

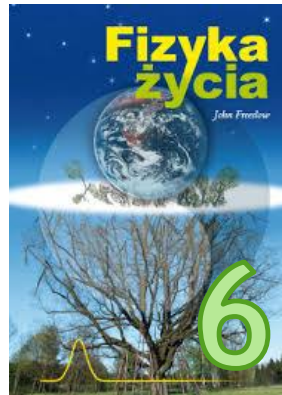
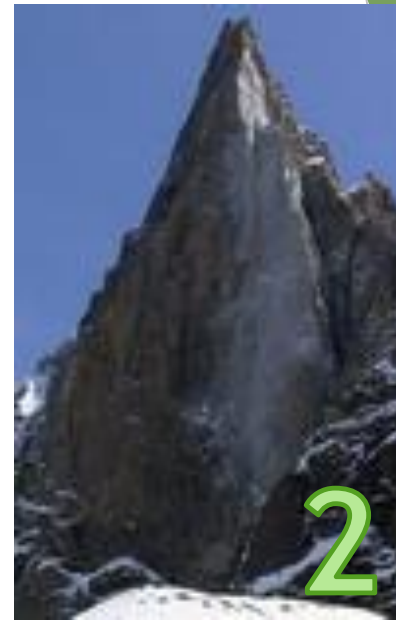
# The imperatives for the true Libertarian

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

Liberty International World Conference in Puerto Rico, 2017.08.09  
Jan Kubań

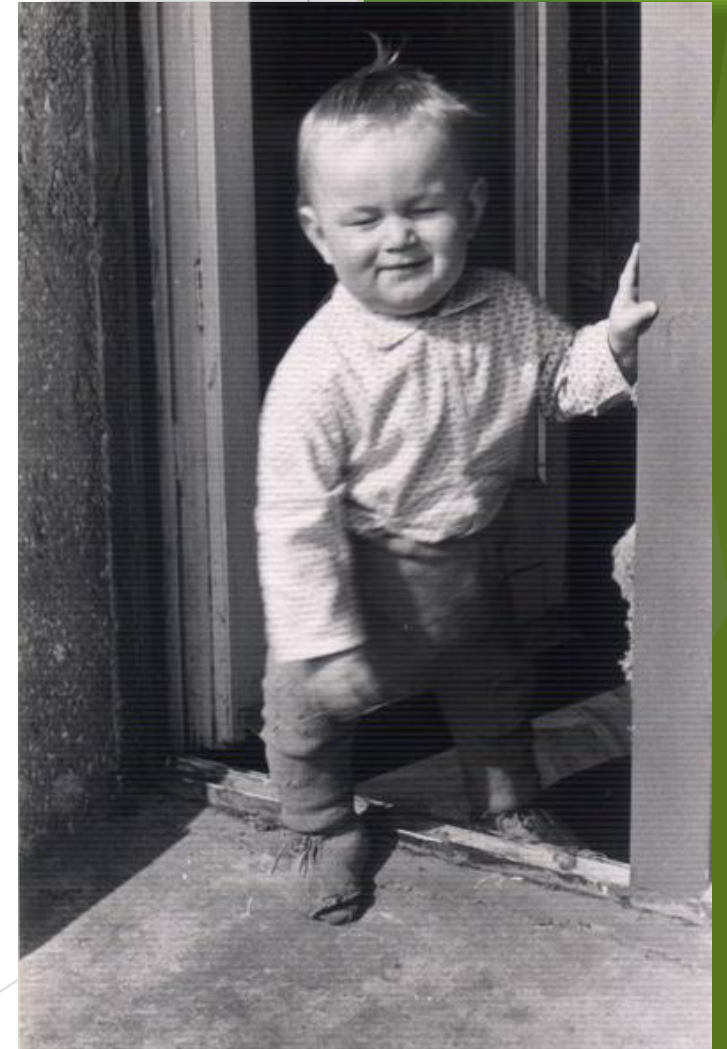
# Jan Kuban

1. born in Poland
2. mountaineer
3. passionate about sport
4. passionate about science
5. creator & owner of QBS
6. author of "The Physics of Life"
7. lecturer in ASBiRO
8. president of PAFERE
9. strong supporter of liberty



## 2. Born in 1959, in socialist Poland

- ▶ I was born in 1959 in Warsaw, 14 years after the II World War that devastated Poland ended.
- ▶ The economic situation wasn't so bad: we received a flat from the state with a coal kitchen, WC, electricity.
- ▶ However, there was no gas, no refrigerator, no TV, no phone.
- ▶ We could eat basic foods such as bread, butter, meat, fruit and vegetables. They were available without queuing. Exotic fruits like pineapple, banana and mandarin were not available.
- ▶ When I was 10 years old my family bought our first refrigerator and phone. If I wanted to watch television I had to visit my really very few richer neighbours. This was 1969.



# 3. Lived in the USSR 1969-1973

- ▶ USSR - a socialist state in Eurasia that existed from 1922 to 1991
- ▶ USSR - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- ▶ Soviet - advice, council, board, guidance
- ▶ The biggest country in the World



## 3.1 Living standards in the USSR

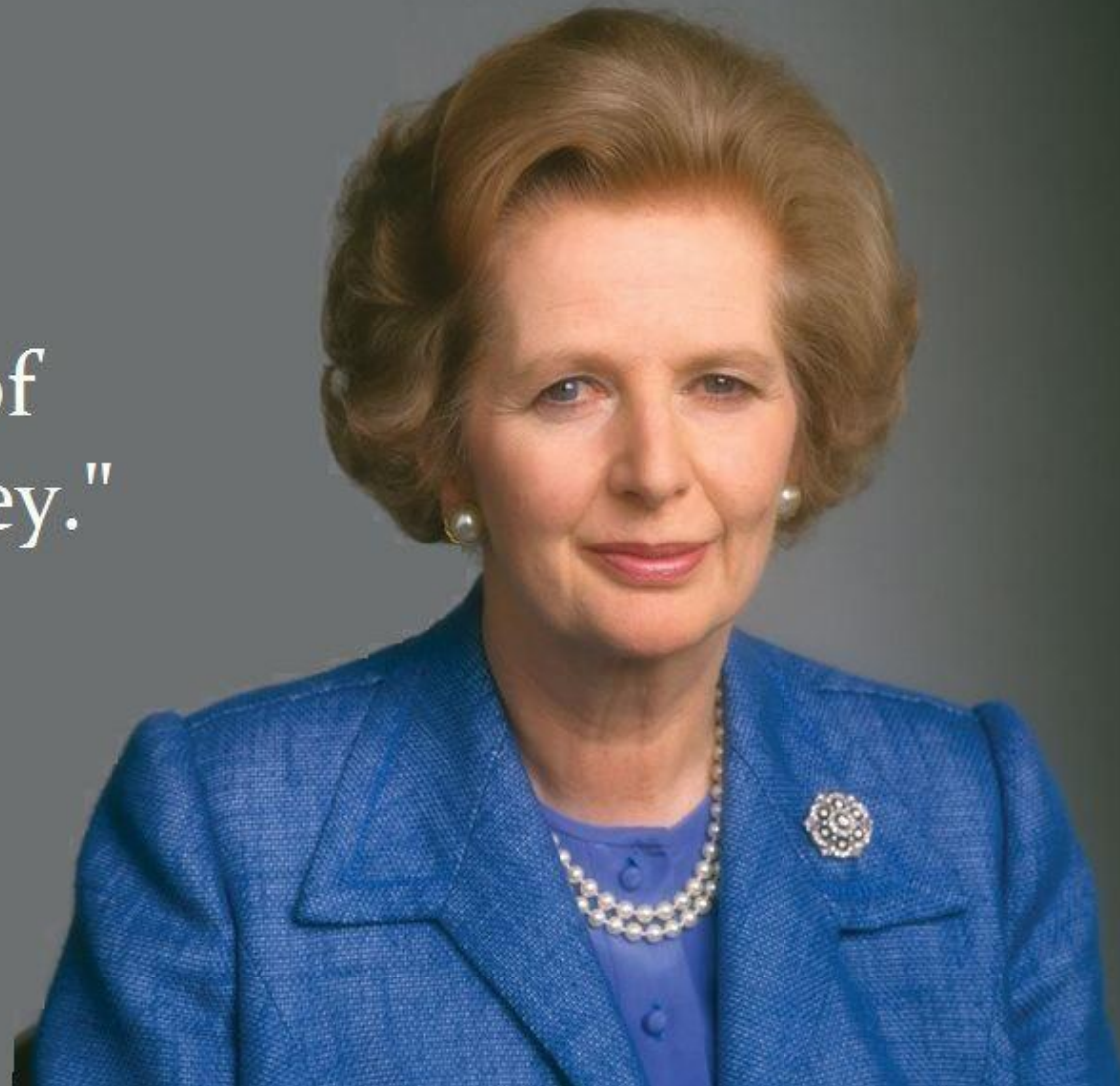
- ▶ When I was 10 years old I moved to Moscow, the capital of the USSR, with my father. The economic situation there was quite similar regarding food. But the majority of people lived in communal flats, meaning that every room was occupied by a whole family and they shared the kitchen and the bathroom.
- ▶ What struck me were the news reports stating that the living standard in the USSR was one of the highest in the world. However, communal flats were new for me, we didn't have them in Poland.
- ▶ The Soviets spoke a lot about: the war, soldiers, threat, readiness...



## 4. I witnessed the collapse of Socialism

"The problem with Socialism is you eventually run out of other people's money."

Margaret Thatcher  
(October 13, 1925 - April 8, 2013)



## 4.1 The collapse of socialism - 1 stage

- ▶ While coming back to Poland at the age of 14, I started to witness the constant decline in the economy, even though the rulers were presented in the media as people who really cared. However the economy was ruthless - there were less and less things in the shops and the queues emerged and kept growing.
- ▶ The people started showing their discontent by:
  - ▶ Questioning
  - ▶ Unbelieving
  - ▶ Joking
  - ▶ Doubting
  - ▶ Outspokenness



## 4.2 The collapse of socialism - 2 stage

- ▶ The shops became empty,
- ▶ The inscriptions "TV lies" became present on the walls of more and more buildings.
- ▶ We could get ham only for Christmas, as well as fodder oranges from Cuba. (Fodder - low quality food used for farm animals)





## 4.3 The collapse of socialism - radicalisation

- ▶ Rations card were introduced,
- ▶ strikes started
- ▶ "Solidarity" was born...

Mieso 500 g 1989-6	Mieso 300 g 1989-6	Mieso 300 g 1989-6	Mieso 300 g 1989-6
M-1			Mieso 200 g 1989-6
Rezerwa 3 1989-6	Wol. Ciel. z kością 300 g 1989-6	Wol. Ciel. z kością 400 g 1989-6	Mieso 200 g 1989-6



## 4.4 The collapse of socialism - the end

- ▶ Clashes
- ▶ Martial Law



## 4.5 Collapse of socialism - "they surrender?"



## 5. I witnessed how one of the richest countries works 1990-1991

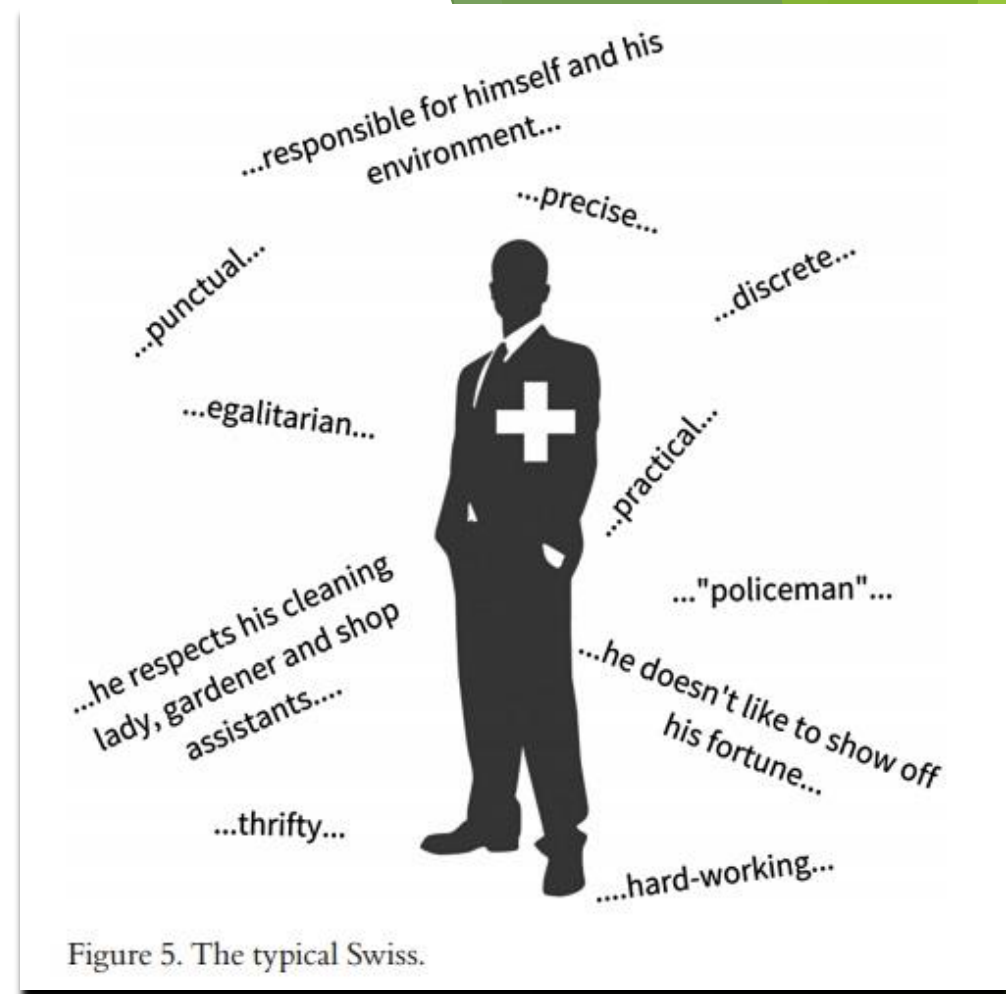


## 5.1. To earn in the West

- ▶ The only way to become rich was to work in Western countries.
- ▶ My father, a senior technical manager, earned \$US 15 per month. When I picked grapes in France I could get at least \$US 800.
- ▶ We were not allowed to go abroad. However we got around this ban by using different methods. We could work in the West for couple of months as "sportsmen", "scientists", visiting "relatives" and others.
- ▶ As a climber, I managed to work in a high-precision factory in Switzerland, earning \$US 2000 per month without the cost of food or shelter.

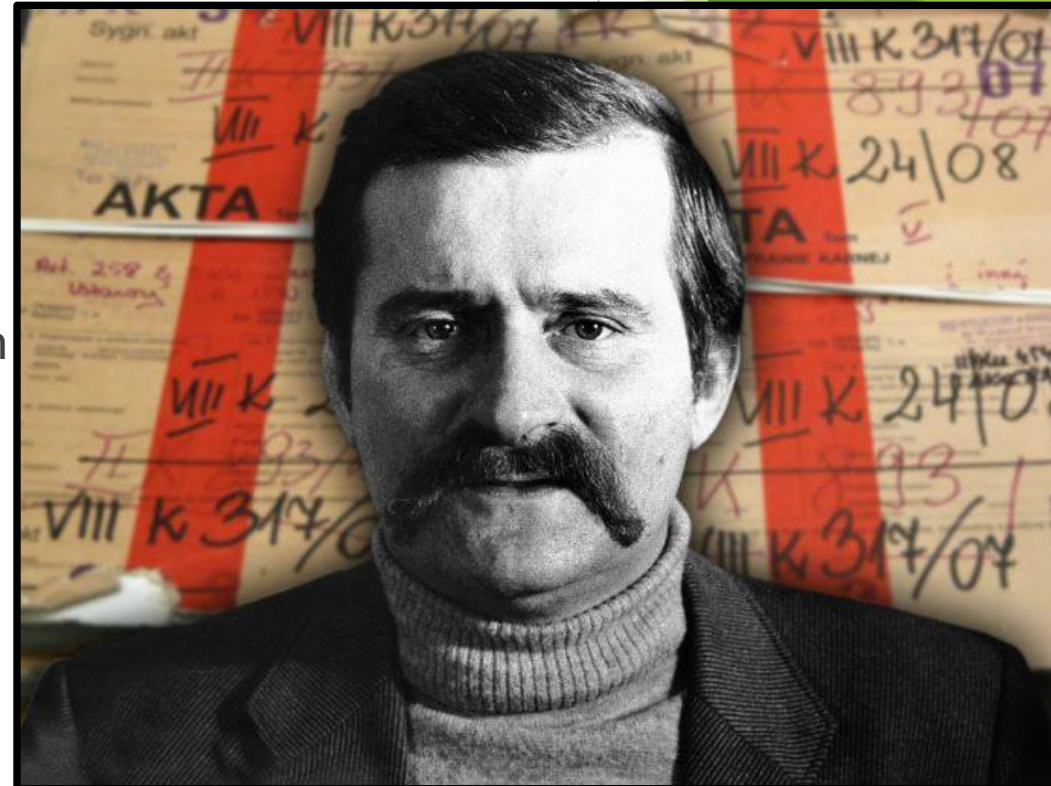
## 5.2. The Swiss

- ▶ I worked in the factory founded by an ex high-quality mechanical worker. Everybody around me: my boss, his friend - the owner of 5 factories of diamond tools around the world and my workmates stated "We work hard". This expression is common in Switzerland.
- ▶ My boss frequently mentioned "competition", proudly claiming that his company may be even more competitive if necessary...
- ▶ I was told about one more very important factor but no one could name it. The townspeople decided who and when should clear their streets of snow. In Poland such decisions were taken in the headquarters. I shouldn't have mentioned that Swiss streets were always clear of snow but in Poland street workers were always taken by surprise and snow covered the streets.
- ▶ Every year the townspeople organized the tender in order to have the best price/quality service. This was done by the townspeople themselves.



## 6. I witnessed the process of transformation from Socialism to "Democracy" in Poland

- ▶ After the economic collapse of Poland a new political system was introduced. It was called "democracy". While renovating my kitchen I almost fell off my ladder when I heard on the radio that "our new government" had created the National Broadcasting Council. It's main task was to issue radio and television broadcast licenses - which means that government would have full control of the media.
- ▶ The economy was really liberated but the richest guys did their businesses on doing "no one knows what". A couple years later we found out that the majority of them originated from the former secret services. Moreover the media promoted them.
- ▶ The new media lied in a new way, but they lied as they did before.
- ▶ Our national hero turned out to be a collaborator



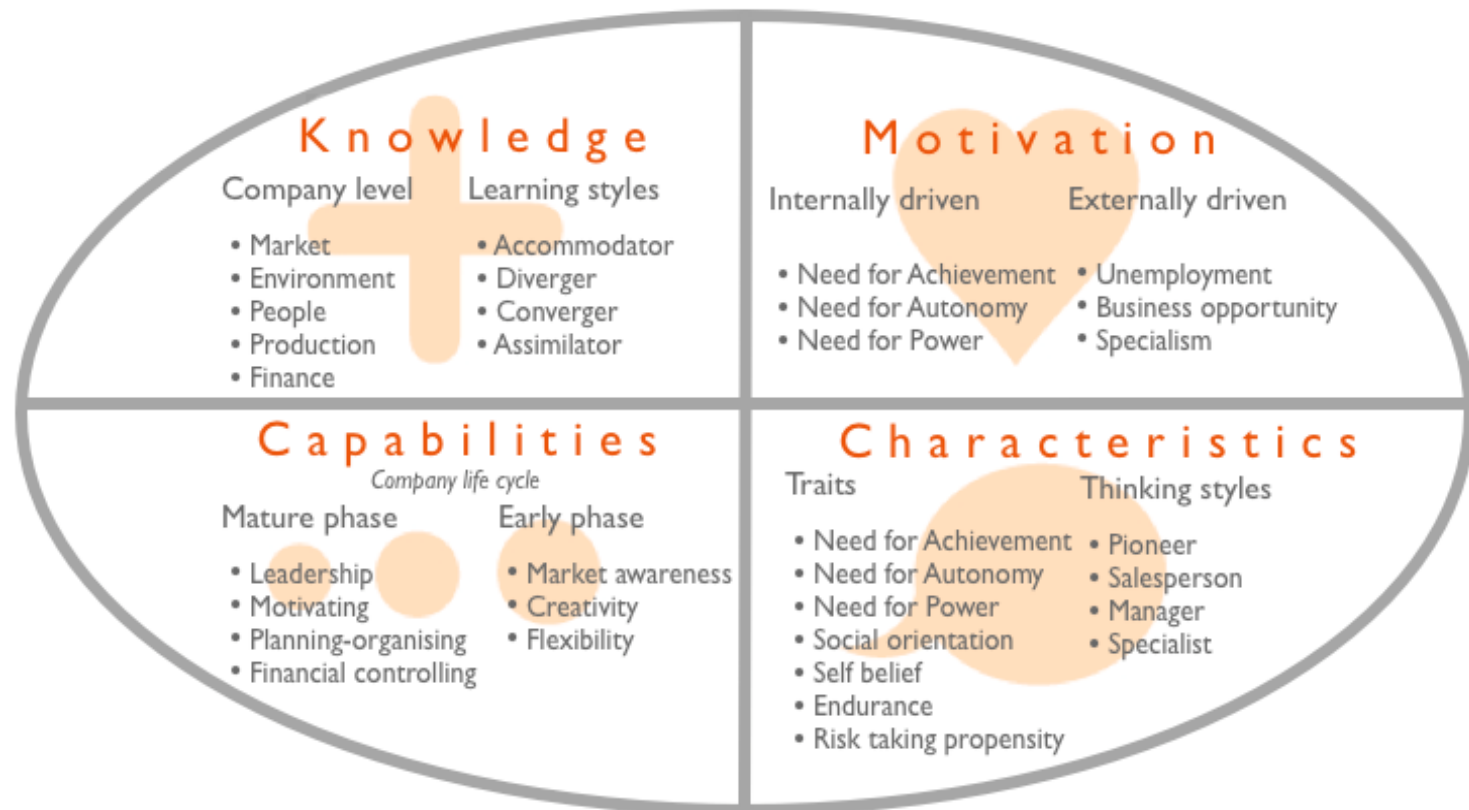
# 7. Being an entrepreneur - the best "school and land" to obtain versatile knowledge.

► Versatile - many-sided, concerning many different fields

► I started my business from scratch in 1991 and I have been running it until now.

► It allows me to learn a lot in many different fields. Apart from accountancy, marketing, work organisation, the most important ones were: the behaviour of humans and characteristics of social processes.

► Running one's own business is the best school & land to obtain versatile knowledge. The knowledge which is not yet taught in universities.





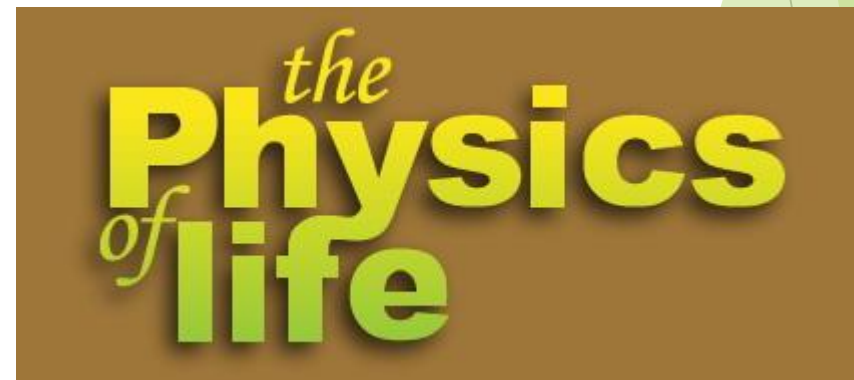
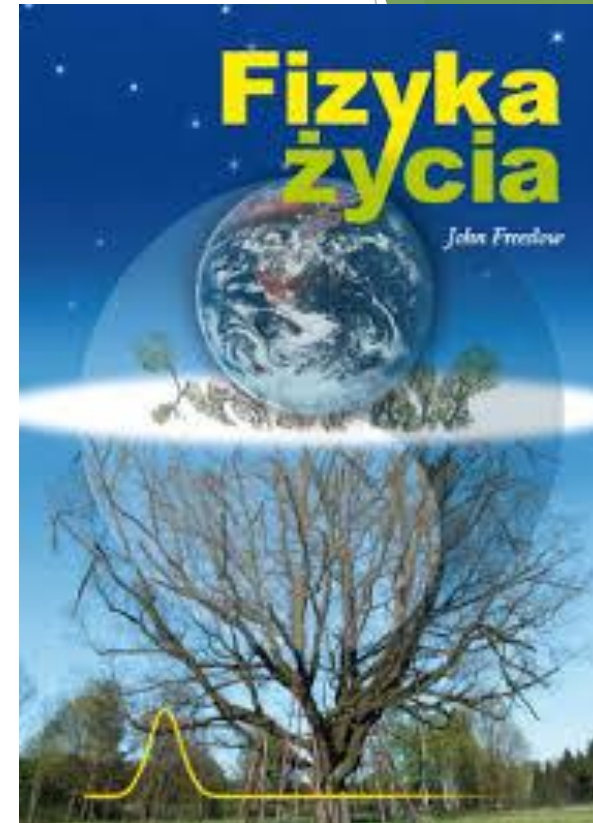
## 8. PAFERE and Ken Schoolland - my path to understanding social problems

- ▶ I have always wanted to know how society functions. Why are there wars? Why the Russians decided to live in socialism which devastated their country?
- ▶ While doing my research I met PAFERE's publications and joined this foundation. A couple of years later I became a member of its programme council and...
- ▶ ... became the sponsor of an unknown American professor named... Ken Schoolland. Thanks to him and PAFERE I started to understand more and more...



## 9. My passion & culmination of knowledge

- ▶ So much that in 2009 I wrote a book entitled "The Physics of Life" which gives the basic understanding of how life emerged and why & how it evolves. It turned out that the knowledge of how chemical particles behave is comparable to our human behaviour and social processes.
- ▶ Because the book is written in Polish we (me and Mike) created "The Vocabulary of the Physics of Life" in English, which is available in internet.



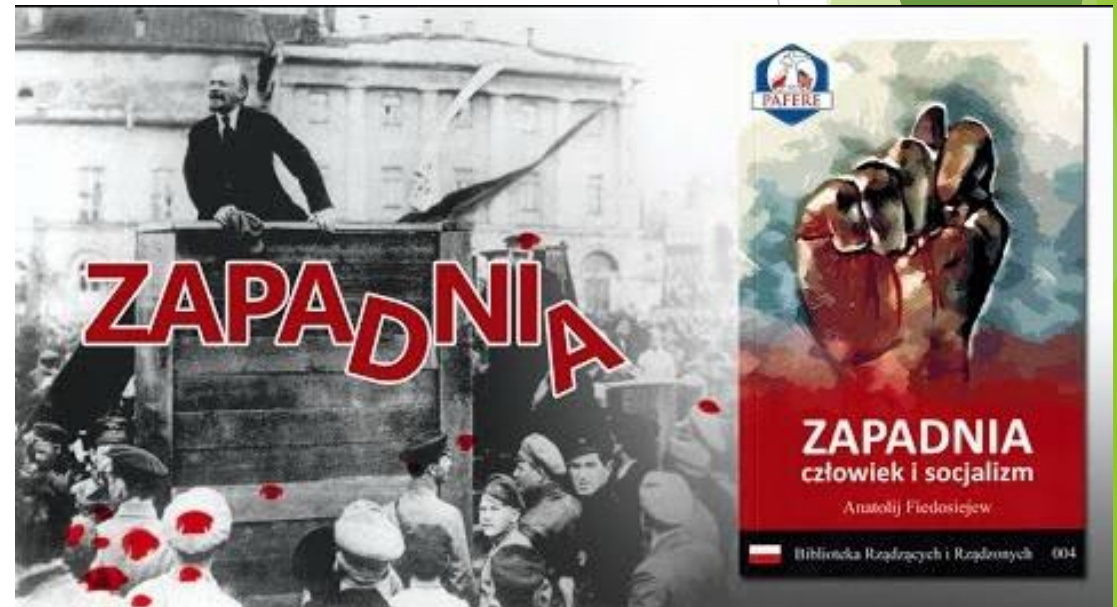
## 10. President of PAFERE since April 2016

- ▶ My main target: to do my best to make people understand
- ▶ I became the president of PAFERE in April 2016. Education is the main mission of PAFERE, so I focus on how efficiently knowledge is spread.
- ▶ Among other activities we decided to publish a series of pocket books named “Library for the Governing and the Governed” and send it to influential people around Poland. Our target is: all parliament members, journalists, teachers, clergy and entrepreneurs.



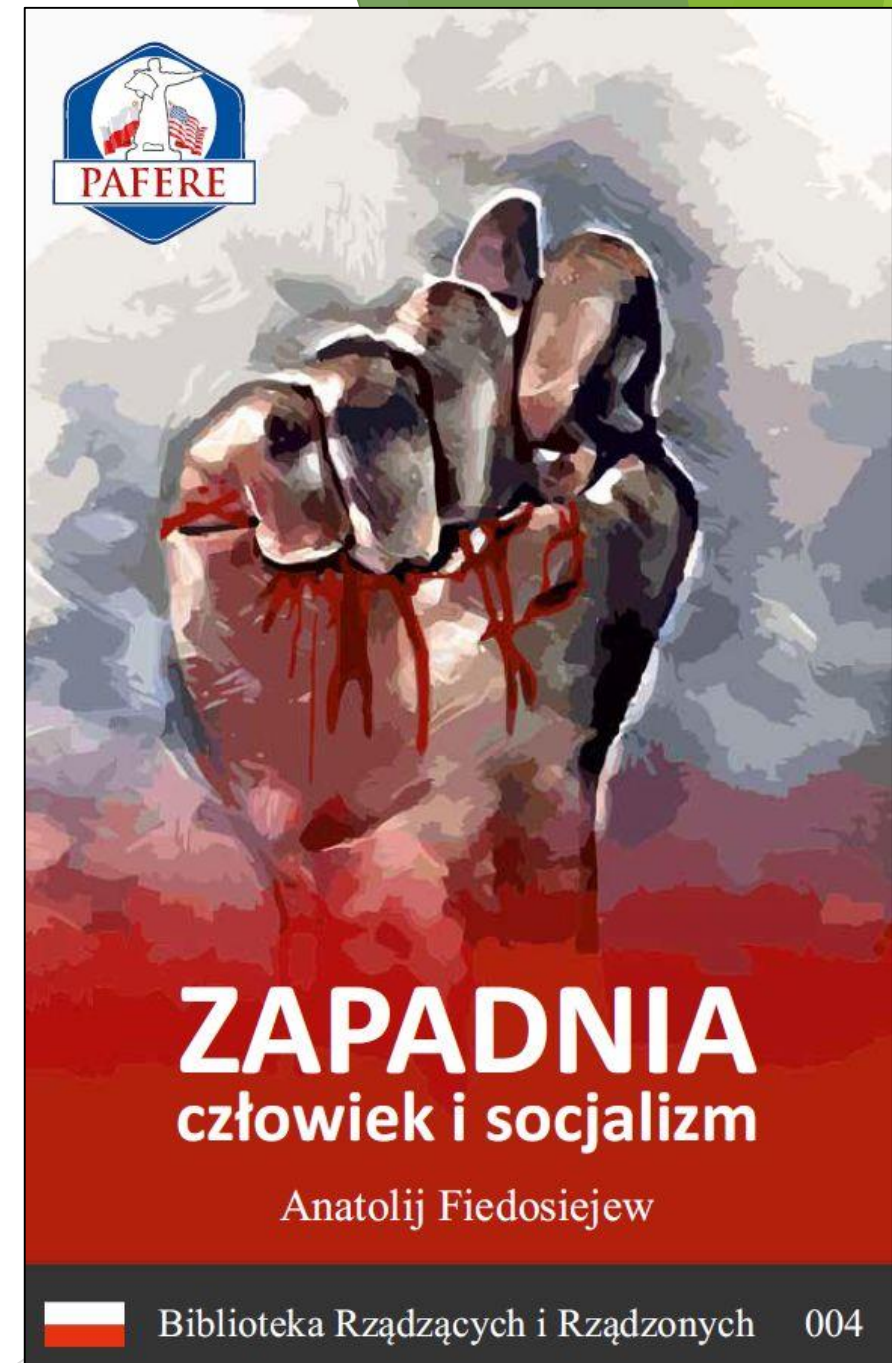
# 11. First step: "Trapdoor. Man & Socialism"

- ▶ by Anatolij Fiedosiejew
- ▶ understanding Socialism
- ▶ The first book perfectly describes how socialism functions and how it influences people. This book was written in the 1970's by a top level Soviet engineer who eventually defected to the West, when he was 60 years old. His intrinsic knowledge of socialism should be a warning to all leaders wanting to adopt this approach.
- ▶ The most important point he raises is that: **Socialism is a trap, in which people get caught at their own request, but from which it is unimaginably difficult to escape.**



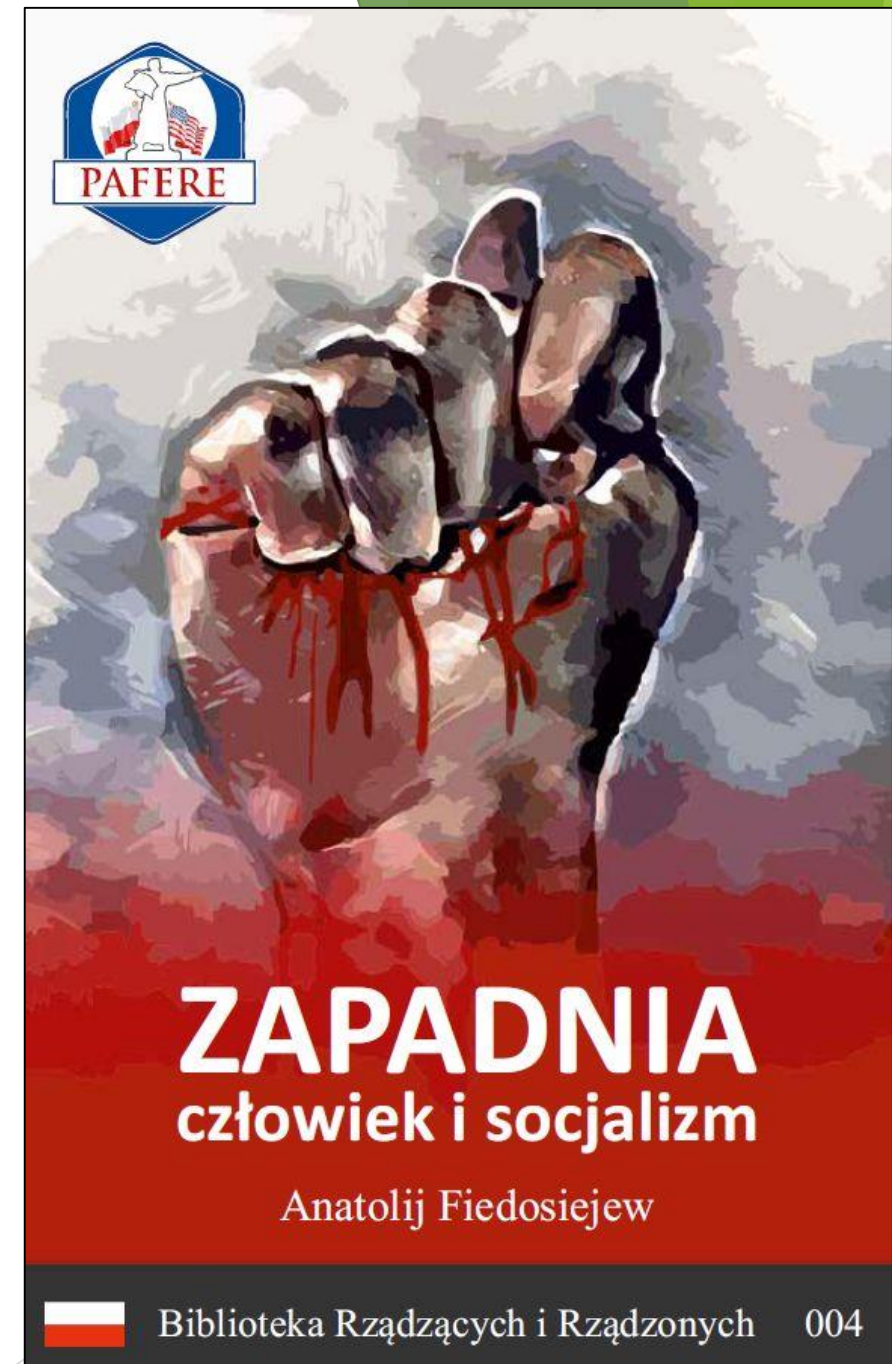
## 11.1. The core messages 01

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.

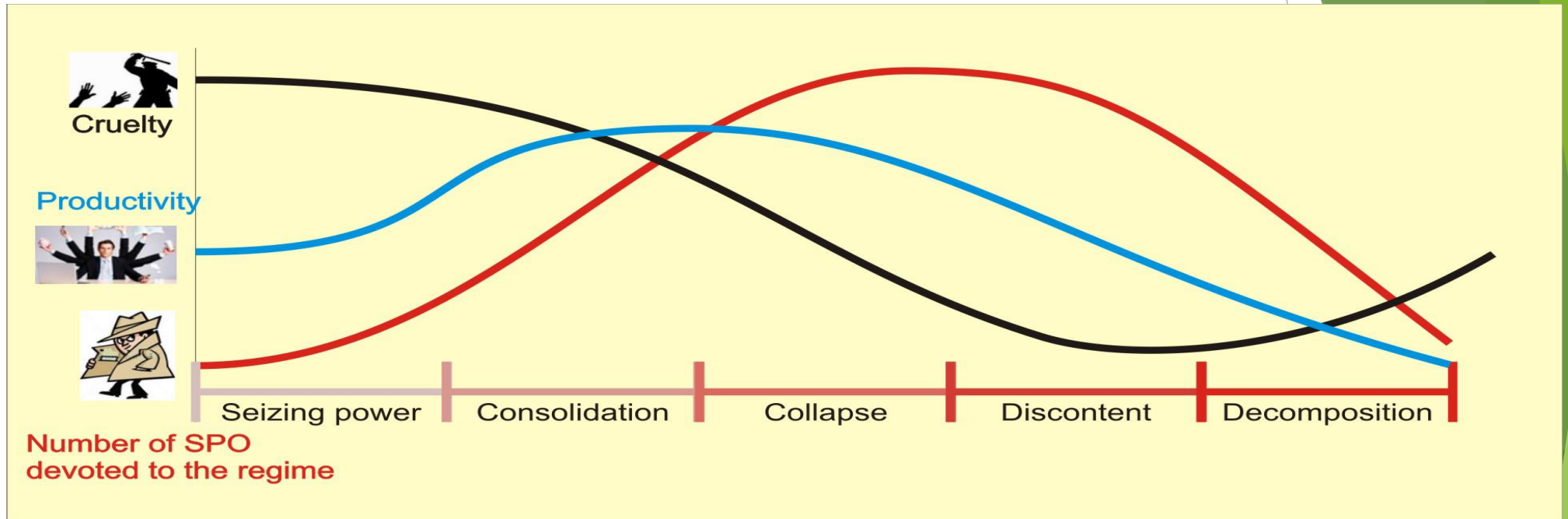


## 11.2. The core messages 02

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.



# 11.3. Fiedosiejev's Table



Economy	Stagnant	Reaching its zenith	In decline	Failing	Reaching its nadir
Cruelty of NS	Extremely high	Declining, reduced responsibilities	Declining, they become richer and more influential	Almost disappears	Swiftly increases
Number of SPO & NS devoted to the regime	Low	Rising	Reaching its Zenith	Declining	Fundamentalists only remain

## 11.4. Milton Friedman about Socialism



Political leaders in capitalist countries who cheer the collapse of socialism in other countries continue to favor socialist solutions in their own. They know the words, but they have not learned the tune.

— *Milton Friedman* —

AZ QUOTES



## 12. Second step: "Do you know why you don't know who the president of Switzerland is?"

- ▶ by Joanna Lampka
- ▶ the basic understanding how Switzerland operates
- ▶ The previous book shows the one of the worst political systems, this book shows one of the best. It presents in a very simple way and in a fantastic English translation the unheralded political system of Switzerland.
- ▶ In his foreword to the book, the ambassador of Switzerland to Poland highlighted the three pillars of prosperity in this Alpine country:
  - ▶ **Subsidiarity,**
  - ▶ **Stabilising inclusiveness**
  - ▶ **Sober solidarity**
- ▶ These are three uncommon words and I am sure that some of you cannot give a definition for all three.

## 12.1. "Do you know why you don't know who the president of Switzerland is?"

- ▶ The most important, let's say the strongest pillar, is subsidiarity. This concept is difficult to explain, there is a great opportunity to misunderstand it.
- ▶ In short, it is the townspeople who choose who clears the snow for the benefit of all, not an elected official.
- ▶ The most important point raised by Miss Lampka, the ambassador of Switzerland and Ted Malloch (the proposed ambassador from the US to the EU) is

# subsidiarity



## 12.2. The core messages 01

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.



## 12.3. The core messages 02

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.



# 13. The third step: "The Fate of Empires"

- ▶ by Sir John Bagot Glubb
- ▶ The dynamics of the deterioration of culture & efficiency over generations
- ▶ The social processes are not simple. This book shows how wealth can destroy the culture and efficiency of a state. Sir Glubb uses a past powerful states to emphasize his findings.
- ▶ The most important point raised by Sir John Glubb is: **if we do not take care, our natural path is towards self-destruction.**



# 13.1. The core messages 01

1. 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.
2. To justify the departure from ancient tradition, the human mind easily devises its own justification. Yet there are times when the perhaps unsophisticated self-dedication of the hero is more essential than the sarcasms of the clever.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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
6. **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.**

## 13.2. The core messages 02

7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Decadence is the outcome of too long a period of wealth and power.
10. The more the State is a welfare state, the more it will destroy the initiative and self-reliance of its citizens.
11. We hear the political leaders of one party promising their party supporters that, if elected, they will injure the other half of the nation.
12. **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.**

# 17 The core messages 03

1. We all want more money and less work now.
2. **Every one of us seems to aspire to be a little dictator, though we all loudly denounce dictatorship.**
3. **Leadership should not bring privileges, but duties.**
4. Politicians who seek votes by promising the electors more money cannot supply positive leadership.
5. If all are fairly treated by an impartial government, there will be no trouble occurring.



# 14. The conclusions for libertarians

1. We have to oppose socialism with all our might.
2. We have to spread the idea of subsidiarity all around the world.
3. To preserve the best qualities of the state all paths leading us to decadence should be cut off.

## 15. Contrariness of life

- ▶ Ironically, socialism destroys the economy of the state but brings out the best qualities of its people.



- ▶ "Solidarity" was a really great movement.



# 14. The conclusions for libertarians

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# 16. Definitions:

- ▶ Socialism
- ▶ Subsidiarity
- ▶ Direct Democracy
- ▶ Imperative

# 16.1. Socialism

- ▶ From my earliest years, I have tried to understand what socialism is. Over the years, I collected over four hundred definitions. Later, I stopped this practice, realizing that there are so many socialisms, almost as many as there are socialists. Maybe more. Yesterday, comrade Lenin understood socialism like this but today he understands it in a different way.
- ▶ Eventually, I managed to find the common idea - you can say the common denominator. All socialists profess, in one form or another, the same ideals. Take any socialist party programme, the materials of any of their congress, revolutionary firebrand speeches or slogans of labour union, reject empty words and phrases - and there are quite a few out there - squeeze, and all that's left is the essence:

**we will work less and less, and take more and more**

Viktor Suvorov

## 16.2. Subsidiarity

- ▶ 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 (*in the Roman Catholic Church*)
- ▶ The principle of devolving decisions to the lowest practical level (*in political systems*)
  
- ▶ For sake - for account, for interest, for benefit, for purpose

## 16.3. Direct Democracy

- ▶ It is a form of democracy where every citizen votes on every policy and every bill
- ▶ It is not Utopia. It Works!
- ▶ It works in Switzerland - the country, which for a long time, is on the top of world's welfare and freedom rankings
- ▶ The country which 150 years ago was one of the poorest in Europe

# Direct Democracy: The Greatest Intellectual Revolution of the 21st Century

by Sylvain Allard



## 16.4. Imperative

- ▶ A rule or principle that is not subject to discussion and which can be directly derived from theoretical assumptions. Imperatives can be moral, artistic or ideological. Imperatives influence the behaviour of those who obey them.



## 17. Remember the conclusions for libertarians

1. We have to oppose socialism with all our might.
2. We have to spread the idea of subsidiarity all around the world.
3. To preserve the best qualities of the state all paths leading us to decadence should be cut off.

## 18. [www.ksiazki.pafere.org](http://www.ksiazki.pafere.org)

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