

# The Democratic Dictatorship



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**Edition 1**

# Introduction

In this article, I imagine a conversation with William Pitt the Younger (28 May 1759 – 23 January 1806) who was a prominent British Tory statesman of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. He became the youngest prime minister of Great Britain in 1783 at the age of 24 and the first prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as of January 1801. He left office in March 1801, but served as prime minister again from 1804 until his death in 1806. He was also Chancellor of the Exchequer for all of his time as prime minister. He is known as 'the Younger' to distinguish him from his father, William Pitt, 1st Earl of Chatham, who is customarily referred to as 'William Pitt the Elder' (or less commonly, simply 'Chatham') and had previously served as prime minister.

Pitt was instrumental in rebuilding the British Navy and appointing Horatio Nelson to lead it against Napoleon Bonaparte, the Emperor of France. Very much like 'Winston Churchill' in the 20<sup>th</sup> century with Germany, Pitt warned the British people and parliament about the dangers of appeasement, which eventually led to France rebuilding its naval and military power base, and once again threatening Britain with invasion. His voice and his actions led to the great victory over the French at 'The Battle of Trafalgar' and he set Britain to stand up to the French and finally defeat them at 'The Battle of Waterloo' in 1815.

The conversation is set in the year 2020 with some 'Shakespearean' attributes in the first paragraph.

## **This Article is for Charity**

This article has been written for charity and if you find it interesting, please consider a small donation to my charity of choice, ['The Sick Kids Friends Foundation'](#) who support the Royal Hospital for Sick Children (RHSC) in Edinburgh which was the first children's hospital in Scotland. It was built on its present site in Sciennes Road, Edinburgh in 1895 and opened by HRH Princess Beatrice of York, the granddaughter of Queen Victoria.

The current patron is HRH Princess Beatrice of York, granddaughter of Queen Elizabeth II. Every year over 100,000 children pass through the doors of the hospital, ranging in age from just a few hours old to aged 16 in some specialities. The majority of the patients come from Edinburgh, the Lothians and Fife, but the hospital treats children from all over Scotland.

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## A Brief Conversation with William Pitt the Younger

**Lawrence:** “I say to you, Mr Pitt, where is our moral captain to save our sinking ship? Like that time in 1783, not long after the American War of Independence, this fine Britannia is once again threatened by corrupt winds that blow hard and fast to steer its course onto the rocks; to sink it, and for it to never rise again. This wind is the breath of immoral men who are consumed by mendacity and avarice and who place a cargo of unsustainable debt upon her; they threaten to drag her down. Their lifeboats of wealth will float their corruption to safe shores whilst honest men, will drown in a sea of sorrows. This was happening in your time and today, it is destined to happen again. William Pitt, you saved our ship before, what advice would you now impart?”

**Pitt:** “What would you have me say today? Britain’s democracy is an illusion, it has always been an illusion; in my time, in your time, and throughout all the generations, it remains a democratic dictatorship. All that men like myself can achieve, is to provide some semblance of order and sanity. Call it ‘The Establishment’ for we seek to control the masses from revolution; there will always be the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. There is the rub; for if we fail to get the balance of wealth and welfare right for all men, and I witnessed it in my lifetime with ‘The French Revolution’ - heads will roll, if you will excuse the pun.

What would you wish for, an ‘Athenian’ form of democratic dictatorship or another Napoleon, perhaps a Franco, a Hitler or from the depths of human depravity, another Pol Pot? When I learned of the carnage in France, of Madam Guillotine and the beheadings of the bourgeoisie elite, I was saddened, and I rightly concluded these words in my speech to parliament: *we hope and still hope that the events in France would bring her freedom, but now men who are extreme in all but humanity, are grasping at power and very soon we may see liberty for the many, used as a stalking horse, to secure licence for the few.* I was right, Napoleon grasped the licence and rose up amongst the headless elite of France and brought forth a war across continents, where thousands if not millions were killed in his pursuit of a French Empire, with himself as self-proclaimed Emperor.

History has a strange phenomenon of repeating itself, like the little French ‘Corporal’ Napoleon and the little German ‘Corporal’ called Hitler who made the same mistake of fighting a war on two fronts, and like Napoleon, Hitler’s army became bogged down in a Russian winter. Nothing changes, man has no sense of history, he thinks and plans in generational terms and the longevity of time always circumvents him. Great Britain is no more, those peoples from its colonies have embraced independence and now descend upon it to devour what wealth is left, and to punish Great Britain for its past imperial rule.”

**Lawrence:** “I was brought up to believe that Great Britain was a shining light in the darkness of the world and the will of the British people, represented by their elected ministers in their parliament was the best example of democracy and which stood as an example to all countries. Our Queen is a constitutional

monarch, our head of state, whilst our Prime Minister is the head of the government. Surely, you are wrong, the Athenian democracy was not a dictatorship, so how can our British democracy be a dictatorship?"

**Pitt:** "There are two types of democracy: direct and representative. In a direct democracy, the people directly deliberate and decide on legislation; you might call it a referendum? In Britain's representative democracy, the people elect representatives to deliberate and decide on legislation, such as in parliament. In a strange irony, the 2011 assassination of Colonel Muammar Mohammed Abu Minyar al-Gaddafi brought his 'Green Book' into world focus and in his writings, he covers the democratic dictatorship in Britain."

**An Extract Adaption from Gaddafi's Green Book:** Today, Britain is run by a representative government elected by the people, for the benefit of the people, but the stark reality: British democracy is a form of dictatorship. The actual power behind the government is usually the winning ruling party, an individual, a class and even business corporations and trade unions; the losers are always the people. The political struggle often leads to the rise to power of an instrument of government which represents a minority. Therefore, all existing political regimes in Britain, falsify democracy, and are in fact, dictatorships where the people have no authority. Capitalism remains the 'core' bedrock of a conservative party government whilst socialism is represented by the labour party. 'Ne'er the twain shall meet' is an apt description, as their political views are so polarised. Since 1922, Britain has been on a roller coaster ride; there have been many tight turns, a substantial number of inversions but the only steep slope is the one of rising debt.

The British Parliament, represents not the people, but the party that won the elections. In fact, the people are used by the political forces in the struggle for power. The system of elected parliaments is a demagogic system - a political leader who seeks support by appealing to the desires and prejudices of ordinary people rather than by using rational argument. Votes can be bought and manipulated; therefore, parliamentary representation is a fraud. Political parties are established by groups of people to act in their own interests and to impose their ideology and views on the people. The more numerous the parties are, the more intensive is the power struggle between them, which in turn undermines the programmes geared to benefit the entire society. The interests of society and of its development are sacrificed for the sake of the partisan struggle for power. In addition, parties may be corrupt and can be bribed from the outside and inside. The 'opposition' is not an organ of control over the activities of the people of the ruling party, it only waits for the right moment to take the place of the ruling party at the trough of power. Control is in the hands of the party in power (through Parliament), and power in the hands of the party in control. In the struggle for power, the party is no different from a power struggle between tribes and clans. Both types of struggle are portrayed as having a negative and disintegrating effect on society.

**Lawrence:** "I appreciate Gaddafi's analysis and it makes a great deal of sense, but if we live in a democratic dictatorship, how can I reject it, because I seem to hold no power in my vote to make such a change?"

**Pitt:** “If you reject traditional forms of democracy such as parliament, political parties, referendums, one must question: what do you replace them with? In the years ahead, Britain as a nation will have to overcome all of the above and find a balance which not only accommodates the fortunes of the state, the capitalists but also the social welfare of the people. Britain is set to break free from the European Union which exists as the greatest democratic dictatorship in the history of the world and its European representatives grow fat on the spoils whilst remaining safe in the knowledge that there is not a guillotine waiting to remove their heads. Many of Britain’s Ministers of Parliament fought long and hard to remain in the European Union and many against the wishes of their constituents. Even after the referendum in Britain when the British public voted to leave, those same MPs continued the fight to remain. As sure as night follows day and history has repeated it many times: to change the status quo in any form of government which is controlled by a few elites who grow rich on the back of the people, dictatorship and carnage will eventually follow. This does not mean the problem will be corrected, because for sure, the elites, through natural process, will rise again.”

**Lawrence:** “If Britain is to descend into a mad dictatorship, when is this likely to occur and what will be the ramifications?”

**Pitt:** “History is a consumption that very few British politicians digest, and as a result and through their failed policies, they have no sense of inevitability. Great Empires always collapse and usually from the inside. For sure, as in the case of the Roman Empire, it appeared the downfall was through war but in reality, it was through excessive liberal values, moral corruption, political infighting and class division within their society that led to degenerate behaviour in the population. One must always remember that the final collapse of an Empire can take many years, even 100 years or more from the time it commenced its decline. Today in Britain the two main political parties have polarised the people to such an extent that the views of the traditional left, centre and right have become blurred and devolved into neoliberal privatisation with a globalist agenda versus socialist nationalism. The Brexit vote demonstrated this in its entirety and the people split the vote right down the middle and they are unlikely to resolve their differences. Also, there is no doubt that neoconservative ‘warmongering’ ambitions still exist in the British parliament, but without the assistance of the United States of America, the days of setting the world to rights and colonising the financial spoils of foreign countries through regime change and proxy wars, is over. Britain lacks the financial and military clout to fulfil those ideals and it has to be acknowledged that Britain is now a subordinate vassal state of America and bows to its whims.

Political correction is an indoctrination perpetrated by a minority which has created a more insular British society, where the freedom to speak openly has been so severely curtailed that it is now approaching the levels last witnessed in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in Soviet Russia. Today, the rise of the ‘Black Lives Movement’ with its demonstrations and the destruction of historical monuments, demonstrated the inability of the British Government to deal with mobbing and rioting. Whereas in days gone by, news and

propaganda were controlled and the government could control the people, today we have instant worldwide communications, driven by the internet, social media and the massive rise of websites run by political and religious activists that only serve to create further division. The media no longer reports the news it creates it.

Successive British governments have facilitated the growth of massive public and private debt and pandering to minorities to such an extent that racial, religious and political division are at an all-time high; a precursor for civil unrest and the police force is politically neutered by councils and the government. The police are unlikely to prove effective in dealing with a rise in any country wide civil disorder and the army may have to be brought in to deal with the situation. The downfall of a British parliament can be swift as in the time of Oliver Cromwell and the English Civil War (1642-51) when he beheaded King Charles 1<sup>st</sup> and removed the Ministers of Parliament from office in a coup d'état. On the other hand, it can be through stealth as in the case of Adolf Hitler who gradually gained power in Germany over many years to become the Chancellor and Supreme Commander of the German Army.

A dictator can restore the balance between the wealthy elites and those in poverty, through violence and fear and yet in some cases through moderation and firmness. However, a dictator with a moral compass, cannot live forever and is eventually replaced, whereby the whole process of political one upmanship for power and wealth begins all over again. Great empires never disappear, they merely shrink and fade into the background of the world. Some like China are back again and on the ascendance; they are called superpowers. One must wonder, is the world to see a repeat and a gradual rise, one by one through the pages of the future, whereby all failed empires, will one day rise again? Is this the harsh reality of human existence, that it must endure oppression through sanctions, embargos, hunger, poverty and finally war with the death of millions. Must it be repeated infinitum and to what end?

I have no answer for you, other than to live your life with moral fortitude and virtue, despite what others may throw at you.”