty is forcing or deceiving their way into the ruling power positions of the society and maintaining themselves there.

Yes, there is variation in the kind and amount of skills in those people. Some are more intelligent than others; some are more effective liars; some are better planners; some better propagandists; and so forth. But, in general, it is not expertise at running a society optimally that rulers and politicians have; it is their skill at getting and keeping themselves in power.

Of course, that is the opposite of what society needs. Society

needs to be run, administered by intelligent skilled persons doing the best job possible of solving the problems and effecting the progress and improvement of the society; not by “carpet baggers” bent only on keeping themselves in office.

Furthermore, politicians are frauds. They constantly receive monies called “campaign contributions” or other favors from persons wealthy enough to have funds to spare for the purpose. And the purpose is not love nor admiration for the politician. The funds are a bribe, a simple and direct purchase of governmental action in favor of the bribe giver. And, of course, the politicians, liking the bribes, legislate them to be legal, not bribes, and exercise the power of their political positions for the benefit of the bribe-givers.

All of that is obvious, but the problem is what to do about it; the problem is how to better organize society so that the politicians are eliminated and the society is operated rationally, optimally.

- DEMOCRACY: THE PRESENT CONTENTED SOLUTION

Every individual member of a society personally conceives of the objective of the organization and operation of society as being the furthering of his own personal security, welfare, comfort, and happiness.

That being the case, it is generally assumed that the optimum form of government is democracy; that is, a government in which each individual expresses his own personal set of preferences with the majority preferred result for each specific preference being that which is implemented.

But, history and experience demonstrate that that does not work. It invariably fails to result in the society being as its members would prefer. It results merely in a different minority ruling group dominating the society for their own benefit.

To achieve a successful democratic society two conditions must be met. First the entire populace exercising their democratic

choices must be educated and accurately informed at least enough for them to understand the issues involved and to correctly evaluate proposed courses of action. Second, the conditions of life of that populace must be such that they are not coerced nor distracted from making sound, rational democratic choices.

But, neither of those conditions are present, nor have ever been present, in human society. Past and present human societies do not provide the requisite education, and even if they did the level of intelligence in the human populace varies over a wide range. Furthermore, the economic status of the members of the populace varies widely. Some of them are able to dominate the supplying of information and opinion while others are so desperate in their struggle for mere survival that they are coerced and distracted from sound democratic choices or even from attempting to exercise expression of their preferences at all.

Thus it would appear that real democracy is impractical, if not impossible, and human society is condemned to suffering under the abuse of power by a ruling minority. But that is not the case. By examining the nature and conditions of the problem a new construct of society designed to produce a just democratic society is possible.

A NEW ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY

- GENERAL PRINCIPLES

· Economic Socialism

In human society there are persons who contribute to generating the supply of material goods and services in proportion to their ability to do so and persons who are unable to so contribute, that is: the sick, the disabled, children and the elderly. Just conduct of such society is the allocation of sufficient material goods and services to each member of the society so that his needs are satisfied and the allocation of any remaining excess among the members of the society in partial satisfaction of their desires and preferences in some

proportion to their contribution to the social production of goods and services for the society. The reasons for this are as follows.

- First, the society chooses to meet the needs of the contributors because they are necessary, they are the principal generator of goods and services; the needs of the sick and disabled because anyone in the community could next fall victim to that state [the policy is that of mutual insurance]; and the needs of the children and the elderly because the children are necessary to the future and to assure the care of the elderly, a state that all members of the society expect eventually to enter.
- Second, the nature of rational beings, having evolved from competitive survival of the fittest to the level of civilization, is such that only by the distribution of satisfaction of people's wants [things that persons want that are not essential needs] in a fashion that recognizes the relative value of recipients' contributions will society's members be motivated to maximize the generation of social goods and motivated to justly share goods rather than pursue their own good at the expense of others.
- Third, there can never be enough goods to satisfy all wants because as wants become satisfied beings develop new, additional wants. That is, wants are inherently unlimited whereas the means to satisfy wants are inherently limited.

Those philosophical principles and observations on the nature of social reality mean that society should function on the basis of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his contribution performance", with a socially optimal floor and a reasonably limited range of highest to lowest; in other words, economic socialism.

· *Individual Security and Self Realization*

Those philosophical principles and observations also mean that the society must provide and guarantee to every member:

- Education and training to the limit of the person's ability to receive and use it;
- Socially useful employment;
- A personal income sufficient to meet needs and some modicum of wants;
- Personal security against unfair and unreasonable treatment;
- Health and medical care to the maximum extent reasonable;
- Support and care in old age;
- In general, the conditions for a fulfilling and meaningful life,
 - personal development to the extent that each individual is capable,
 - and the conditions for the pursuit of happiness.

· *Restricted Personal Wealth*

Personal wealth generates personal power because wealth makes it possible for the wealthy to purchase and control the services and activities of other persons. Personal power generates personal wealth because the power gives one control over other persons activities. For society to be free of a ruling minority there must be close restrictions on personal wealth in order to prevent the acquisition of personal power.

That obvious principle that personal wealth must be controlled requires the following socialist conditions. There must be:

- no private ownership of economic property,
- no personal or private employees,
- no accumulation of significant personal wealth,
- and limitations on personal income.

· *Representative Democracy*

True democratic implementation of the wishes of the general

populace requires that the legislatures determining the actions and policies of the society accurately represent the preferences of the populace.

That obvious principle means that legislatures must be populated by random selection among the general populace so as to achieve a democratic representative sample. That means eliminating all of: elections, seeking of political office, electoral campaigning, professional politicians and politics as a career.

The random selection of legislators should discard, as a practical matter, selection of persons who: are under age, are too sick or disabled to serve, have already been selected in the past, and those who are members of the group of significantly above average intelligence and education who have delimited expert advice and specialty roles in the society [the “intelligentsia”, see below]. Otherwise, service should be mandatory for those so selected except for unusual personal circumstances approved by the corresponding government level legislature on a case-by-case basis. Upon completion of such mandatory service all selected persons must be guaranteed return to their prior position and career or the equivalent.

· Voting

Each citizen is assigned an “allocation level” that determines his relative standing in the compensation ladder and in eligibility for benefits that are only available in limited amounts [e.g. vacation resorts]. The allocation level is earned based upon “effort” [the citizen’s demonstrated attitude toward contributing to society] and “contribution” [the objective value or usefulness of the citizen’s contributions to society].

Instead of elections to determine who “wins” and occupies a position, the after-the-fact performance “on the job” of all person’s is periodically evaluated with the outcome affecting the rated person’s subsequent level in the allocation of society’s benefits; that is, the “applicable electorate” rates the persons being evaluated on “effort”

and on “contribution” and the collection of those ratings determines that person’s revised allocation level.

Such periodic evaluations apply to every person in the society excepting children before the age of responsibility or accountability and the seriously ill or seriously disabled. They apply to legislators; governmental executives, managers, and staff; industrial / commercial / social leaders, managers, and staff; the intelligentsia [see below], all workers, and the retired elderly.

By “the applicable electorate” is meant in general the practical constituency involved. For national leaders or managers the electorate would be the entire populace; for a local community it would be the populace of that community. For an industrial/commercial enterprise the applicable electorate could range from the entire populace [for large, major enterprises] to the local community for local enterprises. Workers would be evaluated by their peers and supervisors, the retired elderly by the populace of their local community.

The allocation level is initially assigned, at the commencement from early childhood to having achieved the maturity of responsibility and accountability, by local community leaders with regard to “effort” [implemented attitude in and toward the local community] and by local educators with regard to “contribution” [contribution potential according to education level, relative specialty usefulness and difficulty, and quality [grades].

Allocation levels should also be specifically reset by the judiciary as a result of judicial convictions, determinations, rulings, appeals, and so forth.

· *Government Executives*

Those persons having governmental executive power represent the greatest danger of abuse of power and re-installation of a ruling minority. Consequently persons becoming such executives

must be closely controlled. The following procedures and restrictions, or others to equivalent effect, should be imposed.

- Executives for a particular level of government are chosen by that level's legislators:

- from the members of their legislature [whom they know and can evaluate];
- who have so served for several years [and therefore have experience].

- All executives:

- are a triumvirate of three persons;
- whose actions require a majority or consensus as determined by the legislature;
- serve for a fixed term [some moderate number of years];
- unless earlier dismissed because of poor evaluation [Voting, above];
- once having served are barred from later again being a government executive.
- *Expert Advice and Specialists*

Legislators statistically, randomly selected as above presented will not necessarily have the requisite intelligence, experience and education needed to most effectively legislate in the interests of the society. The same has been true of professional politicians all along, of course, their principal skill being getting themselves into office, not the skills of governing. The randomly selected legislatures should be no worse in that regard than the politically selected ones, and they might be better. Nevertheless, clearly advice and guidance by experts and specialists is advisable. Such counseling is the role of the intelligentsia, those of significantly above average intelligence and education.

There are two reasons for setting up the intelligentsia as a special category in the organization of society's government: first, their capabilities are needed and second, it is also necessary to prevent their becoming a power unto themselves, another ruling minority, even if perhaps benevolent.

The role of these intelligentsia is to be assigned to various panels of experts and as members of those panels provide advice, analyses and studies [a role analogous to the U.S. National Academy of Sciences], to serve as administrators under the supervision of executives [a role analogous to present governments' senior civil servants], and to serve as a judiciary [the courts and their associated attorneys].

The legislators determine the details of this role; that is, they either directly or through one such panel of experts define the type and characteristics of the panels and expertises to be involved, define the qualifications determining who is and is not a member of that intelligentsia, and assign them to populate those panels.

Aside from the above defined role, all members of the intelligentsia are prohibited from being legislators [are rejected if picked by the random selection process] and from being executives [they are not members of the legislator pool from which executives are chosen].

· *Money and Medium of Exchange*

Money or whatever other media of exchange of values is in use is fundamental to exercise of power. Therefore, in order to prevent wrongful acquisition of power, all money, currency, and any other media of exchange must be closely controlled. The role of debit and credit cards in contemporary society shows a method to achieve that control.

All media of exchange must be invalidated other than transactions through a central accounting system in which each

individual and each organization has a currency account. All buying, selling, giving and receiving of gifts, fines and penalties, and governmental and business enterprise transactions are bookkeeping entries between the accounts of the parties involved. That produces complete transparency of those transactions. Barter must be illegal; although it would be difficult to prevent all barter transactions its being illegal should sufficiently prevent such transactions on a large enough scale to be a power threat to society.

Each individual's "allocation level" operates in two ways.

- First it determines each individual's periodic personal income, which is paid as a periodic credit to the individual's currency account. That income as a minimum must be sufficient for the individual to pay for his needs. As allocation level improves income and the ability to purchase more wants increases.

- Second it establishes for each individual his ration share of access to wants that are inherently so limited that they must be rationed in some fashion. [In ruler-dominated societies the rationing is done by an immense range of personal incomes and personal wealth so that pricing completely beyond most of the population's ability to pay limits access to the rationed quantities to the rulers and to some extent to their aides and cooperating supporters.]

In a socialist society it would seem reasonable to make as much as possible of the minimum needs of all of the citizens be free rather than being paid for, the minimum personal income level being reduced accordingly. However, people will invariably tend to be wasteful of things that are free and abundantly available to them. Consequently, even a high socialist society must require that everything that can be wasted be paid for with, again, income levels set accordingly.

There are nevertheless a number of needs that can be provided free because it is not possible for individuals to significantly waste them. A primary example is public transportation. Socially useful

examples are news media and broadcast information because they contribute to an educated and knowledgeable populace.

A SAMPLE NEW CONSTRUCT OF SOCIETY AND ITS GOVERNANCE

- GOVERNMENT:

· Legislative

Legislatures exist and operate at each of the various several geographic or populace areas of jurisdiction from the lowest local level to the highest level of the society

Legislators are randomly selected for an initial two year term of incumbency as the means to true representative democracy.

Legislators are evaluated by the populace corresponding to the area of jurisdiction of the legislature.

Such selected legislators whose end-of-first-term evaluation does not decrease their “allocation level” are deemed selected for second terms.

Such selected legislators whose end-of-second-term evaluation does not decrease their “allocation level” are deemed selected for final terms.

Such selected legislators whose end-of-final-term evaluation does not decrease their “allocation level” are empanelled as candidates for the executive.

Persons who have ever served any term or terms as legislator are ruled out of all further random selections of legislators.

The legislators choose their legislature leaders and committee chairmen from legislature members serving their final term.

· Executive

Executives exist and operate at each of the various several

geographic or populace areas of jurisdiction from the lowest local level to the highest level of the society

Legislators of the area of jurisdiction choose the next term's executives from the group of its legislators whose final terms have ended and who have been empanelled as candidates for the executive because their end-of-final-term evaluation did not decrease their allocation level.

All executive positions are a triumvirate of three executives each for a six year term the three executives' terms being staggered by two years each. Each is evaluated at the end of every two years.

Executives are evaluated by the populace corresponding to the area of jurisdiction of their office or position.

If the end-of-term evaluation does not decrease the allocation level of the executive completing his first or second two year term he continues to his second or third two year term, otherwise his incumbency is cancelled and the legislators choose a new executive to be incumbent for that second or third two year term.

No person may serve in any particular executive governmental position more than six years in his life; however he can serve in other non-governmental managerial or executive positions [see below Industry and Commerce].

The executive staffs the administrative, managerial, technical and specialty positions within his jurisdiction from its panel of specialty experts. Such "experts" may be appointed to administrative and/or staff and/or advisory positions, but not to executive positions. Such persons cannot involuntarily be removed from the position to which appointed except upon receiving an evaluation that reduces their allocation level or by judicial action.

The performance of selected, appointed experts is evaluated by their peers and their next inferior and superior executives with the

outcome affecting the person's subsequent level in the allocation of society's benefits, i.e. ratings on "effort" and on "contribution".

· Judicial and Audit

A panel of judicial and audit specialists is designated by, and per criteria produced by, each legislature.

The three most senior members, in terms first of longest period of service on the panel and then age, of each such panel are designated the executive of the panel. Each of the three executives serve for six years, staggered at two year intervals, or until an evaluation resulting in a reduction of allocation level is received prior to the end of that term.

Having once been panel executive they are no longer eligible to be executive of the panel.

The functions of that panel are to provide a judiciary [a system of courts, their judges, and the associated attorneys] and to perform an independent audit ["inspector general"] function for all government and commercial or industrial enterprise activities corresponding to the level in the society of the designating legislature.

- Courts, judges, and attorneys will always be needed because some members of society will act criminally and because there always will be disputes between members of the society.
- The independent audit "inspector general" function will always be needed because persons in a position to do so will always, individually and in groups, seek to conceal their mistakes or illegal self-favoring from adversely affecting their allocation level.

"Judicial and Audit Experts" panel members are automatically ruled out of random legislative selections [which means that they are also ineligible for government executive positions].

The panel members in use at any particular time for any particular project by the government are selected and appointed by the executive of the panel.

The performance of selected, appointed judicial and audit experts is evaluated by their peers and by the corresponding legislature with the outcome affecting the person's subsequent level in the allocation of society's benefits, i.e. ratings on "effort" and on "contribution".

A member of a Judicial and Audit Panel may not at the same time be a member of any other panel and vice versa.

· General Expertive [Excludes the arts for which see below]

A panel of "expert generalists" is designated by, and per criteria produced by, each legislature. The functions of that panel are to advise those legislators and their corresponding executives, and:

- to rate the performance of the members of their own panel [along with ratings of them performed by the legislators who designated them and their corresponding executives], and
- to rate the performance of the "expertive" panel of art critics, art educators and aesthetic specialists [see below] [along with the ratings of those persons by their other panel members and by the artists]

The members of the panel of "expert generalists" serve successive two year terms and their performance is rated at the end of each term by the members of that panel and by those legislators who designated them.

Expert generalists serve successive terms on their panel until assigned to a different panel either by legislative initiative and action

or by legislative action upon their receiving a current panel evaluation that reduces their allocation level.

“Expert generalists” panel members are automatically ruled out of random legislative selections [which means that they are also ineligible for government executive positions].

· Specialty Expertise [Less the arts for which see below]

Panels of “Specialty Experts” are designated per criteria [nature and quality of expertises] produced by the legislature.

“Specialty Experts” panel members are automatically ruled out of random legislative selections [which means that they are also ineligible for government executive positions].

The panel members in use at any particular time for any particular project by the government are selected / appointed by the legislative leader or government executive applicable at the level of the activity involved. Such “experts” may be appointed to administrative and / or staff and / or advisory positions, but not to executive positions [to which only a legislature can make appointments].

The performance of selected / appointed experts in non-executive positions is evaluated by their peers and their next inferior and superior executives with the outcome affecting the person’s subsequent level in the allocation of society’s benefits, i.e. ratings on “effort” and on “contribution”.

· The Arts

An “expertise” panel of art critics, art educators and aesthetic specialists is designated per criteria produced by the legislature and that panel designates panels of artists in various artistic and cultural specialties.

This panel is evaluated by its members, by the overall body of

artists and by the members of the panel of general experts [see above].

The three most senior, in terms first of longest period of service on the panel and then age, members of each such panel are designated the executive of the panel. Each of the three executives serve for six years, staggered at two year intervals, or until an evaluation resulting in a reduction of allocation level is received prior to the end of that term.

Having once been panel executive they are no longer eligible to be executive of the panel.

“Experts” panel members and “Artists” panel members are automatically ruled out of random legislative selections [which means that they are also ineligible for government executive positions].

Artists are assigned or allocated to arts institutions, positions, performances, etc. by the “expertive” panel [or panel-designated sub-panels] of art critics, art educators and aesthetic specialists with mandatory counseling by the panel of artists.

Artists are periodically evaluated by the other artists and by the “expertive” panel of art critics, art educators and aesthetic specialists with the outcome affecting the artist’s subsequent level in the allocation of society’s benefits, i.e. ratings on “effort” and on “contribution”.

- INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Legislators of the area of jurisdiction applicable to any particular industrial or commercial enterprise choose the next term’s executive of that enterprise from the panel of specialty experts of that jurisdiction.

All executive positions are a triumvirate of three executives each for a six year term the three executives’ terms being staggered by two years each..

These executives are evaluated by the populace corresponding to the area of jurisdiction of their office/position. That populace includes the population of the pertinent geographical community and all of the workers in the enterprise.

If the end-of-term evaluation does not decrease the allocation level of the executive completing his first or second two year term he continues to his second or third two year term, otherwise his incumbency is cancelled and the legislators choose a new executive to be incumbent for that second or third two year term.

In no case can any person serve in any particular executive more than six years in his life; however he can serve in other non-governmental managerial/executive positions.

The executive staffs the administrative, managerial, technical and specialty positions within his enterprise from its panel of specialty experts. Such “experts” may be appointed to administrative and/or staff and/or advisory positions in the enterprise, but not to executive positions [to which only a legislature can make appointments]. Such persons cannot involuntarily be removed from the position to which appointed except upon receiving an evaluation that reduces their allocation level or by judicial action.

The performance of selected/appointed experts in non-executive positions is evaluated by their peers and their peer and next inferior and superior executives with the outcome affecting the person’s subsequent level in the allocation of society’s benefits, i.e. ratings on “effort” and on “contribution”.

*- TRANSPARENCY OF LEGISLATURES AND EXECUTIVES
MEETINGS*

All meetings of legislators acting as their legislature, all meetings of portions of legislatures such as committees, all meetings between two or more legislators, all meetings of executive triumvirates, and all meetings of any two of the three executives of

an executive triumvirate are required to be completely open, audio-visually recorded with the recordings being retained as permanent records, and presented audio-visually live or promptly in the communications and information media.

All such meetings must be attended and observed [either by physical presence or by observation of live media broadcast] by some members of the general populace [an activity especially appropriate for the retired and disabled], and members of the communications and information media and of the applicable judicial independent audit panel.

All legislators are forbidden from communicating in any fashion other than a few words of greeting with another legislator of their legislature unless the above openness conditions are present. This prohibition includes all occasions: governmental, social, family, and other.

All executives are forbidden from communicating in any fashion other than a few words of greeting with another executive of their executive triumvirate unless the above openness conditions are present. This prohibition includes all occasions: governmental, social, family, and other.

· Secrecy

Certain specific matters may be made exceptions to the requirement of complete openness as follows.

- The anonymity of a private individual for whom the disclosure of his identity could place him in danger or otherwise be harmful to him or to the society in general.
- Effective dates of specific events or their location if necessary to prevent harm to the events or to the society in general.
- Details of negotiations with other parties not part of this

government / society if necessary to the success of the negotiations.

- Plans for action relative to other parties not part of this government / society if necessary to preserve their effectiveness.

Such matters may only be made exceptions to the requirement of complete openness under the following conditions.

- All such exceptions must have a termination date not more than five years after the inception of the exception; and they may not be renewed other than by the same procedure by which they were first put into effect.
- Such exceptions may only be authorized at and by the supreme legislature of the society such authorization to be authorization of a type or types of exception with definitions and rules to control its use and requiring the same approvals as required for amendments to this constitution [see below].
- Any such exception implemented at a level of government other than the supreme level may only be authorized by the other level's legislature and must be in accordance with the rules and requirements for it set out by the supreme legislature.

· "Lobbying"

The first form of "lobbying" is persons, who are not legislators nor executives, seeking to persuade legislators or executives to adopt the lobbyist's opinions or positions or to persuade legislators or executives to adopt or pursue courses of action advocated by the lobbyist.

- The only persons permitted to do this first form of lobbying are intelligentsia members of expertive panels, and for them lobbying is permitted only upon

request by the legislator or legislators or executive or executives.

- Legislators and executives are otherwise prohibited from allowing or participating in such lobbying.

The second form of lobbying is persons, who are not intelligentsia members of expertive panels and are not legislators nor executives, seeking to persuade persons who are intelligentsia members of expertive panels to adopt the lobbyist's opinions or positions, or to persuade persons who are intelligentsia members of expertive panels to themselves seek to persuade legislators or executives whom they might find themselves advising to adopt or pursue courses of action advocated by the lobbyist.

- Such lobbying is permitted but only upon request by intelligentsia members of expertive panels; and they may make such requests only with regard to the specific subject area of specific requests that the intelligentsia member has received from a legislator or legislators or executive or executives, and only with regard to the stated-in-advance subject of the request.
- Intelligentsia members of expertive panels are otherwise prohibited from allowing or participating in such lobbying.

The third form of lobbying is the seeking to persuade persons, who will be evaluating other persons in evaluations that will affect those person's allocation level, to evaluate some person or person's in a direction that the lobbyist favors. Such lobbying is permitted; however, paying or receiving any form of payment or compensation for doing such lobbying is forbidden.

The final form of lobbying is the seeking to persuade persons of the general populace, who might therefore become legislators or through that become executives, to adopt the lobbyist's opinions or

positions or to adopt or advocate courses of action advocated by the lobbyist. Such lobbying is permitted; however, receiving any form of payment or compensation for doing such lobbying is forbidden.

For both the third and the final form of lobbying, defined above, private organizations as prescribed further below may use funds contributed by members to pay costs incurred in this form of lobbying other than pay or compensation to persons, costs such as for printing, office supplies, use of broadcast facilities, advertisements, and the like.

- AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION DEFINING THE SOCIETY

Any amendment, change or revision of the structure, organization or operation of the society must require a substantial [for example two-thirds] approval by both the general populace and, separately, all of the collective intelligentsia.

Other than provisions for exceptions set out above, exceptions to the above rules and requirements, whether permanent or temporary, may only be put into effect as amendments per the above procedure.

FREEDOM AND THE NEW CONSTRUCT OF SOCIETY

- THE ISSUE OF FREEDOM

There will be opponents of such a just and democratic society saying, “What about freedom?”. But, “freedom” has always only been available to the rulers; and has always been denied the general populace. The rulers are free to pursue their self interest at the expense of the society. The rest of society is coerced and deceived into supporting that rule. As was once said, “The poor are equally free with the rich to sleep under the bridges of Paris.”

By “freedom” people intend “being able to do, or at least pursue, whatever they want”. But most people, or at least too many people for the social good, want more personal wealth and personal

power for themselves than others have. They want to be superior in wealth and power and, no matter how much they may accrue, they are never satisfied, always seeking more wealth and power and greater superiority.

That kind of freedom cannot be permitted. It is the “freedom” of the rulers.

A society that insures that no person is economically coerced by deprivation, that insures that each individual can develop to the maximum extent of which he is capable, that aids each individual in that development, that is structured to produce a societal environment that reflects the preferences of the general populace, and that prevents any ruling minority exploiting the rest of society, is a society of freedom. In that society everyone is free.

Prior societies, ruled by power and wealth controlling minorities, are and have been all propagandized in opposition to any alternative society. Their rulers dominate what appears in the media and direct it all toward their purpose of denigrating any alternatives to their rule. Of course, those very facts make all of their contentions deceiving.

The test of the honesty or deception in information presented and conclusions contended is always one simple principle: *Qui bono* – who benefits from the presentation and conclusion. If it is not the general populace that benefits then the information presented and conclusions drawn or advocated are ruler deception. That test applies to those who say, “What about freedom?”.

- *THE ISSUE OF RELIGION*

Any religion that expresses or acts on its wish that government recognize and/or cooperate with it is also, simultaneously, a religion that seeks to impose its concepts and rules on all other people. Therefore, the “freedom” of such religions is contrary to the freedom in general of the populace and cannot be

permitted.

That is not to say that people should be prohibited from having whatever personal beliefs they care to entertain. They must be free to believe what they wish [and could not be prevented from doing so in any case]. It is reasonable in general [but not always specifically in all cases] to permit whatever personal practices they wish to pursue or impose on themselves. But that freedom cannot include seeking to seduce others to those beliefs or imposing them on others or interfering with the legitimate free activities of others.

Persuading, teaching, or explaining religious [or any other] beliefs falls in the category of “lobbying” treated above and the restrictions on which apply.

And, that last statement applies to the parenting of children. Children are not the property of their parents; they are not the “property” of anyone nor of any organization. But, children become the next generation’s adult citizens of the society. The society in general has a dominant interest in the upbringing of children, so dominant that it supersedes any such interest the parents may have no matter how well intended.

- PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

Private, non-economic organizations, must be supported and encouraged by the new society. Human beings are diverse and have diverse interests and talents; the society should support and encourage the development of every member of the society to the maximum of which he is capable. However, any such organizations that advocate or seek the overthrow of the society’s principles and government, which means a return to minority exploiting rulers, cannot be permitted.

Criticism and alternative opinions are necessary to a healthy society, but action must be pursued through the control and corrective mechanisms provided in the society’s organization – the regular periodic evaluations and their removal from legislative,

executive, and managerial positions of incumbents performing unsatisfactorily plus the judiciary's "inspector general" function.

Private organizations may "lobby" subject to the restrictions presented above.

TRANSITIONING TO THE NEW SOCIETY

- THE PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION

Human society will always be in the form of a mass of the general population effectively dominated and controlled by a relatively small ruling minority operating the society to their personal benefit and to the disadvantage of the masses unless some methods or techniques can be found to off-set the organizational advantage of the rulers relative to the ruled. Such methods or techniques might be or might include:

- A way to overcome the difficulty of organizing the masses without a new leading elite that will eventually evolve into a new ruling, self-serving minority; or
- A way of nullifying or reducing the organizational advantage of the rulers; or
- Finding, developing, and using an advantage that the masses have over the rulers.

The role of organization in the rulers' conduct of their rule is not organization for organization's sake, but to insure that the rulers function, individually and collectively, with sufficient unity of purpose, plan, methods, and actions to maintain their rule. The rulers must also at least minimally maintain the socio-economic functioning of the ruled masses so that they supply the material and personal needs of the rulers.

That points out one major advantage that the masses have over the rulers: the rulers need the masses but the masses do not need the rulers.

- The rulers cannot exist nor function without the ruled masses. The rulers can do without some of the general populace, even without significant portions of them, and their regularly and consistently doing so gives them power over the masses by instilling fear. The rulers are willing to, and do, render unemployed, starve, imprison, and kill selected individuals and portions of the populace. But, ultimately the rulers must have the services of the bulk of the masses to supply the rulers' needs.

- But, the masses do not need the rulers. There is no function that the rulers provide that the masses must have from them. For the masses doing away with the rulers, all of the rulers, has no disadvantages – it is all positive.

- Some might attempt to claim that the rulers provide skill at governing that the masses would be unable to provide; but, just as presented earlier in the discussion of politicians, the rulers are not better skilled at running a society than other groups, and may well be worse at it because their primary skill is getting into power and keeping themselves in power.

Of course, another major advantage of the masses over the rulers is their numbers. The rulers are enormously outnumbered. Only their organization preserves them against the mis-organized populace.

The key to overcoming the organizational advantage of the rulers is to use these two advantages of the masses, the dependency of the rulers on the masses' services and that the masses greatly outnumber the rulers. That means steadfastly pursuing a two-pronged assault on the very existence of the rulers, pursuing it regardless of sufferings during the course of the struggle, pursuing it steadfastly until complete victory, as follows:

Depriving the rulers of all their material supplies and services – action preventing them from functioning, from maintaining their existence – i.e., a comprehensive general strike directed at the rulers but maintaining supplies and services for the strikers.

Removing all rulers from society by whatever means is required among: permanent re-education, permanent effective exile or imprisonment or, when justified, death for war crimes or crimes against humanity.

The requirement is to eliminate, terminate, do away with all rulers, ruler supporters / enablers / facilitators , and all would-be rulers.

- That can be done because the masses have no need of them and the masses greatly outnumber them.
- That must be done because, if not, it is absolutely certain that the rulers will return to power and reinstitute rule by a dominating, abusing, minority.

The rulers must be completely eliminated. It will not suffice to do other than completely eliminate them. If any are left they will pursue resumption of their power. Even after the original rulers have been eliminated it will still remain necessary to subsequently deal with newly appearing persons showing tendencies toward ruler behavior, ruler objectives.

But, that necessity raises another problem: who are the rulers; how are they defined or identified ?

- RULERS VERSUS THE POPULACE

The distinction between rulers and the general populace is primarily one of attitude toward society. Rulers pursue their personal self interest without regard for the interests of others. They

hypocritically claim to care about the interests of the populace and to be acting in the populace' interest, but that is all lies and deception, all hypocrisy. Rulers do and pursue what benefits them and their rule.

Non-rulers are cooperators, team-players, sharers, persons who recognize that they and everyone else will experience a better quality of life through mutual support, sharing and cooperation.

Generally, in evaluating attitude toward society, in identifying and separating rulers and non-rulers, one cannot rely on what they say. Rulers will say anything, whatever they think is required, to maintain their position. Rather, what is important is what they have done, what they do, how they behave.

In general, in present society, persons in positions of power or authority are "ruler types". That statement cannot be taken as categorically always valid, but it is useful as an indication. There have been "non-ruler types" who have been in positions of great authority and power; for example George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and the Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius. But one must always be suspicious of persons having power and authority because that very having tends to indicate that they have the "ruler type" attitude and the kind of behavior that is generally essential for the achieving of power and authority.

- MAKING IT HAPPEN – WHAT IS TO BE DONE

If the comprehensive general strike against the rulers, the elimination of all rulers, and the establishment of a truly just and responsive government and organization of society are to take place several steps. achievements must first be prepared as follows.

- The general populace must be educated to the program:
 - what it is;
 - why it is necessary;
 - why it is desirable;

- the nature and security of acting jointly, cooperatively, mutually supportingly.
- An interim constitution and interim initial governments must be prepared:
 - to initially assume the operation and organization of the society;
 - to assure as prompt as possible a transition to a final society in accordance with all of the foregoing principles;
 - to assure, so much as possible, that the organizers of the transition do not, themselves become another ruling minority.

CONCLUSION

Paraphrasing the socialist revolutionaries of the 19th Century: *People of the world unite and create for yourselves a true, just, democratic society. You have nothing to lose and fulfilling lives to gain.*

APPENDIX

While not essential to the structure of a just government, it might be desirable for the populace, through their legislatures, to install a limited system of competition in industry and commerce. The reason is that humans are naturally somewhat lazy and will strive harder in socially useful activities if there is potential extra reward.

Capitalism, a system of rampant and largely unrestrained competition, using that principle, has tended to produce a large amount of innovations and improvements to the general benefit of society. That effect has always been particularly true in the early portion of any capitalist enterprise's existence. However, as time progressed, the capitalist drive for maximizing profits has always led to degradation of the products and services produced. But a socialist system of controlled competition could yield the benefits of producing

more innovations and improvements without the extremely damaging social and environmental exploitation that characterize capitalism.

Put simply, such a system would establish largely equivalently endowed and supplied duplicate commercial and industrial enterprises, their periodic relative evaluation by whatever applicable populace, and adjustment accordingly of the allocation levels of the workers, staff and executives of the enterprises.

In addition, at the end of each evaluation period, each of the enterprises must be required to completely open full information and data on all of their techniques and methods so that all of the society benefits from them. That step also places the competitors on an even footing as they enter the next period of innovation and development leading to another evaluation.