

EUROSCEPTICISM FOR ROMANIA THE HEALTHY DOSE OF FREEDOM

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Abstract

The current economic crisis has demonstrated that rugged collectivism as an economic, social and political system has failed. While the majority of nation powers have been stripped from nation-states inside the European Union, there are still a handful of nations that have yet retained their sovereignty via their own currency, Romania is one of them. Romania stands at a unique cross road where she can choose to set an example for Eastern Europe and for Western Civilization at large. By standing on the principles of liberty and nationalism Romania can shield herself from the impending economic peril that will consume the Eurozone very shortly.

Key-words: *divided and diffused power, nationalism, liberty, local governance, contracts*

CHAPTER 1 UTOPIAN THOUGHT EQUALS SLAVERY

Since the collapse of the Communist bloc in 1989-1991, it has appeared to many in the *intelligencia* that we are on the verge of the “end of history” as Francis Fukyama once declared. That we are witnessing the triumph of liberal democracy and that democratic socialist economics and politics will prevail for the future prosperity of the world and that regionalism will developed into a more interconnected “globalized” world where the free movement of goods, services and peoples flow with ease and “democracy” rules.

However as we are beginning to witness with in economics, this is far from the truth. The banking and sovereign debt crisis that Western Civilization is experiencing currently is the end of simply one phase of history, while mankind transitions into another. The reasoning for the advent of this transition is that Western Civilization is infected with a great and awful contagion, a contagion of debts, chaos and uncertainties.

The Rousseauian-like vision of the European Union and the Eurozone was supposed to be the prevailing hope for mankind, a more enlightened path for humans than the classical liberal-Christian model of the United States, is now demonstrating that history has not ended and a new chapter in European and

American history is about to begun to be written and tumultuous events that are approaching will affect every citizen on the European continent and consequences of the choices of the establishment power structure of bankers, corporatists and ideological utopianites will bring a dramatic change to the way nations and people will have to do business with one another and if prosperity and peace are to be sustained in the current storm of change, then we must find solutions on how to discover the path to achieving a society of relative stability and prosperity while weathering the storm.

The storm of change that is fast approaching will be both new and old for the Romanian nation. Already having suffered under the horrors of Bolshevism, Romania now stands at another cross roads in her history where difficult decisions will need to be made to ensure the best outcome for her people. The time could not however be more perfect for Romania as she now operates under a system of republicanism which allows the masses, if acting in reason the opportunity to guide themselves away from danger and into a future through the impending crisis better than her Eurozone neighbors.

In the “globalized” world it is difficult for any nation to not be affected deeply by the impending crisis, however in order to guarantee future economic stability and prosperity along with preserving liberty and sovereignty, European nations, including Romania should preserve their national currencies. Romanian economics, politics and law should be oriented away from regionalism and brought back more locally to the nation-state and sub-nation-state levels where both problems and solutions can be dealt with on a much more rational and effective level.

CHAPTER 2

THE PROBLEM DEFINED

The greatest asset of the Eurozone has turned out to be its greatest weakness and possible its Achilles Heel, which is its interconnectedness. The contagion of debt and economic fragility which started in Greece has spread through the economic veins of the Eurozone to Ireland, Portugal, now back again to Greece and inevitably will spread to Spain, Italy, Eastern Europe and then finally attacking Germany, France and the Low Countries.

Governments and banks have found it so far, impossible to resolve the crisis and are now becoming more a part of the problem, than a part of the solution. The consequences of Europe’s monetary crisis, have put Europe, as UBS declares “There is no doubt we are in danger. Europe is in danger.”¹ The danger is widespread and will affect all in some way shape or form and the possibility for civil unrest is a great threat that has now presented its ugly face to us once again. Greece is only the beginning, for if this problem is not

resolved sooner rather than later, the civil and social chaos of Athens will find its way to Paris, Berlin and New York and consequently of course Bucharest.

The past solutions to this problem of bailouts have obviously proven a failure. The first Greek bailout failed, as a second one is now required and the Irish and Portuguese bailouts are only a temporary cap so long as domestic reforms are not taken. This problem is further amplified by the fact that Northern European nations are rebelling against providing anymore funding for their fellow Eurozone tenants. It would appear that the situation would be lost, however, there are alternatives for Romania to avoid the impending chaos though and it is possible to avoid the maximum affect of damage if proper steps are taken now and Romania establishes upon itself the maximum safeguards possible.

A fundamental flaw in the attempts on the part of the technocrats in Brussels and Frankfurt to solve this problem rested upon the dual nature of centralism and European nationalism. Bureaucrats bound by ideology could not afford to look to any other solution to solving the current crisis by any other means other than though one-size fits all policies rooted in the concept of driving relentlessly the utopian vision of European integration.

European idealists in their attempt to radically transform Europe as soon as possible admitted to the Eurozone nations that were ill-prepared to accept the responsibility of the having the Euro, such as Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and Italy. The consequences of admitting these nations was a double edged sword that affected the richer nations such as Germany and France negatively as did it give a false sense of security to the poorer nations of the Mediterranean and Ireland that they could run high deficits and trust their rich neighbors to save them.

Though the illness of Greece was correctly diagnosed, it was poorly treated. What Greece really needed was control of its own affairs, but due to Greece's willful dependency upon the European Central Bank (ECB) and the European Commission, Greece has become the protectorate of bureaucrats in Brussels who's main operating motivation is the preservation of integration, not the prosperity and well being of the Greek nation. Hence, because Greece no longer operates on its own currency and no longer makes the majority of its laws, Greece can no longer devalue its currency and deregulate as needed, and cannot even reschedule her debts, hence even though Greek citizens by the hundreds of thousands cried havoc in the streets for reforms, their government.

The Euro is the chain that ties the twenty-seven member state economies together and so long as Greece with the Euro falters and fails, so will German with the Euro falter and fail. The solution in a general sense then, is that in order to maximize nation's abilities to solve their problems there must be a return in Europe to decentralization, local government, emphasis on national

sovereignty and a return to national currencies. This is the model which Romania should follow which will maximize her economic and political potential while at the same time minimizing tyranny and maximizing liberty. Though it may seem too simple, it is in fact just that, simple to cure the Eurozone crisis. Despite the past and present hardship of the Eurozone, there are clear examples of how European nations outside the Eurozone have been able to avert the larger crisis at hand, the primary examples being Iceland, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

These three nations, being outside the Euro have the ability to devalue and control their economies on the local level and take the necessary steps to ensure proper solutions that fit the problems of their nations and it begins with their control of their own currencies. This is the model for Romania to follow in the coming months and years as this crisis develops and deepens.

CHAPTER 3

DEFINING LIBERTY AND PROSPERITY FOR ROMANIA

As per the tradition and practice of Western Civilization, Romania must consider all political and economic decisions in the light of what best promotes liberty for her nation and liberty for her people. As is an eternal principle of liberty, is that liberty is best organized and executed on the local level. Centralization is the antithesis for liberty as it demands uniformity, control, and coercion/terror to be in charge, hence producing an anti-liberty environment ruled by suspicion, fear, lying, rebellion and tension. If Romania wants to seek its path to prosperity in the coming future, it must understand the nature of liberty and the principles thereof and apply them to both economics and government.

The principles that must be understood when understanding liberty in this context is that national sovereignty is liberty on the international scale. In contemporary geopolitics, transnational organizations ranging from transnational corporations, NGOs, to inter-governmental organizations such as the WTO, the EU, the UN or World Bank are all analogous of centralization that deprives one of liberty and demands conformity with all of the natural consequences from centralization. Hence in the modern world, Romania, just as the pilgrim to America in the 1600s was looking for individual liberty and so Romania and her fellow nations in the globalizing world seek national liberty over international control. Transnational bodies do not promote liberty, they hinder it, while providing prosperity not for the commoners, but rather only for the elites.

Freedom is maximized when the individual (or in the geopolitical world the nation-state) is in control, not the collective. As Old Europe was ruled by the

land aristocrats who possessed enormous wealth and at the end of their era, produced tyranny, so nowadays, the bureaucracy is the greatest manifestation of the collectivist evil. As is often championed as the greatest example of liberty, the United States' key to the flourishing of liberty was its divided and diffused structure of authority. The European Union though at first appears to offer this impression, is in actuality the anti-thesis to this key American liberty principle.

What makes local government the protector of liberty, is that laws are adopted to local needs for the individuals know what is best. In the centralized system, laws are adapted to the collective need by bureaucrats who's loyalty and interest is not to the individuals but rather to the extension of the bureaucracy's power and influence. Bureaucrats do not see individuals, they only see numbers on paper.

Liberty is protected by division and diffusion of powers. The European Commission is the central ruling politburo of Europe and it has few checks on its power. Furthermore, sovereignty and liberty can be removed from nation states without the voice of the people being heard. There is no such thing as *consent* in the European super state. History shows quite clearly that artificial unions and confederations only work when they have *consent* of the people. For example there are the thirteen original states of America which formed the United States, the Kingdoms of Scotland, England, Northern Ireland and Wales, which came together to form the United Kingdom and the German kingdoms and principalities formed the German Reich under the Kaiser.

In principle, by accepting centralization, one is accepting institutionalized strife and confusion in the affairs of government, which will flow downward into the society infecting the family, the church, the schools and the rest of the community at large. This institutionalized confusion leads to factionalism, resentment, reactionism and rebellion. This is being proven right now in the growing attitudes amongst different EU member states. For example, in Greece rebellion, in Finland with the election of the anti-EU True Finns factionalism, in the United Kingdom there is a growing reactionism against Europe in general and in Scandinavia and Germany there is a growing resentment against the Mediterranean nations. This is not an environment where one can expect to escape the same tyranny of the Soviet Union or Ceausescu.

Liberty can only be created through a win-win environment. This is created via covenants and contracts and covenants on both a horizontal plane (between the masses) and a vertical plane (between the masses and the state). The EU does not operate in this manner rather Brussels issues dictates to the lower level nation-states. The laws of the EU are based upon fiat agreements, meaning the laws enacted upon the people are rarely if ever ratified by the people or the national governments, there are by default fiat, hence creating a one-size fits all system where laws are not made by consent of the masses.

So then the question must inevitably be asked, if liberty proliferates and economies prosper when localities are allowed to prevail in government, not centralized authority around a distant capitol, what do Brussels bureaucrats, far way away from the hearts, interests and accountability of Romanians know about the needs and welfare of the Romanian people?

CHAPTER 4

THE SOLUTIONS FOR PREVENTING HARDSHIP IN ROMANIA

It can be said with assurance that with the admittance of Greece, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Ireland into the Eurozone, that they have benefited. But the problem is looking at it with just glaze is that the truth behind the booms are not seen. The prosperity that Mediterranean and Irish nations received from the Euro was a false economic boom. It was accomplished through massive loans and low interest rates and redistribution of wealth from prosperous northern Europe to poorer southern Europe. Hence speaking in the long term, the Mediterranean and Irish nations did not benefit in the long term. A uniform interest rate for nations sharing the same currency with such a great economic disparity between rich and poor helped incite the crisis at hand.

At present Romania has managed to avoid this Greek style crisis thanks to it not being in the Eurozone, but I can be assured that it will sooner or later feel the pressure and it cannot bear the weight such as Germany, France or Scandinavia can.

It is fundamental for Romania to understand, that if it decides to go deeper into the European project, that it will be surrendering one of its most vital assets to preserving its liberty and deciding its future—its currency. Greece has failed to make the necessary reforms to its economy, simply because it no longer has the authority to because the Greek nation decided to surrender a key portion of its sovereignty to the ECB and the European Commission.

Though the European integration may seem trendy or modern and hence very appealing to the people of Romania, but Romanians must understand, Romania will not gain from joining the Eurozone, rather it will lose its representation within the common market of the EU. The EU technocrats have marketed EU membership as increasing smaller European nations representation on the global market via EU membership, but in reality, how can Romania be represented if she effectively ceases to exist as a nation-state? If Romania pursues a policy of further integration, she will have as much representation on the global scale as the American states of Alabama or Montana do. The European Union is not the future model of the world, the only real power it has is the impression of inevitability.

Romania must pursue similar courses that other European nations that are non-EU or Eurozone members have done, such as Switzerland, Norway and the United Kingdom, and accept the benefits of the EU while dismissing the negative harming effects. Romania must reject EU nationalist totalitarianism and lead the example for Eastern Europe on how to pursue a policy that accepts the reality of our times while still preserving its heritage and independence.

Romania first must hold to the Lei, while at the same time introduce private currency competition inside Romania. A nation's control of its currency is one of its greatest assets to preserving its freedom and mobility of choice in the international market, however reality must be accepted that the Romanian Lei is not currency of power or real wealth, hence in order to increase Romania's ability to compete internationally currency competition should be allowed to increase Romania's economic potential.

Romania should then also withdraw from the European Union, to prevent her nation from being dragged down under the enormous political and bureaucratic weight of Brussels. The elimination of the Brussels bureaucracy over the affairs of the already enormous Romanian bureaucracy would greatly enhance efficiency and the power of the people's voices and freedom. From there Romania can still sign onto the Schengen Agreement. By accepting the Schengen Agreement, Romania retains, like Switzerland, the ability to have goods and services move across the borders of the close nit European neighborhood, without having to submit to the burdensome EU super state.

Romania should resist at all times, receiving any more handouts from the EU super state. The purpose of such bailouts and handouts is to further drag the nation-state under the authority of the centralized bureaucracy in Brussels and deprive Romania and other nation-states of her God-given liberty as a sovereign nation. By reducing her dependency and by removing the extra layer of bureaucracy over her governance,

Romania can prosper in Europe without being a part of the EU superstructure. Romania will develop into a first world developed nation by increasing her own innovation and productivity through deregulation, lowering taxation, incentives to work, less government spending and control. Romania has many of the prerequisites to be a stable, neutral nation along the lines of Switzerland, Iceland and the old Dutch Republic. She is religious, with a firm conviction of her philosophical, cultural and ethnic heritages, while retaining a tightly knit homogeneous community of people united by their founding principles and mythology.

For Romania to further attach itself to the sinking ship of Europe, means that Romania will sink along with her. Outside of the European Union Romania has a much better chance of weathering the coming economic and social storm, where she has more sovereign control over her own affairs. How can Romania

hope to climb the ladder, when the nations that are at the top of the ladder such as Germany and France are falling along with the nations of Club Med?

In the Eurozone, the poverty is “trickling up” and Italy and Spain are the elephants in the room. Even at this stage the Euro technocrats understand that the Eurozone is at high risk of collapse as this crisis continues. The EU can survive a Greek economic default or even collapse, however since almost all of the EU bailout money has been spent on the Greek bailout, the Irish bailout and the Portuguese bailout, there will be no money for Spain and Italy not if, when they come, not to mention even if the money was available, the Nordic countries and Germany are tired of bailing out the poorer nations of southern Europe. If this is the prevailing attitude amongst the prosperous nations of Europe, how can Romania expect to be treated by the northern European nations if Romania one day needs a bailout?

It is in no way reactionary to suggest the nation-state system or nationalism can adapt and prevail in the 21st century. It is the inherent right of people to survive as and cannot be undermined by soft weapons such as politics or economics. The alternative that will prevail for Romania is a system of cordial neighbors rather than squabbling tenants. Europe does not have to descend into a nation-state struggle of the type of the 18th century, a confederation of European nations can function where trade commences and nations govern their own affairs.

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