



# **National Rebirth Party**

## **Manifesto**

### **The Twenty Demands of the National Agenda**

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## Foreword

Any political movement which intends to succeed in its objectives must be able to present a complete agenda. It must be able to articulate a social, political and economic vision for the future it intends to create. The revolutionary and reformatory parties of today have, for the most part, failed to do this. They can endlessly identify our peoples' most significant problems, but at worst they cannot present any solutions at all, and at best they can present only vague slogans and policies.


Therefore, the task of creating a coherent and comprehensive vision has fallen to the us, and thus we have created a National Agenda which is the sum of our objectives.

Fundamentally, the agenda must be a nationalist one. Simply, it must involve placing our own nation and our own people, who are tied to it by blood, above all other concerns. A state which fails to support the supremacy of its own people within its own borders has no purpose. It is not a state, it is just a worthless organisation. A nationalist agenda also means a collective agenda. It is not an agenda which is designed to cater for every single individual in their own individual way, rather it is an agenda which deals in the collective: an agenda for our people as a whole, not for an atomised mass of individuals.

The agenda must also be forward-looking and visionary. Most nationalist movements of today succumb to the urge to be reactionary in their outlook, looking back to the past rather than thinking about the future. The past must be full of inspiration for our people, but not in the sense of turning the clock back, but in the sense of emulating those who, in previous time, created a nation out of nothing. We are a movement of tomorrow, not a movement of yesterday.

As the Party carries forward the movement, the National Agenda will become more detailed, and the methods by which our objectives can be reached will change. The goals themselves, will be immovable. The Twenty Demands are the ends towards which all policy and method work, and it is the ends which matter.

Britannia Awaken.



Alek Yerbury

Party Leader,  
National Rebirth Party



# The Twenty Demands of the National Rebirth Party

1. We demand that only people of British heritage or lineage shall be inherently entitled by birth to be British citizens.
2. We demand that foreigners whose presence is harmful to the interests of the National Community be expelled, without exception, from Great Britain. Those who enter without permission shall be expelled by default and prohibited from ever returning.
3. We demand that only British citizens be permitted to vote or hold public office at any level.
4. We demand that no foreign treaty, alliance, war or undertaking be entered into or continued unless it serves the interests of the National Community. This includes the distribution of British money to foreign nations.
5. We demand that all citizens have equal rights, and equal duties to society. Those who refuse to carry out their duties will be stripped of their rights.
6. We demand that every British citizen has a duty to be productive, to the best of their ability. All honest work is honourable, and work is a duty.
7. We demand that all British men must perform some kind of military service for a period of at least 18 months, to the best of their ability.
8. We demand a justice system with the end goal of removing the most dangerous offenders from society. The most serious crimes, including crimes against the nation and its people, must carry the death penalty.
9. We demand the creation of a new British Law System whereby the first principle of the system is accessibility.
10. We demand freedom of religion for all British people, so long as the religion does not threaten or harm the interests of the National Community. Any religion which does this shall be prohibited.
11. We demand the continuation of state-funded education. We further demand that the state should establish and finance a series of schools of excellence, which will provide scholarship education of the highest possible quality, free of charge, with admittance purely on the basis of academic merit.
12. We demand that British citizens shall continue to have access to a state-funded National Health Service, and the state should routinely promote and fund programmes which encourage a physically and mentally healthy lifestyle. Foreigners or visitors will be required to pay for the use of public health services.
13. We demand that the re-zoning of green land for other uses must only occur by absolute national necessity. Policies to protect the environment must be realistic and achievable and not based on impossible goals.
14. We demand that productive private enterprise be bolstered as a cornerstone of British society. Businesses should be encouraged to form co-operatives and collaborate where possible for mutual benefit. The state must support businesses which work towards national economic goals.
15. We demand that all trade unions be amalgamated, and the national government assume the duty of the protection of the worker.
16. We demand that all public utilities and transportation networks be placed into public ownership. The only profits they will take will be those required for future investment.
17. We demand that the financial method of endlessly accumulating debt be ended, and that the two principal objectives of fiscal policy be to 1) eliminate debt, and 2) prevent inflation.
18. We demand that tariffs be applied where necessary to protect and foster the development of British enterprises. International capitalism, and its relentless destruction of British industries, must be ended.
19. We demand a welfare system that provides unemployed or destitute persons productive employment as opposed to a dependency income. The welfare system must also include profit margin limitations on rents and property prices.
20. We demand that the British state be controlled by a strong national government, with total authority, whose legitimacy derives directly from the consent of the British citizenry by way of plebiscites and referenda of public approval.



## **Demand #1**

### **That only people of British heritage or lineage be inherently entitled to be British Citizens**

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Issues related to immigration have been highlighted as key issues since the 1970s. With every government since, Tory and Labour alike, the problem has only escalated. Immigration has become so prominent an issue, not because people oppose immigration for its own sake, but because of the consequences that it has led to, namely a destruction of social and cultural unity, overburdening of public services, and most crucially, ethnic and racial conflict. The push for a multi-racial and multi-cultural society, has brought into existence problems that previously did not exist in the British Isles.

To begin to remedy all of these problems, we have to understand that the solution does not lie in immigration policy. Immigration policy is merely a method, it is not a result. When various parties or politicians talk about numbers, they are talking about methods, not an objective. Because immigration (or lack thereof) for its own sake, is NOT an objective. The objective is to have a society free from ethnic and racial strife, and a true National Community which is collective and unified within itself. And the way you achieve that, is through preventing demographic change to the population. And the way you achieve that, is through controlling citizenship, and the rights of residence or access to services that come with it.

Citizenship, and the various rights that come with it (and the ability to spread those rights to family members), is the carrot that has produced the demand for immigration to Great Britain from the ends of the Earth. The only way to end that demand, is to take the carrot away. Citizenship, and all that which comes with it, including the additional responsibility and duties put upon a British citizen, must become exclusive and hereditary as a rule, with very few, if any, exceptions.

Citizenship must be only for those who can demonstrate some kind of heritage or lineage that links them to their country through the generations, or at the very least, links them more to this country than to any other place. The practice of citizenship being a piece of paper to be picked up from the floor must be ended. Instead, it must become a sacred burden for our people, and our people only.

To be a citizen is to be one of our people, and to be one of our people is to be a citizen.



## **Demand #2**

**That foreigners whose presence is harmful to the interests of the National Community be expelled, without exception, from Great Britain. Those who enter without permission shall be expelled by default and prohibited from ever returning.**

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The ultimate purpose of all immigration and border control policy should be, like any economic or social policy, to create the best environment in which our people can prosper. To that end, it is vital that immigration controls be views as a means to an end, and that whatever those controls are, and what form they take, *must* be driven with the end goal in mind - namely creating a prosperous and unified society for our citizens.

The overriding duty of care from the British government is to its *own* people, and nobody else. Any duty of care or consideration towards aliens is of secondary importance. So it must be, because if that wasn't the case there would be no purpose in having a state, and no purpose in being a citizen. Whereas residence in Great Britain is unconditional to our own citizens, it is conditional to all others - conditional on that presence being in the immediate *and* long-term interests of the British people.

If the presence of an individual threatens those interests, that person's presence must no longer be permitted. Just as any organisation, entity or group cannot jeopardise the group for the sake of one individual, so too society cannot jeopardise itself for the sake of an outsider whose conduct and activity are detrimental to the greater good. Therefore, it must be that any non-citizen whose presence is or becomes damaging to the National Community, be required to leave that community and go elsewhere.

It must also be recognised that any person who inserts themselves into the National Community without permission, principally through illegal immigration, must inherently be a self-interested person who is almost certain to conduct themselves in a way that is detrimental to the nation. To that effect, it reasonably follows that any person who decides to selfish impose themselves without any regard to how they might impact our people, must be required to leave by default, and prevented from ever coming back.

All immigration policy must be rational and goals-focussed, and must avoid getting bogged down in numbers or mindless bigotry. The well-being of the state and its people is of paramount importance, and every method employed must work towards this goal.



### **Demand #3**

#### **That only British Citizens be permitted to vote or hold public office at any level**

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All people around the world look out for the interests of those who they hold dear. It is a universal, and positive, way of thinking and behaving. Indeed, the Nationalist movement should actively encourage such communally minded behaviour in our people. The issue arises when we understand the purpose for the existence of the state and the National Community:

That the British state can only justify its existence if it exists to prioritise the wellbeing of its *own* people.

There are two arguments therefore as to why it is essential that participation in politics and public offices of the nation must be limited to only our own citizens.

Firstly, because it ensures that the political governance of the state will permanently and totally remain in the hands of people who, by nature, will look out for the interests of their own - namely, British people.

Secondly, because it eliminates the ability for malicious actors, often treacherous British people themselves, to create subversion. The most blatant example of this occurring is in the way that governments over the past three decades have weaponised immigration and demographic change for political purposes. They realised that their policies had lost the support of the voter, and in their mind, the solution was not to change the policies (why would they, since those policies lead to profit?) but to change the voters. And so, particularly the left, utilised immigration as a cudgel with which to further their self-interested agenda. The implementation of demand three would eliminate the possibility for this to ever happen again.

A final point must be made, that in most cases, it would even be in the interests of foreign residents who lived or temporarily worked as guests to live under such a policy. The things which have drawn them to this country to begin with are things which the native population put into place, and allowing those things to be subverted or changed would damage their lives just as much as it would damage the lives of our own native people.

A nation must belong to its people, and it must remain that way.



## **Demand #4**

**That no foreign treaty, alliance, war or undertaking be entered into or continued unless it serves the interests of the National Community. This includes the distribution of British money to foreign nations.**

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One of the most discussed political issues of the last decade is the 'official' withdrawal of Britain from the European Union. Now, most people who rightly supported the campaign to leave have been disappointed with the fact that although we may have 'officially' withdrawn, the issues that were leading the drive to leave have only escalated - intentionally escalated.

What the desire for independence from this supranational body represented was a desire for self-determination as a people. Since the Second World War, Great Britain has found itself increasingly subjected to rules and regulations by self-appointed bodies, governed by internationalists (who in turn are governed by money). This has also included military alliances, which have done nothing except draw our people into conflicts that would otherwise be irrelevant to them; not just to our detriment, but often to the detriment of other countries and people whose internal conflicts have been escalated into major international wars.

Nations including our own have not been managed in the best interests of their people, because their people's interests have been placed secondary to the 'global' interests. This should never have been allowed to happen, and this is now a mistake to be corrected.

Ultimately, our own people are the only people to whom our own state owes any duty of care, and so they are the only people who matter in terms of decision making. If any political, economic or military treaties that previous administrations have agreed to are no longer in the immediate and long-term interests of our people, these treaties are to be unilaterally abandoned. We do not recognise any kind of inherited obligation to agree with decisions made by previous administrations, most of whom had questionable legitimacy in the first place.

One of the most tangibly damaging types of treaty are those which relate to British money being distributed, at our detriment, to foreign powers, typically in the form of undefinable 'foreign aid'. What this has amounted to, in practice, is British taxpayers' dues being used to furnish foreign regimes for absolutely no return or benefit to our own people. We do not accept that the British state has the right or the authority to be handing its own people's possessions and inheritance to other nations.

Any treaties, bodies or alliances that are agreed to or engaged in by the British state in future, must be done so only when there is a demonstratable benefit to our own people for doing so.



## **Demand #5**

**That all citizens will have equal rights, and equal duties to society. Those who refuse to carry out their duties will be stripped of their rights.**

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It has become almost ubiquitous in recent years to talk about 'rights' as though they are air or running water. Every ambition, privilege or hope is framed in the context of 'human rights', especially by the political left. But very rarely, if ever, do you hear the same voices saying anything about responsibilities or duties. The only exception is when they try and argue that their 'responsibility' is to ensure that they get their 'rights'.

The one-sided nature of this equation is creating a society in which those who contribute the least, feel totally comfortable in demanding the most, and in which those who work hard for themselves and the people around them, are treated like slaves in the preservation of people who ultimately never cared about anyone but themselves.

The entire concept of 'inalienable' rights is antithetical to a National Community. Ultimately, nobody should have the right to simply do whatever they please, regardless of how their behaviour affects their fellow citizens. Nobody should have the right to put themselves before their entire society.

The National Community as a whole is *always* more important than any one individual within it.

The answer is that any rights which our citizens have (and deservedly so) are to be intrinsically linked to responsibility and duties that they have to society. These responsibilities and duties fill out some of the twenty demands, but they are all fundamentally rooted in the idea that every citizen must do something, somehow, to benefit their National Community, if they want to be part of that National Community, with all the benefits that it brings.



## **Demand #6**

**That every British citizen has a duty to be productive, to the best of their ability. All honest work is honourable, and work is a duty.**

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Central to a Nationalist worldview is an understanding of the place of an individual within society, and this means an understanding of what a person gives to the world, and what a person draws from it. In line with Demand Five, that an individual has duties to society as well as rights within it, we consider that the first duty on our people is a duty to be, in some way, productive members of society, which means a duty to work.

Work does not just mean what we call to mind when we use the word. Work, the idea of exerting effort today so that things might be better tomorrow, is one of the things that has enabled our people to achieve such heights as they have. And to work is to free oneself from a state of dependency, for the man who can stand on his own two feet without the need of another, can never be made a slave. To work, is freedom. Work is a duty, but it is also a right – the right to be productive.

Ultimately, activity that benefits the individual but *not* society is crime. Activity that benefits society but not the individual is noble charity. And activity that benefits society as well as the individual is honest work, and all honest work is honourable.

Hand in hand with the freedom that honest work brings, comes the recognition that no British person has the right to be a parasite. Nobody has the right to expect their fellow countrymen to carry them through life, taking all the losses and getting nothing in return. In a true National Community, everyone gives and takes away, everyone is supported and also contributes.

One of the worst mistakes that our people can make is to believe that to work is to be a slave. The opposite is true, and through a National Community of honest, noble work, our entire people will find a freedom that they never previously possessed.



## **Demand #7**

**That all British men must perform some kind of military service for a period of at least 18 months, to the best of their ability.**

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A nation and its people cannot survive unless they are prepared to survive, and to be prepared to survive means to be prepared to take up the sword and shield against your enemies. The world is a place of conflict and struggle, and anyone who chooses to leave themselves weak and paralysed has also chosen their own destruction.

A people must be protected, and the physical protection of a people must be a collective duty put upon a people as a whole, particularly young men, whom nature equipped for the task. To this end, it must be put upon our people that all British men should partake in the collective defence of their people's will to live, through performing some kind of military service.

There is a benefit to this which goes beyond just the defence of life and prosperity. The military environment is one in which the collective is above the individual, the mission and goal is front and centre, and in which hard work, discipline and mutual respect enable the individual to achieve things they never thought capable. For British men to enter such an environment would imbue them with exactly those qualities, by default, for life.

Once people have experienced what it is like to live without selfish individualism, they seldom return to it, and thus the collective militarisation of the British National Community will be instrumental in insulating our people from the return of liberalism and its corruptible ideals.

There is no greater freedom and optimism, than for a man to realise that he has been equipped with the will and the knowledge to face his enemies and destroy those who would take everything from him and his people.



## **Demand #8**

**A justice system with the end goal of removing the most dangerous offenders from society. The most serious crimes, including crimes against the nation and its people, must carry the death penalty.**

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Crime and punishment is a subject that is so often driven by the desire for revenge and restitution. And in many ways that is how it should be. But there is a higher purpose to any justice system, which is not rooted in retribution for yesterday but rooted in protection for the entire National Community tomorrow.

It has long been known that the overwhelming majority of crime and asocial activity is perpetrated by the same tiny number of people, who have a virtually inherent aspect of their character that drives them to act with no regard to the people around them. And thus, the primary purpose of any justice system must be to identify who falls into this tiny minority, and either correct the problem, or remove it from society completely.

There are some crimes - murder, premeditated rape, paedophilia, to name a few - which are so heinous that anyone who is actually willing to carry them out, must be in possession of an inherently dysfunctional moral compass which is impossible to correct. Likewise, people who are willing to carry out crimes that cause direct *or* indirect harm to enormous numbers of people (including habitual low-level crime) - what you could call crimes against the nation and its people - must be in possession of a similarly twisted mentality that is beyond redemption.

To this end, for the most serious of crimes, including crimes against all of society, the only fair penalty is death. Not primarily for the sake of 'punishing' that individual, but for the sake of removing their ability to ever commit such affronts a second time. Not a case of revenge, but a case of prevention by removing from society a cancerous element.

There are some people who would argue that such a stance is brutally unfair to that individual, but the right of the community not to have to suffer the existence of degenerate and amoral individuals, far outweighs any supposed 'rights' that the individual might have. And for those whose only language in life is brutality and crime, brutality in return, meted out by the state, is the only language they will understand.

The end-goal of a justice system isn't punishment, it is to facilitate a society in which good people are kept safe from those who would do them harm, by any means necessary.



## **Demand #9**

**The creation of a new British Law System whereby the first principle of the system is accessibility.**

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For a nation known worldwide for its legal system, the legal system of today in Great Britain has become a source of anger and frustration for countless millions of our people. It has become burdened by centuries of case law and precedent, complex to the point where the average person, although expected to follow it, can barely decipher it, and the enormous time and money cost of engaging with the legal system has created a huge artificial barrier to justice for many people.

The end result of the legal system of today is that many of our people only engage with it when they are on the receiving end of punishment. And increasingly, it is difficult for people to even know what is and isn't legal until they find out after the fact, which becomes a serious issue when ignorance isn't an allowable defence.

It should not be the case that British Citizens must spend thousands of pounds just to have any chance at navigating the legal system. It should not be the case that legal precedents from centuries in the past, when society was very different, are the determining factor in the outcome of legal cases. It should not be the case that people committing serious affronts against their National Community are able to evade punishment by virtue of marginal legal technicalities, that they are only able to utilise as defences because they have the money to afford the legal lexicon required.

To remedy this problem, we demand that the first principle of the legal system be access to justice, that all our Citizens be able to engage with the legal system fairly. Legal databases that contain case law judgements (which are often used to determine outcomes) must be in the public domain and free to access. Concurrently, prior case law used to determine judgements should be subject to tests for relevance if the time span is many generations.

The idea of accessibility from the legal system is an ideal rather than a method, but it must be the case if the British people are to have faith in the fairness and strength of the law.



## **Demand #10**

**Freedom of religion for all British people, so long as the religion does not threaten or harm the collective interests of the National Community. Any religion which does this shall be prohibited.**

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Religion has always been one of the most divisive issues in history, but that is because it plays a role in the lives of many of our people, in one form or another. Both of these things being the case, an integral part of the National Agenda must be a point which deals with religion and the role it plays in our society.

In the past few decades, more and more religions have come into common being in Great Britain which were virtually unheard of in this country for all of history. Naturally, this has resulted in friction with established religions and cultures. The religions themselves were not necessarily guaranteed to cause frictions, rather the issue was when specific religious teachings (from various creeds) contradicted National law, common morality as understood by our collective masses, or both.

There is no inherent need for particular religions to be prohibited by default. Instead, all religious doctrine, irrespective of what it is, must ensure that its teachings are compatible with National law, as determined by a legitimate government. Religious doctrine should play no part in determining law or government, and the practice of state funding of religious institutions should be closed. Compelling people to engage in religious doctrine of any kind, is equally as harmful as preventing them from doing so.

The developments of the Renaissance and the Reformation established, in the end, the supremacy of the state as the ultimate authority (on Earth) and arbiter of right and wrong. National law, as determined by societies as a collective, governments and entire peoples', irrespective of religion, reigned supreme. And so should this remain. What happens beyond Earth is another matter, but on Earth itself there can be no higher authority than a legitimate law which represents the collective interests of an entire race of people.

There must never be a situation whereby a religious institution or doctrine is teaching or inciting people to action which is against the law.

The National Agenda must therefore not concern itself with taking sides with any particular religious creed. Instead, it must simply assert that, on Earth, the state is the highest authority, and any religion is free to play whatever constructive role our people want, provided that it neither harms nor undermines this authority.



## **Demand #11**

**The continuation of state-funded education. We further demand that the state should establish and finance a series of schools of excellence, which will provide scholarship education of the highest possible quality, free of charge, with admittance purely on the basis of academic merit.**

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If you wish to keep a people oppressed, you keep them ignorant. Such was the way of malevolent tyrants for most of history. One of the greatest achievements of the age of enlightenment was the way that knowledge became available to all people, not just a select few. In this country, this was achieved by the creation of a public education system. Regardless of the problems that might exist in our education system today, the principle of its existence is sacrosanct.

The state must ensure that all young people have access to an education system, the first goal of which must be to equip them for the world of productive work. Why? Because this is the ultimate empowerment – it equips them to be able to achieve what they want to in life, without having to rely on anybody else to do it for them. The education system of the National Agenda must also imbue young people with a sense of collective identity, discipline, organisation and mental resilience, ensuring that they are prepared to face the hardships of life equipped for victory. Young people must complete their formative years with a positive and constructive direction for their lives, and must be guided down a path towards the greatest achievement that they are able to reach.

In order to achieve this, the state must ensure that those citizens who show academic merit are given all the support they require down this path of achievement, irrespective of their wealth or background. This means, in practice, establishing a series of Schools of Excellence, which the state will equip with the best staff, best facilities, and best investment. Not only will this benefit those who have directly shown themselves to be deserving, but it will also benefit the rest of the National Community, as those young people who excel as a result, will be in a position to put back into the system to the best of their ability, which funds and equips the state to provide the same quality of education to the *next* generation.

In addition, it should be routine practice that the state finance the tertiary education of people whose chosen profession serves the National Community's demands, medicine being an obvious example.

Knowledge is power, and through knowledge our National Community will have its power.



## **Demand #12**

**That British Citizens shall continue to have access to a state-funded National Health Service, and the state should routinely promote and fund programmes which encourage a physically and mentally healthy lifestyle. Foreigners or visitors will be required to pay for the use of public health services.**

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A physically and mentally health people lead to a healthy National Community. Therefore, fostering this health must be a task for which the state must assume overwhelming responsibility. A National Health Service, free at point of use, and providing reasonable care to any who require it, is an essential tool for this task.

In order for this tool to work effectively, it must operate on the principle that prevention is better than cure. It is better to prevent our people from falling into ill physical and mental health, than to treat issues after they have arisen. To this end, the National Health Service must invest seriously (with both money and manpower) into programmes and enterprises which promote and actively work to improve physical fitness, good mental health, and good dietary habits.

It should also actively participate in programmes and enterprises which work towards the elimination of drug and alcohol abuse, and generally unhealthy lifestyles. With the right to use a public health service, comes the duty to take reasonable steps to look after one's own health.

Where prevention doesn't work, cure is needed, and to this end the National Health Service must be managed and financed in the most efficient way possible, to ensure the greatest good can be achieved for the greatest number of people. Wastage of public resources through bad practices, procurement and administration cannot be tolerated. The money saved through ruthless auditing can be spent improving wages for staff and conditions for patients.

With all this, the National Health Service exists for the National Community; it exists for those who have built it and who, through their work and contributions, perpetuate it. To that end, public health services must only be free at point of use for British Citizens, and foreigners using it, regardless of country of origin, must be required to pay for it either through private health insurance of their own arrangement, or by purchasing refundable public health insurance from the state as a condition of obtaining an entry visa to the country.



### **Demand #13**

**That the re-zoning of green land for other uses must only occur by absolute national necessity. Policies to protect the environment must be realistic and achievable and not based on impossible goals.**

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Following on from the physical and mental health of a people is the health of the environment in which they live. If healthy people are subjected to an unhealthy environment, their health will degrade. The physical, natural environment must therefore be protected to the best of our collective ability.

The industrial age has, on the whole, improved the lives of our people by the millions. It has also introduced challenges for how to manage industrial-scale waste and pollution. These things are not preventable, they are only controllable. They cannot be eliminated, but their effects can be mitigated. It is therefore the task of the National government to balance activities which damage the natural environment against the benefits that those activities bring in all other aspects of life.

Forests, fields and green spaces should not be removed or consumed except by an absolute national necessity, such as an immediate need to provide employment or housing. It must be recognised that there are genuine circumstances in which, for the greater good, certain actions must be taken that result in short-term environmental damage. It is not acceptable to expect people to degrade their quality of life to that of pre-industrial times for the sake of the preventing industrial pollution, and all people that have ever advocated for this, are invariably hypocrites.

The policies which the state deploys for the protection of the environment must be based on realistic and achievable goals, not based on fantasies, resources which do not exist, money which nobody has, or based on hypocritical expectations. Offshoring or relocating polluting industries overseas is a mistake. When this occurs, the National government loses any control over the environmental impact, which tends to get worse as a result.

The actions that can be encouraged in everyday life, such as recycling and garbage management, tight scrutiny of water companies, fishing and hunting controls, seeding of plants and trees, are, cumulatively, more impactful in protecting the environment than ideals-based but flawed schemes.



## **Demand #14**

**That productive private enterprise be bolstered as a cornerstone of British society. Businesses should be encouraged to form co-operatives and collaborate where possible for mutual benefit. The state must support businesses which work towards national economic goals.**

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In keeping with the fundamental right and duty of honest work, the economic direction of the National Agenda must ensure that our people are helped to become prosperous and productive in their own right. This means supporting private initiative and enterprise wherever possible, as well as managing the overall direction of the collective economy so that it works for the benefit of the masses, *not* the other way around.

True enterprise is that which benefits both the individual *and* society as a whole, which concurrently serves personal *and* collective economic goals.

When people work collectively, they always achieve more than when they work in ignorance of each other. The strength of the group is always greater than the strength of any one person. To this end, even though private enterprise must be encouraged, our people must be encouraged to work collaboratively wherever they can, rather than just competitively. Neo-liberal capitalism must be replaced. The state should constructively intervene where it can help private enterprises work together for mutual benefit (and the benefit of the society around them).

The capitalists on the right call for an unregulated free market, in which every individual can do as they please. The communists on the left call for a completely controlled economy where nobody can use their own initiative. What the National Agenda calls for is a true third position between the two. Not a centrally commanded economy, but a centrally guided one.

The state must use its power to develop broad economic goals, based upon the needs, aims and objectives of the entire population as a collective, and the task of private enterprise must be to work towards these goals, in a way that their initiative sees fit. The state must financially and logistically support businesses, industries and all manner of enterprises which work towards these national economic goals, including by direct financial investment and intervention in the market.

Pioneering ideas, new technologies, and more efficient ways of working must be supported not just by competition but by the state sponsoring and supporting these things, and rewarding those who create enterprises which not only benefit the entrepreneur, but also benefit wider society.



## **Demand #15**

**That all trade unions be amalgamated, and the National Government assume the duty of the protection of the worker.**

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With the industrial age came the concentration of working people in ways previously impossible. They found, correctly, that strength was possible through collective action, and thus came the rise of trade unionism as an ideal. Whilst the underlying principle may have seemed positive, this principle has been corrupted to the point where a movement originally designed to create solidarity, achieves the complete opposite: the fragmentation of society by the artificial division of class.

In a perverse way, the trade unions of today have become totally capitalistic entities. They indirectly create problems for the worker (by supporting mass immigration, internationalism and actions which damage entire industries), so that they might sell the worker the solution in the form of a trade union membership. It is like a doctor that makes their patients sick in order to sell them home-made medication. There is no difference in behaviour or objectives between the trade union baron and the profiteering capitalist oligarch.

The solution to this problem lies in the re-organisation of labour. The working masses should be represented directly by the state, *not* by third-party organisations which not only work against the state, but also work against each other (robbing one sector to pay another). To this end, the state must assume the responsibility of representing the worker directly, which means the unification of all trade union and workers' organisations into one single entity, with the authority and legitimacy of a government ministry, through which a board of representatives can directly represent the interests of the working masses. Against such representation, collective abuses of the worker are impossible, as would-be abusers would directly face the authority of the state.

It must also be recognised that anyone who carries out productive work, including the entrepreneur, businessman and self-employed, is part of the working masses. To that end, such people must also be included and represented in the organisation of labour.

Through this system, the worker has no need to pay intermediaries to represent them (often dishonestly), instead the worker is directly represented by the same government which they legitimise through the electoral process.



## **Demand #16**

**That all public utilities and transportation networks be placed into public ownership. The only profits they will take will be those required for future investment.**

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Public utility networks (power, water, sanitation) and transportation (railways, buses, airports) are among the most privatised in the world, with this trend accelerating in the era of neo-liberal capitalism of the 1980s. As a consequence, they are also among the most expensive for the user. In spite of this, they are also some of the worst in the western world for quality of service.

Though privatisation enabled the corrupt officials of the day to raise money for their own pockets, it has produced permanent problems for the masses. It must therefore be part of the National Agenda to remedy these problems.

By placing utility infrastructure into public ownership, it eliminates the incentive to siphon money into the private purse. It also ensures greater regulatory ability with regards to managing these networks, given that the state is now the owner, and thus it makes the rules of operation as it deems fit. The ability to centrally co-ordinate and centrally finance provides the ability to loss-lead in areas of high use and low supply, which leads to a greater reduction in overall prices to the end user. The fact that these utilities will be publicly owned eliminates the pricing problem that you would otherwise get in monopolies.

Centralised ownership and management of utility and transportation networks also enables better co-ordination of activity so as to minimise disruptions to service. Different networks (gas, electricity, water, sanitation, railways, highways) will be easily able to collaborate and de-conflict with each other as a matter of routine when undertaking great infrastructure projects, which will not only reduce the administrative burden but also speed up these projects overall.

Utility networks and public transportation networks are essential elements of life for all British people, and the state must manage them to ensure that they are provided reliably, cheaply and universally.



## **Demand #17**

**That the financial method of endlessly accumulating debt be ended, and that the two principal objectives of fiscal policy be to 1) eliminate debt, and 2) prevent inflation.**

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Dependency is slavery, and if you wish to enslave a person without the crack of a whip then all you need to do is trap them in your debt. This is the fate that many of our people are currently starting down, having been trapped in a financial system that has collectively worked to increase debt, reduce independent productivity, create dependency and punish frugality.

Whilst it will never be possible to eliminate all debt, it is perfectly possible to work towards the elimination of debt as an ideal. The state should not be endlessly borrowing money when there are other ways to raise it, and it should aim to raise surpluses in as many areas of the economy as possible; surpluses can immediately be used for future development of the respective sector of society.

The state must have total scrutiny over the banking sector, and movements of money into and out of the country, as well as injections of currency, must not be able to occur in large quantities without some kind of state awareness and management. If necessary, the currency exchange must move away from a free-floating rate (akin to a share price) and onto a fixed price as determined by the Treasury and national finance officials.

Inflation is a curse which is inherently linked to cost-of-living crises and the punishment of frugality and saving. The state must therefore utilise economic interventions where necessary to minimise inflation, with the ultimate goal being zero. If it becomes necessary to impose price and wage controls, then there must be mechanisms by which the state can do this. By having these mechanisms, the state can work towards full employment, increased productivity, and a more prosperous overall population without creating inflationary problems.

The ultimate aim of fiscal policy must be to help our people become wealthier and more productive whilst shielding them from the slavery that debt and inflation bring.



## **Demand #18**

**That tariffs be applied where necessary to protect and foster the development of British enterprises. International capitalism, and its relentless destruction of British industries, must be ended.**

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The first economic responsibility of the British state is to its own people. One of the ways to achieve this is to work towards the ideal of self-sufficiency as a nation. Although total autonomy is not achievable, the objectives of trade policy must be to minimise imports (as far as reasonably practical), maximise exports of surplus goods, and prevent trade from harming the income and productivity of British citizens.

International free-market capitalism, increasingly unregulated, has done obscene damage to our country. The industries which provided employment, income and purpose for generations have been relocated to the slums of Asia and other 'developing' countries. There are entire regions of Great Britain where our people have faced generations of unemployment (and the dependency and welfare-slavery that goes with it).

The National Agenda must therefore include measures to promote the re-industrialisation of the country, so that it might provide enormous employment opportunities at entry level for our people, and so that it might create a collective autonomy for the British state via its reduced dependency on the rest of the world for industrial products.

Tariffs and trade controls must be deployed in order to protect and grow British industries. Resources which we already possess, particularly minerals and fuels, should be used as we possess them rather than imported, and trade controls will be essential to facilitate this. The raising of capital necessary to preserve British industries against overseas competition in slave conditions can be achieved by developing pioneering and specialised industries in Great Britain, with a view to creating products for export that are unmatched anywhere else in the world.

The British people are naturally industrious, creative and organised, they simply need an environment in which these qualities can flourish.



## **Demand #19**

**A welfare system that provides unemployed or destitute persons productive employment as opposed to a dependency income. The welfare system must also include profit margin limitations on rents and property prices.**

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The welfare state of today has been corrupted to function in the same way as the financial system: to trap people in a state of dependency. Instead of helping our people to help themselves, it renders them helpless and subservient, cutting them off from their ability to be productive in their own right, and removing their agency and self-reliance until they are rendered a serf to the system.

When people present themselves to the welfare system, instead of being given (an often minuscule) amount of money, instead the aim of the welfare system must be to help them become productive in their own right. Instead of unemployment benefit, the welfare system should work hand-in-hand with employers to get people directly into some kind of productive work. Any kind of productive employment, even unskilled, is better than being in a state of helpless dependency. The aspects of the National Agenda which deal with the re-industrialisation of the country will play an instrumental role in providing these mass opportunities of employment through industry and public works.

Vagrancy and homelessness are scourges which damage both the individual and society. Many people who succumb to these do so because of personal issues, dependencies or behaviours, and the state must intervene where necessarily to change these behaviours and remedy these problems (given that it is both a right and a duty of all our citizens to be productive to the best of their ability).

The lack of affordable housing is one of the contributing factors to poor quality of life, which can manifest in homelessness when it reaches its extreme. Rents and property prices in urban centres have become so high that even people on above-average incomes can scarcely afford to live above poverty. Whilst market demand drives much of this change, the state must at least reserve the right to impose limitations on profit margins for rents and property prices to help address this problem. It must also subsidise new housing developments (and re-development of dilapidated areas) to reduce the initial cost to the buyer.

The ultimate aims of housing policy must be 1) home ownership of some kind as an achievable goal to *all* our citizens, and 2) the ability for all productively employed people to live within reasonable commute of their workplace, even if it requires state support with regards to rents and property sales.



## **Demand #20**

**That the British state be controlled by a strong national government, with total authority, whose legitimacy derives directly from the consent of the British citizenry by way of plebiscites and referenda of public approval.**

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To enact all of the demands of the National Agenda, the British state must be a strong, centralised government. The overlapping and disorganised tiers of government (local/county/provincial) must be re-organised into a clear chain of command. Lower tiers of parliamentary government are to be abolished. The endless bickering and corruption of partisan, career and constituency politics must be curtailed.

Localism and devolved government have often been championed as a way to improve the ‘accountability’ of officials. In practice, it has resulted in incompetent (but Machiavellian) individuals treating devolved authorities as their own personal fiefdoms, sapping money from the public purse on administration but offering no real improvement in decision making ability. Furthermore, it creates a situation whereby different devolved authorities are constantly working against each other rather than for each other, and there is a tendency for every devolved government, mayor, council etc do be in it entirely for themselves.

The solution to this is to re-organise the system into a tiered one with a clear chain of command, with regional and local authorities, even if elected, acting as civil servants carrying out instructions as opposed to creating their own. The functions of devolved authorities are to be carried out as part of this chain of command. Where there is no justified workload, devolved elected assemblies of any level are to be abolished.

The National Agenda as a whole involves radical reform of our economy and society. It will not be possible to accomplish this without a centrally commanded government which possesses unlimited, but *legitimate* authority. It has become standard for governments to have appalling levels of approval and legitimacy from the population, even if they are capable of winning constituency elections. This system must be replaced with one in which the population are able to submit their confidence (or lack of it) in the government by way of plebiscites at regular intervals. This is the ultimate form of legitimacy.

It must be the end goal of the National Agenda to put an end to partisan politics, and bring about an amalgamation of Party, ideology, people and government. All those involved in government must work together, none must work against each other, and the collective destiny of our people must take precedence over any single individual.





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