

CORRUPTION

If we accept the premise that we are operating under a socialist-style government, then we can logically conclude that such a system is fundamentally about power. Elites require power to implement their agendas, and they consistently work to centralize that power—primarily at the federal level, and to a lesser extent at the state level.

Why? Because a successful socialist system depends on concentrating authority within a small group. Ideally, that power is held by a single individual (such as a president or governor). At most, it may extend to a few hundred people (like Congress or a legislature). But beyond that, power becomes too diffuse to effectively maintain control.

Can we agree on that?

If so, then the role of such a system becomes clear: it must continuously acquire more power and control. The most effective way to do this is by consolidating authority into the smallest group possible—most commonly at the federal level. This consolidation makes both control and corruption more manageable.

But how do you get people to accept this centralization of power?

You use one of the oldest strategies in history: divide and conquer.

First, you divide the population—encouraging groups to fight among themselves. You create division, amplify differences, and foster distrust. You convince each side that the other is a threat to their way of life. The critical piece, however, is ensuring control over all sides of the divide. Centralized power makes this far easier to achieve.

In more authoritarian systems, this is simplified through a single-party structure. In others, multiple parties exist—but real power remains concentrated among those who control the central government. In the United States, this manifests as two dominant factions—Democrats and Republicans—with power consolidated at both federal and state levels due to the size of the country.

The result is a system where both parties benefit from division. Each builds loyal followings—Democrat loyalists and Republican loyalists—by focusing on issues that keep people divided. The specific issues matter less than the division they create. The more division, the stronger the dependency on the party.

Politicians benefit from this dynamic. By keeping the public focused on divisive issues, attention is diverted away from the politicians themselves. In exchange for your loyalty—and ultimately, your freedom—they promise to defeat the “other side” and protect your interests.

Over time, politics becomes a team sport.

We cheer for our side, celebrate victories, and defend our leaders no matter what. We want strong leaders who can impose our agenda and defeat the opposition. As a result, politicians must project strength, certainty, and infallibility. They cannot appear wrong, admit mistakes, or change positions.

But here's the problem: politicians are human—and often deeply flawed.

So how is this contradiction resolved?

Through blind loyalty.

When politicians act improperly, their supporters defend them at all costs. Evidence is dismissed. Blame is shifted. Facts are obscured. Accountability is avoided. Criticism—especially from within the same party—is treated as betrayal.

This creates a system that rewards bad behavior.

Like a criminal who never faces consequences, politicians who are protected by loyal supporters have no incentive to change. Their behavior escalates because they know they will not be held accountable.

Layer onto this the well-known truth: power corrupts—and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

The accumulation of power inevitably leads to corruption. And that corruption does not remain isolated—it spreads throughout the entire system. It appears not only in government institutions, but also in political parties, media, education, nonprofits, and any organization connected to political influence.

This is not limited to small or developing nations. It exists everywhere power is concentrated—including in the United States.

Whether we want to admit it or not, corruption is pervasive.

And that leads to an uncomfortable question:

Do you believe your preferred political leaders are exempt from this corruption?

While not every individual politician is corrupt, it is reasonable—especially at higher levels of government—to assume corruption exists unless proven otherwise. In fact, it may be more practical to assume corruption first and allow leaders to demonstrate otherwise.

This issue extends beyond the two major parties. Smaller parties and reform movements are not immune. In many cases, they are even more vulnerable to influence due to limited resources and concentrated leadership structures. The problem is not the size of the organization—it is the pursuit of power itself. Any organization whose primary goal is control will eventually become corrupted.

This brings us to a critical realization:

The problem is not simply who is in power—it is the existence of concentrated power itself.

The “Magic Room”

Imagine government as a “magic room.” Whoever occupies the room has control over everyone else. Both sides fight endlessly to gain access.

But there’s a catch: the door cannot be locked from the inside.

The only way to permanently solve the problem is for those inside the room to voluntarily leave, close the door, and lock it—removing that power from everyone.

But those who seek power will never willingly give it up.

So the real solution is not just electing different people—it is electing individuals who understand the dangers of power and are willing to reduce it.

That principle matters more than any individual political issue.

It is not enough to ask whether leaders use power “for us” or “against us.” The real question is: are they reducing power—or expanding it?

Rethinking the System

If we continue to focus only on winning elections and controlling powerful positions, we reinforce the very system we claim to oppose.

This creates several problems:

- Winning becomes more important than integrity
- Politicians become the center of the system
- Party members become tools rather than stakeholders

A fundamental shift is needed.

The purpose of a political party should not be simply to win elections. That is a goal—but not the primary goal.

The primary goal should be to build a better society.

That means:

- Electing representatives, not rulers
- Returning power to citizens
- Prioritizing local governance over centralized authority
- Demanding transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct

It also means recognizing that government is often inefficient and should be limited to functions that cannot be handled elsewhere. At the same time, society must ensure that basic human needs—such as food, shelter, healthcare, and education—are addressed effectively and responsibly.

A New Direction

We must reject any system that concentrates power in the hands of a few at the expense of the many.

We must also hold ourselves to the same standards we expect from others:

- Truth is truth
- Right is right
- Facts are facts

If we fail to do this, we become part of the same problem. We must be the party that embraces and loves the truth. Our actions must be centered on the acknowledgement and acceptance of those truths. When facts show us the truth, we need to act accordingly. Not to save face, not to support our organization, and not to present an infallible front to our enemies. Instead, we tell the public that we are an organization that embraces truth and, more importantly, we **SHOW** them that we do. In doing so, we build trust. In building trust, we build strength. In building strength, we build our new society.

Finally, unity is essential. Internal division weakens movements and benefits those who seek to maintain control. Minor differences must be set aside in pursuit of a larger goal: restoring accountability, reducing centralized power, and creating a system that serves the people—not the other way around.