

Achieving an Open Society

The Long Road

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Creating an Open Society

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Development of a Legal Framework

*) See Presentation on Civilisation

Legal



VIII.

Achieving an Open Society

I. Introduction: some preliminary remarks

Trying to Install an Open Society in Socialist dominated States is revolutionary, so

- It will and we must take time (one generation)
- It will provoke strong, unfair reactions by politicians and the intellectual elite
- We must use **fresh slogans** to promote the idea of an Open Society
- Using smart promotion and positioning of the idea is critical
- In the end, it's all about the marketing of a ideology



I. Introduction: Positioning (1)

In promotions, we should only use the positive concept of Open Society, with 'freedom' as pay-off

So the following words should NOT be used in promotions:

- Libertarian :
 - is a 'difficult' word, easily confused with' liberal'
 - is blackened by the behaviour of Javier Milei
 (so "libertarians are far right => anti-social => fascist => nazi => deserve to be murdered")
- Capitalism, individual freedom, laissez-faire, government theft, free markets, parliamentary democracy
- **Evolution**: "evolution = survival of the fittest"



I. Introduction: Positioning (2)

So the following words should be used in promotions INSTEAD:

- open
- self-determination
- fundamental rights
- prosperity

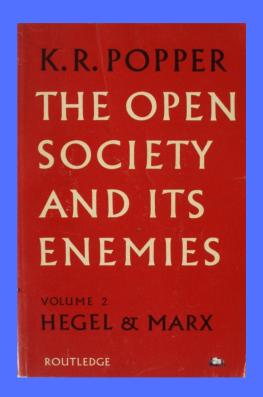
- personal responsibilitymercy
- truth
- rationality
- freedom

- social
- protection
- without violence



I. Introduction: Karl Popper

- Popper provides the foundation for the philosophy of the Open Society
- His concept is unsuspected and relatively unknown
- It is completely libertarian
- He describes his idea as revolutionary
- He wrote it to warn against totalitarianism (the "enemies")





The Strategy



II. Who

- The movement to realise an open society is **International** and seeks its supporters globally
- However, the initial focus will be on the populations of traditional nation-states in the Western World, especially those of Western Europe
- The open societies thus to be created need not coincide with the present boundaries of nation-states
- The followers are free to establish open societies as they see fit for their organisations and geographical areas



III. Goals

The goals are exactly the opposite of the levels of control listed in "How to create a Socialist State" by *Saul Alinsky*

 Control on: Healthcare, Poverty, Debt, Gun Control, Welfare, Education, Religion and Class Differences



HOW TO CREATE A SOCIALIST STATE BY SAUL ALINSKY

There are eight levels of control that must be obtained before you are able to create a socialist state. The first is the most important.

- 1) Healthcare-Control healthcare and you control the people
- 2) Poverty-Increase the Poverty level as high as possible, poor people are easier to control and will not fight back if you are providing everything for them to live.
- Debt--Increase the debt to an unsustainable level. That way you are able to increase taxes, and this will produce more poverty.
- 4) Gun Control—Remove people's ability to defend themselves from the Government. That way you are able to create a police state.
- 5) Welfare-Take control of every aspect of their lives (Food, Housing, and Income)
- 6) Education-Take control of what people read and listen to take control of what children learn in school, Think: "Common Core"
- 7) Religion-Remove the belief in God from the Government and schools,
- 8) Class Warfare—Divide the people into the wealthy and the poor, This will cause more discontent and it will be easier to take (Tax) the wealthy with the support of the poor.

HOW TO CREATE AN OPEN SOCIETY By Dick Ahles

There are eight levels of individual freedom that must be obtained before you are able to fully create an Open society. The first is the most important.

- 1. Healthcare make healthcare free of state control and you free the people because you make healthcare as cheap as it can possibly be.
- 2. Poverty Increase Welfare levels as high as possible through free markets. People who can take care of themselves will happily do so. People don't need to fight if they can fulfil their own needs.
- 3. **Debt** Decrease debt to a sustainable level. That way you are able to lower taxes, and this will further increase welfare levels.
- 4. **Gun Control** Give people the ability to defend themselves against the government and anyone else who would encroach upon their freedom and welfare. That way you are able to create a society comprising free citizens requiring minimal policing.
- 5. Welfare Claim no control over any aspect of people's lives (Food, Housing and Income). Free citizens will help people who need it.
- 6. Education Claim no control of what people read and listen to nor of what children learn in school. Leave education to privately appointed, independent educators. Think: "Individual Freedom".
- 7. Religion Avoid all interference in matters of religious belief. Religion is a private affair as long as it is peaceful.
- 8. Class Differences Avoid thinking in terms of classes and class differences. All differences in wealth should be explainable by added value of individuals to the society in which they function.

III. Roadmap, listing steps

- 1. "Bible"
- 2. Disciples
- 3. Social changes
- 4. Media
- 5. Blessings Open Society
- 6. Horrors Socialist States
- 7. Recruitment
- 8. Pilots
- 9. Infiltration

- 10. Education Institutes
- 11. Scientific Institutes
- 12. Politicians, judges etc.
- 13. Own political parties
- 14. Changing civilization
- 15. Changing social organisations
- 16. Overthrow social elite
- 17. Finalize Open Society



III. Roadmap - introduction

- The roadmap contains the necessary steps to realise the Open Society
- List is Chronologically, but has some overlap
- Implementation is situational: it depends on availability of capable people, external factors, events, etc.
- Requires a constant adaptation to new insights and opportunities





Formalise the ideology in a book ("bible") based on Karl Poppers theories. Use this book for study, reference and promotion purposes





Create and use a collection of impressive, bible-like testimonials and find disciples to spread the good news, in a non-aggressive manner; reporting the activities of disciples is necessary





Formulate the necessary social changes (see targets); publicising and reasoning are needed





Create own media, information channels and journalism; start and enter discussions with other social movements





Create (fictitious) stories, books with heroes, films and songs about the blessings of the new Open Society





Create (fictitious) stories, books with victims, films and songs about the horror of Socialist States, creating sympathy for the miserable victims





Create the foundations for a movement, recruit followers and train the followers in communicating their beliefs

- Member recruitment through personal and social contacts
- Preferred way of membership recruitment: **personal discussions in living rooms**
- Once convinced, new members will become recruiters too





Start pilot projects to proof the justness of the ideology: the proof of the pudding





Train undercover infiltrators; detect and dismiss spies





Start infiltrating into the existing educational institutes and report what you find about how the old elite rules and thinks





Start infiltrating into the existing scientific institutes and report what you find about how the old elite rules and thinks





Start infiltrating among people with key-functions: politicians, civil servants, judges, journalists, opinion leaders, diplomats, scientists





Establish political parties and be active in the political arena





Start changing the civilisation of the common people by means of propaganda and make the idea of an open society main stream





Start changing the social organisations (see targets), use the positions taken in when infiltrating the institutions





Overthrow the existing social elite by voting them away and prosecuting them





Finally, free the people from the socialist suppression by bringing down the existing state structure and legislation; prosecute the perpetrators



IV. Financing

- Request voluntary contributions from members of our political party
- Invite companies to Donate and sponsor our political party
- Generate Income from businesses in line with libertarian principles
 - Cryptocurrency Trade
 - Banks for private savings
 - Commodities trade, e.g. gold and silver
 - Production of music, films etc.
 - Alternative professional services, e.g. mediating



V. Civilisation

- The leaders and disciples of the movement consistently show what they think and set examples by how they act and behave
- The management writes promotion texts explaining how to behave and why, referring to the examples given by the leaders
- The writers romanticise the situation of the miserable victims of Socialism which oppresses the citizens, treats them unequally and erodes their freedom
- Open Society authors explain the blessings the Open Society bestows upon its citizens in stories, books, movies, talk shows, interviews, news items, etc.



VI. Tools and skills, activities

Establishment of own

- schools and scientific institutions
- journalistic media
- film and music production studios

Development of own

- internet structure and standards for internet communication
- mobile communication structure and devices
- AI platforms



VI. Tools and skills, staffing

The organisation will staff the following departments:

- 1. Leadership and ideology
- 2. Internal Organisation: Secretarial office and Backoffice
- 3. Finance department
- 4. IT, internet communications, A.I.
- 5. Training and education

- 6. Communications department
- 7. Recruiting staff and relationship management
- 8. Personnel and security
- 9. Member recruitment
- 10. Data Collection and Research



VII. Justice – Penal Code

Penal Code – **Acts** punishable for all individuals in a given geographical area:

- 1. All kind of violence by (groups of) individuals against other (groups of) individuals, including deprivation-of-freedom and confinement
- 2. Theft, robbery, damaging of possessions, damage done by failing to meet commitments
- 3. Fraud, deception, extortion, blackmail
- 4. Repression, manipulation, mental suppression
- 5. Abuse of power
- 6. Enslavement, forcing someone to do something
- 7. Violation of physical integrity (assault, molest, groping, rape)
- 8. Attributing intentional or unintentional (physical) harm
- 9. Slander and libel
- 10. Restricting someone's mobility or movement in a public place
- 11. Forcing someone to adopt ideas, religious opinions and ideologies, behaviour
- 12. Home and private area breach; breach of personal privacy



VII. Justice - Social Code

Social Code – Rules for all individuals in in a given geographical area:

- 1. For closing and fulfilling agreements
- 2. To settle (social and business) conflicts between individuals and groups
- 3. For orderly transfer of ownership
- 4. For buying and selling goods
- 5. For money management and transactions; banking rules
- 6. For responsibility for and the upbringing of children
- 7. For letting others do your work for you or your group/company.
- 8. For obtaining property rights and ownership assets
- 9. For prosecution and trials



VII. Justice – Prosecution and trials

Justice - Prosecution and trial for all individuals in in a given geographical area:

- 1. Individuals explicitly grant the powers of prosecution, investigation, trial and sentencing to officers appointed by them for a limited period of time
- 2. Prosecuting authorities have a police investigation service to their disposal
- 3. The truth about committed offences should be detected and established by appointed professionals; sentencing is done by elected or (temporarily) assigned individuals
- 4. All convicts are liable to pay damages to the injured individuals
- 5. All (social and business) conflicts are handled by the justice of peace who administers justice based on unbiased fact-finding and moral justice
- 6. Rules of due process are established; police and court proceedings are by definition public and verifiable



VIII. Social Groups

Definitions

- In an open society, free individuals may form sovereign social groups which, in cooperation, peacefully interact in shaping society and in generating prosperity and justice
- Necessary **governmental tasks** are organized in groups, commissioned (bottom-up) by the individuals who voluntarily want to be part of the task force and paid by individuals who make use of the services
- All individuals and groups in a given geographical area, including those passing through, must conform to the social and penal code in that area, which is therefore always under the jurisdiction of these individuals and groups



The Open Society

makes people free



But ...

- ... If we do not achieve this, the libertarian movement will ...
- ... marginalize itself ...
- ... our supporters will be left with nothing else to do than ...
- ... once a month ...
- ... gather in some café ...
- ... convincing each other how beautiful, just and superior our thoughts are ...
- ... supporting each other to mentally survive one more month ...
- ... in a world where nobody understands our libertarian ideas ...
- ... no matter how beautiful, just and superior they are ...



Summary

Changing society from a Socialist Society to a free Open Society is revolutionary, so:

- So we must think and act like a revolutionary warriors
- The revolution must be carried out without any violence (non-negotiable premise); use your warrior's intellect instead of weapons. Be Smarter!

Changing the narrative from the current dominant Socialist Civilisation to a dominant open coexistence one is a struggle to conquer the minds of individuals.

This is a socio-psychological process:

- Sociological: it changes through peer pressure; the sense of wanting to belong; socially responsible
- Psychological: trust in our opinion leaders will result in adopting our opinions

The struggle to conquer the minds of individuals is done by propaganda and marketing techniques:

Social media, music, film, influencers. Become a member of a warm helpful community.





We strive to establish an Open Society.

But this does NOT turn its adherents into members of some sort of a religious movement which dictates what its followers, dogmatically, should do and think!

The foundations of the concept of an Open Society are rational, not spiritual.

An Open Society - literally - sets its individuals free to organize their own lives the way they choose. In an Open Society, all religions, social views, spiritual ideas, customs and beliefs can coexist peacefully.

An Open Society makes people free and society better.

