WALES in an ENGLISH SHADOW

*Equality unites Inequality separates*



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**Wales in an English Shadow**

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***Wales in an English Shadow***

**(*How is it possible for Wales to be one of the poorest nations in* *Europe living a yard away from England one of the richest?)***

***Aim of this Book-*** *‘EQUALITY’*

**INTRODUCTION**

This book has been constructed using a ‘Christian ethos’ to expose what could be deemed as the truth concerning the relationship with Wales and its alleged English masters. This book suggests apparently previously ignored and possibly censored questions as to why Wales is one of the poorest nations in Europe with one of the highest rates of European funding, when Wales is situated on not only a prosperous island but within a prosperous continent. It appears peculiar that Wales could be neighbours to one of the richest countries in Europe whist remaining one of the poorest, surely given this fact anomalies must exist that allow this situation not only to exist now, but also to possibly continue in the future, with little tangible evidence to assume that this circumstance will change. Ultimately, however, it does appear that the only way to save the 300 year old union between Wales and England and to ensure a sustainable permanent long term future is to highlight and resolve possible inequality now, ‘*as without equality how can there be a union’?* ***Let me clarify, if in a*** ***marriage a partner is perceived to be consistently treated unfairly, then how long will it be before that partner decides that leaving can be their only option, no matter how much they may want to stay?***

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This literature has been put forward to provoke debate and dialogue and is to be used as a starting point for future discussions and development of the ideas proposed. The hope is that in some small way this literature evokes a reaction, whether that reaction is that of positivity or negativity, the debates will all contribute to developing the subject matters put forward. The subjects and recommendations explored in this book are my own personal perceptions based on apparent common sense, meaning that at some level there appears to be a grain of validity and truth in what has been proposed?

When discussing common sense I feel it may be easier to define this term by putting it into a simple mathematical equation which for me is ‘2 +2= 4’. To add detail to this equation, when looking at a subject in order for it to make sense it has to be logical and arrive at a conclusion that feels instinctively correct. So if you apply this simple mathematical equation to a subject matter that you would assume would equal 4, but it equals 10 then clearly the logic put into the view might be incorrect. So if you follow the route of the conversation to its end result, it should be roughly what you would expect, following a straight line from beginning to end. The evidence for an argument plus the evidence against an argument put forward constitutes the 2’s and the conclusion from that evidence constitutes the 4, if the evidence does not match the conclusion or the conclusion does not match the evidence, then instinctively it may not appear to make sense?

There are two main reasons for this book both of which are as important and valid as the next. The first reason is to provide an internal perspective of Wales within the time period of 2013/14 which can be used as an indicator of progress or decline when compared with the future Wales in the decades and centuries to come. A comparison may be drawn with the writings of monks in previous millennia that were able to provide some sense of Wales as it was in their time. However, this book comes from a perspective of the life experiences and opinions not of a person in a

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monastery with limited connection to the real Wales or even a perspective from within the political classes who again may possess a limited knowledge of the day to day workings of the Welsh experience, but from the view of an average member of the public who is educated in social work and who has been born and raised in Wales, and has lived in Wales during the last 45, or so years (*this year 2014).*

To rely on information regarding Wales that has possibly been filtered through the English media may by definition misrepresent Wales to any future generations looking on, and to any scrutiny from outside the Welsh borders. Furthermore this book has not been formulated or edited by people who may have a vested interest in promoting a particular view of Wales and its place within the United Kingdom that may suit their own political or social interests. When evaluating the political and social interests of Britain as a whole, in order to garner a true detailed perspective of the current Welsh condition, an apparent influential *‘English establishment* *elite’* will be discussed throughout this text. This elite English establishment (British leaders) with their alleged private school inter-connected backgrounds, who appear to present as mainly English and white, and are apparently at the centre of many of the words and actions of a significant section of the English and British population? This apparent historic club of an ‘*English establishment’* appears to influence the moral behaviors and beliefs of their nation, and indeed the UK?

The views and opinions expressed in this publication are from a person with no identified mental health issues or political affiliations and who is educated to a high level in social sciences. However, the validity of this mentally sound statement may only be confirmed or denied by the quality of the opinions expressed. The views and ideas this book may arouse lead us neatly onto the second major reason why this book has been formulated.

The second reason for this text is to use the subject headings in this book as a starting point for debate and dialogue in the future, a foundation. Clearly each

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subject heading provided in this text could feasibly have many books penned on them individually. The hope is that each question posed will inspire other people to contribute their thoughts and opinions in more detail to assist in providing a rounded debate and fully form the subject matter. In order to provide a base topic for discussion a foundation view has been expressed by the author to further encourage expansion of the questions. A note to the reader when presenting a view, any contributions provided to the headings must be valid and unbiased with evidence that can be traced back to confirm any assertions, and of course any assertions must make sense. This subject matter has been put forward in a person friendly manner in order to be accessible to the whole of the Welsh community and beyond. When undertaking this publication the words of Socrates are ever present in the author’s mind, when Socrates suggested that, *‘there is only one good,* *and that is knowledge,* *and only one evil, and that is ignorance!’*

The approach of the author is to break down what could be conceived as complex subjects to their simplest form. There is no attempt in this book to introduce long unnecessary diction or over complicate a subject to garner intellectual brownie points, just simple literature presented in a manner that is understandable and straight to the point. Furthermore, this publication is not presented as a nationalist attempt to gain independence for Wales or as a unionist piece of propaganda to dismantle Wales and assimilate seamlessly with their English neighbours. It has been formulated to open debate regarding what is best for the people of this tiny strip of land known as Wales. The overarching approach with this literature is to present to the people of Wales options that could benefit them socially and economically, as possessing a more vibrant economy through equality can provide prosperity and a reduction of hardship to its people.

The questions in this book are designed to highlight aspects of the Welsh condition that do not appear to have yet been put into the public domain? These topics may

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present as uncomfortable reading for possible oppressors, which appears to be the main reason why these common sense musings have not been exposed and debated publicly, using the various apparently English establishment influenced London based media? It must be made abundantly clear at this point, that this literature is not anti-English just pro-truth and therefore clarification. It is unfortunate for both England and Wales, that when discussing the truth regarding their relationship and equality, from the past to the present that the majority of evidenced oppression appears to derive from the English side? Ultimately however, the hope is that all of the apparent concerns highlighted in this book can be provided with rational and reasonable explanations as to their existence, through wide spread honest debate implementing full unbiased facts, from all areas of Britain and indeed the world. It may be slightly unsettling to be able to demonstrate any evidence to suggest that possibly the English establishment are miss-using their power to oppress and or exploit Wales and the Welsh people. The same Welsh people that shed blood on the same battle fields through many wars, throughout history and to this day, as allies, with their English compatriots, both fighting and dying in unity in the pursuit of justice and democracy, for all!

**INDEPENDENCE FROM ENGLAND, OR FULL ASSIMILATION INTO ENGLAND?**

Within this publication two main overarching alternatives will arise for Wales and the Welsh people, do the Welsh people move towards dismantling Wales as a nation. This option will be entitled the ‘*Amalgamation Alternative’*, letting go of her flag, the National Assembly, the national anthem and Welsh national teams, as well as the border that could distinguish Wales as different to England. This course of action then may be more likely to lead to development and investment of motorways, airport and infra structure as the apparently influential English establishment and therefore the English masses may be more likely to perceive Wales as one of them and not a land of ‘*foreigners’*. The financial safety net in hard economic times would

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then be the financial wealth of England. This assimilation may be more likely to lead to investment by England in this new strip of acquired real estate as the investment is more likely to be deemed as beneficial to England and not another country. The Welsh people must remember that the word Wales is a name given by the Saxon invaders to describe them as, *‘foreigners’*, this is still a perception that appears to be alive and well today as Wales may be perceived as different to the English by the English and by the Welsh and the wider world. A strong argument could be presented that better to be part of a strong economy fully integrated than the current position existing separate almost outside the financial loop with limited powers to amend any economic and social difficulties?

The fact that England may not want to have Wales assimilate into their ranks could well be an issue, this concern must be addressed if Wales are to move towards this option. However, if England do not want Wales to assimilate with them, and the only way to ascertain this view would be through an English only referendum, then it kind of forces Wales into the avenue of independence as a clear distain of Wales from England that can be documented, could possibly only lead to the conclusion by the Welsh people that their affairs are probably not best served by a group of people who do not see them as one of their tribe or even equal. In this scenario could it be possible for Wales to continue being controlled by an apparent England establishment probably based in Westminster, with documented negative regard to the people whose affairs they control?

Alternatively Wales could be an independent country adopting the ‘*Independence* *Alternative’*, moving away from dependency. This scenario would lead to Welshpeople deciding the fate of Wales whether those decisions Wales make as a people are correct or incorrect, suffering any consequences for poor decision making, but also reaping the rewards for productive decision making, with the safety net of raising or lowering taxes, as well as borrowing money on the international markets,

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amongst other avenues. This option gives Wales the opportunity of competing against the economic force of England on this island of Britain. To compete, Wales could develop its own banks, motorways, shipping ports, international airports and railway links, start up competing Welsh companies in profitable markets such as energy, fuel, supermarkets and pharmaceuticals. New infrastructure routes could be created and used to connect north and south, east and west Wales to allow the free flow of goods, labour and services which could then lead to a larger population through transport links and a more fluid exchange of goods and services to promote inward business investment and boost the already established indigenous Welsh companies. A larger population ensures more tax revenue and a bigger say on the international stage. At present (*2014)* presenting with a small population (3 million) limits the Welsh voice within Britain as Wales only has apparently just over four point eight percent of the overall population based in the United Kingdom, with an economy that appears to actively limit population growth? However, Iceland’s population as an independent country is only 330,000, and they are wealthier than Wales (per Capita)!...

The present set up for Wales could be described as “*purgatory*”, being in a perpetual state of ‘limbo’, where Wales may be seen as at the mercy of decision makers who do not live in Wales and it could be argued only have the interests of their own country at heart? Clearly the present circumstance cannot be a plan for the future as the past has demonstrated that apparent purgatory does not work for Wales. The current possible purgatory state of Wales seems to provide Wales with all the negatives of being a smaller country such as a small population and land mass without any of the benefits such as tax raising powers, but also manages to provide all the negatives of being controlled by another country such as decision’s made outside of Wales, but again with none of the benefits such as a possible equal share in the wealth of that larger controlling country.

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I wonder how much time the Welsh people needs to judge if the current and past model of being governed is deemed to be working for Wales or not? It has been 300 years since the act of union created the United Kingdom in 1707 with control dominated from the English establishment. In this time the facts appear to present as depressing reading for Wales as England have appeared to have grown stronger and wealthier and Wales has remained weak and apparently gets poorer? Judging by the fact that Wales is one of the poorest nations in the EU and the poorest nation in Britain (2014) leads the author to the only conclusion anyone could reach. Without a drastic rethink on how Wales moves on into the future, it is only reasonable to expect more of the same in the present and future. In making this statement I am reminded of Albert Einstein’s quote, where he asserts that*, ‘the definition of insanity* *is doing the same thing over and over again but expecting a different result’*. I wouldlike to think that the Welsh people as a nation are not insane, just ill informed?

If as a Welsh person reading this, you are appalled at the idea of assimilation with England then vote for independence in a Nation criteria referendum. However, if you as a Welsh person are appalled at the idea of Wales as an independent country, then vote for assimilation into England. **The one unifying factor though must be that all**

**Welsh people should be appalled at the prolonged and ongoing current position of Wales living within its apparently evidenced ‘purgatory’ condition!**

When creating two polar opposites as alternatives for Wales, even if these two alternatives are never actually acted upon, they may spark discussion and an exploration of creative alternative future options for Wales. Opening debate regarding the radical alternatives to purgatory outlined in this section, would appear to achieve two major outcomes? The first outcome would be to identify and debate a possible purgatory middle ground for the current and ongoing Welsh condition. The second outcome for the Welsh people is to be able to have a serious national debate regarding independence, as this debate may not be shut down by using the

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usual term of, ‘the slippery slope to independence’, as the, ‘slippery slope to assimilation’, is also offered, a Unionist and Nationalist option.

The two alternative proposals of independence or assimilation offered in this publication, if implemented, seem to resolve the current issue of apparent slander and poverty being the birthright of every Welsh child. As Wales could be part of a larger force and subdue any possible slander or oppression as they may be seen as part of the majority tribe, with the ‘*assimilation alternative’* or the master of their own destiny with the *‘independence alternative’*. Poverty and slander should not be the legacy that Welsh parents leave to their children, grandchildren and future generations, just because the Welsh peoples fathers and forefathers have had to endure the apparent stigma of exploitation and slander, does not justify its continuation!

**A ‘CONSTITUTION’ OR A ‘CONTRACT’ FOR A WALES?**

Wales must have a detailed and uniting constitution based on the American model in the event of independence (*independence alternative*), as this model has been demonstrated to work. The evidence for this statement is that America is united and indeed perceived as the most powerful country in the world, with an apparent coalition of the willing. As a result of a constitution, America’s minorities appear to have been given a voice to promote equality; this is demonstrated through the fact that they currently possess a president of African ancestry (2014) and have allowed difficult but necessary debates to be aired over the decades regarding equality of minorities. These debates appear to have been supported and validated as a direct result of the American constitution stating in no uncertain terms that, ‘*all men are* *created equal’*. At what point do you think that Britain will have a person with Africanor Asian ancestry as their prime minister or within England’s Royal Kings and Queens?

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A constitution based on the United States model appears to ensure greater unity, ‘*together we are strong’*.

America is the most powerful nation on earth both militarily and financially, but more importantly they appear truly united from all corners of their country? In the event that the Welsh people may choose the ‘*independence alternative’* in the future why continue to emulate the model of an apparent fractured country, like that of Britain? Wales must be fully united and integrated, with all parts of their nation regardless of location or ancestry valued and respected with a platform for opinion, for all! To clarify the statement ‘*fractured*’, in terms of equality, which is the basis of this book, Britain has been stated as one of the most unequal places in the developed world by many U.N. reports (*up to 2014*). Furthermore, with regards to financial prosperity, America has also demonstrated that a constitution rather than an apparent English establishment class system, seemingly based around the Royal family at the apex, is more productive for a nation in all areas of finance and society?

Many have argued that the perceived inequalities within the British state is as a result of the English Royal family which appears to have created a pinnacle of white, English people apparently historically inter connected at the top, down to the elite of society presenting with societal, business and political influence as well as apparent media control (*the English establishment?),* with all other races, occupations and income possibly filing in order of perceived importance underneath, a ‘class system’. A constitution may assist in legally providing power to all people concerned within a country effectively providing a voice through a legal framework to everyone whether they are minority communities or part of the majority tribe, rich or poor, establishment connected or not. This provision is particularly poignant at a time of a perceived heightened threat of terrorism and the radicalization of some sections of certain minority communities within the UK, as apparently demonstrated by the emergence of many home grown terrorists disproportionately originating from England, this is to say when compared to population mass? In the event that Welsh

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people choose to amalgamate into England by implementing the ‘*assimilation* *alternative’* and the English population are in agreement, then a similar constitutionmust be put in place.

However, this Bill, which will be described in this text as the ‘*equality contract’*, within the ‘assimilation alternative’ maybe be more like a contract outlining in detail the expectations of Wales from England and the expectations of England from Wales, almost like a marriage contract, predominantly based on the premise of equality, echoing the American constitution section of ‘*all men and women are created equal’,* involve women to create further social equality, as its founding principle? I do feel that this contract will need to be internationally legally recognised and should be based on equality and fairness possibly implementing the basic formula of the equality indicator outlined in this book as a guide to promote a more measurable and sustainable level of equality, to the strip of land currently known as Wales. This contract must be as a result of compromise by both nations that may ultimately benefit both equally. This contract must be ratified and monitored by an outside body to avoid any possible interference from the apparent English establishment and their supposed networks, with recognised inbuilt sanctions for failure to comply from both sides. This contract is required to ensure that in the event that Welsh people give up their identity, that they do not remain in the same state of possible purgatory that the process of the ‘*assimilation alternative’* was designed to alter.

However, in the event that the identified Welsh people demonstrate through a democratic vote that they wish to proceed with the current system, for now, with Wales and England separate nations ruled by England. Then again to promote unity there does appear to be a need for an ‘Equality Contract’, almost a formal marriage contract, to outline in a legal document the expectations required of both England and Wales in order to promote unity, equality and growth for both separate nations within a UK format. Again possibly based around the same formula as the United States constitution with the first and underlying foundation message set in place that

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‘*all men and women are created* equal’. Again produced and monitored through an outside body incorporating built in sanctions*.* These sanctions may only need to be minimal as the attention drawn through the failure to comply, may well be the real teeth to the sanction?

There does appear a strong argument suggesting that without an up to date perceived fairer society through genuine equality that the suggested ‘equality *contract’* may assist in ensuring, then the inevitable momentum towardsindependence for all the home nations may well be the only logical outcome? However, in the event that the English establishment may resist or even dismiss the suggestion of an ‘*equality contract’* then the Welsh public can decide for themselves if equality for all is a goal that their apparent masters have no intention of ever implementing, possibly then forcing the Welsh public to then turn their thoughts to other avenues such as independence. As who could possibly work with a partner who has the apparent evidenced intention of actively preventing their supposed allies from financial prosperity and social equality? The United Kingdom as many people understand it today, may well be ebbing ever closer to its last days, as there does appear evidenced dissatisfaction towards the current model of rule not only from the minority tribes of Wales and Scotland within the British Isles, but also from certain significant sections within the English majority population. This unique scenario seems to be combining to create a perfect storm that has apparently never before been witnessed in the history of the union since its inception in 1707? An innovative model of union may be urgently required to adjust to these modern times, to prevent the seemingly inevitable breakup of the UK?

**WHAT ARE THE VIEWS OF THE ENGLISH REGARDING THE UK?**

When discussing independence and amalgamation alternatives, as well as exploring a Wales within the same current ruling format (2015) but with an ‘equality contract’

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between England and Wales regarding expectations and promoting equality. There is one major factor here that has been neglected and that is the perspective of the English mass population, what do they want when regarding their union with Wales? We must remember that although the act of union was forced onto the Welsh people in a non-democratic process, well, in much the same fashion the act of union in 1707 was forced onto the English mass population by their establishment as well.

In a union, a marriage, there have to be two willing participants to make it successful, could it be that after three hundred years there needs to be a reassessment, in a modern up to date democratic fashion, as to what the views and opinions of the mass English population actually are, as ultimately if Wales gains independence, amalgamates or sets out a new ‘equality contract’ within the current ruling framework, it will be England that decides if this will happen or not? To this end it appears crucial to have a firm democratic understanding of what it is that the English population wants? Could it be that the majority of the English population sees Wales as a burden that takes vital resources out of England, a burden they could do without? Or do they value Wales as a loyal and sturdy ally and feel less of a country without them? Or ultimately given the length of this particular union could it be that the English population views Wales as the family member they never really liked and only tolerated them because the law, within the act of union, said to do so? ***The*** ***wishes and feelings of all the nations within the union are a vital tool of effective democracy, but it could be argued that given the overwhelming size of England’s population (85%) as well as their control over the UK, that actually the views of particularly the English mass population may well be the most important aspect of all if a union is to succeed and flourish or fail and whither on the vine.***

To this end their needs to be an England only referendum to ascertain the wishes and feelings of the mass English population. This is required to clarify, in a modern up to date democratic format, if England not only wants to remain in a union with Wales

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but also if they want to remain within the union of the United Kingdom? It seems quite bizarre that a European referendum whether to take Britain out of Europe or not should be more important (2015) than whether England should take them self’s out of the United Kingdom or not? Surely securing your position at home is more important than focusing on issues abroad, in the short to medium term?

This English only referendum needs to happen, as we are aware of the basic views of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland regarding the union, through many polls and referendums for independence and more powers. The basic majority position in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland appears that the majority would like to remain as part of a United Kingdom on principle but with adjustments in the process, to promote a fairer union between England and the other home nations, much like the position England appear to take with Europe (2015)? However, no referendum or even an all encompassing substantial poll, that can be readily recognised, has been undertaken to ascertain the wishes and opinions of the mass population of the biggest country in the union, indeed eighty five percent of the UK population.

In order to establish the true wishes and feelings of the whole of the UK an English only referendum needs to be conducted or even at this initial stage just an in depth national poll covering all regional areas of England, then leading onto a more formal referendum in the future. However, this process may need to happen sooner rather than later as having a full and rounded idea of the will of the UK population is vital in securing prosperity for all four UK nations, whether they are separated or united as a true union. Possessing a statistical idea of what the wishes and feelings of the English population are appears to clarify positions and make the decision as to what may be best for each home nation’s country easier.

To clarify, if in an in depth national poll of the English population the opinion of the English people is that Wales is a drain on English resources a drain that England could do without. Well then that clarifies and narrows the options for Wales and the Welsh people, as remaining in a union where the majority tribe does not value you or even

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want their presence would not be a plan for the future. This valuable information can only lead to the conclusion that may be drawn from Wales and the Welsh people, and that would be full independence. However with the will of the majority tribe behind this decision then this process may well be quick and easy, much like the independence of Australia and Canada from England, as putting together a ‘No’ campaign similar to the Scottish independence referendum would not only be futile but could be argued as actively going against the democratic will of the English people.

Alternatively though, if there is a reaffirmation through an English only referendum or initial in depth all England national poll, that the majority of the English population value and appreciate Wales and the Welsh people as integral members of the UK, well then this valuable information also clarifies the position for Wales and the Welsh people as an identification of underlying respect can be built upon as a firm foundation to further strengthen and solidify the union once and for all. In addition this new perspective could then be sold the pro independence citizens in Wales to sway opinion. However, in the event that the mass English population expresses an appreciation of Wales within the union of the UK this also comes with necessary actions to support those words. If the English appreciate and respect the Welsh then ‘prove it’, this means a serious drive towards equality in all areas of UK life. In essence if England’s people want the Welsh people within a union they must be prepared to sacrifice in order to create fairness and respect both economically and socially.

Equality must be all encompassing or it is not true equality. The wishes and feelings of the English mass population must be confirmed as a matter of urgency, as without this confirmation how can any nation within the UK truly know where they stand? We can get the sense through evidence provided in the Scottish referendum of 2014 that the English establishment leaders want the union of the United Kingdom to remain, but more importantly is the views and opinions of their mass population, the

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majority tribe of Britain, as it is the mass population that have to live and work together, day to day, within a United Kingdom format. An English only referendum or at least an initial in depth, extensive, wide spread English national poll is a must for true equality, as the wishes and feelings of all sections of British society need a voice. In the continued absence of this full rounded information from the English masses no one within the UK can make an informed choice as to the best route to take to ensure a brighter future for all the national members of the United Kingdom and their populations. It appears unfair to not only the Celtic nations to not know where the English mass population stands, but also to the English people as a whole!

**WALES IN AN APPARENT STATE OF ONGOING PURGATORY?**

The Catholic view of purgatory is the state in between two destinations in the religious sense heaven and hell but when describing purgatory to the Welsh condition, purgatory could essentially describe a state of uncertainty, floating in the middle waiting for a definitive direction. Wales appears to be in a state of purgatory, a middle ground where nothing has been decided, Wales does not have the powers and advantages of being an independent country or the advantages of being a fully integrated part of a larger country. As a result a middle ground has been created for Wales since the 1707 Act of Union. However, with the publication of this literature a middle ground can now be formally identified through the creation of two opposing options that may benefit the Welsh people, these options being full assimilation on the one hand and full independence on the other, each option moving Wales from a possible state of inherited and ongoing uncertainty, to the position of possessing a definite direction, or at the very least a description of their current and ongoing status!

It does appear that as far as Wales is concerned heaven and hell come in varying forms, for some Welsh people the idea of assimilation into England would be their

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idea of hell but alternatively this scenario may be another Welsh person’s idea of heaven? Certain Welsh people may well call amalgamation hell due to the loss of the Welsh identity, however losing the identity of the possible servant tag to England that apparently defines the Welsh current position seems to be a positive move towards equality. Assimilation may also move Wales from servant to masters of their own destiny with an equal voice within an English format, providing a giant leap forward towards equal status with England, helping to create a coalition of the willing, as amalgamation may provide a new ability to sit at the same table and inform debate as equals? When regarding independence for Wales this direction may also be preferable to the current apparent purgatory scenario for Wales? As Wales will be able to act and react in a manner that best suits their specific economic and cultural needs. Again for some Welsh people independence may represent their idea of hell but for others it may represent heaven. This appears to be the purgatory state of Wales between heaven and hell with each person’s idea of heaven or hell being slightly different, either way Wales currently appears to be in the middle which results in none of the benefits that providing a firm foundation for the future could provide.

Let’s look at what could constitute heaven to most people; it does appear that financial prosperity for Wales and the Welsh people is the utopia that would create a heaven scenario, with financial hardship possibly defining hell. One Welsh persons view may be that independence will create less prosperity and therefore hell and others assuming that assimilation will make Wales less prosperous therefore creating another possible hell scenario for Wales. Now let’s look at the proposal of assimilation or independence, either way it would appear Wales would be more prosperous, let’s be brutally honest here it cannot get much worse for Wales as they are currently have some of the poorest areas in Europe (2015).

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As an independent state Wales can borrow to invest and could keep its money within its own borders, if Wales amalgamates they could expect to be treated as equals and therefore be funded for motorway and infrastructure projects, as a financially successful Wales could mean an even richer England. However, the current Welsh condition is demonstrating in no uncertain terms that Wales is poor, indeed one of the poorest in the wealthy continent of Europe. Perhaps if Wales were to be better off in their current state of possible purgatory, it may have happened already, as it has had three hundred years to iron out any kinks?

So regardless whether you as a Welsh person perceive assimilation or independence as heaven or hell, the basic facts appear to suggest that either option would make Wales financially better off than the current Welsh condition of apparent ongoing purgatory so by definition creating heaven or heaven, a win-win situation regardless whether amalgamation or independence is your preference. The terms heaven and hell are abstract terms however, the pain felt by poverty is very raw, physical and real. A move to either one of the suggestions put forward would appear to go a long way in alleviating the current ongoing pain?

**THE “INEQUALITY INDICATOR” (*A FAIRER DISTRIBUTION OF BRITAIN’S* *WEALTH?*)**

***In order to actually identify and then alleviate inequality there must be a common sense measuring tool that allows Wales to quantify if they are unequal and if so by how much?*** I once heard a quote from Lord Kelvin (1824-1907) that appears toencapsulate the importance of providing a measuring tool in order to establish statistics, the quote states that *‘if you can’t measure it, you can’t improve it’*, so by definition if it does not have a level of measurement, then there cannot be improvement. This may account for the lack of statistics available at present through

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the English system? Moreover there is a further term expressed by Lord Kelvin stating that*, ‘you cannot manage what you don’t measure’*. With this in mind, in essence then, it is impossible to manage progression or identify decline for a country, and be able to set goals for the future, if you do not know where you are and therefore how far away you may be from where you should be? Providing a measure will allow Wales to set a bench mark and goal set towards achieving true equality. The most effective way of measuring inequality it appears is by measuring land masses, comparing and contrasting the land mass of Wales as opposed to England. It may be unfair to use population as an equality measure not just because it is unduly bias towards’ the country with the highest population, but also because conditions appear to have been heavily set against Wales for centuries leading to economic growth in England at the possible expense of Wales, of course economic prosperity equals an apparent growth in population. Furthermore, population may be a moving target, land mass is a static tool that will not change to use as a base equation. Let me present the ‘*Inequality Indicator’* in its simplest form, if say for example one farmer was given one acre of land and the adjoining farmer was provided seven acres of land, *‘all things being equal’* it would be generally reasonable to assume that the yield from the farmer who has seven acres of land would be ‘generally’ seven times greater than the farmer who only has just one acre of land to cultivate.

According to Wikipedia*,* the land mass of England is said to be 6.3 times greater than that of Wales. This figure can be rounded off to seven times. As a result any benefits England has over Wales should, ‘if all things being equal’ be seven times greater than Wales. For example England has over 2000 miles of motorway so ‘all things being equal’ Wales should have seven times less, this would equate to 285 miles of motorway in its infrastructure, Wales currently has 75 miles of motorway. So the measure of equal would be firstly to identify inequality, and then set goals within each individual sector by using the inequality measure of seven times. Divide English figures in each sector by seven to identify inequality and then set Welsh targets using the figures derived. Using such a sensible and understandable formula means that

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the average citizen can engage in politics by quantifying inequality and what may be required for equality, resulting in citizens being empowered to hold officials accountable for these figures, as they can be easily cross referenced and measured by the voting public, as long as they are made aware of how the formula is calculated?

The prosperity of a country appears to rely on how much land they have and how they chose to best exploit that land to their best advantage. It appears reasonable to assert that all things being equal England has seven times more opportunity for exploitation of their property than Wales, because if England did exactly the same with their land that Wales did then by definition they could expect seven times greater return as they have seven times greater area to exploit. It is worth noting at this point without the co-operation of England in embracing equality then the goal of achieving equality would be dead in the water. As a result a contract (equality contract p15) may need to be drawn up that can be independently verified and endorsed by an agency outside of any possible English influence. Of course if England does not agree to any such equality, then that may well be an indicator to the Welsh public that England does not ever want Wales to be equal through the inequality framework and therefore Welsh people should draw their own conclusions from that. Do Wales want an apparent master that may have no regard for their prosperity or welfare? When considering the options outlined in this book regarding assimilation or independence, you decide. Another example is that the Welsh people’s annual income which again according to ‘*Wikipedia*’ is said to be £16 billion, England’s is said to be £800 billion, take away the money allocated to the home countries at a cost of around £100 Billion, then using the in-equality measure the Welsh income should be £100 Billion, which equates to England’s wealth estimated at £700 billion divided by the inequality measure of seven. This £100 billion target would be the goal to aim towards to create equality.

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Providing this annual economic target allows Wales to measure success or failure, but most importantly provides a model for movement forward with a measuring tool that can define if Wales has moved forward or backwards over a given period. In allocating a £100 billion a year annual target income for Wales the author of this literature is not suggesting that England must now give Wales £100 billion a year as opposed to its current £16 billion a year in the next annual British budget to provide instant equality. What the author is stating is by using the ‘*Inequality Indicator’* framework to provide equality of Banks, Television stations, Newspapers and Motorway’s etc, as well as the Welsh general infrastructure over the coming years. This currently apparent unachievable target of £100 billion annual income, over time, could be achieved? It is worth noting that it took Wales many centuries and decades of apparent inequality to get into the state it is in now, which is being identified as one of the poorest nations in Europe, so by definition it will take many decades to recover. However, as long as Wales is moving forward on the equality scale no matter by how little, which now can be measured through all areas of Welsh life, then progress, regardless how small would be one step closer to the ultimate goal of equality.

The ‘*Inequality Indicator’* format appears to allow Wales to calculate any levels of inequality in all areas of Welsh society and economy, that may exist between themselves and their nearest neighbour, and then this format can provide a true figure that could demonstrate at what level Wales should be at, within each individual sector.

To clarify the term ‘*each individual sector’*, this means motorways, airports, Banks, Shipping ports, Business generation, media outlets, Business start-ups, Railway links, shipping ports and international airports amongst others. All these individual aspects of Welsh life and infrastructure could now be compared to what England posses using the ‘*inequality indicator’* through the Inequality Indicator measure of seven.

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Once these figures have been identified new goal setting targets may then be able to be set within each identified sector. These figures may assist Wales in closing the huge economic gap that appears to exist between England and Wales and provide a significant move forward in terms of true equality.

Establishing a tool to develop statistics to identify inequality over two countries entire infrastructure, society and finances was impossible before this formula. However, general figures are now achievable which can then be used to measure levels of inequality and therefore accomplish set goals towards equality. It does appear better to have a general ball park figure that can be easily evidenced through a non- convoluted common sense structure, understood by the general public, such as the ‘*Inequality Indicator*’, than no figures at all, the current ongoing Welsh condition.

No figures means ‘no idea’ of which general direction to pursue meaning a scenario where a nation and people (Wales) are fumbling around in the dark hoping that they are moving forward towards equality, but never actually being able to use any tool that can identify if the course they are heading on is beneficial or detrimental to their nation. This circumstance is almost like navigating without a compass. The *‘Inequality* *Indicator’* appears to perform the role of a compass, as a compass does not tell youexactly where the address is that you may be looking for, but it will give you the right general direction in which to travel in order to get there. This analogy is particularly pertinent to Wales as a compass is more useful when finding the right direction from vast distances. The distance between Wales and equality with England at present in 2014 may be vast. It does appear that Wales has not even been allowed to establish if inequality even exists yet, let alone start on the path of remedying the possible problem.

Providing set annual specific sector targets, allows Wales to measure success or failure but most importantly provides a model for movement forward with a

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measuring tool that can define if Wales has moved forward or backwards over a given period, allowing the ability to alter course if figures suggests a movement in the wrong direction. To reiterate, in allocating a £100 billion a year annual target income for Wales, the author of this literature is not suggesting that England must now give Wales £100 billion a year as opposed to its current £16 billion a year in the next annual British budget to provide instant equality. What the author is stating is by using the ‘*Inequality Indicator’* framework to provide equality of Banks, Television stations, Newspapers and Motorway’s etc, over the coming years, prosperity and equality will follow steadily moving Wales forward towards identified set targets.

This currently unachievable target of £100 billion annual income, over time, can be achieved. It is worth reiterating that it took Wales many decades if not centuries of inequality to get into the apparent state it is in now, with Wales currently being identified as one of the poorest nations in Europe, so by definition it will take many decades to recover. However, as long as Wales is moving forward on the equality scale, ‘which now can be measured’, then progress, regardless how small would be one step closer to the ultimate goal of equality.

**WHY IS THE UNITED KINGDOM’S SYSTEM OF RULE APPARENTLY UNIQUE IN THE WORLD?**

It does appear that the ongoing system of control operating within the United Kingdom where one countries establishment controls the affairs of three other countries, as well as their own, is unique in the world? I cannot identify anywhere else in the world that operates the same model of rule, and if there is, it certainly is not prevalent. Now logically there must be a reason for this, surely as a smaller nation it may make sense to a line you with a larger nation and their wealth, and possible power to ensure a safer future, both economically and socially.

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However, it could be argued that if a smaller nation took the UK system of rule, then they could forgo the economic and social levers to be able to compete with other nations around the world, and may well be forced to implement measures designed to alleviate concerns specific to the controlling nation, but not to them? Furthermore, the option of a lining themselves with a larger nation could allow the larger nation to prevent growth in the controlled territory to encourage growth in theirs, particularly if these united nations are situated on the same land mass and therefore the same possible economic markets. In addition, when concerning any tax’s paid into the controlling nation, how can the smaller nation ensure their tax money will be distributed equally and not just used by the larger nation to promote their own infrastructure and economy?

It does not appear to make economic or social sense for one nation to be controlled by a possible competing nation particularly when situated on the same land mass, next to each other, as each nation may well present with their own particular concerns unique to them. So when a smaller nation gives away the powers to change their course or pursue different avenues to alleviate the smaller nations concerns that may be specific to their culture and/or economy, this course of action could effectively place that nation in a self imposed straight jacket, where it would appear that only the concerns of the controlling nation may well be addressed and the issues of the smaller nation may well go unaddressed, leading to possible problems for the smaller nation in the future?

I suppose this scenario would be like running a car with a faulty part, if you do not have the ability to change the faulty part and/or replace it, not only will the car in the short term be unreliable and not fit for purpose, but in not being able to gain permission to alter the situation, that faulty part may well place extra strain on the other parts of the car and eventually lead to the car breaking down totally. However, each faulty part may well be different to each country that may exist within the union, replacing a faulty part for the larger countries benefit, may not be the part

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that needs replacing for the smaller countries smooth running? The evidence of the concepts put forward could well be the formulation of smaller countries as a result of the breakup of the former Soviet Union, where by none of the newly formed countries have since ‘voluntarily’ sought to go back to the old Soviet Union model of control.

In the apparent absence of any benefits for a smaller controlled country but possible significant gains by the larger controlling country when implementing the UK model. It does appear that smaller nations would not voluntarily seek to go into a Union system with a larger country, as a result of the issues outlined previously with a loss of their power to control their own destiny and direct the flow of their own money. This appears to be evidenced by the apparent forced entry of Wales, not democratically voted*,* into the United Kingdom 300 years ago under the act of union, similar to the apparent forced control asserted over the former Soviet Union countries previous to their independence.

I do suspect that if Wales where an independent nation today and had the option of voluntarily agreeing to be controlled by the English establishment, post 1945, under the watchful eye of the U.N. I strongly feel that Wales would have no choice but to say a unanimous ‘*No*’. However, as Wales was entered into the Union of the United Kingdom before the United Nations was formed, apparently by force or the threat of force, but certainly not seeming to be voluntarily or democratically, then the option of saying no, did not appear to be an option at all for Wales at the time of the formation of the Act of Union in 1707?

However, it does appear that if a larger country could gain lands through the use of force today, then this Union system, or commonly known as colonialism, may well be prevalent today? Fortunately in 1945 the United Nations was constructed acting as a global police force to prevent larger nations simply taking control of targeted smaller countries. Unfortunately for Wales the Act of Union was arranged in 1707 some 250 years before the appearance of the United Nations in 1945. However, in a modern

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democratic society (*2015)* it does appear that this model needs to be renegotiated and adjusted to provide benefits for all and not just apparently the controlling country, much the same as David Cameron (the current British Prime minister 2015) is apparently seeking to renegotiate the terms of Britain’s E.U membership to possibly be fairer to Britain.

***In summary*, *it does appear that the system of rule in the United Kingdom is apparently unique in the world and does not seem to have been voluntarily replicated in recent times by any other regions in the world, because it only appears to benefit the one larger controlling country***?However, with the formulation of the U.N in 1945 inorder to implement the UK model today the smaller nation must have to undertake this scenario voluntarily and democratically, as the use of military force has long since been prevented by larger global nations?

**WELSH REFERENDUM NEEDS WELSH VOTERS**

When discussing a referendum for the Welsh people and indeed the English population regarding subjects that specifically relate to these countries. In order to secure an accurate perspective of indigenous opinions present in Wales the current democratic voting system must to be re-evaluated, particularly when discussing representing the views of minority populations within Britain. As a result of the limited population of Wales within Britain it will only take a small shift of population migrating into Wales from England to outvote the resident Welsh population. This is due to England’s population being 19 times greater than Wales and due to the size of the border Wales has with their direct neighbour, which is very fluid and porous. ***If*** ***democracy is a core “British value”, although identifying what Britishness ‘is’, may well be the first task in identifying British values, then how can it be that a core British value is so biased and unfair within the current and ongoing British democratic format, surely a value by definition should be morally correct?***

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Recently in June 2014 a Telegraph Newspaper article pointed towards this concern by introducing the article headed, *‘When Wales will no longer be Welsh!’* In this article they highlight that at present in 2014 it is estimated that 22% of the population residing in Wales can be identified as English. The article goes onto suggest that by the mid 2080’s Welsh people will be a minority in Wales, as a result of movement from other parts of the U.K populations, moving into Wales. In order to put this figure of 22% into perspective, in the recent European election vote (*May* *2014)* ‘Plaid Cymru’, the party of Wales polled 15.6% of the overall vote in Wales.This same article suggested that only 3% of the English population is derived from the home countries combined.

It may well be beneficial to the assessment and monitoring of this incomer population to undertake a research project that identifies what percentage of these incomers are entering Wales to work or open a new business, and therefore maybe contributing to the Welsh economy, as opposed to the incomers who may be moving into Wales specifically for the reasons of retirement. These figures may be useful in ascertaining the financial impact that this incomer population may be contributing to their new local community and indeed Wales as a whole? As it might be argued that people moving to Wales to work or start a new business may have more of a financially positive impact to contribute to a new community than a retired person? It does appear that retiree’s moving into Wales may have an enticing selection of houses within Wales, due to the Welsh house prices appearing to be significantly cheaper than the prices in the incomer’s original areas?

Furthermore, I do wonder what social effects there may be when possessing a possibly high number of retired incomers may have on the local communities? To clarify, if the incomer was of a younger working age who decided to move into a Welsh community, they may be more likely to have their children in Wales and

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therefore contribute to the next future generation of the Welsh population. However, if there is an over representation of retired incomers, they may have already had their children back in their home country? This anomaly may block houses that could accommodate a family forming in their new local community in Wales. Of course holiday homes owned by these identified ‘*incomers*’ may also contribute to a similar impact? These effects, if wide enough, that is to say taking a significant proportion of the housing stock, may have a drastic impact on the population of that local community and ultimately Wales, leading into the future, particularly in more rural communities, who may already have a dwindling population? It may be of benefit to also research if these incomers are predominantly heading towards urban areas or the more rural spacious areas of Wales, where their presence could have a bigger impact due to a possibly limited population in these rural regions? Furthermore, as the older demographic is statistically more likely to use their vote how does this further impact Welsh democracy?

These *‘incomer’* figures appear to demonstrate the power and the influence that the 22% of English people could exert in a vote, particularly in the more rural less populated areas where it may only take a few families to swing a vote from one party to another. Implementing the nation specific criteria (p43), which is to say birth and a significant period of the 0-10 experience, may allow the indigenous Welsh people to get the party they vote for, whether that is Labour, Conservative, Liberal Democrats, UKIP, Plaid Cymru or the Greens, surely the premise of democracy? As discussed in this book, English people appear to come with specific views usually it could be argued preventing Wales from moving towards greater autonomy or prosperity, as the more power and influence given to Wales from England, the less power and influence England could posses? Surely we would all know the outcome of a vote if turkeys were to vote ‘for’ or ‘against’ the abolition of Christmas?

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These identified English resident figures may well provide the reason why every time there appears to be a move towards greater autonomy for Wales it is first put to a Welsh referendum vote, by the English establishment? This apparent tactic appears to be demonstrated by the vote for more powers undertaken in 2011, rather than just handing over the extra powers the Welsh assembly appears to need to function, much the same as the powers that Northern Ireland and Scotland already enjoy. Indeed Wales has quite away to go before they can boast the same control over their affairs that Northern Ireland and Scotland posses, up until this point in time in 2014.

This apparent referendum tactic by the English establishment may be further demonstrated by the suggestion that if the Welsh assembly were to pursue Tax raising powers (*tax varying powers?*) in the future as a result of the Silk report on Wales (*2014)*. England insist that it must first go to a referendum vote in Wales to ascertain if the Welsh people think it is a reasonable idea. Clearly if there are at least 22% of the voting public that may have a natural resistance (conflict of interests p144) to greater autonomy for Wales, this further combined with the fact that all media messages are apparently controlled by London and Westminster through television channels, newspapers, magazines and the radio, then there could be a suggestion that any referendum campaign and result may be unduly biased?

In a modern day democracy this, ‘incomer’ anomaly with 22% of people residing in Wales, possibly identifying themselves as English must be considered when undertaking any referendums or polls regarding matters that concern specifically Wales and the Welsh people’s opinions. I think it would be reasonable to assume that if there was a group of people existing within England that accounted for 22% of the voting electorate this anomaly would be highlighted and corrected to provide the true opinion of English people, based on the argument of fairness and accurate representation. At present it is apparently estimated that only 3% of the English population is derived from the other home country nations combined.

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It does also appear reasonable in order to gain a true perspective of the indigenous peoples voice within any specific region of Wales that local elections within each specific region of Wales should be subject to a ‘*nation specific criteria’* which is to say born in Wales and spent their first 0-10 period in Wales, or a substantial majority of that period, as without this tool then the local views may well be drowned out by the incomer’s voice? In order for the incomers voice to be heard, then again I think it would be reasonable, for them to be provided with a postal ballot vote, or secure computer voting in the future, based back to their original birth region and/or the region they may have spent the substantial 0-10 period of their lives. Much like ex pats can vote via a postal vote in a General Election even though they may not be even living in Britain at the time. Furthermore, there seems no apparent reason why this voting criterion could not be introduced within a General Election, as again this criterion would seem to allow the voice of the identified local indigenous people in all the U.K nations to be recognised.

Moreover, I would further suggest that given that Wales has a different relationship with the E.U (*European Union*) to that of England, due to more poverty present in Wales. It would also appear reasonable that in the proposed Conservative E.U referendum in 2017, or any other E.U referendum, that the Welsh nation should use the proposed voting criteria (*nation specific criteria*) to ascertain the true Welsh perspective. As without this voting criteria England’s voice may well yet again drown out the voice of the Welsh people, owing to their vastly superior population numbers. If Britain votes to get out of the E.U which appears to be a popular view in England, Wales may have a lot more difficulty in adapting to this eventuality, than England? It does seem that depending on the outcome of each individual home nation’s indigenous EU referendum vote, that each home nation could have a different relationship with Europe depending on their specific needs, but still be a fully functioning member of the UK?

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Obviously when issues are discussed regarding matters specific to England and other home nations such as the Scottish independence referendum (*2014*), the same courtesy should be applied, using the nation specific criteria, to allow the voice of these particular home nations’ indigenous people to be heard, regarding their issues and their future. When discussing the apparent identified 22% of recognised English people living in Wales, it would appear reasonable for them to be able to vote on English specific matters, the same may apply to other home country members, even though they may live outside of England or their home country, but within the United Kingdom. This approach appears to be able to provide a voice for all the indigenous home nations’ people, not just the majority tribe, a true democracy, it could be argued?

However the Scottish independence referendum voting numbers and therefore result on September 18th of 2014 may well be skewed by allowing non-Scottish people to vote on the Scottish people’s destiny? It would appear reasonable to assume that people who are not indigenously Scottish may present with a certain level of apathy towards Scotland’s future as they may possess a limited emotional attachment to Scotland’s destiny and welfare, with possibly their true concerns based in their own birth countries? Furthermore, I suspect any English people residing in Scotland , a large percentage given their close proximity, may be more inclined to vote *‘No’* to Scottish independence, for the same reason they may be more inclined to vote’ *No*’ to more powers for Wales. Scotland and Wales receiving more powers or even independence could be perceived by the English as England giving away land, a revenue stream, power and influence. Who would voluntarily give away land, revenue streams, power and influence?

However, to slightly move off subject here, Just to clarify if Wales get the opportunity to raise the previously mentioned taxes after a referendum vote (2015), then they may also get the opportunity to borrow money for infrastructure projects. Imagine, if

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you will, how England would fund any projects such as HS2 and Heathrow airport extensions without the ability to borrow money? Or indeed operate as a country, it is similar to any business, without the ability to borrow to expand facilities and therefore productivity, any company would go out of business, Wales expands infrastructure; roads, rail links etc then productivity may increase.

There needs to be a clarification here regarding the term ‘Tax raising powers’, as I suspect that an anomaly may exist that may well impact on any forthcoming vote for more Tax raising powers? The term ‘Tax raising powers’ does not mean that Tax’s are going to be raised, in the term of Tax rates ‘going up’, as they can also be put down. The term ‘Tax raising powers’ just simply means the ability to generate and collect certain Tax’s of the Welsh people by the Welsh assembly and then direct these funds in areas they feel would best benefit the Welsh economy and society, as opposed to the Welsh tax’s going into England for England to decide what may be best for Wales. Perhaps the term, ‘Tax varying powers’ as a description would be more accurate and maybe less misleading? However, at present the version of ‘tax varying powers’ being offered is called the ‘lockstep’ system which means Wales will not be able to vary individual income tax bands which may not allow Wales to adapt their tax system to its current individual circumstances? So in essence possibly leading to some power but still ultimately apparently controlled from Westminster. Almost like possibly giving the appearance of more powers without possibly actually giving any more powers? However, revenue producing actions such as motorways and Banks, and other areas outlined in this text, need to be implemented simultaneously, as Wales can only tax their nation’s income. In the absence of a fairer distribution of services to promote economic growth, Wales may not be able gain much in the way of taxes, as there may not be much to tax in terms of salary income, of course power of VAT (*value added tax*) amongst others may well present with a different outcome?

More Tax raising powers seems quite a reasonable approach, I suppose the current system where Wales pays their money in Tax’s to England for England to decide its

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fate would be like England paying all their Tax’s to France and trusting them to then use that money in the most productive way for England, or would France spend it on their own projects first and give the bare minimum back? However, as the natural inclination of people appears to be to look after themselves and their own first, I would suggest that given this France scenario there would not be too many HS2 and Heathrow projects on the horizon in England. Alternatively though, I think Paris would have an abundance of world class national sports centres, airports, underground train networks and infrastructure? Is there some sort of comparison to be drawn here between Wales and London, you decide?

**LABOUR, CONSERVATIVES, UKIP AND, LIBERAL DEMOCRATS ET AL**, **SEEM THE SAME AGENDA’S?**

It does appear that who-ever is in power at any given time in Britain they all appear to come from the same English educational and social background, with apparent English establishment connections, and appear to have the interests of their own country and counterparts as paramount? The evidence for the same agenda within the main London based political parties appears to be the total cross party support of the ‘No’ campaign against Scottish independence. This apparent collective agenda appeared to be all working towards what may be best for England and the English establishment, losing the wealth and influence of Scotland would be unthinkable?

In the event that a person outside of the supposed English establishment elite club manages by some quirk of fate to gain a powerful position within Britain, in order to correct this anomaly, it appears the English establishment influenced media may then be unleashed to undermine and invalidate that person’s creditability to the masses? The evidence of which, in recent memory in relation to 2015 when this book

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was released, appears to be Prime minister Gordon Brown, a Scottish person who in 2007 was prime minister within the Labour party as a result of the retirement of Tony Blair, and not directly through a general election . It does appear quite apparent that you cannot be a full internal influential member of the English establishment club whilst not attending the appropriate English based educational systems and of course it appears you must be English? Gordon Brown was educated in Scotland and of course was Scottish, which by definition may have placed him outside of the establishment loop and as a result possibly out of their direct control?

It does seem that Gordon Brown on his arrival to the position of Prime minister appeared to be subject to an intense allied media campaign to undermine and mock him. Gordon Brown was described by the London based media as Dower and miserable and in a pre-election face to face interview on the Andrew Marr show (BBC1, 2010) he was even accused of apparently being mentally insane and maybe on mental health medication. Indeed it does appear that when media people talk about Gordon Brown today that it seems to be in a mocking and disparaging manner (2015)? This supposed London based media hate campaign proved fruit-full as at the earliest opportunity in the 2010 general election he was quickly replaced with an English Public school boy in the shape of David Cameron. Immediately after the election of 2010 Gordon Brown was rapidly replaced as the Labour leader through a Labour party vote, he was replaced by an Oxford educated person called Ed Miliband, normal service now appeared to be resumed? Moments after the election of David Cameron in 2010 the allied media hate campaign towards the British prime minister seemed to dissipate?

With regards to any attempts of a Welsh person to become Prime minister, in relatively recent times it is easy to recall Neil Kinnock, and the apparent London media hate campaign in the 1992 general election, where he was called a ‘Welsh wind bag’ and the media suggested to Britain that the last person to leave the

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country, as a result of his possible election, should turn the lights off. It appears yet again quite telling that Neil Kinnock was the longest serving leader of the opposition never to become prime minister indeed some argue that he could still be leader of the Labour party today, and would have never been Prime minister, why would this be the case? This does appear to present as evidence that the idea of a Welsh prime minister, or more specifically a non- English person, ruling over the English population with no links to the English establishment influential elite, would be just inconceivable? It appears that Neil Kinnock was always doomed to failure; it could be argued not because he was a bad person or an incompetent politician, but possibly because he was Welsh and grew up outside of the English establishment group of private schools, educational establishments and social circles? Why would you mention Neil Kinnocks race by splashing all over the front pages and the media the term ‘Welsh windbag’? Obviously if no racial factors where present in the thought processes of the journalist within the London based media, then he would have just been called a ‘wind bag’?

Clearly as a result of the English population holding the deciding vote due to their vastly superior population, as to who is the British Prime Minister, and the apparent total control of all media avenues within Britain possibly directed by the English establishment to then influence these masses into certain thoughts, the possible objective of always providing an English establishment person to be Prime Minister is easily achieved. Possessing a Prime minister who is part of the establishment appears to be crucial, as the main person that can support or block certain, laws, social, financial and business policies is the Prime minister, without the Prime ministers supposed compliance, then how can the English establishment exert control and influence in all areas of British life?

Maybe a specific but possibly powerful piece of evidence to underline this apparent ongoing general position, is this? Have you ever wondered why with all the carnage

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contributed on the world and domestic stage by the British Bankers in 2008 and the ongoing corruption unearthed with many British banks, most of whom are based in London? That there has not been any laws developed to prevent this happening again, and no sanctions imposed, or any individuals called to account within the London financial sector who may have had direct influence over the world banking crisis of 2008, amongst other ongoing investigations? Could it be that the Bankers are part of the influential Establishment club?

Providing three main political options, four if you include UKIP (2015), within Britain that appear to all possess the same ulterior motives and maybe members of the same elite club, seems to create a situation where whoever is in power at any given time in Britain may still have the same basic factors underpinning them, creating a win-win scenario for England and its interests above the interests of the other U.K members? This anomaly is due to the over whelming majority of the British population presenting as English and all the national media’s situated in London and England, so in a British wide vote, a general election, obviously as the population of England is larger than all the populations of the other three countries in the U.K put together, the opinions and beliefs of England may always be carried through. ***If*** ***democracy is a core “British value”, although identifying what Britishness ‘is’ may well be the first task in identifying British values, then how can it be that a core British value is so biased and unfair within its current and ongoing format, surely a British value should be a morally correct and fair aspect of UK society?*** Clearlywhen you also possess the power to promote your interest on the national stage through the varied media avenues any thoughts you may want to dictate will be easily absorbed into the minds of the British people, with little or no opportunity for any counter arguments to be publicly exposed. Can you think of a more effective way in which to spread a message to the masses than through the national media’s? In addition, as a general election would have included Scotland, Wales and Northern

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Ireland any assertions made by England can be branded as British on the domestic and world stage and therefore be provided with possibly more credibility?

How can it be possible to lose an argument that says that a particular country and nation is better run by the people of that particular country and nation? However who controls the influential media may ultimately be the deciding factor? ‘The people of a nation are best placed to run that nation’ is the same powerful argument that the English establishment have recently presented regarding being controlled by a Europe based in Brussels. Moreover, it seems quite telling that in Wales Labour is elected and has the most support and in Scotland the Scottish Nationalist Party (SNP) is elected and has the most support. However both countries are all ruled by a Conservative government based in London, a predominantly English choice. This scenario effectively rules out the voice of Wales and Scotland. This apparent ‘democratic anomaly’ must be addressed to produce a fairer more accurate view of the whole of the United Kingdom, a solution is provided by the ‘nation specific criteria (p43)’ introduced previously in this book.

If this ‘democratic anomaly’ is not addressed the risk that the Union of the United Kingdom may implode due to a possible belief by the other parts of the United Kingdom that their voice is consistently ignored, and is effectively being drowned out, appears a very real concern, the main argument, and possible reason for the ongoing power of the SNP in Scotland (2015)? It does appear that the English establishment could well be sleep walking into the permanent breakup of the United Kingdom, if not now then at some point in the near future. It seems quite clear that the only way to reverse the ongoing momentum towards the breakup of the UK is for the English establishment to provide a true sense of equality and fairness, through tangible actions and not just words?

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**WHY HAS SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND GOT MORE POWERS THAN WALES?**

In many areas Wales has less power than Northern Ireland and Scotland, over control of their own affairs, and obviously England. The only logical reason I can put forward for this is the possible geographical position of Wales? This geographical position could mean that Wales is situated in the belly of England, when compared to Northern Ireland and Scotland; as a result Wales may be a greater competitor for outside investors and the internal British markets to English business? This fear may well be further polarized when the English establishment look at the alleged success of the now disbanded ‘*WDA*’ (*Welsh Development Agency*) and of course a possible knowledge of the Welsh peoples achievements of the past, the industrial revolution, the NHS amongst others. Which could mean that evidence may suggest that if Welsh people are allowed they may well thrive, of course given the geographical positioning of Wales, if Wales thrives then that business may well be taken directly from their nearest geographical neighbour over the border?

To clearly demonstrate the importance of more powers to prosperity, it appears pertinent to this subject matter to highlight that there is evidence that appears to suggest that more powers equates to more financial wealth for that nation. The evidence appears to be that within the United Kingdom, England has the most powers to be able to control its own destiny and make decisions that it feels are in its best interests; as a result within the United Kingdom they are the wealthiest country. The country with the second most powers is Scotland; coincidentally enough they are allegedly the second wealthiest country within the U.K The third wealthiest country in the U.K is apparently Northern Ireland, although quite bizarrely they are smaller than Wales in land mass and population. Coincidentally enough Northern Irelands wealth position, at third in the UK, apparently ties in with the position of the amount of powers to govern their own affairs that they possess. Finally the country with the

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least powers and are allegedly the poorest (*2014*), is Wales. Wealth corresponding with the amount of powers that a country possesses appears to be clearly evidenced in this small snapshot. When a country has the power to act in a manner that best benefits their finances they appear to be wealthier than a country that has fewer powers to pursue their best financial interests?

In presenting this data this is not an argument for the Independence Alternative. Yes Wales within the ‘*Independence Alternative’* may receive all the powers they need to determine their own future. However, it is also important to state that combining with a larger force as equals as with the ‘*Assimilation Alternative’* may also provide more powers just under the umbrella of their new hopefully equal partners?

**WHAT DEFINES A WELSH PERSON?**

**(Nation specific criteria)**

Without clarifying exactly what is meant by being Welsh then the Welsh people’s views will never be fully realized in a modern democratic society. To clarify, due to the large porous border with their English neighbours immigration is easy and fluid. If the Welsh and the English population sizes were equal then this anomaly could be more easily evened out. However, due to England’s population apparently presenting as 56.5 million and the Welsh population standing at approximately 3 million, it may only take a small shift of the English population to possibly distort the democratic views of the Welsh people, if this impact is not already in existence, without the impact apparently felt in the reverse. This effect appears more particularly potent in rural areas where less people live, so if only a dozen families move in from over the border due to the already small population in rural areas these incomers may drastically distort the local indigenous view in a Welsh specific referendum or even a local and General Election? If democracy is a core “British value” then how can the UK model be so unfair and biased in favour of the majority tribe, surely a value by definition must be morally correct?

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When discussing the criteria for a Welsh national identity (nation specific criteria) or any other indigenous people within the U.K, many biological Psychologists assert that the 0-10 period of a person’s life allows synopsis in the brain to form and connect making the person established as a human being. These synapses essentially are said to remain over the course of a person’s life. To this end the author’s suggestion would be to only allow people to vote on issues concerning Wales, and the other indigenous countries in the U.K, that can demonstrate they were born in Wales and possibly spent the first ten years of their life in the country, or certainly a substantial period of their birth to ten experiences.

Obviously there are other anomalies that could interfere with a person who has been identified as born in Wales and has spent the first birth to ten experience of their life in Wales, such as presenting with English parents who may provide a more Anglo-Saxon perspective within a child’s home environment. However, developing the voting criteria of having to be born in Wales and then having spent a substantial part of their birth to ten experiences in Wales, appears to be the most effective tool in identifying a true Welsh perspective. If a person was born and their synapses’ developed in England they may possibly be more likely to vote for the best interests of their native country than the country they may reside?

To clarify this term ‘Incomers’, the proposed voting criteria, it appears, must only focus on identified English residents. This may be able to be justified as the English population is apparently 19 times greater than that of Wales, so only needing a small shift of population from England into Wales to drastically skew the view, voice and opinions of the indigenous Welsh community. Furthermore, England is the closest country to Wales, indeed their only border that spans the whole East side of its country, with north and south Wales appearing to be enclosed, on the same land mass. In democratic terms this is like a hippo sharing a bed with a duck, extremely

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lop sided! A further concern, and the most crucial in justifying this focus on the English immigration population, is that Wales is owned by England. This fact appears to possibly provide a different view of Wales by English people, than that of other immigrants. To clarify, due to an apparent attachment to their birth country, who own Wales, English people might view Wales as the property of England, which may be they do not want to lose? So when voting, it may be in a manner that best benefits their own Nations interests, by keeping Wales under their control? ***There*** ***appears to be no other country in the World, whose immigrant population residing***

***in Wales may have the same possible ‘conflicting interests’?*** Obviously in the pursuitof fairness then Welsh people living in England must also be subject to the same voting criteria.

Postal voting by people currently residing outside of their birth indigenous region is not a new concept and as such has been successfully undertaken with no concerns for decades. The postal vote system serves many ex pats who currently reside outside of the United Kingdom but are still eligible to cast a vote in a United Kingdom General election every four years. As the postal voting infrastructure already exists and as far as I am aware there have never been any concerns expressed over the cost or smooth running of this system, however computer voting may be the future, low cost and convenient. There should be no reason why introducing the same system or computer software in the future to allow an indigenous Welsh voice by directing incomers votes to their birth region, and indigenous Welsh people living outside of Wales a voice back to their birth region, would pose any logistical concerns or problems? However, this voting criteria needs to be introduced to try to counter the possible anomaly that appears to exist in Britain’s apparent democratic voting structure, as it appears to always favour the voice, views and opinions of the majority population, and as the populations of England and Wales are so vastly different then this anomaly appears even more heightened?

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If as I suspect the possible counter argument for an expanded postal system by people who may want to keep the status quo, could be that it may be too costly and/or time consuming. Then the response must be that in a self confessed democratic country, that appears to pride its self on its history of democracy surely no cost is too high*?* To possibly suggest to all the people who have fought and died for democracy over the history of Britain, by implying that the financial implications to true democracy are more important than the ultimate sacrifice of many millions of soldiers lives, may well be a step too far? When regarding postal voting within the United Kingdom to the minority of people that may need it in the Nation specific criteria, I do wonder what financial burden the price of a few million envelopes and stamps may place on Britain’s huge economy? This cost put against the backdrop of many possibly unnecessary referendums regarding further powers for Wales over the years and indeed planned for the future, when it could be cheaper just to provide the necessary powers to Wales to then make them equal with the other Celtic Nations within the United Kingdom? However, there does appear to be no price to high to pay for true democracy indeed it does appear that the price of not pursuing true democracy may well be infinitely higher with possible separate nations, identities and communities further developing in isolation within UK society? What price democracy for all, not just the majority group, isolating and disenfranchising minority groups can be a dangerous pursuit in an apparent United Kingdom? Moreover, with modern secure online banking, perhaps an in-expensive secure online voting system may be in our immediate future?

The apparent fluid nature of the proposed birth and 0-10 criteria (*nation specific* *criteria*) suggested although initially would only allow the incomers to vote in theirbirth and/or 0-10 period regions they originally derived and influence elections held in that area. In just one generation, as soon as their children are of voting age as long as they have been born in Wales and spent a significant period of their 0-10 childhood in Wales, then they can be considered fully indigenous members of their

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local communities and of Wales, and as such would be eligible to vote on matters concerning their region and Wales as a whole.

This criteria to vote suggestion, the nation specific criteria, is put forward purely out of apparent ‘common sense’, as a person voting on the fate of another country or nation who may have a vested interest in the welfare of a competing country or nation, could obviously skew any results particularly if that persons tribe is over represented. When a person identifies themselves with a particular country they may tend to favour the needs of that country? To present in simple terms, the basic principle of owning a piece of land, England owning Wales, means that if the owner of that land had a vote to give away their land for free then common sense may dictate that person would vote ‘*No*’, who in their right mind would voluntarily give away land that they own? Almost like the analogy of asking turkeys to vote for Christmas. This is an analogy that appears to demonstrate an English person’s perspective living in Wales who may not identify themselves as Welsh, but resides in Wales?

Alternatively, if the referendum was to allow Wales into England for assimilation then the English nation must have a right to vote in a separate ballot to determine if this is desirable to the English race, as assimilating into a country that will not accept Wales as one of them will be near impossible. The author suggests again that the criteria for a vote is proof of birth in England and introducing the 0-10 year period of residency, or a substantial part of that period, as a guideline. Although many other nations represented in Britain may have an interest in this vote it is not the fate of their own personal country or nation that is at stake, so excluding the vote from these other nations I feel may be appropriate in this scenario and no doubt accepted by the other nations not involved. In much the same way as Scotland should vote for

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independence or not in September 2014, this is a matter that should be for the identified Scottish people to decide (nation specific criteria).

Let me present a scenario which I feel wraps up what is being debated here quite neatly. Say for example that there is a vote on an issue that only concerns Asian people within the British community. As Asians are a minority, if white British people are also allowed to vote, by definition because of the over whelming majority of Britain being non-Asian then the voice of the white British majority may be heard above the voice of the Asian community, even if every Asian person voted in the same way, their voice could be drowned out and their opinions not acted upon as a result of them being vastly outnumbered by the non-Asian community. So laws and regulations will be introduced benefiting not the Asians but the non-Asians. ***This is*** ***the main anomaly that even though voted in a perceived democratic manner by the nature of being vastly outnumbered a non-democratic result may be concluded?***

Perpetuating this anomaly may lead to the further isolation of that minority group as well as other minority groups and effectively appearing to gag the voice and opinions of the minority sections within British society. Again can democracy really be seen as a core “British value” when this unduly biased anomaly continues to persist?

To reiterate, the ‘Nation specific criteria’ ensures that people can only vote from their recognised birth region, regardless of where they may be based in the UK at the time. This is achieved by ensuring that where people are born and spend the majority of their birth to ten childhood experience is always the region that their vote gets relayed back too, using a postal voting system or online facilities. It appears relevant at this stage to point out two high profile cases as to why the term *‘significant period of a child’s birth to ten periods’* is mentioned. The first case studyis Christian Bale a person born in Wales (Haverford west, Pembrokeshire, West Wales) but as a possible result of him leaving Wales early on in his child hood and spending a period of his birth to ten experiences in England, he categorically

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identifies himself as English. Alternatively there is the case of Joe Calzaghe who was born in London (Hammersmith, London) but apparently categorically identifies himself as Welsh (with Italian ancestry) possibly because he left England early on in his childhood to move to Wales, with the significant period of his birth to ten period experiences being undertaken in Wales. These two high profile cases may shed some light on the importance on a person’s psychological identities depending on where the individual’s significant period of their birth to ten experiences may occur?

It does appear that recognised indigenous Welsh people voting in local, general or referendum elections will assist in providing Welsh votes for specific Welsh areas of interest. Any EU referendums may also be a matter of specific Welsh interest, due to their inferior economy and over reliance on EU funding, which is different to England? However, it seems that it is difficult to get much more relevant to your race or region than your local MP? Surely the vote for your local MP, that represents them in Westminster, whether that person represents with affiliations to any of the available parties or is English or Welsh, or any other nationality, does not matter, but the fact that they may have been voted by the recognised indigenous Welsh people of that area, seems to be fairer in representing that regions views and may fall into the same bracket of fairness, recently (*2014)* possibly promoted by English establishment figures, with Westminster’s suggestion of ‘English votes for English matters’.

However*,* within the discussion presented it may be ‘Welsh votes for Welsh matters’, all four nations within the UK may be incorporated within the Nation specific criteria*.* The ‘Nation specific criteria’ may ultimately achieve possibly the same outcome of ‘fairness’ for the whole of the UK, that is apparently widely supported today within England by the suggestion of implementing the ‘English votes for English matters’ format, to fairly represent specifically English views and opinions (*2014).* Why not let everyone in the UK enjoy the same privilege?

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However, there may be a minority of cases where an anomaly exists whereby people are born in an area but then leave that area before say their sixth birthday, the term ‘substantial period of their birth to ten experience’ will need specifying, the authors initial view would be the age of six, then it appears reasonable to then look to their biological parent or parents nationality for clarification of the child’s postal voting region. To clarify, if one or both of the parents originally derive from the birth country of their child, then it appears reasonable for that child to be given a permanent postal vote orientating around the region of the nation they were born. If both parents originally derive from the same area but different to their child’s birth place, then the child’s relayed vote could be decided from one of the two parents original birth area (parent/s to decide). If a child and parents are born outside of the UK then the child’s voting region may be the area they spend the substantial period of their 0-10 experiences. If the child is over ten when the family arrives then the region they reside where the parents receive their visa may be the voting region of the child. If the person enters the Britain alone and is of voting age, then the region where they receive their visa may be their voting area.

**EUROPEAN UNION REFERENDUM AND WALES**

It has been stated by the Conservative government in 2013, that in 2017, there will definitely be a referendum to decide whether Britain should be in or out of the E.U (European Union) of course given the caveat that the Conservatives hold a majority after the 2015 general elections? However, Wales and England have differing incomes from the E.U as Wales has been identified as some of the poorest areas in Europe (2014), as a result Wales receives a substantial amount of schedule one funding from the E.U. England as one of the richest countries in Europe, do not need

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subsidizing. So if Britain pulls out of the E.U England will not lose nowhere near as much as Wales in terms of E.U grants?

An obvious argument that could be presented here is that why do Wales have to rely on Europe, so heavily, for funding due to identified Welsh poverty, when England could be allocating more funds to Wales from the bank of England to prevent the need for subsidies from Europe to prop up the Welsh economy. Furthermore, as the Welsh people pay their tax money directly to England and not Europe surely the responsibility is on England to fund Wales with Welsh money, through the many varied Welsh taxes paid into the Bank of England, and not Europe? The fact that Wales appears to have been left almost destitute to the point that Europe needs to assist Wales, as an identified poor nation, seems to provide strong evidence that the English establishment appears to have limited or no concern over the Welsh people’s well being?

England may survive comfortably without E.U funding if they were to pull out of Europe, as they have their own financial levers and systems in place as an autonomous country, Wales do not possess these powers or alternatives. Wales does not appear to have the ability to replace E.U money through other avenues and sources such as business creation, Bank and financial sectors revenue, borrowing money on the financial markets and full tax varying powers. The impact of leaving the E.U on Wales may be significant, particularly when you further factor in the fact that Wales is a rural country that dictates an extra reliance on E.U. grants. **Just to** **clarify, a reasonable person would assume that England should be the power that prevents poverty in Wales, as Wales is a full taxpaying member of the United Kingdom, and not the European Union countries who have no specific moral obligation to assist Wales?** Perhaps this position apparently held by Wales furtherunderlines the difficulties of minority communities inequality within the U.K, as a result of the anomalies of the current democratic system within Britain, due to the

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overwhelming numbers that England possess it appears only their views and interests may be recognised in a British European referendum.

Again it does appear that Welsh votes for Welsh concerns, with issues that specifically concern Wales, may help to minimise Britain’s current apparent ineffective democratic system (2015). Implementing the nation specific criteria (P43) in an EU referendum means that the indigenous Welsh people can vote in an EU referendum along with the other four nation’s indigenous populations within a British referendum format on Europe. However, the results can be nation specific as opposed to the majority tribes over whelming population drowning the vote and choice of the minority tribes, which clearly resulting in Britain’s position with Europe best suiting the needs of the majority tribe only. When implementing a nation specific referendum say for example England and Northern Ireland may democratically vote to leave the EU but Wales and Scotland may democratically vote, in a referendum, to stay. ***The different home nations can still be fully functioning*** ***members of the UK, but possess a different relationship with Europe, depending on each individual home nation’s specific circumstances and their resulting referendum outcome.*** Clearly what is best for England may not be what is best forthe other home nations and vice versa? This common sense nation specific criteria approach is much the same as the recently proposed ‘English votes for English issues’ Westminster suggestion (*2014)* aimed at Scottish MP’s in the House of Commons. The nation specific criteria is purely based on two criteria, the first one is providing a voice for the indigenous Welsh population, and the indigenous voice of the other home nations, and the second one is because Wales presents with different needs to England in many areas of society and finance, they may need a different approach than in England and vice versa? An English establishment one size fits all approach to the UK can never be a fair solution for the rest of Britain.

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**WHY DO THE MAJORITY OF ENGLISH PEOPLE APPEAR TO RESENT EUROPE RULING OVER THEM?**

England appears to resent European law ruling many of their decisions, yet it appears perfectly acceptable in Britain for England to rule over the affairs of Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. Many prominent English politicians and observers seem to promote that each member state should do what is right for their culture and economy within Europe. This perspective appears to be further evidenced by the growing support provided for UKIP (an apparent English nationalist party) in the recent local and European elections of 2014, mainly in England, who advocate pulling out of Europe to minimise Europe’s control over English affairs.

Why does this apparent English position of British people being best placed to deal with British issues not extend to Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland? With these home countries people obviously being best placed to deal with their own home country issues. England appear to complain against being overly controlled from Brussels, but then following the same logic why would it be acceptable for Welsh people to be overly controlled from London? Surely what’s good for the goose is good for the gander?

***England appear to argue that giving too much power to Europe limits their ability to make their own decisions that would best benefit their economy, is it too obvious to point out that Wales are in the same position as England feel they are with Europe, where Wales appears to be prevented by England from making decisions that could best benefit their own economy.* However, as the Welshposition is possibly beneficial to England they appear less fervent in their opposition to it. Indeed the English do not appear to mention it at all, of course the English establishment does apparently control the British media, and this could be an explanation? Wales does appear so remote from the Westminster Governments**

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**minds, that they do not even understand the obvious and glaring contradiction**

**they have created when arguing for less interference and control from Europe.**

The European courts are more powerful than the British courts working off such frameworks as the Human rights act 1998. This apparent resentment towards the European courts and European agreements appears to be further demonstrated by the English establishment with the current suggestion of pulling out of the Human rights Act 1998 and replacing it with a British Bill of rights, suggested in 2013 by David Cameron, the current Prime minister (2015). However, it appears very important for Wales to have an external European court that can provide a perspective from outside of the apparent English establishment bubble and their interests which can be concerned with the rights of all Humans within the UK, not just the interests of the influential establishment connected individuals and the majority tribe.

**THE INFLUENCIAL APPARENT ‘ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT’?**

Throughout this text the term ‘English establishment’ has been expressed. In order to provide a base understanding of this term it may be necessary to clarify this description in more detail? This book revolves around identifying the specific sources of any possible oppression, as without identifying and then debating with this apparent group at source to hold them to account and almost take them out of the long grass where they may be hiding then surely the apparent oppression will continue? **Now let’s clarify the term ‘*establishment*’ which is defined by the Oxford**

**English dictionary as, *‘a group in society exercising power and influence over* *matters of policy, opinion, or taste, and seen as resisting change’.*** So by definitionnegotiating change with an apparent club that may by nature be resistant to change, indeed why would they need change when they appear to posses every advantage, has proved impossible for Wales over the previous ongoing centuries?

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The English masses are led by their leaders, which have been identified in this text as the ‘English establishment’, this apparent members only private school educated, inter-connected inherited small social elite club, appears to drive the English majority masses thoughts and opinions? So to highlight all the English race in general as possible oppressors of Wales will be an inaccurate suggestion, as it appears to be the English establishment that holds negative views towards Wales? Alter the views and the opinions of the English establishment who appear to be the driving force of possible oppression, and the beliefs of certain sections of the majority tribe may change accordingly, promoting unity? When writing this section I am reminded of an ancient, well known phrase, which states that, ‘a fish rots from the head down’.

In essence it may be safe to assume that whatever beliefs, attitudes and opinions this elite controlling class may hold towards Wales, this is likely to filter down into their whole race, as they are their nations role models? This apparent influence appears to be able to be asserted as the English establishment seems to control all aspects of British life, such as politics, finance, law and business, but more importantly in order to directly influence public opinion is the establishments apparent total control of all forms of media’s within the UK, one side of any story may be very compelling? Obviously, even though there maybe undue negative influence on the English people to follow the lead of their establishment, ‘if you are racist and a liar then you must own these titles, as we all have the ability to know right from wrong?’

In order for Wales to create equality they need to identify and address this apparent elite class at source, in order to negotiate and debate the appropriate power base to ensure change, as this small elite inter-connected class appears to control UK society? Movement towards equality has proven impossible for Wales, as evidenced through the previous and ongoing centuries, unless Welsh people hold a bargaining chip whilst negotiating with this apparent elite establishment. Which it appears, can only be provided through emulating votes for a nationalist party in Wales, the same as in Scotland, even if only in ongoing short bursts in Wales?

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**THE APPARENT CONTRADICTION OF THE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT?**

There does appear to be a contradiction between the pro unionist approach demonstrated through the *‘better together’* Scottish referendum campaign (*2014)* by all the main English establishment parties standing as one, with their full blooded pursuit of keeping the union of the United Kingdom together, as opposed to their general actions and agenda’s outside of this campaign? The contradiction appears to be in the apparent oppressive actions of the English establishment evidenced generally through ongoing inequality between England and the rest of the UK, as compared to the unifying words of the English establishment evidenced specifically within the 2014 Scottish referendum campaign, with slogans such as ‘better together’. The actions of the English establishment appear to promote separation, but their words vehemently support a union? It appears blatantly obvious that in this scenario, as in all contradictory scenarios, ‘you cannot have the penny and the bun’?

In a marriage it does appear quite bizarre that a person may treat their family with apparent oppressive actions such as preventing possible development, equality and their family growth, but then on the other hand the English establishment appears to possess a deep desire to maintain the union, the family of nations? This apparent unionist desire demonstrated in the Scottish ‘*better together’* campaign (*2014)* whilst set against a possible back drop of appearing to actively work against the prosperity and equality of their unionist allies? Almost like treating your partner with contempt but then begging them to stay when they decide that as a result of apparent unfair treatment they feel they must leave, seems quite bizarre behaviour?

Surely common sense would dictate that if a person truly wants a continued union with their partner and family, the most effective way, and indeed the only way, to prevent any thoughts of their partner and family members’ leaving is by actively supporting them with equality, fairness, respect and opportunity. If the English

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establishment’s words are not matched by their actions, then their partners may continue to actively seek to leave, and at some point if changes towards equality are continuously neglected, the realization may be that they may actually have no option but to leave? Obviously, if one partner leaves then this may set a chain of events for the other family member’s to follow, and possibly internally within England?

There appears to be a mindset within the English establishment elite that is based in the past, possibly a time where England held sway over a large proportion of the planet, obviously garnered through military means, ‘colonialism’. When you hold sway over someone through possible fear of violent repercussions the idea of using fairness and respect to hold power does not have to be an option, as fear and intimidation can perform that function a lot easier. However, as England no longer holds this type of power any more due to more powerful countries entering the world stage such as the USA, Russia and China amongst others within the UN, there must be a shift of attitude from the English establishment elite to allow them to function in the modern world, or they risk losing even what little they have left?

It becomes quite apparent through this text that it may only be when the English establishment except the new world order and realign their actions accordingly so that they may correspond with their unionist words, that a true sense of equality and therefore Britishness can then be achieved. Only then could the union of the United Kingdom be consolidated moving on into the future? In the absence of actions aligning with words then there can only be one ultimate outcome for the future of the UK, ‘separation’?

**WALES A RACE?**

This is an important subject as any discrimination or slander towards Wales from an outside race can then be categorized as racism through legislation and not just local inter-racial Banter. According to the Oxford English dictionary definition of race which is to say ‘*a group descended from a common ancestor’*, then as Wales

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descends from the Celtic nations ancestry, then the answer to the question ‘is Wales a race’ would apparently be ‘Yes’. Under this criteria England may also be a race separate to the rest of Britain. England may be defined as Anglo Saxon with a common ancestry of the Angles and the Saxons with their ancestry deriving from Northern Germany and Scandinavia. To provide more detail when the Angles and the Saxons invaded Britain, and settled ‘permanently’ approximately 1600 years ago, they created a place called England with the borders of Wales and Scotland being defined. The indigenous people living in the land space now known as England at the time where either apparently, assimilated into the Anglo-Saxon culture or fled to Wales, Scotland or regions on the outskirts, such as Cornwall, to join the people already living in these areas. This appears to account for the modern day term of Anglo Saxons and Celtic to describe England and Wales. The Oxford English dictionary also defines as one of the categories for being a race the term ‘ethnic group’.

If we define the word ‘ethnic’ through the Oxford English dictionary then it is to say *‘relating to a group of people having a common nationality or cultural tradition’*. Theterm ‘Nation’ has a dictionary definition defined as, *‘a large body of people united by* *a common descent, culture or language, inhabiting a particular state or territory’,* thisappears to describe Wales, as a nation. So in essence as well as being a possible race Wales may also be an ethnic minority, ethnic because of the terms described and minority as they are smaller in population and land than their neighbours, England. In conclusion when defining whether Wales is a ‘race’ the evidence appears to suggest that yes this is the case and when clarifying if Wales is an ‘ethnic minority’ then yes again appears to be the answer.

Just to further add detail to this subject the term xenophobia is commonly used as perhaps a more politically correct way of describing a sort of racist position. However, when discussing xenophobia towards Wales, from races outside of their ancestry, this term would be inaccurate as xenophobia’s Oxford English dictionary definition states that, xenophobia is an ‘*intense or irrational dislike or fear of people*

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*from other countries’*. Now the term country is the key to this statement becauseWales is not officially a separate country, therefore xenophobic would not be the term to describe a person who is non- welsh or non-Celtic slandering Wales.

However, as Wales appears to fit the categorization of a race then racism appears to be the only literal description of slander towards Wales from outside their ancestry.

**THE POSSIBLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WELSH AND THE ENGLISH?**

This has puzzled me and many people for years, as a result I have pondered the differences between Wales a ‘*Celtic*’ nation and England who are of ‘*Anglo-Saxon’* heritage. Here are my thoughts, make of it what you will? When identifying what the differences are between Wales and England, I feel looking at who each nation has chosen as the person to best represent who they are, would be the best starting point. The national patron saint of Wales is Saint David a man who devoted his life to Christianity and indeed spread the word across to Ireland and the West of England. The smallest city in Britain is named after him in West Wales. However, England does not have a patron saint that is specifically connected to it who has possibly demonstrated a non-violent Christian ethos. England’s patron saint, apparently selected by their English establishment, is ‘*Saint George’* allegedly a Greek national who fought in the Roman army as an officer, who appears to have made his reputation through violent acts. Even as a Christian he still apparently proceeded to kill for his Roman masters, which appears to be anything but Christian? However, he did eventually apparently die for his Christian beliefs?

The absence of a saint specifically connected from England and the choice by the English establishment of an apparent ‘warrior saint’*,* seems to demonstrate a natural slant away from Christianity and possible moral parameters’ and a leaning towards celebrating aggression? Indeed in the crusades the English were led by Richard the lion heart who appeared to use Christianity and the Church of England in a possibly

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calculated manner to validate alleged theft of possessions and land, as well as murder under the more palatable and possibly justifiable banner of God and Jesus. No evidence can be found in any Christian teachings filtered through the bible that validates murder and theft, under any circumstances, least of all as a possible tool to spread the word of Jesus?

This leads me to suggest that the possible main difference between the English, usually their controlling establishment, and the Welsh is that the English appear to allow their ‘heads’ to predominantly rule over their hearts, and the Welsh people appear to allow their ‘hearts’ to predominantly rule over their heads? To clarify, the question that appears to be most commonly asked by English establishment decision makers to themselves is, ‘*what course of action would most benefit me and my* *interests’*, regardless of any possible boundaries that Christianity may place on anymoral behaviour? This behaviour appears to be further demonstrated through England’s colonial past. Where as in Wales with an apparent Christian ethos, created through such native Welsh people as Saint David, they appear to predominantly ask the question of themselves when regarding decision making of, ‘ *what is the morally* *correct course of action’*? Even if this course of action may not benefit their ownpersonal interests, indeed the decision may severely disable their interests, but the decision may feel instinctively morally correct? In summary when making decisions from a person’s head the decision concluded appears to usually revolve around the objective of what may best suit their particular needs? When a person makes a decision based on their heart, the decision appears to come with a more moral perspective possibly moving that person or group of people, away from a purely self serving objective to a more collective humanistic stand point?

These different approaches appear to have a significant impact on the self identity of the two nations. In making a predominantly moral decision a person possibly sacrifices any maximum gain usually on a financial or political level for a moral gain. When you lose financially but gain morally, you may be financially poorer but morally

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you may be enriched, which may feed into a view of you and your race as possibly a more morally correct people? Alternatively when decisions are made that possibly predominantly ignore moral parameters and are made to maximize personal benefit at apparently any cost, they may become politically and financially strong, but their citizens and nation may lose their sense of right and wrong and therefore their sense of self? When you perceive yourself to be predominantly immoral you may perceive yourself to be bad? This perception appears to affect the national psyche of England, as for every gain there is a loss, when deciding with your head there appears to be a gain in power but a loss in moral authority? This apparent loss of morality can possibly be noticed not only within the apparent, head controlled country but also to the wider world, and therefore may begin to define what and who you are as a people and nation?

In simple terms a patron saint of a country appears to demonstrate that nation’s values and psychology, or at least that nation’s elite establishment’s thought processes, as it is those people who possibly choose the character traits of the person that they most admire and want to represent their nation as a whole? When England’s establishment chooses a warrior saint as the person to best represent them to them-selves and the rest of the world over a passive non-violent man, like the rest of Britain with Saint David for Wales, Saint Patrick for Ireland and Saint Andrew representing Scotland, then the assumption may be that that nation places greater value in physical and financial power rather than spiritual and moral strength? This patron saint choice for England would appear to make sense on a logical basis, the head, as warriors can promote the protection of their wealth, but also possibly promote the taking away of other peoples land and wealth, leading to greater power and riches (*colonialism*).

Predominantly promoting a moral strength, the heart, may not logically lead to any tangible gain if your goal is wealth and power. This logical, head approach appears to

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fit quite nicely into the largely secular approach to issues demonstrated in today’s politics and society as a whole within Britain, of course controlled by the apparent English establishment elite. In summary it does appear that Welsh people may predominantly make decisions based on the ‘*heart*’ with a moral compass, asking themselves the question, ‘*what is the right thing to do in this circumstance?*’ Whereas England appear to predominantly make decisions using their *‘head’* a logical approach, with possibly their internal dialogue asking the question, ‘*what is the right* *thing for me in this circumstance?’*

To present some possible evidence of the Welsh method of decision making, the heart, regarding decisions that are in their control. Examples can be provided with free prescriptions and university education subsidised, both costly and both that do not exist in England (*2014*). However, if Wales was to make decisions on logic with their head the extra cost of these decisions could surely be used in a more calculated manner to benefit the Welsh decision makers and not the Welsh population? Furthermore Wales has recently (*2013*) introduced a charge for plastic bags in Supermarkets in an attempt to ease the strain on the Welsh environment, as it is alleged that they take years to bio-degrade, apparently using any funds created from this system to be reinvested into Welsh environmental projects, and not to be used as an apparent stealth tax to raise funds for other areas? As a result of limited powers that Wales has it appears beneficial to state how Scotland makes decisions, a land with a lot more powers over their affairs but possibly a similar history to Wales with England, as they are both a Celtic nation on the same land mass within Britain, and controlled by England?

A recent example to demonstrate the English establishment’s possible head over heart approach may be evidenced when In August of 2009 Scotland handed over their Libyan detainee ‘Abdel Baset al-megrahi’ to Libya, the ‘Lockerby bomber’ on compassionate grounds due to prostate cancer. Scotland was governed at the time,

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and indeed still is to the present day in 2014 by the Scottish National Party (*SNP*). They were able to make this decision as they have devolved powers from England over criminal justice. Even though there was fierce opposition from England and America, understandable from America due to many of the deceased victims of the Lockerby air disaster originating from America? It is pertinent to note when comparing the difference between England and Wales, as well as possibly the Celtic nations, that England would not have made the decision to release Mr. Al-Megrahi, possibly favouring political gain from America over pursuing what could be perceived as the right moral course of action?

However, despite any possible political power Scotland could have garnered from this position through appeasing America and England, they did the apparently morally correct course of action? Scotland allegedly sacrificed political gain for apparent moral righteousness, as keeping a dying man out of revenge maybe morally corrupt, bitterness always creates more bitterness. The high moral ground may only be gained for a nation when a nation does an act that separates them from the murderous actions of the people who they are condemning, if you act in the same manner as them you are one of them? This moral move appears to have highlighted to the outside world that Scotland may be a moral place to be, and could be trusted to do the right Christian course of action in tough circumstances, the reward is a good name, some people may argue a good name is priceless in relations with the outside world for trade and industry, but possibly more importantly is the self concept this decision may provide to the Scottish identity of apparently perceiving themselves as moral people?

In addition, even though America and England were apparently appalled at this decision, Scotland’s decision has possibly made America and England a safer place to be through Scotland’s apparent selfless act. It is important to note that the so called terrorists who have sought to hurt the western world through Libya are now possibly

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in appreciation of this moral act, as it is very difficult to justify hating on, proven good people. Scotland appears to have demonstrated a strong moral representative of not only themselves but the whole western capitalist world?

**DESCRIBING THE POSSIBLE WELSH RELATIONSHIP WITH ENGLAND?**

When considering equality between England and Wales, it is first important to identify the current relationship Wales has with their English neighbours. Without identifying the current scenario it would be impossible to gauge change, to measure how far towards equality Wales has come from the current starting point of possible inequality, which in this literature is the years 2013/14. **It does not seem** **unreasonable due to the power the English establishment has over every aspect of Welsh life to describe them as possibly the Welsh ‘masters*’***.This appears apparentas Wales has no or limited control over its own affairs in all crucial decision making, as these important choices are mainly decided for Wales in London, through the alleged English establishment?

Let’s look at the Oxford English dictionary definition of the term master, which is to say that, *‘a man who has people working for him, especially servants or slaves’*. Welsh people are forced to pay tax not only on their earnings but apparently more importantly and profitable is the amount of VAT that is taken out of each purchase at 20%. This appears to be where the main source of income for England off Wales appears to be situated, but again Wales is forced to pay the 20% to England. However the end result appears to be the same when you consider that Wales works for money which then is *‘legally’* extracted from their wage and through the many various forms of tax’s. However, Westminster, England appears to create the laws and the tax systems maybe to legally ensure financial compliance, with the resulting income then going into the purse of the bank of England. So to conclude with this in

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mind to describe England as the masters of Wales would appear to be an obvious choice of words, with all common sense evidence apparently pointing towards this assertion? In the centuries past this tax may have been taken directly face to face by the sword at the door, in modern times the money is taken using accountants and computers through a person’s wages and transactions.

Accepting the rule of England over Wales’s affairs appears to send a strong message out to the rest of the world that Wales feels that English people are more competent and genetically better than Welsh people, and Welsh people acknowledge that somehow Wales is not capable of running its own affairs, as there has been no legitimate voice expressed to the contrary. The assumption may be then that Welsh people are inferior to English people as they do not possess the skills and capabilities that the English possess? However, as a resident of Wales I have never got that sense of inferiority regarding England or any nation in the world, it appears to me even though this perception could be an obvious perception that it does not reflect Wales and its belief about itself, as well as its relationship with England.

Wales appears to accept the current status-quo as there has never been anything else, it has always been the same and more importantly no alternatives to the present condition appears to have been allowed to be explored through the various English owned media. It appears evident to me that the Welsh people are resigned to the fact that this current circumstance may always be the case as it has always been the case, so they have to make the best of the situation, as they may feel powerless to bring about change due to a possible lack of balanced information put out into the public domain by the London based media and a lack of actual powers to change their circumstance. Providing a balanced voice through the media may allow a greater understanding to the Welsh people, and the people within the home countries regarding the Welsh condition. This media dominance by England seemingly ensures a lack of any possible alternatives explored that could be pursued

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to bring about a positive change for the people of Wales, indeed the debate could not even be started without the apparent consent of the London based media?

It does seem that when describing the Welsh attitude to their relationship with England the term, *‘apathy’* appears to be the overriding approach. This approach would make perfect sense in terms of an individual person’s psychological welfare, as living in a state of heightened resentment would destroy a person’s life, particularly when given that the current situation has been the overriding circumstance in Wales for hundreds of years, to the present day with no great sign of that ever changing in the future. I remember once reading a passage called the serenity prayer and I think this quote is relevant in going some way to understanding the Welsh people’s acceptance towards English rule. The passage says, *‘grant me the power to except* *the things I cannot change and change the things that I can, but also the wisdom to know the difference*’. In the absence of any contradictory information, it would seemthat the current position of Wales will always remain. I also once heard it said that, *‘acceptance is 50% of happiness’.* However, apparently keeping Wales ignorant oftheir past and present relationship with England through such activities as apparently not teaching specific Welsh history in Welsh schools and possibly using the London based media to prevent any form of independent history being presented into the Welsh public domain, appears to keep Welsh people ignorant, and therefore may prevent a balanced perspective of the Welsh and English relationship being explored?

The English establishment appears to fully understand the use of this word *‘master’*, which is possibly why this term has never been expressed in public through the London media’s as it may be inflammatory? As a result England may try to undermine this seemingly truthful statement and may fervently deny the use of the term *‘master’* in favour of more politically correct terminology possibly ‘*partner’*. Indeed the very recognition of such an unequal relationship between England and

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Wales may well meet with forceful opposition from the English establishment, even though the apparent obvious truth of the relationship is possibly clear for all to see and can be easily evidenced?

The opposition by the English politicians and establishment may well be based on one main premise, and that is keeping Wales apparently ignorant of the truth, easily achieved you may say if the only forms of mass education through television, radio, newspapers and magazines are apparently all controlled through a London filter. The English establishment appear to be all too aware that if this possible truthful and realistic description of the Welsh/English relationship ever gets established in the thought processes of the Welsh public, then this scenario could well result in opposition to their rule, or at the very least a reassessment of what it means to be ruled by England?

Since the formation of the United Nations in 1945 matters regarding international security and human rights can now be diverted to this authority. The United Nations appear to have effectively prevented the English establishment from ruling Wales through the use of the sword, as this cause of action would directly contravene United Nation guidelines and as a result would directly involve greater military powers than England to prevent violence and oppression. It does appear that Wales still thinks they have the gun to their heads and sword to their throats when thinking in terms of their nations relationship with England, but the truth is that the gun was removed in 1945, as England are no longer a world super power, and free to act with possible impunity?

However, when assessing all the evidence which is easily accessed through a simple home computer connected to the World Wide Web. England being expressed as masters of Wales appears to be a perfectly valid description of their relationship, no matter how unpalatable the term would be to the Welsh people and for the England

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establishment. There is a saying that I have known for quite a while now and indeed in many ways it informs my thinking, it goes a little like this, *‘ the bitterest truth, is far* *better than the sweetest lie’*. At least when a person knows the apparent truth, nomatter how painful that may be that person then is brought into reality awaking from their socially constructed delusions and apathy with a thud.

This literature is based around a Christian ethos and as *‘God is the truth’* then as a committed Christian I must expose the apparent truth to the light taking it out of the shadows. Awareness of the truth may allow the Welsh public to make fully informed choices as to their future based on the easily evidenced facts that have been suggested in this book, and not on what they are told through the many forms of media’s based in London. This publication encourages thought and debate by providing the Welsh people with a possible balanced perspective? When the time arrives for decisions regarding Wales’s future, the subject matter

Highlighted in this literature may assist in providing a counter weight to the one sided power of the London based media machines?

However, when discussing England in terms of masters over Wales the two alternative choices put forward in this literature to the current apparent failing system of possible purgatory for Wales, may allow the term master to be redundant and as a result create a large leap forward in equality for Wales. Please let me clarify, If Wales choose to assimilate with England taking the ‘*assimilation alternative’* and the English public are in agreement with this proposal through individual referendums, then England ceases to become Wales masters as Wales will indeed be one and the same with England, which means they will then be ruled by themselves and may not perceived as outsiders.

The second alternative suggested in this publication which is presented as the *‘independence alternative*’ for Wales, again appears to nullify the ‘*master’* tag as

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Wales will be ruled over by themselves allowing them to be masters of their own destiny. Wales can be equal to England as they could introduce systems that would work to their advantage without outside interference, the same luxury that England currently enjoys. Either alternative appears to redefine the current relationship between England and Wales which seems to be currently based on ‘*master and* *servant’.* Furthermore, Wales introducing one of these two options may help to forgea new understanding of this relationship based in partnership as equals either equal country status or equal within England’s internal network.

**THE ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN 1945 WAS A GAME CHANGER FOR WALES?**

Since the formulation of the United Nations in 1945 and the corresponding emerging super powers of America, Russia and China becoming the dominant forces in the world, England’s ability to possibly simply enforce their will on smaller nations, as evidenced with colonialism and the empire, has been effectively dissolved. However, it does seem quite apparent that the Welsh people still appear to think of England as a colonial force with an unquestioned entitlement to Wales?

The truth is that England can no longer impose its will on Wales through any underlying threat of force as they can be countered by larger powers than themselves, as the emergence of the UN can act as a global police force.

The possible thought process from the Welsh people of powerlessness from years gone by appears to be further suggested and promoted through multiple avenues within modern day British society. Avenues such as the title of ‘Prince of Wales’ which provides an ongoing perception of English dominance over Wales under the English Royal banner. However this privilege was only gained through the sword in

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centuries past. As a result this anomaly and many others need to be corrected as it still appears to give the false impression that Wales and the Welsh people have to be subservient to the English establishment because that is the way it has always been, which has not been the case for many decades in modern democratic Britain.

It does appear that over the decades and centuries that the Welsh people have almost been conditioned through the media and social structures such as the tax system, political system and the Royal family to except English establishment rule as a matter of course, as the status quo of Wales has never been questioned or highlighted and no other position or alternative has ever been expressed within Britain. Again as the media then, as now is apparently controlled by the English establishment this comes as no surprise. Can you think of a more potent tool to sway the thoughts of the masses than the various forms of mass media? However, this is not to say that in the future if the Welsh people are provided with the full unbiased facts and any options they may have regarding the control of their own country, through an indigenous Welsh only vote on English establishment rule that they may well vote to remain under English control regardless? But possessing the full unbiased facts to make an informed decision through the democratic process is the crucial element.

**WELSH ‘SHEEP SHA\*\*ER’**

**(*AN APPARENT PSYCHOLGICAL WEAPON DESIGNED TO ATTACK WELSH* *CONFIDENCE)***

Please excuse the crude term that has been presented here, however, this term is used to slander the Welsh race. If I did not present the term used in its true form then I undermine the ethos of this book which is to present the possible truth.

Furthermore, if I did not present this term in the way it is used then it would also not

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demonstrate to the reader the venom and intent apparently present within the slander. This slander term is highlighted because the Welsh people and Wales should not own this apparent deception; it is the responsibility of the people who created this apparent lie to own the shame and embarrassment caused through such a crude term. What murky depths of depravity must be present in a slanderers mind to create and perpetuate such an anti-Christian term in order to defame the Welsh people’s character?

It does appear that this slander term has been used by the Welsh oppressors to subdue Wales and undermine its self belief and confidence, which are vital tools required for the development of business and innovation as well as promoting Wales and its voice within the world. I do feel it is pertinent to express the following quote that provides an understanding of how negative stereotyping through discrimination affects the Welsh people as a whole, and indeed any slandered race. Beaver, Brewster and Neaum (2004) describe the effects of discrimination as ***‘discrimination*** ***is when a group in society is more powerful than another group and holds negative stereotypical attitudes towards them. This reduces the discriminated group’s life chances and achievements’.*** However, more importantly and perhaps morepertinent to the future of Wales and its people is the possible effects of negative stereotyping through prejudice and discrimination on the self esteem of the Children of Wales, as further suggested by Tassoni, Beith, Bulman and Eldridge (2007 p.154),***’Negative stereotypes can damage their developing sense of self worth and*** ***self esteem. They may grow up with a view of themselves as inferior. They may not try out new activities for fear of failure. They may achieve less at school’.*** Couldthere be a link between the scarceness of successful business start up’s in Wales and as a result the poor Welsh economic success, and educational attainment as compared with England? Whose children do not appear to suffer the same prejudicial negative stereotyping through their formative years, and indeed into adulthood?

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It does appear important here to explain the comparative populations of the English as contrasted against the collective the Welsh population within the U.K in order to provide an understanding of the differing power bases. Currently in 2014, the current population of Wales is estimated at three million people, with no National Television stations or National media outlets. However, the current English population is said to be approximately fifty six and a half million people who appear to control all the National Television stations and all the nationally accessible media in Britain, national is to say that can be accessed by all the people within the U.K. In essence then, all the other U.K nations combined only make up approximately less than twenty percent of the U.K population, with the English representing over eighty percent, making the other parts of the U.K, even collectively, overwhelming minority groups.

The term ‘*sheep shagger’* to describe Welsh people, appears to be a lie. There is no firm evidence that suggests that any Welsh person in history has ever had sex with a sheep, apart from rumours and lies with a possible English accent? The irony is that the one nation that appears to have made up this apparent deception and apparently uses it’s media to possibly spread the lie further has had one of its own actually DNA proven, beyond any shadow of a doubt, no rumours or lies, in a court of Law, to have had sex with sheep. To further clarify and substantiate this statement, in 2008 a 27 year old Englishman was arrested in Dulwich, South East London in England, as a result of sex attacks on sheep. The man was traced after forensic scientists identified D.N.A recovered from a pair of jogging bottoms found at the scene of the crime. This item of clothing was left when the man was caught in the act and then fled the scene, furthermore his DNA (*semen)* was also apparently found inside the sheep. Although there is apparently no definitive evidence that any Welsh person has had sex with sheep at any point in Welsh history, the English establishment appear to have constructed this lie, and continue to promote it

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through their media, of course as England own all the media avenues in Britain, this possible deception has no opportunity to be challenged.

However, let’s take the scenario that this Englishman convicted of sex with sheep was Welsh. In this scenario it could be extremely racist to use this crime as evidence that all Welsh people have a natural slant to want sex with animals. This is racist because the crime is the responsibility of that individual person not that persons race. To assume that one deviant’s actions can then be used as a tool to slander that person’s whole race, each man, woman and child obviously could demonstrate a possible distain for that race and could be a fabrication and slander on that group, commonly known as racism. It would be like saying because Jimmy Savile, a local English celebrity, was a pedophile and he is English, then all English people must be Pedophiles, clearly this statement would not be true and indeed racist, as the crimes of one person cannot be equated to that person’s whole race (*the racist element*).

The main question that needs to be posed with regard to Welsh racist slander is where did the term ‘*sheep shagger’* derive from, originally? And is it a lie, do all Welsh people by the definition that they are Welsh, shag sheep? This is the racist element. It has always been an easy task to identify where the term ‘*sheep shagger’* came from simply look at which nation in the world has possibly evidenced and demonstrated apparent hate towards Wales since the creation of Wales to the present day. This task perhaps would be more complex if there were numerous countries demonstrating prolonged distain and oppression to the Welsh people over these centuries. If more nations where involved, it may be a little more difficult to decipher which country may be the culprit, but as there has only ever apparently been one nation, then the odds of identifying the nation that has enough evidence of prolonged distain of the Welsh people to construct possible lies about them, may make the task slightly easier? When you further put in the evidence that this

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particular nation may have a track record of constructing possible slander against the other Celtic nations within the U.K, a particular nations name appears to emerge?

The evidence of the origin of this possible lie appears to be focused on the English establishment possibly initially through the creation of the ‘*Welsh Blue Books*’ written in the late nineteen hundreds (*1896*) at the request of Queen Victoria. The series of blue books was an apparent census conducted by the English establishment on the Welsh people, after numerous complaints from residents on the English boarder of drunkenness and theft towards the English border towns. In these books the author suggested that some Welsh people were *‘lying down’* with animals.

However, if the inference is that that ‘Welsh people have sex with sheep’, then the answer must be that ‘so do non-Welsh people’. Sheep shagging is not specific to Wales, indeed there is apparently no firm unbiased evidence of any form of sexual activity with sheep by a Welsh person. However, racism is the negative generalization of a race usually based on fiction, like the generalization that all Irish people are stupid. Even if there was DNA evidence that a Welsh person had sex with a sheep, like in England, the racist element is then to assume that ‘*all’* welsh people shag sheep as a generalization of that race. Even though an English person has been DNA proven, with no doubt, to be a sheep shagger, Wales and the other U.K nations appear to have proven themselves not to be racist by choosing not to use this English example to generalize about the whole English race as ‘sheep shaggers’.

When describing racial slander, its effects and the outcome the slanderer would desire, it appears reasonable to document the worst excesses of racial slander in the history of the human race, and if even any similarities can be derived between the worst excesses and the current Welsh circumstance then surely there would be a serious issue.

The worst excesses of racial slander stated in history, appears to be the use of Germany’s media, through Germany’s establishment present at the time, to promote

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slander as a tool in Nazi Germany to validate hate and discrimination against the Jew population, a form of slander which can now be identified as, ‘*Otherization’* (Taylor, 2009). This approach was used to sway the masses against the minority Jew population, by promoting them through the German controlled media as akin to vermin such as mice and rats and further suggesting that they where ‘money grabbers’ and somehow ‘immoral’.

*‘Otherization’* is what happens to people who are not part of the majority group, thepowerful group tend to label the others outside of that group as beasts or subhuman, so when another group slanders this targeted group the assumption is that as a result of their subhuman status they will not be offended or hurt by any negative comments as they are not seen as individual humans, possessing human emotions***. When engaging in*** ***‘Otherization’ your not saying that the other group is*** ***my enemy, you are saying that these people are less than human, who are not worthy of being treated in the same moral status as people who can be identified as in the majority tribe.*** ‘*Otherization*’ suppresses empathy, kindness and nurturing,people who are part of their group escape cruelty and slander, the targeted group/s bear the brunt.

‘*Otherization’* is targeted and specifically directed. So attaching a negative label to a certain tribe or group promotes an idea that these other groups are not made up of individual human beings, mothers, fathers sons and daughters but are a homogenous group who all inherently possess the same negative traits promoted by the slander term and the slanderer. This ‘Otherization’ appears to be promoted within the British Isles by the slander of the minority groups of Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The Scottish people appear to be slandered as ‘dower sweaty losers’, the Irish appear to be labelled as ‘thick Mick’s’, and Welsh people appear to be slandered as ‘sheep shagger’s’. When identifying the source of slander within the U.K it might be worth thinking in terms of, how many bullies do you know who demean themselves as well as their victims, and indeed in order to be the bully you have to be more

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powerful than your intended victims? The simple facts are that a person who understands the value of demeaning their perceived enemy would not slander themselves. In response to national slander it would appear, always to be beneficial to go to the source of the slander. To be put in simple terms, if a person is spreading a rumour about another person, you may hear it from many people but unless you go to the source you will never stop slander and expose the truth. To further highlight this point, would the person who is the subject of the slanderous rumour be more confident about themselves or less? It has always been difficult being a minority in any place in the world particularly as the Welsh oppressors appear, particularly adept and experienced at oppressing previously conquered lands (colonialism).

The only real defence against a lie is to expose the lie and the liar using the power of the truth. The main problem in Wales of being allowed to implement the truth is the complete domination of all forms of media within Britain by their possible oppressor, possibly originally the English establishment, however apparently embraced by sections of the English population and then spreading beyond? There is essentially no platform, outlet or avenue that Wales and the Welsh people possess to put their views forward. I do feel it is a pertinent point at this stage to highlight an obvious fact, which it appears is always overlooked, although as a British citizen I have heard many times on the national London based media the term ‘*sheep* *shagger’* when referring to the Welsh and the inference of sheep shagging assomething specific to Welsh people.

However, I have never heard anyone on the same London national Television channels or media outlets suggesting that this could be a fabrication of the truth and may indeed be racist? This evidence appears to suggest that there could be an agenda behind the spreading of the term ‘*sheep shagger’* as the suggestion that this term may be a lie or a fabrication, to provide a balanced view, is apparently never provided? However, regardless of apparent external media influences that may be

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placed on the English population, this is not to excuse possible racism and lies, we all have the ability to know right from wrong and as such ultimately we must all, morally and legally, take ownership of our own words and actions. Moreover, with the rise of the internet and social media sites that appears more difficult for the English establishment to control, this means that in recent times a voice for the apparent truth regarding the Welsh condition is beginning to emerge?

To summarise, this ‘sheep shagger’ term needs to be exposed as an apparent lie and apparently racist, in order to prevent the children of Wales possibly continuing to develop low confidence and a poor self identity in their formative years, and take that on into adulthood. Clearly the children of Wales today are the Welsh adults of the future. To ensure a confident Wales that can thrive in the modern world this slander term needs to be pushed against at every turn using the power of the truth. This may need to be addressed in the courts using the European courts of Human Rights in the event that the British legal system has no will to pursue this avenue. However, if they do then the Race Relations Act 1976 and Equality Act 2010, could be enacted within Britain, or even a mixture of both. Remember that Racism and lying are crimes, telling the truth is not! Indeed the justice system itself is created to decipher the truth from the lie. I wonder if the Welsh people are going to allow another hundred years of possible slander and lies to undermine them, or are they at last going to expose the apparent truth?

Shining the spot light on such an embarrassing subject such as this matter is always going to be difficult and awkward at the best of times, especially when the people who may be permitting this possible lie to thrive and continue are so powerful within the U.K, and indeed have a voice on the world stage. However, the awkwardness and embarrassment experienced when exposing the possible truth regarding this matter will pass quickly, the positive benefits of undermining this apparent lie now, will be felt by the respective children of Wales for centuries to come.

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Although most right minded people would assume that this ‘sheep shagger’ term must be a lie, it is worth remembering that as most of the people even within the U.K, let alone the world, have not visited Wales or spoken to any Welsh person at any depth, how does the outside world know with any certainty that this term maybe a lie? Let me provide an example, if I heard that maybe there was a suggestion that the Irish where meant to all be ‘stupid’, well if I had never personally spoken to an Irish person or been to Ireland, as say I was a resident of North America, my natural assumption might be, that they may all be a bit thick, using the term ‘there is no smoke without fire’, as I would not have any point of reference suggesting otherwise. However, as I have met many Irish people and understand the source of the apparent lie as a result of living in the U.K, I am in a position to know the truth, but people in the wider world could only take what is being said as some sort of truth at some level in the absence of any counter information. ***It may difficult*** ***for the English establishment to possibly create a more destructive weapon against the union of the United Kingdom than slander of their own allies?***

Wales are possibly placed in a difficult position by the English establishment and therefore a significant section of the English population and beyond, when they persist in apparently spreading the term ‘sheep shagger’ as a slander term for the Welsh people. I say this because, if Wales as a nation construct a counter lie about the English they may be perceived as, as bad as the English, with the inevitable statement of *‘*they are both as bad as each other’. However, in simply expressing that the term ‘sheep shagger’ could be a racist lie, this does not mean that the Welsh people are creating a lie to slander as a psychological weapon against the English, but are simply using the truth as a shield against the possible psychological weapon that the English establishment appear to have created? In essence, then Wales can be seen as defending themselves as opposed to attacking. It is worth remembering that in law although *‘*no one has the right to attack, but everyone has the right to defend themselves’*.* It is further worth noting, that as a result of the creation of the term ‘sheep shagger’ allegedly by the English establishment, as a possible

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psychological weapon against the Welsh people, this weapon is open for use to anyone in the world. This has been demonstrated in many sporting events, where Wales or Welsh people compete against other nations outside of the U.K, and the foreign countries appear to have used the term ‘sheep shagger’ as a way to demoralise and undermine their Welsh opponents, as a possible method in which to provide their team an edge. People in Wales know the truth why not gently inform the rest of the world to neutralise this apparent psychological weapon? In summary on this subject matter I would like to present a quote by Mark Twain that maybe encapsulates this particular subject heading, and indeed quite possibly the reason for the entire text? The quote goes a little like this, ‘The problem with the world is not that people know too little, but that they know so many things that aren’t so’.

On a slightly wider social note, it may well also be worth considering that if the English establishment can evidence such possible distain towards Welsh people who are indigenous people of Britain, generally white and predominantly English speaking. Then how do you suppose a minority person who may not originate from Britain, who may not be white, and who may not speak fluent English, might expect to be perceived and treated, by the majority tribe, when residing in Britain (integration)?

**APPARENT RACIST PRECEDENT SET?**

Recently in April 2013 a person from Bolton, England was prosecuted for using the term *‘sheep shagger’* to a group of Welsh people as well as apparently the Welsh police officer who arrested him, and was ultimately fined £150 for a ‘racially aggravated crime’. This crime apparently took place in the village of Gronant in north Wales. This event appears historic as it states by law that Wales is indeed a race therefore any slander against Welsh people is then racism. The accused said that he was calling these people individually ‘sheep shaggers’, and not specifically as they were Welsh. This account was not accepted by the judge as the wider British society

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appears all too aware that a slander term for the Welsh used possibly predominantly by English people as a term of slander is the term, ‘sheep shagger’. Similar to the slander terms apparently widely understood by British society for an Irish person, which is said to be ‘stupid’ and the Scottish which is apparently ‘sweaty losers’. It appears a pertinent point that the person prosecuted for this racial aggravated crime was an English person, pertinent because England could be identified as of Anglo-Saxon ancestry which makes them a different race to Wales who may be categorized as a race through their Celtic ancestry (*Oxford English dictionary*). To clarify then if a Scottish person called a Welsh person a ‘sheep shagger’ then this could be deemed as interracial banter as the Scots are also of Celtic ancestry. However, as England may be identified as a different race then this could be deemed as racism, from one race to another. I wonder however if this court procedure was undertaken in England, with the possible influence of the English establishment, if the same verdict would have been the conclusion?

**WHAT IS ‘BRITISHNESS’?**

‘*What is Britishness’*? This has been a question widely debated and as of now, it appears no real definition has been able to be put forward to adequately define this statement. Again, I can only put my perspective on this issue, mainly for the reason that no defining description has been able to be constructed, therefore the term Britishness may have to be defined using a different set of criteria? Which is where this interpretation may provide some clarity? The inability to pin point what ‘Britishness’ is, may possibly be due to the supposed different morals and attitudes possessed by the different nations within the term Britain. This could be compared to trying to define the term ‘European’, again because of the complex differences and history of the individual countries within Europe to find an instinctive cultural and social commonality would be almost impossible, it would be easy to identify a land commonality as all Europeans live within a defined land mass, but maybe not a cultural and social commonality?

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The term Britain appears to be a word used to describe the island that we live on as the only commonality, and not the social and cultural commonalities of the people who live on it? However, it may be that rather than describing Europe by stating all the individual countries; it is possibly more convenient to say Europe or European as that describes and locates people from a specific land mass. However, as Europe can be defined as a continent, possibly the term Scandinavia may well be more suitable when identifying similarities to the term Britain? This Scandinavian description appears to apply to the phrase Britain, as they both do not present as continents. It may just be easier to state the term Scandinavia or Scandinavians rather, referring to people deriving from that specific land region of the world, than to physically mention all the countries and races within the Scandinavian area, Denmark, Norway and Sweden or Danish, Norwegian or Swedish. Although, it does appear that the term Scandinavian is not the main subject of any serious evaluations, possibly as a result of all three countries within Scandinavia not being governed by one, and being possibly projected as apparently one unified homogenous society? So to clarify, it does appear that similar to the phrase Scandinavia or Scandinavian, the term Britain or British may be similar, so rather than individually stating the countries within Britain, it appears easier and less time consuming both verbally and in writing to state the term Britain or British, which is obviously useful when talking and writing, almost as an abbreviation of England, Scotland and Wales or English, Scottish, and Welsh?

As a consequence we appear to be asked to define an ‘abbreviation’, when in reality the country Britain does not appear to exist? We are aware of the three countries within the term ‘Britain’ as part of the landmass known as the ‘British Isles’, but there appears to be no one individual country called Britain? There is England, Scotland and Wales all recognised countries with flags specific cultures, languages and national anthems, but there does not appear to be one country, culture or society recognised as Britain or British? Indeed Wales and Scotland appear to be derived from their Celtic ancestry and England appears to be derived from an Anglo-

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Saxon ancestry, which means that the people living on the land mass known as Britain are probably not even all the same race? So in essence trying to define what ‘Britishness’ is, can be deemed as impossible, as the country and race of Britain or British does not appear to even physically exist?

However, this is not to say that a firm unifying definition of ‘Britishness’ cannot be formulated in the future, if the motivation is present to achieve this goal from all the varying factions present within the British Isles? It would seem that in order to define a real definition of Britishness in order to unite and possibly heal Britain, we must first find a common positive thread between the nations of Wales, Scotland and England, this maybe more difficult than it first initially appears? To clarify, to find a commonality between an apparent majority oppressor and the apparent minority oppressed, would by definition be impossible at this stage? It may be easy to identify that the values, shared history and experiences of the possible majority oppressor may be the polar opposite of the values, shared history and experiences of the apparently minority oppressed? So to quote the possible political catchphrase of the term ‘common British values’ could well be entirely misleading? To this end it does appear that the English establishment leaders who may influence sectors of their population into oppressive thought patterns as a result of their alleged total dominance of the British media, need to maybe reassess their values, if a long term fruitful United Kingdom for all is desired, but perhaps more importantly a solid unifying foundation of Britishness is to be created, assuming that this is a shared goal within the whole of the British Isles, which may well only rely on the priority implementation of a modern up to date model to create proven equality amongst the home countries?

It does appear that it is never too late to change in order to possibly save the Union of the United Kingdom, even at this late stage into possible disunity, with the breakup of the Union apparently very much gathering momentum, the sort of momentum that maybe only true equality and a fairer more just society for all can

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halt, as it may be argued you can only have commonality amongst equals, which appears to suggest that true equality may well be the only starting point of true unifying Britishness? To clarify what is meant by the terms ‘disunity, gathering momentum’, there appears to have been a more rapid move towards the possible breakup of the United Kingdom in the last 15 years, with the emergence of regional assembly’s and more significant power shifts from Westminster, than in the previous 290 years of the Union, since the act of Union was actually created in 1707? This alleged fact may well provide some evidence that the fixing of an apparently ‘broken Britain’ is something that needs prioritising now, as the window for the saving of the Union appears to have a very finite time period attached? If you think logically by assessing the current momentum towards separation within Britain, what would you think could possibly be the only outcome if this separation momentum continues to its natural end conclusion? This fast evaporating time period may be a lot sooner than the establishment anticipates, as the Scottish independence question has yet to be fully unfolded, along with the possible, but maybe inevitable knock on effects regarding the other home nations with Northern Ireland amalgamating with the republic of Ireland, Wales and Scotland independent and England breaking up? It does appear that the momentum for the breakup of the Union is based on one major principle and that is ‘evidenced unfairness’ between the majority tribe of England and the minority tribes of Wales and Scotland, and even possibly perceived within certain regions of the English majority tribe. Although, it may be a lot easier to voice concerns being part of the majority tribe, than on the outside?

However, given that the Oxford English definition for the term establishment is, ‘*a* *group in society exercising power and influence over matters of policy, opinion or taste, and seen as resisting change’*. The statement ‘*and seen as resisting change’* appears to encapsulate how difficult it would be for the supposed English establishment elite to change from the inside out. Within this supposed establishment their appears to be a mindset based in the early colonial years of Britain, possibly instilled using the medium of a private school environment and

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inherited attitudes, through the generations, that simply do not correlate with the modern new world order of 2014 and has possibly not done so for some decades?

The obvious reason for resisting change is that when you have all the advantages and power why would you want that to change? However, this appears a short term greed based approach as the wider picture is that without the relinquishing of the possible delusional perception of the establishment, apparently based in centuries long gone and past, and then possibly moving towards continued evidenced inequality today, the momentum of disunity and dissatisfaction may only increase within the British Isles? A word of caution regarding the alleged English establishment needs proposing at this point, as the South east of England region and London may not be able to sustain its wealth and global influence without the backing from the rest of the United Kingdom’s combined finances and prestige, a probable consequence in the event of the United Kingdom disbanding? Perhaps a more realistic understanding of the possible consequences of persisting with an apparent unfair London centric model of rule within the British Isles, may motivate the establishment to create commonalities within Britain as opposed to possibly persisting in highlighting any supposed differences, which by definition may only result in perpetuating separate tribes assuming different identities and therefore possibly, but seemingly inevitably, separate futures within the British Isles, you cannot say you have not been warned?

**WHY IS LONDON SO SUCCESSFULL?**

This text is focused on keeping what could be deemed as complex answers to complex questions as simple and easily understandable as possible. It is easy to evidence the reason why London is so successful, it is as a result of having the English (*British*) government, possible English establishment, based in the heart of it, to this end all decisions made at London and at British level are controlled by Westminster, London. This control allows London and its London based parties to possibly block

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development projects outside of London and allow them in London, this appears to prevent competition within Britain from outside London and may centralize all money making organisations, such as the financial sector, stock markets and banks, as well as the media including national T.V, Newspapers, Films promoting London, such as The Queen, Kings Speech to name but a few, the Arts, Technology, Airports et al, into London. Whilst appearing to use British tax payers money to enable London to cope with the added business by creating infrastructure projects such as the planned expansion of Heathrow Airport and the current creation of a new line of the London underground (2014).

This apparent false economy means that property in London may never decrease significantly in value even in the worst financial crisis, almost recession proof, as London seems subsidised by the rest of the UK, possibly always preventing any property and land price decrease, which seems to promote foreign investment in that market, creating more and more expensive homes and people with money living within its borders, or keeping the homes empty to wait for an inevitable rise in value, whilst simultaneously pricing out local residence. Furthermore foreign business may have to reside in London as their base, as that is where apparently most of the British business hubs are situated and decisions regarding Business are made.

The HS2 project appears to be a case in point, due to London’s success the London based government still wants London to expand but they do not appear to want the overcrowding, providing a High Speed link to London allows people to live outside of London but for their skills to be commuted in daily. This project is set to cost more than £50 Billion roughly the same figure suggested at the same time for the Severn Barrage. However as the Severn barrage may not benefit London they appear to have blocked that and possibly used the same funding to create the HS2 project that does benefit London and of course England (*goes nowhere near Wales).*

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The argument apparently presented for possible centralisation into London is that London being successful benefits Britain. However, the same could be said for Cardiff being successful benefits Britain, Aberdeen, Belfast, Exeter or Rhyl. Any city or town with all the power making advantages of London is guaranteed to be successful regardless of where they may be situated within the United Kingdom.

A further note to be recorded that I feel may add some more information as to why London is apparently so successful, is that in the year 2013/14 that this publication is being written, London is widely regarded as the largest financial sector in the world. Could this be as a result of England and therefore London being able to exploit the wealth of the four nations within the United Kingdom, as opposed to just their own countries finances, which is the case for the rest of the world’s competing financial sectors?

**HOW IS IT POSSIBLE FOR ENGLAND, ONE OF THE RICHEST COUNTRIES IN EUROPE TO LIVE A YARD AWAY FROM WALES, ONE OF THE POOREST IN EUROPE?**

The answer may well be shorter than the title? This appears to be by design as the economic growth rates of Britain appear to follow specific borders that of England’s border. All things being equal if you scatter seeds on an area of land, that is to say Britain, the seeds will be scattered randomly across that land, it would not fall according to set borders or regions within a specific area. This apparent anomaly seems to suggest that Britain’s wealth is allegedly being purposely allocated into certain specific sectors?

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**WELSH EQUALITY WITH ENGLAND REGARDING NEGATIVE ASPECTS IS ACHIEVED?**

To clarify, it does appear that when concerning the negative detrimental aspects of Wales being a member of the United Kingdom Welsh people possess full equality with their English counterparts. In areas such as having equal access to being shot and killed when fighting for Britain in many war zones including the first and second world wars and leading up to more recent disputes such as the Falklands war, Iraq and even more recently the war in Afghanistan, for Welsh people equality has been achieved. Welsh people are also subject to the same minimum wage legislation and are also fully embraced with the full access and participation of zero hour’s contracts. Furthermore in areas such as tax, the Welsh population is equally taxed with England on their income and their contributions to National Insurance and council tax rates. This Tax equality stretches out to being equally taxed on Value Added Tax (VAT) currently at 20% of each purchase (2014), the Welsh people also equally pay the same amount of duty (Tax) on tobacco, alcohol and petrol, as well as possessing full equality on all other forms of tax such as inheritance, capital gains, road tax, passenger duty, council tax amongst others. Including the possible stealth taxes such as the payments made by the Welsh population to the British Broadcasting Company (BBC) in television license fees. There is also full equality with Welsh people being compelled to comply with the same overarching laws and regulations regarding actions and sanctions as their English counterparts.

However, it does appear that when it comes to the positive beneficial areas of being part of the UK such as a fair share of the UK wealth, a fair share of infra structure projects, access to the UK’s best paying jobs, the ability to set up Welsh competing companies, possessing a banking and financial sector, possessing a media presence, an unequal share of powers and the possible inequality between England and Wales of apparent slander and lies promoted regarding specifically Wales and the Welsh

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people. In just these few areas outlined Wales appears to suffer significant inequality. Surely in a fair society the Welsh population whilst having to absorb the negative aspects of being part of the UK, should in return have an equal opportunity to enjoy any benefits of being UK citizens?

**WELSH ECONOMY**

This is a big subject, in fact quite possibly the deciding factor as to whether Wales is better Independent or as a full amalgamation of England. Where do I start, well I suppose the beginning is a good place. This subject needs a book written on it as a standalone heading to allow the Welsh people the full statistics and figures behind what Wales pays to England and what it receives back as a grant annually. The figures as you might guess are vague but I think from the authors basic math’s that I can say with a degree of confidence that Wales is possibly paying a lot more into the Bank of England on a yearly basis than it receives in its 16 billion a year grant, not too sure why it is called a grant when it is the Welsh people’s money in tax’s, coming back to them? Let me present the reasoning behind this statement. Most people only think of income tax and or national insurance as what Wales pay to the English establishment in fact although substantial in figures it does not appear to be the main source of income from the Welsh people paid directly to the Bank of England on a yearly basis, although basic figures could suggest that this alone maybe more than what Wales receives from England on a yearly basis?

The main forms of moneys taken from the Welsh people seemingly comes in the form of the other wide and varied tax’s some stealth but most are not. The main source of income the English establishment appear to have from the Welsh people is in Value Added Tax *(V.A.T)*, this is to say in any one year on a daily basis every transaction made between a buyer and a seller in Wales is taxed at 20%. This is to say that 20% of all those interactions go directly to the Bank of England. Think how many transactions you may make in a day ranging from buying some food, clothes,

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household items and the numerous other items required on a daily basis. Now times these transactions by 2-3 million to give you one days turn over and then times that by 365 to give an annual turnover figure for the Bank of England. This money apparently goes directly to London England on a daily basis not appearing to benefit Wales in any way shape or form, but certainly appearing to benefit London and England?

I purposely left out stamp duty on fuel, alcohol and Tobacco, because these items have a duty apparently at a higher percentage than V.A.T of 20%. Think in terms of how many haulage firms, coach firms and taxis’ operate on a daily basis in Wales as well as private cars, motorbikes and commercial and private air planes. This is not to exclude the vast amount of regular smokers there are in Wales as well as people who enjoy an alcoholic beverage either in the week or on the weekend. Now let’s link in other tax’s such as vehicle tax, air passenger tax, capital gains tax, severn bridge toll crossing fees, inheritance tax, land fill tax, aggregates levy, customs duty, insurance premium tax, gambling tax, import and export tax, environmental tax and some apparent stealth taxes such as the BBC and the national lottery amongst others. The figures here created on an annual level from 2-3 million people may be astronomical, certainly I would suggest more than the £16 billion *(£15 billion in 2013*) alone, not including the proceeds from income tax and national insurance paid by Wales to the Bank of England.

Clearly an unbiased collation of the figures needs to be calculated here to provide the true extent of how much Wales pays into the Bank of England on an annual basis as opposed to how much they get annually from England. If the London, England based British media is to be believed, it is Wales that are being subsidized by England, which may not be the whole truth? Again a whole book could be dedicated to this subject matter and indeed in the absence of any unbiased volunteers who may be reading this text to take this point forward I will highlight this area myself in more depth, at a later date in a separate publication.

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I once heard a quote from Lord Kelvin that appears to encapsulate the importance of providing a measuring tool in order to promote positive change, the quote states that *‘if it gets measured, then it gets done’.* So by definition if it does not have a level of measurement then it does not get done. This may account for the apparent lack of statistics available at present through the English (British) system? Moreover there is a further term stated by Lord Kelvin that, *‘you cannot manage what you cannot* *measure’*. With this in mind, in essence then, it is impossible to manage change if youdo not know where you are, as then you will not be able to identify where you should be, in terms of equality and fairness? *(Please refer to the ‘Inequality* *Indicator).* Clearly a firm unbiased understanding of how much is paid in by Wales tobe compared with how much is received annually is vital to the Welsh people to understand if they are fairly represented or are possibly being exploited. As Wales currently stands as one of the poorest nations in Europe living next to England one of the wealthiest, common sense dictates that there may be something not quite right happening here?

**WELSH ECONOMY WITHIN THE ‘ASSIMILATION ALTERNATIVE’**

With assimilation into England as full equal partners Wales could expect to be given more of a share of the V.A.T. (*Value Added Tax*) that Welsh people pay on food and all purchase made within Wales as equal partners providing more of the tax that Wales pays back to Wales will bolster its economy in the Assimilation Alternative. A prosperous Wales may be considered as beneficial to England as Wales may be seen more as contributors than competitors. This applies to all forms of duty paid on tobacco, alcohol, car and petrol and the many forms of other taxes such as inheritance tax, passenger duty, capital gains tax etc, as well as the funds raised from the multitude of possible stealth taxes such as tax on pensions and through the National Lottery.

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**WELSH ECONOMY WITH THE ‘INDEPENDENCE ALTERNATIVE’**

Wales can use their own taxes directly these taxes will derive from areas such as the huge amount of money paid in V.A.T. in Wales. These taxes also include the duty on alcohol, tobacco, petrol and car tax, as well as absorbing the money Welsh people pay in their wages and to the National Insurance contributions. However, a massive amount of income could be gained through the taxation on foreign companies already existing within Wales such as Tesco’s and Sainsbury’s and British telecom, British Airways, British Petroleum (BP), Energy companies, amongst others. The most important aspect the Independence Alternative may be the ability to borrow money for major infrastructure projects, as the more money generating infra structure is created the more wealth can then also be generated as a result of job creation through a more fluid transport system, which can be evidenced in England. How would England or any country survive without the ability to have a deficit and borrow? This ability would be allowed as Wales would have a tangible income through the various taxes on business and individuals and a Bank and financial sector to process these transactions and generate further wealth within the Welsh borders.

However, the major source of financial generation for Wales would be the introduction of a Welsh bank, which could provide funds for starter companies that can be introduced in Wales to challenge the apparent monopoly of the English companies present in Wales, and possibly allows Wales to develop a financial sector, the sector that earns London and England a large proportion of their income. Moving away from the control of the English establishment that at present appears restrict Welsh competitor companies to be set up in Wales to compete against the English companies such as Sainsbury’s, BP, Land Rover, Reebok, BT, Barclays, Energy companies et el, means Wales may always remain poor. Wales keeping the Status Quo means that essentially England may always have a 2-3 million strong captive customer base for English companies to possibly exploit?

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**ECONOMY AS WALES IS TODAY (THE APPARENT PURGATORY STATE?)**

As Wales is apparently one of the poorest countries in Europe and in Britain (2013/2014) living a yard away from one of the richest countries in Europe and indeed the world, in England. Clearly Wales as it stands is underdeveloped and appears prevented from implementing projects that may benefit Wales by the English establishment, based predominantly in London?

This publication is documenting Wales and its social and financial relationship with England up to the year 2014. A recent bid (*2013*) has been put in by a company to build a tidal wave electricity generating system across the river Severn at the cost to the government of possibly £25 billion, providing apparently over 1000 jobs in the south Wales area. The M.P’s in London voted against this proposal. This rejection is set against an apparent OFGEM report (2014) weeks later stating that Britain is on the verge of rationing power and could face black outs like those experienced in the nineteen seventies in the near future?

However, in the same week a plan to expand Heathrow airport in London at roughly

the same cost as the Severn Barrage, delivering many jobs to the London economy

appeared to receive positive approval, with M.P.’s stating that, ‘ *this would be good*

*for the British economy’*. Furthermore the next week the HS2 *(high speed rail*) project

connecting the South of England to the North of England at the projected cost of £50

billion was supported, and a further previous £15 billion to upgrade London’s

underground system was started. Just to put the smaller £15 billion figure into

perspective, last year, this £15 billion figure was allocated to Wales as a grant to run

the entire country for the whole 2013-14 period. Furthermore, George Osbourne

(*Chancellor of the Exchequer, 2014*) stated that, *‘HS2 will provide a huge boost for the*

*north of England and will transform the economic geography of the country’*. The

infrastructure projects are also said by George Osbourne to be, ‘*the largest*

*investment since the Victorian age’*. However, at the same time George Osborne is

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apparently actively cutting approximately £11 billion across government departments, this a further blow for Wales because Wales does not have the investment, banks or infrastructure or opportunity to invite and nurture investment from private companies, it is very heavily reliant on local government, which accounts for a large proportion of employment in Wales, apparently more than any other home nations country?

The proposed route of the HS2 train service goes straight through the spine of England without ever coming to Wales, this project appears to benefit the midlands (*middle of England)*, London (*south of England*) and the North of England. The theory behind this apparent English establishment project it would appear is to try to reduce overcrowding in London and spread London wealth by allowing business to be able to be situated outside London, but with easier access to the English capital if required. In summer 2014 a further high speed rail link was proposed between Manchester and Leeds, to apparently further consolidate, connect and amalgamate the wealth in the North of England to the wealth in the south of England? This is just a basic snapshot of summer 2013 through to summer 2014. It is quite easy to identify the natural lean towards the prosperity of London and England without any apparent concern or focus on how Wales is going to survive without any investment or infrastructure, the ‘*forgotten people’* it would seem, or could it be even more sinister where by Wales may be the *‘obviously ignored people’?*

Ultimately, however although it does appear that Wales pays more to England in

taxes than the money they receive annually, as apparently identified with Scotland?

The main source of serious revenue generation for Wales to grow economically and

socially appears to be the ability to create a transport network, initially motorways

that are fit for purpose in Wales. The purpose of a credible infra structure is to

enhance the economy of that country. The ‘*assimilation alternative’* or the

‘*independence alternative’* suggested in this literature could well provide funds and

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the motivation to develop an effective transport system that not only connects all parts of Wales, but connects that system into the English transport system, to promote a more fluid flow of trade, services and labour within Wales and beyond. Furthermore, either of these proposed alternatives for Wales may allow companies based in Wales to exploit their own natural resources and service sectors and start up competitive companies to the established English based companies, in these Business areas?

**WELSH MONEY APPARENTLY FILTERED INTO ENGLAND?**

It does appear quite blatant that in the absence of Welsh local companies providing services, the only apparent option for the Welsh people is to be forced to use English based companies for their daily needs. It appears that all areas of essential are owned by English companies, apparently through the English establishment system, in areas such as super markets controlled by Tesco and Sainsbury’s, Television Stations such as the BBC and ITV, Cable providers such as Virgin and Talk Talk, Banks such as HSBC and Barclays, Energy companies such as British Gas, pharmaceuticals such as Glaxosmithkline, fuel such as BP amongst others. These big conglomerates appear to hold Welsh people captive as there appears no other locally based alternative? It does appear that the apparent masters of Wales control the authorization of these basic daily life services to ensure that only English companies own these highly profitable services? Recent evidence appears to be the establishment of Virgin air, Virgin media and Virgin rail all approved by the English authorities to an influential English Billionaire, in sectors that appear to demonstrate high income. **Wealthy English establishment people predominantly only seem to** **gain their wealth from within their English controlled regions (UK) and not in areas they have no direct influence or control over.** This evidence also appears to apply toEnglish super markets operating as Banks such as Tesco’s, Sainsbury’s and Marks and Spencer. It does seem quite bizarre that a super market could be authorized bank status yet a whole nation in Wales, cannot get permission. In this scenario these

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companies appear to have no competition in Wales from local Welsh firms. Of course if Welsh people had the option of choosing a Welsh company then they may well be more likely to choose that company to ensure that their money remains in the Welsh economy?

Welsh money apparently being filtered out of Wales through the big English conglomerates into England, appears to cripple the Welsh economy which is weak in any case and appears to bolster the English economy, already one of the richest in Europe and the world. Moreover, once English companies have established a service that can demonstrate a captive audience and profit in Wales and therefore a guaranteed income then of course these companies can then possibly be sold to wealthy companies abroad. This avenue appears to provide a large cash injection into the English economy by possibly offering the exploitation of the Welsh people for sale to the highest bidder from further afield than England? This then seems to continue the exploitation of the Welsh people but through a foreign owner, again with no apparent tangible benefit to the Welsh people or its economy. This appears to result in Welsh money, for a one off hefty injection of finance injected into England and English companies, being filtered not through England, but now through a foreign company. Such as certain transport, energy and water companies operating in Britain, amongst others. The end result however, seems to be the same for Wales, as the Welsh money is still apparently being filtered out of Wales, however in this scenario it is now apparently being filtered to a different country other than England. Either way Wales still appears to have a direct filter in its finances that directs money out of Wales, an already weak economy possibly orchestrated by their apparent English masters?

Now let’s just reiterate and take a look at the basic needs of most people, these would be medicine through pharmaceutical companies such as Glaxosmithkline, petrol such as British petroleum (BP), Television stations such as the BBC, Newspapers such as the Daily Mail, magazines such as Hello, Food companies such as

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Cadburys, including super markets such as Tesco and Sainsbury’s, who also produce their own brands of food and clothes, clothes such as Burberry and sporting brands such as Reebok and Umbro, Energy companies, water companies, Banks such as HSBC, international airports such a Heathrow, airlines such as British Airways, Trains such as national express and Virgin, mobile phone companies such as Vodaphone, Internet access such as British Telecom (BT), amongst others. These are just a few examples of English establishment owned services that possibly have to be accessed by the Welsh public due to no apparent local alternative. It does appear quite obvious and telling that there are no significant competing Welsh companies in just the few examples I have presented here today. This evidence appears to clarify why in Wales they are so reliant on the public sector for employment than any other home country within the U.K? Clearly as Wales are apparent servants to England why would the master allow the servant the ability to compete with them on an equal footing within Wales and possibly the U.K? This could mean greater competition for these English companies resulting in the possible bottom line of less financial wealth for England?

However, if the Welsh people choose either the ‘*Independence Alternative* ‘or the

‘*Assimilation Alternative’* recommended in this literature, then Wales could expect a more prosperous economic future. To clarify, if Wales chooses the *‘Assimilation* *Alternative’*, then it would be reasonable to assume that Wales, given time, willcease to be seen as ‘foreigners’ but as a fully assimilated part of England. In this eventuality Wales may expect to then be able to create its own companies with the blessing of their previous apparent English masters, previous English masters as Wales will now be one of them, creating a possible scenario where the hand brake could be released from the Welsh business sectors allowing them to establish and compete with the rest of England as equals. This could be as a result of the strip of land now known as Wales being seen as part of England and contributors and not as outside competitors.

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Alternatively if Wales choose to go down the ‘*Independence Alternative’* route then the previously mentioned companies that at present hold an apparent monopoly on the Welsh economy could be directly competed against with Welsh version companies offering the same service that could compete on equal terms with in the Welsh economy. An important note to make at this point though is that within the ‘*Independence Alternative’* all the taxes raised by all the companies that operate within the Welsh territory including the English ones, will be obliged to be paid to the newly formed Welsh government and the people of Wales. Again, it appears that whichever route is chosen by the Welsh people, either the ‘*Assimilation alternative*’ or the *‘independence alternative’* Wales and its people may expect to be wealthier than remaining in its current apparently evidenced ‘*purgatory*’ state?

**APPARENT ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT CONTROL OVER WELSH BUSINESS CREATION**

Aside from Welsh celebrities like Tom Jones, Richard Burton, Anthony Hopkins, Shirley Bassey and Catherine Zeta Jones et al, who are mainly in the entertainment business who apparently have had to make their fortune in America outside of apparent English establishment influence? In terms of Welsh business creation, business men or women like Terry Mathews, made his money in Canada, confused.com, this insurance comparison website business made their money on the internet, outside of any establishment influence and the Iceland supermarket chain owner, who has an English accent, so maybe could not be identified initially as specifically Welsh. These people appear to be the Welsh people’s main business success stories, up until this point in 2015? However, these few examples appear to suggest that being outside of direct apparent restrictive English establishment control within Britain, by creating a new service, has been the only route for Welsh companies and Welsh peoples business success?

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Alternatively though, presenting as outside of the establishment club loop in Britain may in its self create difficulties particularly for small to medium size Welsh businesses, because if the establishment conglomerates within England remain within their own member’s only club and networks to provide their companies goods, staff, services, parts and products, required to run their business, then Welsh business may well be starved of being able to provide and develop a function within the UK? It seems the main reason that Welsh companies are apparently prevented in gaining a foot hold in the English market is because these Welsh companies could be direct competition to similar English establishment companies who are already operating in particular markets or may want to operate in the future. The English authorities allowing Welsh competition means they may be competing in the same market on the same land mass as English companies. (Master would not allow servant to compete)

The English establishment seems to use its power’s over Wales to prevent Welsh companies being created and in doing so possibly allowing the English companies to operate and exploit not only the English market but more importantly (for Wales) the Welsh people and the Welsh markets ( much like under the heading ‘why is London so successful?’). Again think in terms of how many Welsh based companies exist in key areas of financial income in the UK, such as pharmaceuticals, petrol, Banks, media, Energy companies, water companies, transport, internet providers et al. Maintaining and apparently controlling the development of big companies within Britain to ensure that they derive from England within a possible English establishment club, appears to keep the wealth generated in Wales filtered into England, without the possibility of direct local competition from Welsh equivalent firms to minimise this affect.

To further evidence this point, a report entitled Barclays wealth 2011 UK map was produced with Ledbury research. This research identified that the number of Welsh millionaires per thousand residents was 0.33, the lowest level in the whole of the UK,

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quite bizarre given that Northern Ireland have only half the population of Wales and a smaller land mass, with the highest concentration of millionaires based in London and the South-East of England at 2.12 per 1000 residents. Just out of curiosity can you name a Welsh version of Richard Branson who made their money within the UK?

**KEEPING THE ENERGY COMPANIES HONEST IN WALES**

In Wales they appear to be subject to the price whims of energy companies based outside of Wales which effectively appears to use the Welsh population as a captive customer base. This possible scenario enables the money spent on energy to be filtered out of the Welsh economy. The simple solution in keeping at least a fraction of the money Welsh people spend on energy in Wales and perhaps most importantly to keep the foreign energy companies apparently honest in their pricing to Welsh energy consumers, is to introduce an energy company based in Wales set up by the Welsh assembly or an arm’s length company subsidized by the Welsh government, with all profits kept within the Welsh boarders.

This scheme may well be very pertinent in further attracting inward investment from major businesses and to allow businesses already established in Wales to thrive. This is because every business, particularly heavy industry will have an astronomical energy bill, reducing these costs to a reasonable level may well assist in the attraction of many businesses into Wales and perhaps just as important this scheme may help keep the businesses Wales already has, preventing even more job losses? Keeping the energy companies honest may involve a contracted Welsh government based Energy Company that is contractually obliged to keep their prices at the rate of the cost of the energy and only ever to make an agreed small percentage of profit on top in order to maintain staff and facilities. This keeps the prices low in Wales for the Welsh people by apparently forcing the rest of the energy companies to be

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honest and keep their prices low to compete against this new government led company or risk losing their customer base to the lowest priced company.

This new contractually obligated energy company would possibly prevent the six major energy companies in Britain possibly getting together and apparently agreeing on a price that is roughly the same in all the companies, preventing people moving from one energy company to another, as it would be useless because a Welsh customer may well move from one company to another but still pay the same price, effectively negating the motivation to want to change energy companies in the first place? Clearly this format could be rolled out to all areas including transport, so instead of buying privatized companies back simply set up a competing arms length state run company in the same sector.

**WHY DISBAND THE WELSH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (WDA)?**

Labour disbanded the W.D.A *(Welsh Development Agency*) in 2006 in the apparent ‘*bomb fire of the quangos’*. Since this time inward investment in Wales appears to have nosed dived and the visibility of a distinct Welsh brand for Wales has now been deteriorated, as it is now amalgamated into an apparent British brand. However, it does appear when businesses talk in terms of Britain they may be minded to think of London or England as the only options for their investment. In the absence of a distinct brand put forward for Wales, Wales apparently becomes invisible to any investors thinking of investing in the British Isles?

The ‘*bomb fire of the quangos’* was allegedly implemented to save money being wasted by disbanding agencies that could be identified as, ‘not fit for purpose’. However, the WDA appears to have been proven as a success and indeed had apparently demonstrated that it was ‘exactly fit for the purpose it was created for’, which was boosting the profile and finance of Wales and the Welsh economy. The evidence for this assertion is the facts that the W.D.A apparently attracted 15% of

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the inward foreign investment into Britain, specifically to Wales in the 1990’s. However, after the W.D.A. was disbanded that figure allegedly fell to just 6% in 2009-10 (BBC news website accessed 11.3.15). Just to play devil’s advocate here, where do you suppose the missing 9% of foreign business investment into Wales, since the disbanding of the WDA in 2006, has been diverted too?

Logically why would a person disband a body that is recognised as being successful in attracting inward investment? The very purpose it was set up to do. The answer it would appear is quite simple, *‘*why would the English authorities allow investment in Wales?’, when that money and wealth, through foreign investment could be going into the English economy? Labour is a London based possibly English establishment connected political party with the apparent interests of England at its heart, clearly money coming into to Wales and staying in Wales could be a missed opportunity for English companies? I say a missed opportunity because England presenting as Wales apparent masters can dictate whether Wales has a Welsh development agency or not. If you have direct control over your nearest competitor, then it would be foolish not use that control to boost your own economy? Indeed, if Wales had that same level of control over England, I am pretty sure that they may be tempted into doing the same? It is worth reminding ourselves at this point that geographically the position of Wales in the middle of England appears to make Wales possibly England’s biggest threat to attracting foreign inward investment (when compared to Scotland and N. Ireland), it would make basic economic sense to counter that threat if you had the appropriate powers. I did not say it could be deemed as entirely ethical, but from a purely business perspective it would make sense?

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**WHY IS THERE NO MOTORWAY SYSTEM IN WALES?**

When the English establishment undertook the *‘roads to prosperity’* project in the 1960’s it is very noticeable that Wales appears to have been excluded from the financial benefits that being provided with a fully functional motorway network could provide. Let’s assess the term *‘roads to prosperity’* clearly the thinking behind implementing a motorway network is to provide prosperity by allowing goods, people and services to be transported easily and effectively from one location to another through-out England. In order for a factory ( *for example*) to produce an item they need a transport system that allows the free flow of parts and labour into the factory and then the free flow of the finished product out of the factory to other regions or ports to be sold in various locations. If the developers of the motorways are acutely aware of the financial benefits to a country of a motorway system, which appears to be the case, when reflecting on the name of the project, *‘roads to* *prosperity’*, then why would these planners fail to link the whole of Wales into thisEnglish motorway network that promises prosperity?

The only conclusion that can be drawn is that the developers who planned and undertook this project made an apparent conscious decision to exclude Wales from any financial prosperity that motorways inevitably will create. It is also interesting to note the modern day equivalent of the *‘roads to prosperity’* project which is the proposed HS2 rail route to possibly commence construction in 2015 and the further proposed High speed rail link planned between Manchester and Leeds in the North of England (2014) to provide a more amalgamated economic power house in the North of England. Again if you follow the route of the HS2 link it totally ignores Wales. ***Perhaps even more evidence that the possible thought process of ignoring***

***Wales in the 1960’s within a possible English establishment mindset may still be alive and well in modern times?*** Please see the map of the proposed HS2 (2015)route provided overleaf.

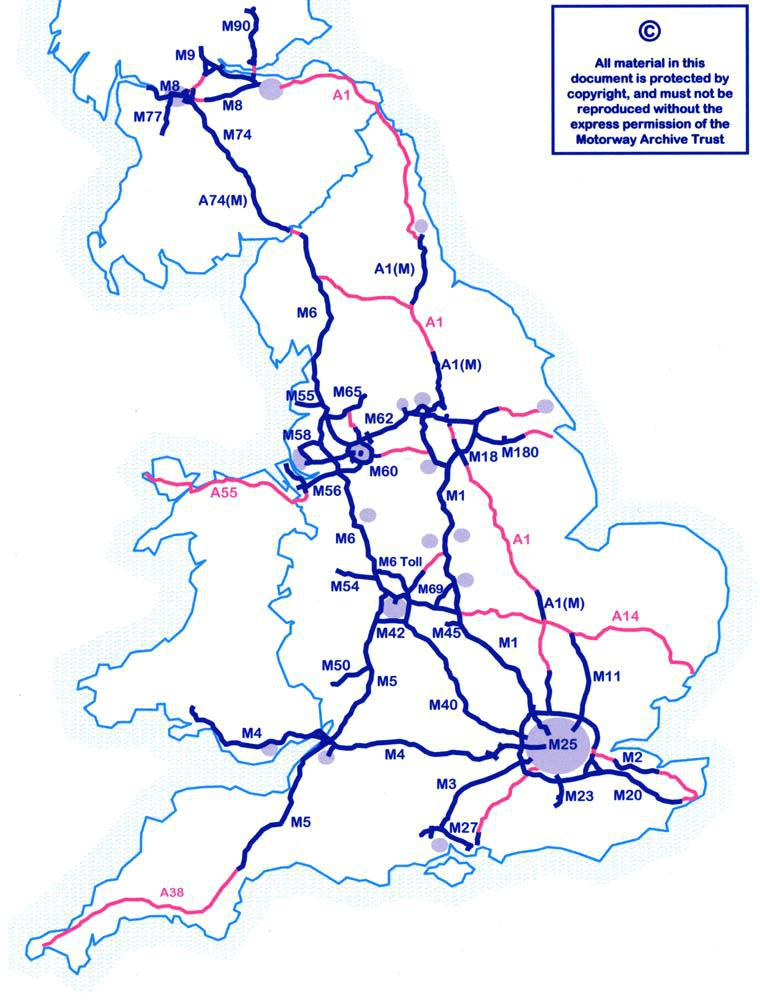
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***Notice on the HS2 route map provided below how the HS2 route apparently ignores Wales completely, leaving the whole nation out of any financial gains this proposed route could provide, whilst simultaneously possibly bolstering England’s financial potential, an already wealthy nation.***



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***When the terms ‘excluding’ and ‘ignoring’ are alluded to in the previous paragraphs, it does appear beneficial at this stage to refer to the map of the British motorway system provided. Notice how the motorway system appears to skirt around Wales, with many motorways actively stopping in or around the Welsh border, M50, M54, M56.***



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The initial areas to focus on the motorway system map provided are firstly the enormous amount of Motorway created in England as compared to Wales (*not to* *mention ‘A’ road’s*), Wales apparently has 75 miles of motorway and England isestimated to possess over 2000 miles. But more specifically look at the M50, the M54 and the M56. Notice how they appear to be deliberately prevented from moving into Wales, dramatically stopping at or around the Welsh border. Clearly when undertaking, developing and planning a motorway a lot of care and fore thought is required, could it just be a coincidence that three separate motorway routes in three different areas of Wales ( *south M50, mid M 54and North Wales M56*) all stop roughly at or towards the Welsh border? This lack of a fluid motorway system for Wales appears to significantly inhibit the Welsh people and their businesses ability to provide an infrastructure that could support prosperity and growth? It appears no coincidence that the wealthy regions of Wales throughout the decades roughly follow the M4 corridor, the only motorway in Wales? Now take a look at the map of the proposed HS2 rail route on the previous page (p103), due for commencement in 2015? Notice how it apparently totally excludes and sidelines Wales from any economic benefits.

To give a more detailed view of the apparent disparity between the amounts of motorway in England as opposed to Wales. It is estimated that England has over

2000 miles of motorway within its land mass; However Wales has only 75 miles of motorway within its borders. In order for Wales to produce an effective motorway system there appears to be a need to provide a connecting route between North and South Wales, running through the spine of Wales, similar to the proposed HS2 route in England, whist also possibly converting the A55 in North Wales to a motorway and then linking it to the M56 from England. This proposed project could take the form almost of a capital ‘I’, with the new connecting Motorway running through the centre of Wales from North to South forming the middle stem and the converted A55 and the extended M4 providing the vertical lines at the top and bottom. This would

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be a basic starting point, the goal then would be to possibly extend the M54 through Wales to reach the newly developed motorway stem of Wales in the centre, moving further horizontally to the west reaching the Aberystwyth area, a capital ‘I’ with a line through the middle.

Clearly when focusing on the two alternatives presented in this text, which are the ‘*Amalgamation Alternative’* or the ‘*Independence Alternative’* then the ability for Wales to develop a motorway system that can encourage and sustain inward investment could be an easier goal to achieve. To clarify if Wales was a fully assimilated part of England and therefore possibly seen as equal then it could benefit England to build a fluid motorway system connected directly with their own motorway system for the promotion of accessibility, as any rewards could directly benefit England, as well as the newly acquired assimilated piece of land. Alternatively if Wales gained independence then they could have the powers and fund raising abilities to create an effective transport system for themselves.

**WHY IS THERE NO WELSH BANK**?

This anomaly appears to be the case as a result of the Welsh geography, they appear to be too close to London and England, due to this geography Wales may be seen as a direct economic threat (compared to Scotland and N. Ireland). It does appear quite telling that in order to set up a new bank it first has to be apparently approved by the English authorities. Clearly when the authority to establish a bank may be controlled through the English establishment, why would the Bank of England authorize a bank in Wales that may reduce its own contributing banks profits? It is quite amusing however to see the recent ease of the big English supermarkets such as Tesco’s, Marks and Spencer’s and Sainsbury’s to be able to be granted powers that allow them to enter the banking sector, yet Wales, a Country, cannot achieve the ability to own just one bank within its own borders. As I speak in 2013/14 the London financial

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sector is regarded as possibly one of the largest in the world, could this possibly be because England’s banking system exploits four nation’s wealth, and not just the finances of their own country like the majority of the world?

It appears appropriate at this stage to provide a snap shot of the kind of profits that

Banks can provide to its host countries economy. According to Wikipedia, in 2011 the

HSBC Bank made pre-tax profits of £11.9 Billion and in the same year Barclays Bank

made of profit of £6 Billion with profits apparently rising year on year, I do feel it is

pertinent to mention that these profits where garnered in one of the worst

recessions in decades . Obviously adding just these two banks annual profits alone

accounts for more than Wales’s annual grant. There are apparently three other

English based banks in the top 50 wealthiest in the world that can be added to this

total, not including Building Societies and other Banks outside of the top 50. The

HSBC bank based in London is said to be worth approximately $2.6 trillion (*2012*) and

is recognised as the second largest bank in the world. The seventh largest bank

(*2012*) is said to be Barclays which is estimated to be worth $2.4 trillion, these banks

exist within the top ten largest banks in the world, RBS, Lloyds and Standard Charter

are also in the top 50, and these do not include building societies. Let’s put these

figures into context, Wales is allocated £16 billion a year from the English coffers to

run a whole country, with no bank.

With these figures in mind it is not difficult to over-estimate the financial importance of a bank to an individual country, of course some of the figures provided are what the banks are worth, these do not include the benefits such as jobs, access to financial markets, easier access to loans and the possible ability to ring fence Welsh money within its borders. Given how lucrative possessing a bank may be within a specific nation it does not seem to difficult to imagine the amount of financial assistance a bank in Wales could provide to its apparent ailing economy. However, any money raised through a Welsh bank may be at the expense of the present

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English banks that currently appear to possess an apparent monopoly within Wales? Would it really be feasible for a Welsh bank to gain permission from England to establish a Welsh Bank and financial sector when its very existence may cut off the Welsh market to the apparent English establishment Banks?

It would be an interesting question to ask how England would survive if they did not have the ability to borrow money for big projects, indeed judging by the massive size of their deficit it appears that borrowing is the main tool that keeps England out of Bankruptcy, yet Wales apparently are expected to survive without the vital tool of borrowing? Much of London’s economy seems to be set up from its banks and its financial district, providing a bank to Wales could conceivably take 2-3 million contributors away from London and into Wales, meaning that instead of the money garnered in Wales routing to London through the London based banks, the money from welsh people may remain in Wales and possibly contribute to propping up the welsh economy. The money from a Welsh bank may then be able to be lent out to provide mortgages and loans in Wales that could further circulate more wealth into the welsh economy. It appears relevant at this time to highlight that up until this point in 2015 Wales is the only home nation without a specific bank!? And coincidently it is the poorest; make of that what you will?

An idea which may benefit Wales is the idea of *‘Community banking’* a principal widely utilized in Germany, the most powerful economy in Europe (*2013/2014*). This idea allows banks to operate on a local level, for example the Bank of Gwent where by people in that region are encouraged to save in that Bank, that money then may be loaned out to local business and people at a low percentage of interest. This allows for the profits of the loans and the money saved to be possibly reinvested into the local community, by funding charities such as food banks, child care and elderly care, again apparently benefiting the local community, particularly with child care costs which could allow people to work without the expense of paying for childcare.

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As apparently many people would calculate stops them working as it may be more for child care costs than the financial benefits of working?

Each area in Wales consisting of approximately a hundred thousand people or more

could then invest in facilities and infrastructure. If say the area of Torfean had a

‘*Bank of Torfean’* a percentage of profit could go to developing and maintaining the

section of motorway running through their particular region annually. This work

could be linked up with adjoining regions to fund and create a motorway system,

needed to run from north to south and the west to east of Wales. It does appear that

each regional Bank needs to have the name of the region in the title to promote a

local attachment to that brand, for example the Bank of Powys, along with the slogan

*‘wealth kept in Powys’*. In an independent model for Wales these local banks may be

over seen by a bank of Wales used as a central bank based in any location in Wales.

However, in the full assimilation model these banks could continue to operate on a

local level but using the bank of England based in London as their main power point

and organiser.

It appears that the banking system operates on a different level within Britain, where by the big British banks such as Lloyds and Barclays apparently filter all the money from the local regions into London, possibly using these London based banks instead of using locally based Banks that could possibly keep the money circulating within any specific local area of Wales or Britain. So instead of possessing many local Banks revolving around and servicing its local area, the British system appears to have spread a system of London based Banks using branches, such as Lloyds and Barclays around the United Kingdom, appearing to use these branches, instead of locally owned and controlled Banks, in local areas to possibly filter each regions finances into London’s financial district? Almost acting as a network of tentacles connected to one central hub in London? This system apparently allows London to be an economic

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power house in the world as the money from local communities outside London seems filtered into London and the money in London appears to remain in London?

However, Germany seems to allow growth throughout the whole of their country by not possibly greedily filtering money into one identified main region. This scenario appears to account for Germany not possessing an individual bank that is larger than England’s largest, which filtering all of Germany’s money into Berlin may well achieve, as they have a larger population than England and a bigger economy. However Germany’s economic wealth appears to be as a result of a possibly fairer distribution of wealth in Germany, as their overall economy is larger than that of England’s. The reason for this may be that all areas of Germany are allowed to grow creating wealth growth opportunities in the whole of Germany and not just possibly in one specific region. The whole financial stability and wealth creating ability of Britain appears largely reliant on the banking sector based purely in London? This could be the main reason why local banking would not be allowed through the English authorities, producing this model throughout Britain may starve London of funds, a scenario that apparently would not be allowed by London based Governments. In effect the Bank of England, who has the power to stop local banks being formed, may just continue to do that in order to protect the status quo that has been formulated in Britain, which only appears to benefit London and England?

As a result of Wales not possessing a Bank it seems that Wales cannot partake in the financial industry, so a whole key industry for producing wealth creation for any country seems denied to Wales, but apparently actively encouraged in England? **The**

**importance of a Bank cannot be over stated as not possessing a Bank and a financial sector in any country may lead to poverty and hardship for its people, this appears to have been clearly evidenced in today’s modern Wales (2015).**

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Clearly, yet again, when looking at the two alternatives presented in this publication for the Welsh people ‘*The Independence Alternative’* and ‘*The Assimilation* *Alternative’*. The ‘*assimilation Alternative’* could provide a perception of equality andacceptance by the English population and English based governing authorities, and therefore they may be more inclined to allow a Bank and therefore a Banking sector in Wales, as that money being allowed to bolster the Welsh economy may directly benefit England as assimilated partners. Obviously if Wales’s gains independence, then they will have the ability to create their own bank system and banking sector, indeed as a full sovereign country they will have no choice, no country can function without its own Bank.

**WHY IS THE “BANK OF ENGLAND” NOT CALLED THE “BANK OF BRITAIN”?**

This apparent subconscious action appears to expose a firm story of how the English

establishment may perceive the wealth of Britain, which appears to be, ‘what is

yours is mine, and what is mine is mine’, otherwise it may be called the Bank of

Britain or the United Kingdom? Furthermore, why are all the people featured on the

English bank notes apparently prominently English, when they are apparently meant

to represent Wales as well? An example of a prominent Welsh person could be

‘*Aneuren Bevan’* the creator of the National Health Service (NHS). It is ironic that the

NHS was one of the main features in the 2012 London Olympic opening ceremony

that was promoted to suggest the best of Britain, but apparently the creator of the

N.H.S is not worthy of acknowledgement on a bank note? Just throwing these out

there for debate!

**IMMIGRATION CONCERNS UNIQUE TO WALES?**

To be presented in basic terms Wales does not appear to have a significant external immigration problem, immigrants from outside of the U.K*.* Let me simplify this

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statement even further, as immigrants may be proportionally moving on economic grounds, what sense does it make to move to Wales one of the poorest nations within Europe, they would be insane to even consider such a move? Indeed it could be argued that having a significant external immigration problem could be an indicator of wealth, the wealthier the country the bigger the external immigration problem, an obvious example would be London? The fact that Welsh people perceive there to be an immigration problem is the power of the English based media (as they are talking about English regions when they say ‘Britain’, not Wales).

It could be argued that an immigration problem possibly unique to Wales, however,

is the apparent influx of English people moving to Wales to live? This may well be an

ongoing concern very specific to Wales as a recent Telegraph article (*June 2014*)

suggested that at present in the year 2014, 22% of the Welsh population are

apparently of English descent, this article further went onto to state that Welsh

people could well be a minority in Wales by the mid 2080’s? This article was entitled

*‘when Wales will no longer be Welsh!’* (a further need for the ‘Nation Specific

Criteria’ P43). A further argument may be put forward suggesting that an in depth

research of these incomers needs to be undertaken to ascertain if these incomers

are people coming into Wales to work and possibly contribute to the economy or are

the majority of these identified incomers coming to Wales to retire, due to a

perceived abundance of space? As it could be suggested that an English person

working in Wales or coming to Wales to start a business may well contribute more to

the Welsh economy than a retired person living on a pension, whose wealth may

well be tied up in their property, and who may possibly present with a less limited

disposable income to contribute to their new local community? Could it be that large

areas of Wales are becoming no more than a retirement home for English workers?

So in essence if Wales were to develop a sincere external immigration problem this could be a cause for celebration as it could mean they are becoming a wealthy nation. It is easy to be confused when listening to the London based media that

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constantly appear to demean external immigrants as this problem possibly only exists in England and particularly London, as a result of their wealth? Wales appears to plough a different furrow to their near neighbour, what is a concern for them may not be a concern for Wales, as possibly demonstrated by the ‘incomer’ issue, as England appear to have a vastly different economy. However, if Wales choose the ‘*independence* *alternative’* then measures can be put in place to control all immigration such as a possible points system, as in Australia. Alternatively if Wales chooses the ‘*assimilation alternative*’ then they will follow the lead of London, but with a stronger voice to be able to present alternatives that best suit the Welsh needs.

In addition, if Wales do choose the ‘*independence alternative’* then there must be a constitution in Wales that all men and women are created equal to promote assimilation following the same format as the America constitution, instead of a culture of tolerance apparently promoted in Britain, it appears quite obvious to all concerned that you only tolerate something you do not want. Quite clearly when the term tolerance is mentioned it implies that you are putting up with something that you may not want there? The Oxford English dictionary term for the word tolerance is, ‘endure (someone or something unpleasant) with forbearance’. Now what is the dictionary definition of ‘forbearance’, it is ‘patient self control’. If tolerance is consistently promoted as a common “British” value (surely a firm idea of “Britishness” would have to be provided first) then the act of putting up with something because you cannot do anything about it, is hardly a morally correct characteristic?

Preventing all men and women being equal may lead to discontent and a feeling of possible oppression; these feelings could then be acted out in the form of terrorist’s acts against their host nation? The many terrorists of the 7/7 London bombings were apparently all born and raised in England yet they were willing to sacrifice their lives in the destruction of their own country. This evidence provides a stark warning that

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the apparent tolerance approach does not work. Let me leave this subject heading with this statistic, apparently 95%of all people in Wales are white British, this compared with 50% of London residents, this scenario exists because London is wealthy? It is worth remembering at this point that Wales presenting as a minority population its self within the British Isles means that they may tend to react to fellow minority immigrants in a slightly more accepting manner? Perhaps lessons could be learnt from the Celtic nations regarding how to interact with minority groups present within the whole of the UK?

‘**BRITISH’** **PEOPLE ABROAD**

This is an interesting subject particularly when recognizing the rise of the UKIP party and the BNP party within England (*2013/5)* who present as anti-immigration. There is also an apparent drive by the other main stream political parties *(*Labour, Conservatives and Liberal -Democrats)*,* to integrate migrants into mainstream society, with ideas such as ensuring that every immigrant speaks a good standard of English, this may have been further validated by citizen tests. There have been many apparently documented comments in England, where the local white English majority are offended that the minority groups within their communities, tend to stay within their communities and do not mix with the indigenous wider society. Furthermore, these minority groups are apparently said to form their own economy within each community buying from only their culture and race, and using their culture and race to sell exclusively too, this approach appears to have lead to a rise in anti immigration rhetoric and indeed the creation of official MP’s (members of parliament) for UKIP, an apparent English nationalist party, in 2014/15.

However, there does appear to be a double standard here as when English people, and indeed most people in general, move abroad it appears that they commonly stay within their own community, called ‘Expats’(which are ‘Immigrant’s’)*.* Very rarely allegedly learning their host’s countries language fluently and largely appearing to

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buy and sell within their own race, by creating companies and services that appear to cater for their own particular ex-pat community as their main customer base. So if the natural leaning for a human being, regardless of which race*,* may be to instinctively ‘stick with their own’ particularly when moving to a foreign country, then perhaps more regard and understanding could be extended to minority communities forming within British society, as given similar circumstances we are quite likely to behave similarly?

To reiterate, it does appear apparent that when any person moves to another country regardless of their original race, creed or culture, they may well seek people who are similar to them for free flowing communication, a sense of shared histories, a shared sense of humour, comfort, familiarity and reassurance. As a direct result of being in an unfamiliar setting and environment surrounded by people speaking an unrecognizable language, undertaking unrecognizable pursuits within an unfamiliar cultural setting?

**WHY DO ENGLISH PEOPLE APPEAR TO GENERALLY DESCRIBE THEMSELVES AS BRITISH?**

It does appear that stating the term ‘*English*’ may clarify the subject matter, so what is said may be pin pointed at a certain race or region within the UK. Stating the term ‘British’ when describing origins appears to ‘blur the lines of consequence’, as saying British could mean that the subject matter being discussed could lead to three, four if the perception of the UK is Britain, separate conclusions of liability or praise?

However, I do think it is a valid point at this stage to highlight that there does appear to be an over use of the word England or English, in the “British” media, if a positive event occurs, but an over reliance on the word British if a negative scenario presents itself?

It appears easy to say you are proud to be British, as an English person, as the possible sins of the English past and supposed ongoing discrepancies, the empire, the

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Crusades, slavery amongst others, may be vastly diluted when you put yourselves into an equation with three other countries (UK) and their histories. This term ‘Britishness’ seems to be the dominant term that an English person, particularly in the British media’s, may describe themselves or other people of their tribe. Even though it may well be argued that what the term Britishness actually means has never been able to be properly defined, although a perspective has been provided in this book? This description of Britishness may appear to be because some English people may instinctively be aware of possible negative perceptions within Britain and abroad of presenting themselves as specifically English, and might want to minimize any negative connotations to them, by blurring the lines of their specific origins?

A second possible reason for apparently embracing the term British by many English people, especially through the media, appears to be the illusion of collective power. To further clarify, when discussing in terms of credibility, when an English politician uses the word Britain on the world stage, this term appears to come with the credibility and influence of the Celtic nations. However, essentially when an English politician says England then they may have less credibility and influence on the world stage, than stating the phrase Britain or British. The term Britain appears to infer not one nation’s voice, but four nations combined, four nation’s reputations, power, and influence as opposed to one. Clearly given the current supposed flawed democratic system in Britain where the minority tribes voice is effectively muted, then the majority tribe will be installed as the representing the views of the minority tribes as well as their own. It does appear that it could be argued that when English people states the term *‘Britain’* or ‘*British’* they may be using the supposed good name of the Celtic nations to their best advantage?

This perceived assimilation of the other three nations (UK) within the term ‘*Britain’* appears to also be used to provide credibility for business with English companies such as ‘British Airways’, ‘British Telecom’, British petroleum (BP) and also in the media with shows like ‘Britain’s got talent’*,* being promoted on the world and

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domestic stage, which could imply the collective efforts, reputations and population of four nations, in order to possibly endorse and sell their brand commercially on the wider world and domestic markets? In addition, there also appears evidence that The English establishment have almost hijacked the term British to describe themselves, and also the union jack as possibly their new national flag, in an apparent attempt to move away from any perceived negative historical and ongoing baggage associated with the name England and the George cross flag? There does appear almost a possible rebranding of England in recent times to possibly disengage from negative associations, unless of course there are any other viable reasons that might not be readily apparent?

Furthermore and quite unsettling in today’s modern world (2015) with the perceived threat of terrorism, however remember, one man’s terrorist is another man’s freedom fighter, is that the English media appear to promote terrorists that derive disproportionately from England, that is to say when comparing population masses, as specifically “British”. Describing these people as British may divert the attention away from the obvious but possibly embarrassing question that must be asked by the English and their establishment of themselves, and that is ‘ why are so many English born and bred people willing to lay down their lives to destroy their own country’? What environment is being created in England that appears to incubate such apparent hatred of their own country and culture? However, the answer could just be that England presents with a larger population of different cultures and religions than the other home nations, and England may be perceived as the governing force of Britain on the world stage, with London seen as the symbolic heart? But unless these avenues are explored fully and openly this assertion can never be fully validated, and opportunities for solutions may well be squandered.

When the English establishment and media appear to hide behind the term ‘*British’*, seemingly obvious questions like these may never have the opportunity to be fully examined in an honest and open manner, and therefore a solution to any problem’s may never be identified, sought or concluded. It is quite pertinent to note that in this

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year of 2013, in Kenya, a shopping mall had been attacked, it is suggested that a lady from England nick named the *‘White Widow’* was the master mind behind the attack? This attack, along with many others, could have been an appropriate opportunity to hold a full a frank debate on why it is that an apparent significant portion of specifically English people within the UK appear to hold such strong ant-western views. It must be remembered that ‘out of every crisis comes and opportunity for change’, but these opportunities must be openly embraced and evaluated or resign yourself to more of the same in future?

**THE “BRITISH” MEDIA**

**In order to highlight inequality and address possible concerns regarding inequality between Wales and England, and indeed in Britain as a whole, the area of the media is at the epicentre.** This is because when a person is presented with one sideof a debate that argument can seem very compelling, specifically in the absence of an alternative view. As the English establishment apparently control all the national media outlets from Television channels, Newspapers, Radio, and Magazines their voice appears to be heard loud and clear but the apparently oppressed Nation’s voice may not be heard at all. It may be like providing a megaphone to one person in a debate and putting a gag on the mouth of their opposition. When identifying inequality the ‘*Inequality Indicator’* presented in this publication seems to best serve the needs of the home nations, as it is based on land mass and not population, as population is changeable and has had possibly years of probable favouritism in England to develop faster than the Welsh economy and therefore population. In implementing the ‘*Inequality Indicator’* approach to the number of Television channels, National newspapers and Magazines produced from England as opposed to those produced in Wales. Welsh people may be able to identify if there are any disparities that may account for the lack of voice on the national and world stage that could promote the affairs of Wales and the Welsh people?

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So let’s look at the apparent figures to ascertain how they measure up against the ‘*Inequality Indicator’* process. Firstly the focus will be placed upon how many national television channels exist within the apparent English establishment control. Using information through ‘*Wikipedia*’ it is estimated that there are 228 broadcasting television channels in England. It has been asserted that the use of ‘*Wikipedia*’ could be an unreliable source, however, when confirming these figures on ‘*Wikipedia*’ simply look at the base information source for further validity, to clarify, this is to say ‘where the information originally derived’*.*

Here is a list of some of the principle National channels currently within the possible control of the English establishment up until (2014), more often than not based in London.

***‘BBC One, BBC Two, BBC Three, BBC Four, BBC News, BBC Parliament , CBBC , CBeebies , Challenge , Pick , Sky 1 , Sky 2 , Sky 3D , Sky Arts , Sky Atlantic , Sky Betting and Gaming , Sky Living , Sky Livinit , Sky movies , Sky Movies Box office , Sky News , Sky Sports1,2,3,4,5 , Sky Sports News , Channel 4 , E4 , Film 4 , More 4 , 4Seven , Channel 5 , 5\* , 5USA , ITV , STV , UTV , ITV2 , ITV3 ,ITV4 , CITV , Alibi , Dave , Drama , Eden , Gold , Good Food , Home , Really, Watch , Yesterday.’***

When the term national is used this indicates that the information provided by these channels can be accessed by the whole of the U.K, the term regional means that any information broadcast from these stations can only possibly be accessed within its own local region, so for example BBC Wales cannot easily be accessed in Scotland, England or Northern Ireland just specifically for viewers in the Welsh region of Britain. Now let’s compare these nationally accessible English based principle channels to the amount of national Welsh based television channels. All things being equal England should have seven times more national channels than Wales due to its land mass presenting as seven times larger. There is currently ‘No’ national television

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channels based in Wales, as compared to apparently 228 based in England. All things being equal Wales should possess 32, which is to say seven times less than England, in line with the ‘*Inequality Indicator’*.

Now let’s assess the national newspapers that are accessible to the whole of Britain that may be based and controlled within English borders. According to Wikipedia there are currently estimated to be 24 National newspapers operating out of England with the majority based in London. These papers include *the Times, the Sun, the Daily* *Mirror, the Star,* and *the Guardian*. In order to identify any inequality of facilities anda possible bias in favour of England and London, let’s assess how many national newspapers operate out of Wales with a possible Welsh perspective. There are currently ‘No’ national newspapers that derive from Wales. All things being equal using the ‘*Inequality Indicator’*, Wales should possess 3 national newspapers within its borders.

It is worth noting at this point that although Wales has regional papers, as asserted by the National Union of Journalists (*2012*), *‘the main regional newspapers in* *Wales* *are not owned by Welsh companies’,* they further went onto say that*, ‘As local newspapers are bought up by large conglomerates with headquarters in London and the USA, Welsh newspapers have found they are losing their distinctive voice’*. Toclarify further the majority of the main regional newspapers are owned by English companies such as Trinity Mirror so again even at a regional level the views of Welsh people may not be expressed as the controlling factors as to what pieces of information may suitable for print or not, may be governed by the interests of their English or foreign owners?

Nationally accessible magazines are also a productive manner in which to introduce the British public to a specific message or point of view, and of course provide financial revenue for their owners and their host nation. According to Wikipedia

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there are presently said to be 400 companies that produce approximately 2,300 consumer magazines, including Hello and O.K, the majority of these companies are apparently located in London, England. At present there are apparently approximately only three magazines that derive from Wales two of which are primarily for Welsh language users, and another is apparently regarding Bridal wear in Wales, none of which are weekly and readily nationally recognised. When comparing and contrasting using the ‘*inequality indicator’* of seven, ‘*all things being* *equal’* Wales should present with 328 national consumer magazines covering a widevariation of themes and interests. Surely a Welsh based magazine is just as capable of writing about celebrities as the next publication regardless of their base? Of course this evidence snapshot could move on to assess national and regional radio stations as well as other wide and varied media avenues.

This apparent monopoly by the English establishment of the British media appears to be at the heart of the possible prevention of debating the possible truth when regarding equality within the U.K? People have to be aware of two sides of any debate to decide for themselves which format sounds more truthful and accurate, and is more beneficial to them, than the other arguments proposed. This can only be provided to the masses through the media in all its forms. As these forms appear to be governed by the people who apparently seek to oppress Wales, how then, can the truth be exposed? Even local papers in Wales may have English editors and connections to the wider London based British media. A person who may have the interests of England at heart may never give the oxygen of publicity to questions that stand in direct opposition to their possible interests? ***Can you think of a more*** ***affective way in which to massage the thought processes of the whole of the UK public than by relaying information on mass through the various national media avenues that have direct access to each UK citizen’s living room, twenty four hours a day, seven days a week , three hundred and sixty five days a year?***

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The questions and recommendations outlined in this book although based in apparent simple common sense and possible truth may cast a negative light on a system seemingly set up to benefit the Welsh neighbours. The simple response by the English media *(establishment*) to what this text suggests to promote debate appears to be to ignore it and hope it goes away, by possibly starving it of any form of public exposure. However, as a Christian the author is fully aware that the truth will always seek the light and what is said and done in the shadows always comes to the light eventually, usually taking decades or centuries for the information to filter through to the appropriate people, in this case the Welsh public. Perhaps the reason why the basic common sense musings presented in this book have not been allowed air time within the British media to date provides possible firm evidence that an open forum for debate may be being actively prevented? However, in times when the union of the United Kingdom is increasingly being questioned(*2014)*, exposing and debating apparent inequality between the home nations on a public forum, and then correcting these concerns to ensure equality as a matter of urgency, may be the only permanent way to save the union of the United Kingdom?

The British media (*apparently English establishment influenced?*) may be used not only to garner seemingly negatives views of some parts of the U.K that could be deemed as possibly outside of their tribe by possibly creating and spreading the terms *‘sheep shagger’, ‘sweaty jock’ and ‘stupid Mick’,* but is also apparently used to promote some similar possible untruths but aimed to build confidence and positivity of other regions, all of which appear based in England. The possible myths that Yorkshire people are salt of the earth and honest, London people are lovable rogues, ‘*Geezers*’, ‘*crafty cockney’s’* apparently promoted by TV series such as ‘*only fools and* *horses’*, the same with Liverpool people, affectionately described as ‘*Scousers’*,through numerous media productions over the years such as ‘*Bread*’ and ‘*Brookside*’ who are possibly presented as somehow a bit more street wise than anyone else who does not live in this region of England. The same can be said of people from

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Newcastle affectionately called ‘*Geordies*’ being possibly presented as tough and uncompromising, to name but a few. Furthermore, when the British media only possibly present a human aspect of certain regions of England and the English as a whole on the National stage by producing soaps such as Eastenders (*London*) , Emmerdale (*Yorkshire*)and Coronation street *(Manchester*) , Hollyoaks (*Chester*) it not only promotes an apparent positive view of these regions within Britain and to the outside world, but more importantly, as no daily or weekly soap depicts a human perspective of Welsh, Scottish or Northern Irish people within their daily lives the possible negative racist myths apparently promoted by the British media of these home countries cannot be challenged. As the mass public in England or the wider world may have never been to the other countries in the union or met any people from these areas, the assumption of a homogenous group all possessing the same negative traits cannot be challenged?

In recent times there also appears to be free advertising for English businesses on the British media T.V channels with shows such as ‘inside Gatwick’, ‘Marston ales, one ale of a job’, inside Claridges’s’ Airport TV series based in Heathrow, Luton airport, T.V series and ‘Eddie Stobart, trucks and trailers’, to name but a few. All of which appear to be focused on providing free advertising for specifically English customer based products? The evidence of which seems to be the absence of any other home countries customer based products being the subject of a British T.V series, however this could be a coincidence? A simple piece of evidence for possibly using the British media control to promote England appears to be ‘*Dr Who’* which was re-instated in Wales after a long absence, due to apparent poor viewing figures. Dr. Who was then set in Cardiff and written by a Welshman, this backdrop then promoted Cardiff. However, as soon as this production gained popularity it was seemingly immediately set in London possibly promoting that city not only within Britain but to the wider world. Preventing a possible organic view of Wales and promoting England and London, may also be present within the British film industry

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that seems to use their films to promote tourism to London using a London back drop and only ever appearing to employ English actors to the main roles, with the odd American to possibly promote the films profile. The obvious recent examples appear to be ‘the Queen’, ‘the Kings speech, ‘The Iron Lady’, ‘28 days later’, ‘the theory of everything ‘to name but a few, also the James Bond franchise appearing to promote the perception of English men as apparently superior to the average guy?

Moreover, with this apparent monopoly of the main roles within the British film industry (*possibly English film industry?)* there appears no opportunity for the talented actors and actresses that hale from the home countries to have a platform for their talents, they appear to have to go to America. This scenario is easily evidenced with the leading roles of ‘The Kings Speech’, ‘The theory of everything’ and the ‘Queen’ amongst others, apparently providing a platform for English actors to show case their talents to the world, and then move on to bigger and better careers further afield. Further evidence appears to be the facts that all Welsh film making talented actors apparently have had no opportunities within Britain so appear to have had to go to America to be provided with a fair ‘crack at the whip’. Examples over the years may be Richard Burton and Anthony Hopkins et al?

However, probably the most obvious of all recent examples (2014), and the one that can possibly be demonstrated with ease as to the possible lack of opportunity afforded to Welsh based actors, is Catherine Zeta Jones, who in her prime in the English media after years of effort, could only get a bit part on the English series ‘The Darling Buds of May’ and apparently talking with a London accent. Yet this same person goes to America with the same looks and the same talent and within a year is a world super star, the same person, the same talents, but without the possible prejudice? Further evidence may be just a quick glance at how many specifically Celtic nations films have been produced in the last ten years as compared to English films? Furthermore films made within the English establishment may always find

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finance, it appears that the main reason for this is that even the films that do not make money on the international stage may then be repeated on the English controlled media channels and possibly receive guaranteed royalties either through airing on National TV. Channel’s regularly and viewed on pay per view in Britain for newer releases.

It appears very telling to me how the British media (*English establishment?*) appear to manipulate what is being aired when watching the film ‘*The Pursuit of Happiness’* with Will Smith on channel 5 in February 2013. At the end of this movie there is a line that says ‘*Thomas Jefferson, once described the English as the disturbers of harmony,* *who’s disturbing your harmony’?* This appeared to be edited out of the Britishmedia’s airing. However, due to the internet I have owned the full unedited version long before this film was aired on Channel 5 in 2013, which has the previously mentioned words stated at the end. I was not surprised when this statement had apparently been edited out, but it certainly re-affirmed and gave credence to the theory that what viewers appear to be exposed to in Britain, is maybe what the English politicians and establishment deem appropriate to their interests?

Preventing the oxygen of publicity appears to be a common tool used by the British media to possibly prevent a person from being recognised on the domestic and then the world stages in the sporting arena as well? An apparent prime recent example is the career of Joe Calzaghe the undefeated Super middleweight boxing champion, who went on to unify the weight and go to America and beat legends such as Bernard Hopkins and Roy Jones Junior in the Light Heavy weight division. As an amateur he was apparently the ABA (*Amateur Boxing Association, an apparent* *English based authority*) champion in three individual weights and yet never went tothe Olympics? However, more pertinent to the subject matter of the possible monopoly the English establishment appears to possess over the British media is the apparent lack of coverage from the British media afforded to Joe Calzaghe. I think it

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is fair to say that without publicity you cannot sell tickets or be on the radar of the more successful fighters within your weight, around your country and the world. It seems that it is only when he fought Jeff Lacey (*an American*) where the fight was broadcast in America on HBO that he began to apparently receive worldwide attention and funding. Previous to this fight, America and the world where apparently unaware of Joe Calzaghe, due to a perceived media block of his skills. I wonder if Joe had been English if the same scenario would have existed. Judging by the over exposure of possibly inferior English fighters within the same time period as Joe Calzaghe’s career, such as Amir Khan and Ricky Hatton who were apparently very wealthy celebrities before they even achieved any form of success, I suspect not?

In conclusion just to provide you with an understanding of how the media appears to be used as a weapon in everyday life, in 2012 a reporter on the BBC news (*Caroline* *Wyatt*) gave an outline of the manner in which the media was used by Britain toengage in physiological warfare in Afghanistan. She stated that there were 15 psychological operators working at a radio station in Afghanistan specifically used to sway public opinion in favour of the allied forces, her quote was this, *‘words and* *images can be just as powerful as the bullet or the bomb’*. Be under no illusion thatthe same psychological tactics appear to be played out daily on our Television screens, designed to possibly manipulate public opinion, of course all or most forms of media derive from London, make of that what you will?

The antidote to this apparent manipulation is to understand where the message derives and what would be their natural agenda, what are they trying to make us believe? Then assess their current position, are they coming up to an election? For example, do they not want Scotland to get independence? Remember that there may be a possible connection between the Government and the media they all possibly went to the same private schools and appear to be of the same class and race with inter-connections, with possibly the same agenda’s? With this knowledge

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in mind you can easier understand the truth and reason for any possible manipulation, which will in turn provide you with an outline of their true views, aims and desired outcomes. (*Critical thought processes*). Do not readily except views in the media at face value, there is almost always an underlying agenda, it just takes a bit of time to look a bit deeper for clarification.

**WALES MUST HAVE AT LEAST ONE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL T.V CHANNEL**

It does appear quite insane for Wales and the Welsh people to be forced to fund the BBC a company based in London with all profits seemingly circulating within the English establishment. However, a further possible insult to the people of Wales is that then the BBC appears to then use their Television station to apparently slander Welsh people and possibly promote English cultures, regions and people both nationally and internationally?

It would make more sense for Wales to fund its own TV station that represents their funders, and could be viewed throughout Britain (*National Television station*) to then be able to possibly provide a positive and realistic perception of Welsh people to the rest of the U.K and beyond, which also could provide an ability to have a right of reply, as well as an ability to express the cultural aspects of the Welsh people to the wider world. Wales currently has a regional Welsh speaking channel called ‘*S4C*’, however, even this facility is apparently funded and controlled by the BBC based in London with other regional accessed tentacles of the main London based Television channels such as ITV Wales available, but only accessible in specific regions not readily nationally accessible within the whole of the U.K.

The current scenario further underlines the apparent servant master relationship between England and Wales. Possessing a WBC (*Welsh Broadcasting Company*) based in Wales, could allow Welsh talent to be exposed on a national stage and may

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also provide an income by selling its shows to the wider world. Apparently it is said that the BBC earns a substantial amount of money from selling its shows abroad? A Television channel based in Wales and edited and run by welsh people that is accessible to the whole of the U.K could assist in providing people from around the U.K who have never been to Wales or know any welsh people an insight into Welsh peoples cultures, allowing for a human personality to be put forward which could actively work against racism and stereotyping a prime component of the previously outlined ‘Otherization Theory’.

The English establishment permitting a voice for Wales could further allow Wales to promote itself on the national and Inter-National stage which then could promote investment and business into Wales. Of course again if a voice for Wales as a distinctive brand could be heard both nationally and Inter-nationally then the inward investment garnered from the media voices of Wales would not go to England, possibly a powerful reason why the English establishment does not allow Wales to shout to the world what a great place Wales could be to invest? The geographical proximity to England with Wales being so close, almost in the heart of England, could mean that any investment in Wales could have gone to England. However, any investment into England could have gone to Wales, if only the investors knew that Wales was open for business, of course in the absence of a fully functioning motorway network across the whole of Wales, garnering business becomes even more difficult?

There appears to be one main reason that may ensure that the governing authorities in London apparently through the English establishment may not authorize an independent nationally accessible Television station representing the other countries present within the U.K. This reason for the possible prevention of a National Television station within the other U.K countries seems to be ‘finance’ through advertising fees, which may be spread out more evenly across the U.K. To clarify, in the event of an independent Television channel based in Wales, Scotland and

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Northern Ireland then the advertising fees will by definition be split by four in order to reach the same population numbers that at present businesses paying one channel based in London could achieve. Of course these payments at present appear to go into to London and appear to stay in that region, apparently the main headquarters for all of the independent National Television stations that represent Britain. The same ‘financial’ reason for possibly preventing a Nationally accessed Television station in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and funded by their own people (*television license*), appears to be that in the event of creating a local government led station such as the BBC in each specific home country, there is the obvious fact that the London based BBC will have 9.5 million less annual payments to them. This 9.5 million is the approximate population of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland combined.

Wales also eventually needs at least one National newspaper that represents them to the rest of the U.K and indeed the world. It appears the main reason for the London based authorities to prevent a nationally accessible Newspaper based in Wales would also be ‘financial’. Obviously the more national papers the greater the competition particularly if the newspapers produced are more specific to the country and region it represents, as this would encourage the purchasing from like minded people. For example Welsh people are more likely to buy a paper that reflects them as it may be more likely to reflect their cultures and concerns. In the event that the other home nations are provided with a nation specific newspaper, this scenario could effectively again potentially take away 9.5 million customers from the London based news papers daily sales?

An important underlining reason for the English establishment to apparently control all aspects of the media is also to control the ability to send out the same messages to the whole of the U.K that possibly benefits their interests. As it does appear that the media is the prime tool used to control the thought processes of the masses, the English establishment possibly using their media to manipulate the English and

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British masses into certain opinions and actions? ***Again can you think of a more*** ***affective way in which to control the thought processes of the whole of the UK public than by relaying information on mass through the various national media avenues that have direct access to each UK citizen’s living room, twenty four hours a day, seven days a week , three hundred and sixty five days a year?***

The various media’s seem perfect tools to hide possible discrimination and glorify apparent self interests but also and more importantly to possibly prevent an alternative opinion being aired that may directly contradict the Government or political classes’ message, which affectively could be seen as gagging the voice of anyone else who does not agree with the their stance, but offering a mega phone to those who do. This scenario appears to effectively block an opponent’s voice whilst always appearing to just allow one side of an argument to be presented (*anti-democratic?),* of course when anyone hears just one side of an argument it is alwaysvery compelling.

In conclusion and to reiterate, primarily there must be at least one National Television channel based in Wales, which promotes a Welsh perspective. This facility must be introduced to provide Wales with a voice on the National and International stages. This facility would probably be best funded in the same manner that the BBC is currently funded. However in order to reduce license fee payments to the Welsh people a small number of advertisements could be introduced much the same as ‘SKY’ which has a subscription fee but also has adverts or even ‘Channel four’ which is apparently part funded by the BBC but also uses the income of adverts as a funding source. Perhaps to limit the amount of advertisements that interrupt a show directly, maybe extend the periods between each show and use this extended period to then be used for advertising purposes. Once a market has been established and clarified an option could then be to introduce a further independent Welsh television channel funded by ‘advertising fees alone’, as with the current ITV and Channel 5 models.

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Wales must also have at least one ‘National news paper’ espousing views on predominantly Welsh issues. This facility again will probably need to be subsidised by the Welsh Assembly government initially as relying on sales from the majority share of the market that of English people, would be possibly unrealistic as the main stream reader in England, I suspect would not want to purchase a Newspaper that has a distinctly Welsh flavour. None the less, it is worth noting at this point that even though all London based newspapers appear to provide a distinctly English flavour, Welsh people still purchase their papers, leading me to suggest that given time this anomaly of English readers not embracing a Welsh paper initially, may well be overcome, once English readers become used to the idea of a Welsh based newspaper?

The possible acceptance of a Welsh perspective Newspaper in England, over time could lead to less or no subsidy required from the Welsh Assembly in the future, leading eventually to a fully financially independent and self funded Newspaper which operates entirely out of Wales, with broad story lines, but always with a distinct remit of Welshness, much like the English based newspapers, who present with a distinctly English flavour but broad subject matters. This tool although initially funded by the Welsh government, can only increase business opportunities within Wales through exposure, so possibly counteracting and validating any initial expense?

It does present as obvious that without a media infrastructure Wales has no voice, without no voice Wales cannot be heard on the National and international stage, without being heard, Wales is then ignored and sidelined which prevents Wales from being an active member on the National and international stage, essentially leaving Wales out of every important debate. ***Having a voice would be what Welsh people*** ***would pay their subsidy for, and it appears to be priceless? At present Welsh people appear to pay the same level of subsidy required for a Welsh base Television channel in the form of a National Television license to the BBC in London, but still***

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***appear to remain under represented and as such anonymous and voiceless, it appears easy to possibly exploit and control someone who cannot say anything back?***

**SHOULD THE PRINCE OF WALES BE DEMOCRATICLY VOTED?**

Wales must remember that since the construction of United Nations in 1945 the English establishment no longer holds an apparent gun to their heads, or sword to their throats, and as such cannot continue to dictate what Wales and the Welsh people should except or reject. The honour of an English Royal attaching them-selves to the apparent good name of Wales appears to have been won by the sword, this ancient scenario does not exist now and will not ever exist again due to the emergence of powers in the world who appear to be militarily superior to England, and as such can act as a global police force. Previous to the emergence of America, Russia and China, England could possibly impose their will on the world militarily, as evidenced possibly through colonialism, this option no longer exists for England, as a result, a modern democratic method of determining a prince and princess of Wales needs to be developed with the democratic consent of the indigenous Welsh people (*nation specific criteria*). However, if through a Welsh vote the people of Wales express the opinion that the current system is adequate, then this view must be respected and acted upon?

To continue with an undemocratic Prince of Wales appears to reaffirm the English establishment’s historic strangle hold on Wales and appears to keep Wales firmly in the past by confirming the apparent master/servant tag? However, this apparent strangle hold was only able to be implemented through the sword, perpetuating the present system of a prince of Wales appears to allow and validate the apparent murders and oppression carried out in order to make Wales subservient to England in the first place, a tool apparently widely used in previous centuries (*colonialism*). However as the English establishment no longer possess the ability to simply possibly

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beat countries in to submission using their superior numbers and weaponry, a modern, up to date process to decide a prince and princess of Wales needs to be created. When looking back on the love and notoriety that Diana the Princess of Wales garnered through her position as the Princess of Wales, it is not difficult to overestimate the influence and prestige that possessing this title can obtain. I do feel it is also pertinent to mention at this point that when the current Prince of Wales asserts an opinion that may be less than intelligent or boarder line inappropriate, whatever gaffs or apparent nonsense he possibly states publicly appears to directly reflect on the people of Wales, as his title connects him directly to the Welsh Principality. In essence then, Wales appears to have a representative for them who was not democratically elected by them or it could be argued has apparently no links, attachment or allegiance to Wales in any way shape or form.

The authors initial view would be to democratically elect a Prince and princess of Wales, there must be a Prince and Princess to promote gender equality, again though this vote should only be accessed by people born in Wales (*nation specific* *criteria*) to garner a true Welsh choice, and could well be accommodated moreconveniently through secure computer voting in the future? My initial view would be Tom Jones and Shirley Bassey (*Prince and Princess*). These titles may be separate to each other so the wife of the Prince will not be the Princess, and vise versa. Perhaps a Prince and Princess of Wales could be a lifelong honour or a 4 year period similar to an electoral term of Government? However, in time votes could be garnered to allow non-welsh people the honour and people from normal backgrounds not just celebrities. Perhaps a person such as Nelson Mandela could be elected for a four year period, or a lifelong honour. However, regarding the lifelong option, when the person dies then the vacancy should be re-opened and as a result would be open to a further full Welsh national vote, either through computer or traditional voting. This honour should certainly not be an inherited title (*as it is now*) as this scenario will not

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reflect the up to date, modern day wishes, views, culture, and opinions of the Welsh people.

**WHY DOES THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY STILL SYMBOLICALY CONTROL WALES?**

The royal family by definition appears to be anti-democratic, which in a modern democratic society appears out of step with contemporary Britain, it seems quite insane to have a Royal family and a democracy, as they both appear to conflict and contradict with each other? Continuing the connection from Wales with the Royal Family appears to continue the dominance of the English establishment over Wales which apparently was won via the sword, which again goes against democracy.

The Royal Family appears by definition to maintain an uneven society with the assumption that each person can be ordered in sequence via their importance as a human being ranging from the top, which is the current King or Queen through to the lords, mp’s, upper/middle classes, working classes, through to the unemployed and disabled people. The existence of a Royal family would undermine such legislation as the constitution of the United States, which has proven successful, as apparently all men are not created equal in Britain, which appears to help maintain racism through genetics, as the top of this socially constructed tree in Britain may always be white, English people. Do you ever really suppose that there will be a person of Asian or African descent as prime minister of Britain, or any person of Asian or African descent within the Royal family gene pool? Britain has a long history, possibly longer than most, ranging back through hundreds of years, however it has not happened yet, could this be by accident or design?

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America’s constitution has allowed Barrack Obama, of African descent, to be their president and possibly fuelled the human rights movement in nineteenth century America, giving constitutional power to people like Malcolm X. This human rights movement has influenced the world in terms of rights for black people and minorities in general. This apparent manipulation of the gene pool appears to flow through to Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland as none of these races may ever be a current Royal Family member as result of their Celtic racial ancestry? This Royal structure and the resulting apparent underlying controlling English establishment appears to also set a precedent in politics and governance as to be top of the pile you possibly have to be seen as white and English, with apparently carefully selected tokens on the peripherals to provide a possible smoke screen?

In addition, assuming that a certain person, King or Queen is worthy of being funded in luxury through their lives by the tax payer and highly revered although not possessing any tangible skills, seems elitist to say the least, but also does not describe the person, elite assumes the best of the best, the Royal family have not demonstrated any tangible notable ability in any area of work or life, but they did get lucky regarding their birthday. However then castigating an unemployed person as a low life for daring to live on a basic fund from the state providing for their minimal life necessities, even though most unemployed people would have paid into the system, so by definition would be accessing a large portion of their own money? The same tax fund which Royals have never paid into, yet they receive a king’s ransom, whilst not paying anything in, this scenario appears to demonstrate the basic unevenness of Royalty. The assumption that one human being can be depicted as a scrounger and another as superior and indeed a role model, whilst both undertaking the same activity of receiving payment off the state, evidences an apparent moral vacuum?

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The main argument for keeping the Royal family, apparently by the English establishment, is the alleged income that they bring into the British economy. This appears to be a non-argument on many levels, the first being that for the people who live in Wales and outside of the London bubble, any financial flow running through London may stay in London and have no impact on Wales or other regions? Yet each individual in Wales is compelled to pay for the upkeep of the Royal family even though there does appear to be no direct benefit to Wales?

Many people state that the queen costs each man, women and child in Britain fifty pence a year. In this year (*2014)* the queen has had a 5% pay rise to apparently £38 million; Britain is currently in a double dip recession. However, this figure could be deemed as a disingenuous statement as it is only the working people who pay for the Royal family not children, O.A.P’s, the disabled and unemployed, take these millions out of the figures then the price per working person to fund the Royal family may rise significantly? Could there be an argument however that the same fifty pence per person in Britain could fund construction of new hospitals, fund more nurses, doctors, social care workers et al?

Furthermore, it is often said that the Royal Family brings in millions of pounds in tourism to Britain. To clarify when the term Britain is used I suspect they mean specifically London, already the richest area in Britain. However, to present the apparent truth, tourist come to see the sights which is to say the buildings, as they will not have direct access to the Queen herself to say hello. This is a pertinent point as many millions of people (tourists) pay to come to London to visit Big Ben and the Tower of London as with Paris regarding the Eifel Tower and the Pyramids in Cairo, these attractions are not occupied by anyone but have historic value. Many people flock to see the White House in America but they do not visit the building only on the premise of meeting Barrack Obama ( current USA president 2015) and having a

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picture taken with him. Tourists obviously visit to see the building and experience the atmosphere, actually expecting to meet the occupant could be seen as quite insane?

This appears to be the same obvious point when concerning Buckingham Palace whether the Royal Family have been disbanded or not is quite possibly largely irrelevant to tourists as the millions that arrive in London will not individually expect to see the occupant of Buckingham Place and have a chat and shake the Queens hand, they visit Buckingham Palace for its history and possibly its architecture, a history that it could be argued could be even richer if they are visiting the former home of the former English Royal Family? A further obvious point to express is that London airports appear to have been allowed to be the gateway point for millions of international visitors into Britain, so by definition people arriving in Britain through the London gateway have no apparent real choice but to have a look around. The same tourists would exist if the main international gateway to Britain was through Cardiff, Aberdeen, Exeter or Hull as it would make sense to explore the city you are visiting. Again, perhaps another small piece of evidence, highlighting the apparent hoarding by Westminster, London based government of all the money making avenues in the U.K, into London and England. Disbanding the Royal Family just with the Queens wages alone provides £38 million a year extra into the economy, not to mention the other Royals and the bills for their upkeep, security, travel and accommodation. Whilst it could be argued having no tangible negative or positive impact on tourism numbers in London or Britain at all?

None the less, on a wilder social note, the Royal Family appears to cause divisions in Britain that exist to the modern times. This appears to be because of the loaded history that the Royal Family presents with, when regarding the oppression of the Celtic nations through history, the current Royal families are the direct decedents of the previous oppressive Royal Families. Furthermore in an increasingly multicultural Britain, the connection of the crusades with the English Royal Family may to this day

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be a key argument for many Muslims who can point to many atrocities apparently committed in the Royal name and the Church of England. This possible negative Royal connection could also be argued regarding British colony’s, as the English Royal family establishment were, and continue to be the head of England, through the many apparent atrocities committed through the English colonization process and historic slavery. I am pretty sure that the indigenous people colonized did not just give their country to the invading colonial army, many of whose decedents may live in the multicultural United Kingdom today?

The irony where Wales is concerned is that England own Wales, colonized, apparently through the sword, they overwhelmed Wales with their numerical advantages and superior weaponry, hundreds of years ago. However, this scenario could never happen again in a modern democratic world with the UN in place to monitor world events, atrocities such as this would be, if committed in modern times, actively prevented. Yet Wales is still symbolically owned by the Queen of England whose direct ancestry where apparent architects of these atrocities on Wales and continues to embody these apparent violent acts today? The ultimate insult appears to be that Wales (the conquered people) are obliged to contribute in funding their direct apparent and ongoing historical oppressors, insane!

In summary on this section, in order to minimise the strain on the tax payers purse, in the event that the democratic view of the indigenous Welsh people is to maintain the English Royal families’ connection to Wales. Then maybe just the top tiers of the Royal family need public funding, even though many strong arguments could be presented that the abolition of the Royal family may unite and benefit Britain both financially and socially? However, if there is to be an ongoing monarchy attached to the name of Wales, and this view is the democratic will of the indigenous Welsh people, it does appear necessary for the English Royal family to reflect Britain’s modern day diverse communities to encourage cohesion. This may be achieved

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through allowing into the modern day Royal gene pool, blood from the Celtic nations, as well as people from Asian, African and other cultural ancestry, not just exclusively and specifically white and English. Allowing other ancestral blood into the Royal family gene pool, at the pinnacle of the British class system, may set a precedent in English establishment power circles, which may filter down to allow for people of different cultures to be more readily accepted into the higher echelons of British politics and society, possibly leading, over time, to the acceptance by the English establishment and British masses of a non white, non English Prime minister?

**THE ACT OF UNION in 1707 MAY NOT HAVE BEEN DEMOCRATIC?**

Over 300 years ago in 1707 when Wales became part of the United Kingdom it appears to have been imposed upon Wales with no vote or poll of the Welsh population just apparently imposed through the use of the sword? Indeed the Act of Union in 1707 it appears was between Scotland and England, 300 years on, the British Isles is now a democratic society; the rules that applied 300 years ago where Wales could be forced into union through possible violence and intimidation have changed. It appears that there is no better evidence of the worth that Wales have been afforded by the English establishment than there being no Welsh colour representation on the British union flag?

However, there needs to be recognition by the Welsh people that due to the United Nations formulation in 1945 any authority gained over Wales by the sword in the past cannot be continued by the sword in the future, without the specific consent of the indigenous Welsh people (DEMOCRACY). This is as a result of more powerful countries than England emerging since the turn of the century, countries such as America, Russia and China, three of the main contributors on the permanent U.N (United Nations) council. The rise of these nations within the UN format, can actively prevent England from their previous, evidenced, behaviour of simply imposing their

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will on specific nations, the crusades, colonialism and slavery, using their apparent superior numbers and weaponry through the possible use and/or threat of force.

**LIMITED WELSH HISTORY TAUGHT IN WELSH SCHOOLS?**

It has always appeared very odd that throughout many people’s schooling in Wales, including the authors, they are never taught anything regarding their specific Welsh heritage and history. The main areas covered appear to be the Royalty of England, its kings and queens, and the Second World War usually revolving around the Nazi’s.

However, it does appear perfectly understandable that the English establishment would not want Wales to know about their history in detail, as it appears to largely involve their exploitation and oppression by the English establishment, which may still be evidenced to this day? Allowing children access to this sort of information may inevitably lead to a large percentage of the Welsh population questioning the modern Welsh relationship with its possible English master at an early age? In this section it may well be worthwhile reiterating the Socrates quote where he asserts that, ‘there is only one good and that is knowledge, and only one evil and that is ignorance’.

However, it could be argued that this possible stifling of the true story of Wales may well be a more powerful force in breaking up the United Kingdom as opposed to uniting the country? As surely with any relationship it must be based on trust, using honest and open debate to allow issues to be presented and then the opportunity for them to be resolved and then consigned officially to the past? Leaving issues to possibly fester may lead to resentment and then maybe separation at a faster and more permanent pace within the British nations, than simply being honest and open and addressing problems at source by presenting the full unedited facts, instead of possibly trying to sweep them under the carpet to prevent possible embarrassment? How can the UK learn from the past as a country, if the opportunities for learning are apparently actively blocked and never discussed or explored? The truth always

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appears to come out in the end, but in this scenario, where facts appear to be edited, not only could the facts being hidden be bad enough, but the apparent attempt to hide them may well be worse than the alleged events that may have taken place in history in the first place?

Ensuring that Welsh people apparently remain ignorant of the truth through avenues such as focusing on the nice bits of history that does not involve Wales being possibly oppressed by the English establishment, appears to help in eliminating any questioning of Westminster rule over the Welsh people in the present and future? This possible technique along with apparently controlling the media to prevent the alleged true historic and ongoing relationship between England and Wales being exposed in detail, over the last couple of hundred years, and what may still be continuing to happen today, appears to keep Welsh people ignorant and therefore possibly passive? It does appear pertinent to note that international films involving possible English establishment oppression over other countries such as *‘*Brave heart’ and ‘The Patriot’ were exposed, produced and developed in America, and not through the British, possibly English establishment, based film making industry, again make of this what you will?

**SCOTLAND DECIDED THEIR FATE IN 2014, WHAT ABOUT THE FATE OF WALES?**

In September of 2014 Scotland had the opportunity to decide their fate concerning their relationship with England. Since the Act of Union in 1707 England and Scotland have been formally joined. It is pertinent to note that this agreement appears to have been between English and Scottish nobles, Wales appears to have had no say in any way shape or form regarding this decision, as possibly indicated by the lack of Welsh colour representation on the United Kingdom flag? However, since the Scottish people’s vote that allowed the Scottish National Party (*SNP*) as a minority

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government in 2007 and then a majority government in 2011 the SNP have presented the opportunity to the Scottish people for full Scottish independence from England (*or the English establishment?*) in a referendum. However, as a result of the Scottish referendum and the possible similarities between the nations of Scotland and Wales, the Welsh people have been forced to re-assess their relationship with England. To clarify what direction would be beneficial for Wales and the Welsh people to take in the future. Regardless whether Scotland chose to actually disband the term Britain or alternatively whether they chose to stay part of the UK, either way their does appear to be a permanent shift in how the United Kingdom is going to be managed in the future, and indeed who will do the managing?

However, for the Welsh population to be able to make an informed decision as to their future they first may need to clarify what their current position is, under the rule of England, in a honest and open forum to then assess if staying with England is beneficial to Welsh futures, or would opting for an independence approach benefit Wales more? The key point to this book is to offer the Welsh people two very clear alternatives, the ‘*assimilation alternative’* or the *‘Independence alternative’*, options that the Welsh may be un-aware that they even have at their disposal? As well as identifying possible inequality by posing specific questions and providing possible answers?

There does appear to be a possible third alternative, and that is staying the same as Wales has always been, the possible *‘purgatory state?’* However, I do feel that basic supposed common sense combined with the fact that over the previous 300 years of English rule leading up to this point in 2014, Wales has remained one of the poorest countries within the United Kingdom, and indeed one of the poorest nations in Europe, whilst living a yard away from one of the richest in Europe and indeed the world. These possible occurrences may well provide compelling evidence that the option of keeping the *‘status quo’* may not actually be an option at all? The possible evidence presented in this literature appears to severely limit the validity of arguing

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that remaining in the apparent current ‘*purgatory*’ state that Wales has possibly been in for centuries, could be beneficial for Wales in the future, as the intervening 300 years appears to have demonstrated anything but progress, but may have identified possible stagnation, decline and limitation. ***So in essence if Wales was*** ***going to be better off within its current and ongoing apparently evidenced ‘purgatory state’ then surely this would have happened already?***

I do feel that as a result of Scotland’s position where they are asked to assess their role within Britain, it appears to have caused Wales and the Welsh people to be self reflective regarding their own position within Britain. However, I do feel that a caveat needs to be inserted here in order to learn from Scotland’s referendum vote, and that is to ensure that only people identified as Welsh qualify to vote on issues specific to Wales. The fear is that in Scotland not clarifying who can be identified as specifically Scottish before commencing their referendum could well have skewed any results, as it could well be deemed inevitable that any English people currently residing in Scotland, due to a possible perception that they are giving land, power, revenue stream and influence away for free, would actively vote against an independent Scotland. Who would voluntarily give away land, influence, power and money?

Furthermore, given England’s massive population in comparison with Scotland’s and England’s close proximity there may well be a large percentage of people who identify themselves as English residing in Scotland at the time of the vote, as with Wales who also have a small population, it could only take a small shift of population from England to Scotland to significantly alter the outcome of an independence vote? This voting criteria system apparently needs to be addressed to possibly ensure the true views of the home countries indigenous population are properly recognised and a ‘*true*’ democracy is embraced. As without the identified views of the indigenous population, the voice, choices and opinions of each individual nation

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within the United Kingdom, may well be either drowned out, or at best skewed by the unregulated participation of the majority tribe within the UK.

It does appear that there could be a strong case put forward that English people residing in a country that they apparently ‘*own*’ may well present these *‘incomers’* with an unreasonable ‘*conflict of interests’*, due to the overwhelming possible amounts of immigrants residing in Scotland presenting as English. This *‘conflict of* *interests’* could well unbalance any nation specific voting referendum process? Itdoes appear fair to say that no other ‘*incomer*’ migrant resident group within Scotland, or indeed in Wales, could come with the same possible *‘conflict of* *interests’,* as no other supposed outside race in the world apparently directlycontrols and essentially owns Scotland (and Wales*).* To clarify the term ‘conflict of interests’ in order to provide some detail to this statement. The term ‘conflict of interests’ is described by Wikipedia as *‘a situation occurring when an individual or* *organisation is involved in multiple interests, one of which could possibly corrupt motivation?’* Furthermore the Oxford English Dictionary describes the word ‘*conflict*’as ‘*an incompatibility between opinions or principles’*. However, let’s take the term *‘corrupts motivation’,* surely if you own a piece of productive land, why would youwant or allow that land to be given away for free, may be a person would do all they could to prevent this outcome*?* To further clarify, if a poll were to be taken today of a million people stating the question, ‘ if you owned a piece of productive land, would you vote to give it away for free?’, then there may well be a strong argument suggesting that no one would be inclined to say yes? Indeed if some people did say yes, then it may be safe to assume that many people would like to meet these individuals for the possible free acquisition of their valuable goods?

Moreover, there may well be an argument that suggests that when the independence question is posed to the apparent owners of Scotland, they may translate and interpret the independence question differently to Scottish people, by

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translating it into, ‘do you want to give this productive land that you own away for free’? This supposed translation may occur due to their apparent *‘conflict of* *interests’*? So in essence it could be argued that when asking the migrant Englishpeople the question if they think Scotland will be better off independent, the motivation maybe to answer the question not based on what ‘*may be best for* *Scotland’* but maybe based on a possibly ‘*corrupt motivation’* with this particulargroup of incomers, the question could be translated as ‘what may be best for England, for me’, which appears quite obvious due to the possible ‘*conflict of* *interests’* that the supposed owners of Scotland may well instinctively feel? Thispossible instinctive feeling by the English, and indeed anyone, towards giving away land for free, could well be evidenced by the *‘better together’* unionist team that included all of the main Westminster based political parties campaigning in unison for a ‘*No*’ vote. Apparently avidly supported by the vast majority of the leaders of the London based media outlets, predominantly English celebrities, leaders of businesses, leaders of Banks, leaders of the financial sector and allegedly the Bank of England, who all appeared to suggest doom for Scotland if they chose independence?

To provide some clarity here, the possible position that England may find themselves in within the ‘*conflict of interests’* criteria, is not because they are English, but because they apparently own the area of land that may be seeking independence. To be honest if Wales owned and controlled England, there may not be too many people in Wales who would actively vote to encourage that prime profitable piece of real estate to be given away for free, the same may be said if Scotland or Northern Ireland owned and controlled England? The conflict of interest is nothing to do with the group of people who own a piece of land, but everything to do with owning the land that is proposed to be given away for free, and more specifically having a vote to influence whether it should stay in your control or not. It appears that no other

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group of people in the world presents with the same possible conflict of interests when concerning Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland?

As the author writes this text in 2014, the Scottish referendum has just been concluded. This further text is written after the vote and as such it can assess the figures in more detail. Scotland decided to vote ‘*NO*’ on September the 18th 2014, these are the figures for and against (*BBC news website accessed September 22nd* *2014*), ‘*Yes*’-1,617,989 and *‘No’*- 2,001,926. However, as previously suggested thevotes that were cast by the English people residing in Scotland could have skewed the vote a possible conflict of interests? Let me clarify, as English people may come with a possible conflict of interest due to their race apparently owning Scotland, then it could be argued that out of all the races residing in Scotland, the English could well have more to lose than any other immigrant population living in Scotland? Again as previously mentioned in this text who would voluntarily vote to give away land that they already own, for nothing? The analogy of turkeys voting for Christmas was used.

Now let’s look at the figures, the *‘No’* vote won by approximately 383,063 votes, now set this against the backdrop of the current identified English people resident in Scotland at the time of the vote (*2014),* which is said to be, by the Office of National Statistics (*accessed on September 22nd* *2014*) at 9.7% of the population which is said to be approximately 636,000 people. Allowing for people within these figures who may not be eligible to vote (*under 16’s*) a large proportion of this 636,000 strong population could have been eligible to vote. This possible *‘conflict of interests’* may be more prominent in Wales given that Wales has apparently 22% of its population identified as English, and also Wales presenting with a smaller population than Scotland, so the same amount of incomers could migrate to Scotland and Wales, but the numbers may have more of an impact in Wales as it has a smaller population to be able to absorb the new comers?

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This possible anomaly is why the author has set out a ‘*Nation specific criteria’* previously outlined in this book, for decisions on all voting within the U.K. Without the ‘*Nation specific criteria’* the majority population within the UK may always get their way, even if they reside in other parts of the UK, possibly anti-democratic? As their numbers may be so vast in other UK countries due to their overwhelming population size and close proximity, with porous borders. It does appear that Wales and Britain must learn from the Scottish referendum mistakes and ensure that in future referendums that any ‘*conflicts of interests’* are identified and corrected. Creating a long lasting permanent Union within the United Kingdom can only be achieved by ensuring a ‘*fairer society’,* this apparent *‘incomer’* anomaly could further create the harbouring of resentment and lead to further disunity within the union, that could fuel future independence campaigns in any of the three Celtic nations in the near future?

As a possible consequence of the Scottish independence referendum in (*2014)* there has been a large gathering within England of support for introducing into the British parliament the rule that only English MP’s (member of parliament) can vote on only English specific matters, to the possible exclusion of the Scottish MP’s within the British parliament. There appears a general consensus even amongst the Scottish MP’s that this model would be a fairer method to determine the views of the English population, who the English MP’s represent? With this in mind then surely following the same logic of fairness the *‘Nation specific criteria’* suggested in this publication must also be fairer, as it allows the peoples from all four nations within the UK to be fairly represented and not just allegedly one majority tribe? Surely there is a strong argument that if what is fair and just for England and the English in representing their indigenous views must be rolled out to across the UK to be fair and just for the rest of the UK, surely what’s good for the goose is good for the gander. A perception of fairness appears even more crucial when your part of an alliance and a Union*?*

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Now, what about Wales! I once heard a quote that ‘*fear is a great* *motivator’*. Fear of losing Scotland appeared to motivate England to ‘*Devo Max’? W*hy? Well because the Scottish people voted the SNP (*Scottish nationalist party*) in power in Scotland? To this end they were allowed by the SNP to actually undertake an independence referendum, even though apparently through the referendum the majority did not actually want independence. Scotland seems to possess a party that can speak to Westminster with some authority, due to a possibly realistic fear that in time if Westminster do not listen and act in the best interests of Scotland, then Scotland could in the future once again have an independence vote as a result of the SNP majority power and ultimately gain independence.

There could well be a further argument that suggests that the rise of the SNP in Scotland, set a chain of events through Tony Blair (*UK prime minister from 1997-2007)* and Gordon Brown (*UK prime minister from 2007-2010)* that a nationalist partywith power in Scotland actually prompted *(through the apparent fear of losing* *Scotland*) the possible resulting devolution for all the Celtic home nations, as anapparent attempt to stop any independence momentum developing? So apparently without a nationalist party presenting with some power in Scotland, devolution as we know it in the UK may not even exist? I think it may be reasonably safe to say that most people within the devolved nations consider devolution to have been largely successful, and a possible common sense implementation?

The author’s suggestion would be to learn from, and use the ‘*Scottish model’* to the

Welsh people’s advantage, by using the possibly flawed current political structure of

democracy in Britain to Wales’s best advantage? So instead of not voting in Wales

(*according to Wikipedia the recent national assembly for Wales election 2011 turnout*

*was apparently 42.2%)* due to a perceived opinion that an individual vote may make

no difference? The author would suggest a one off vote for a nationalist party in

Wales with an independence framework*,* even if you do not agree with their policies!

This may only need to be a one off vote, possibly a protest vote, but apparently with

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a kick to it*?* Possibly along the same lines as Liberal Democrat voters may have voted for another party in the short term to possibly demonstrate their frustration for the apparent broken promise on tuition fees? However, a more productive title for this vote could be a *‘power vote’*, as by implementing the ‘*Scottish model’* the Welsh people may have power to correct long standing crucial issues that may be disabling Wales? This *‘power vote’* would be like a vote only much more powerful, taking the possibly disenfranchised from outside the political loop to full powerful participants of the democratic system?

The reason for this is by looking at, and learning from the ‘*Scottish model’* (Celtic cousins). Possessing a powerful nationalist party in Wales may produce ‘*fear*’ in Westminster, which may provide the motivation from Westminster to allow more beneficial powers for Wales? Along the same lines as fear of possibly losing Scotland may have led to the devolution process in the first place (*1999)* and the current proposal and indeed public vow of ‘*Devo max’* in Scotland (*2014*).

It does appear that there are too many similarities between Wales and their Scottish cousins to ignore Scotland’s achievements, such as presenting with much the same history with their apparent English masters, living on the same land mass and their shared Celtic heritage. It does become apparent that the ‘*Scottish model’* needs to be replicated in Wales, as it has been evidenced that it is effective at getting a nation’s voice heard within the UK. Let’s be honest here, every other alternative approach to create a voice from Wales that can be heard and taken seriously by the English establishment based in Westminster and London appears to have failed throughout the centuries. When a model such as the ‘*Scottish model’* which has proven its success, presents itself then surely Wales must implement the same model, or risk enduring more future centuries of being possibly sidelined, or even the breakup of the union totally, due to a possible ongoing build up of resentment? As a result it may be reasonable to assume that what worked for Scotland, in order for them to be

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possibly taken more seriously, the ‘*Scottish model’,* may well be the best and only strategy for Wales to implement in order for Welsh peoples voice to be listened to, and their concerns acknowledged and acted upon?

If, however, after you have voted the nationalist party out in Wales after voting one

in, you feel the Westminster parties may need another scare in the future *(using fear*

*as the great motivator),* simply repeat the same process, as and when you feel that a

motivator is required. However, at this hypothetical stage, possibly even just the

threat of doing it again may well be enough to motivate action? It does appear that a

possible oppressor could well think twice to maybe oppressing someone who could

conceivably give them a bloody nose? Now in this hypothetical scenario the Welsh

people through possibly using social media and other various forms of

communication, promoting the *‘power vote’* through the implementation of the

‘*Scottish model’* may well have created the first ever modern day Welsh bargaining

chip, that could be used between Wales and their possible English masters? Such as

concerns regarding the reformation of the Barnet formula, which is the way that the

money of the UK is divided up into the separate nations in use at the time of print,

2014, that could be either scrapped or adjusted to apparently be fairer to Wales, or

may be risk the possible consequences through ‘*power voting’*?

Furthermore in October 2014, one month after the Scottish referendum the first UKIP (*United Kingdom Independence Party)* MP was elected in a by election in Clacton-on-Sea, in the south of England. Could it be that the English voting population are also already implementing the *‘Scottish model’ to* scare the Westminster elite into change, by possibly voting for their own English version of an independence nationalist party? However instead of independence within the UK they seek greater independence within Europe. This could be the same scenario as Wales and Scotland seeking a fairer distribution of power and wealth within Britain using the same independence nationalist party agenda?

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To clarify, it does appear that a large proportion of the English population resent

Europe ruling over their affairs, particularly in the area of immigration and law and as

such they appear to want to use their possible English version of the ‘*Scottish model’*

and ‘*power vote’* for UKIP to motivate the British main stream parties into reengaging

with Europe to renegotiate a perceived fairer deal, when regarding the relationship

between England and Europe. It is quite simple to relate the possible concerns of

English people wanting to renegotiate a possible fairer deal for them within Europe,

their perceived controllers, who have some control over their affairs, to Wales

maybe wanting to renegotiate a fairer deal with their perceived English controllers

within Britain, who have control over their affairs. So in essence the same model that

appears to be used to motivate the English political classes, the possible ‘Scottish

model’ and subsequent ‘power votes’, to go and renegotiate a fairer deal for England

with Europe. This may well come under the same bracket as the ‘*power vote’*

suggested in this publication, which is essentially implementing the ‘Scottish *model’*

by using a vote for a perceived nationalist independence party in Wales to scare

(*motivate*) Westminster into taking notice of the Welsh people’s views or risk Wales

leaving the UK. As such, almost forcing the Westminster parties as a whole to sit

down with Wales to renegotiate a fairer deal for the Welsh people? In much the

same apparent manner that England may want to force renegotiations with Europe

to gain a perceived fairer deal for England, or risk the threat of Britain leaving

Europe?

The term ‘*power voting’* has been presented and not the term *‘protest vote’* because it appears to use the apparently bias democratic process that Britain possesses in the Welsh peoples favour, by providing some power behind the voice of Wales in order to ‘*correct’* possible ongoing injustices and inequalities that may exist between the nations of England and Wales. A ‘*protest vote’* could be perceived as a person purposely voting from their usual party to another party to demonstrate a possible disapproval of the actions of their usual political party. However, it may be argued

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that these people are already engaged in politics? Although if a person feels that their vote may be taken for granted by a person’s usual party then implementation of a ‘*power vote’* for these people, in the short term, may say to their usual party ‘*do* *not take me for granted’*. However, the ‘*power vote’s’* main difference between itand a ‘*protest vote’* seems to be that the *‘power vote’* is possibly a vote against the whole Westminster political system, all the English established parties, their personnel, structure and networks, and not just a vote against any one individual party or policy?

The ‘*power vote’* format appears to predominantly revolve around representing the apparent majority of the Welsh population, who do not vote or are not engaged in the political process an opportunity to make a real difference and engage in politics. Possibly taking this apparent majority mass from people who may be feeling powerless and apathetic, to people who may well have the power to directly affect change, leading to a possible reengagement of this large section of society back into politics or into politics for the first time, promoting a true democracy for all? In essence the ‘*power vote’* possibly takes a person from not voting (*powerless)*, which makes no difference, to a person ‘*power voting’, (powerful*) that could make a huge impact?

A person voting in the ‘*power vote’* system rather than not voting at all, may still be making the statement of ‘none of the above’ but this none of the above message may well be more difficult to ignore? The ‘*power voting’* format appears to possibly ‘*bloody the nose’* of not just one established Westminster party but the whole English establishment political system and classes, and as such may well have to be taken more seriously than just a transient ‘*protest vote’* against one or other party*?*

Once the objective to correct an ongoing issue or issues in Wales has been achieved and enshrined in British law, then simply vote with any other party, or go back to an

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original No voting state. In the next election, local or general, then get rid of the nationalist party as the controlling force for Wales, and if that nationalist party go so far as to actually hold a referendum for independence, possibly highly unlikely within their first term*?,* then simply vote ‘*No*’, and then vote them out at the next local or general election to return to the status quo. However, possibly leaving a Wales that may have earned more devolved beneficial powers and influence that can directly contribute to the prosperity and equality for the people of Wales, helping to transform a powerless individual vote, to a powerful individual vote?

If as a voter you scare (*motivate)* the whole political system then the English establishment may have to reconsider its attitude and the democratic process in Britain, with a possible emphasis on ‘*Equality*’ for all of the UK? Again it may well be worth remembering here, that since 1945 and the construction of the United Nations where more powerful forces than the English establishment exist within the world that can prevent possible force and or intimidation, the Westminster elite are unable to allegedly simply ignore the democratic process and control through military means, that may well have been a tactic in previous decades and centuries, ‘colonialism’. Implementing the ‘*power vote’* format within the modern democratic British society of today (*2014)* is possibly the only tool that could affect positive change for Wales and its children in the future, as it has proven to work for Scotland, a similar country to Wales.

A nationalist party being in control in Wales with an underlying independence agenda may well scare the English establishment (*motivate),* into having to take Wales more seriously given the Scottish experience*.* Even an apparent rise in polling figures towards a nationalist party in Wales without governance or a majority vote share may well be enough to evoke a beneficial response from Westminster towards Wales? ‘*Power voting’*, could give Wales a stronger hand to play by possessing a more robust bargaining chip, in order to pressurise Westminster into renegotiating

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specific identified areas of concern that may negatively affect Wales. However, in that negotiation the ‘*power voting’* format may well put Wales in a powerful position to then create a positive rearrangement for both parties (*equality)*?

At present Wales has *‘No’* bargaining chips, which may currently account for apparently ‘*No*’ voice? David Cameron (*current British prime minister, 2014*) appears to be using the same tactic as a bargaining chip to renegotiate with Europe, by suggesting that if Europe does not renegotiate a fairer deal for England, they may well take Britain out of Europe due to an alleged European referendum offered for Britain in 2017? Of course whatever decision the vast English population in Britain votes towards, given the present democratic system, will be Britain’s answer, regardless of the other home nations views, in the absence of a ‘Nation specific criteria’ voting system*.*

It does appear that at present the English establishment does not take Wales seriously or listen to them as they seem to know that Wales has no power to change the current arrangements between the two countries, which is possibly to say that whatever Westminster based party is in control in Wales with a non-nationalist, non-independence agenda, will ensure that Wales will never be a lost asset to England. So if the Welsh people called for more motorways in Wales to assist business links, why would England possess any motivation to answer, or even hear that call, if there are no negative consequences to them if they don’t? Almost like saying ‘if we don’t listen to you, what you going to do?’ of course the answer at this stage is ‘nothing’, the same answer Wales appears to have had for hundreds of years. Just to throw this out there, do you ever remember Scotland being taken so seriously before the SNP arrived with some power in Scotland, which appeared to spark devolution for all the Celtic nations and the current proposal of ‘Devo max’ for Scotland (*2014*)? Given the undeniable fact that the *‘Scottish model’* works in promoting a nations voice within the UK well then surely it would be negligent to the children of Wales by the Welsh adult eligible voters not to use the same model, by using the current flawed

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democratic political system present in Britain, to promote beneficial change in Wales

in the future? ***If the Welsh people do not act by using their vote in the best interests*** ***for themselves and their children, then who do you suppose will?*** It is difficult,maybe impossible; as if there was an effective model then it would have been identified and implemented already, to identify any other proven avenue throughout British history, in forcing change towards apparent equality for the Welsh people within the UK?

As Wales currently has no bargaining chips to play with unlike Scotland, possibly because of the Scottish Nationalist Party, why would the English bother placing Wales at the top of any of their competing agendas, possibly made even more competitive for Wales in the UK in the future, with the apparent introduction of devolved powers in to English regions and or city’s *(2014*)? Who do you think the English authorities are possibly more likely to listen to the concerns of first, their own English people or the Welsh, the perceived foreigners, remember the term Welsh is a Saxon word for ‘foreigners’? The queue may just get longer to address nations and regions concerns, but Wales always appears to be at the back, as a result of never being able to present with a powerful position, a position that Scotland appears to have carved out for its self?

I am pretty sure though, that at present in 2015 after the *‘Scottish scare’* Scottish independence referendum, that Scotland is at the top of the Westminster thought processes, and may be so for some years to come? However, if they are not then their Scottish nationalist party can just call for another referendum, or even just hint towards that general direction to motivate (*scare*) the English establishment to not forget the Scottish or there will be recognised consequences. The ‘*Scottish model’* and ‘*power voting’* in action, a constant motivator, which it appears Wales ‘must’ replicate or risk being left even further behind, if it were even possible to be further behind than last in the queue for equality of society and wealth?

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**WHAT ARE THE WELSH PEOPLES IMMEDIATE PRIORITIES?**

The areas exposed in this book constitute a starting point in recognizing an in balance between Wales and England. However, in the short to medium term, in order to encourage change, then priorities need to be established. Prioritizing is a key component to a successful outcome, it would not be wise to spread attention and focus to thinly over the vast subject matter of the current Welsh condition, moving it from inequality to equality. ***The equality evolution can only be a process and not an*** ***event, through negotiation and the strength of the argument. The strength of the argument for Wales lays in its fairness and honesty for all, in order to ultimately create a sustainable unified United Kingdom. So in essence if you are pro union then implementing equality is essential, if you want the union of the United Kingdom to disband then argue for continued inequality, or continue to do nothing.***

Equality and unity will be a long journey that must be completed with a common sense sequenced construction by prioritising which elements will form a solid firm foundation for equality and which elements can wait until the foundation has been established.

Equality will need firm building blocks at its foundation to carry the weight of equality long term into the future of Wales. Failing to provide a solid foundation from which equality can thrive would be like building a house backwards starting with the roof, you may possess a roof but you will have nothing to support it?

It does appear that Wales and its people suffer in two main areas, that is economically and socially, with these two aspects in mind, in order to form a solid foundation from which equality can be built foundation stones must be identified and then prioritized. My suggestions are as follows-

**Economic Priorities**

1. Firstly there must be a measuring tool to identify if inequality exists within a certain sector and if so what targets can be set in order to ensure equality. It

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appears that his can only be achieved through implementing the ‘inequality indicator’ measuring tool outlined in this text.

1. Wales must have a Bank in order to provide loans and circulate money around Wales, instead of Welsh money apparently being filtered out of Wales, also possessing a Bank will allow for a financial district to exist in Wales, a prime source of income for most countries around the world.
2. Construct a motorway network first, connecting North, South Wales, East and

West and interlink with England’s network, as outlined in this literature.

Infrastructure such as airports, sea ports and rail links also need constructing and expanding to also create a fluid Wales where good, services and people can be redistributed quickly and effortlessly. However the initial focus must be on a motorway system connecting all parts of Wales. These networks will also assist in spreading wealth through the whole of Wales helping to prevent creating a one sided economy which has been developed in England, with the London model.

1. Reinstate the W.D.A. (Welsh Development Agency). There is no point in providing a strong infrastructure for business and an effective banking system for business loans and investment if the trading world does not know that Wales is open for business, and it may possess the facilities, people and resources required for success!

**Social Priorities**

1. Wales must duplicate the SNP by using their Scottish model through the power vote process. In the absence of Wales possessing a bargaining chip,

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such as the possibility of England losing Wales, similar to the 2014 Scottish referendum, then in negotiation with the English establishment regarding even the foundation requirements outlines here in this section, the English establishment will have no motivation to make any concessions to Wales, which has been demonstrated through history and the ongoing circumstances of Wales. Wales must understand that when England makes a concession to Wales, the English establishment must by definition give some of what they have to Wales, something that will not be possible unless there are recognised consequences for not doing so.

1. Wales must have a national television channel first and foremost, based in Wales and revolving around a Welsh framework such as the BBC and ITV etc, funded either by the Welsh assembly or independently. Wales must have a voice to hold other people to account, regarding possible racism and express the views of the Welsh nation on a national and international forum. Ideally a national Newspaper based in Wales along the same lines as The Sun etc would be necessary as well.
2. The ‘sheep shagger’ psychological weapon used to undermine the Welsh nations pride and confidence must be exposed as a lie and racism at every given opportunity. Furthermore identify the source of the apparent lies and racism, let the liars and the racist deal with the shame of their actions and words that they have created. Welsh people will not own this slander make the slanderers own their own slander. In life we must all take responsibility for our own words and actions, this applies to everybody.
3. The democratic anomaly of identified Welsh people voting for identified

Welsh only concerns needs to be achieved through the ‘nation specific

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criteria’ outlined in this text, otherwise the majority tribe will always drown out the voice of the minority groups.

Wales must achieve these goals first you cannot build equality on a foundation of sand. What does success look like? In order to fully achieve these outcomes presented they need to be put into policy, either in a contract, constitution or through the current British legal system (2015), for example a policy or contract that for every seven miles of motorway built in England one mile must be built in Wales, or as a ‘percentage of’. Example 3.5 miles built in England = half a mile built in Wales, and so on and so forth.

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**CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, it does appear that in order to unite ‘equality’ is needed, and in order to separate ‘inequality’ appears to be the answer? A person cannot treat a partner and their family members with unfairness by maybe disproportionately allocating the family money to themselves through their control and slandering their partner or family members, on the one hand, and then naively expect that partner and family members to remain in the family unit on the other hand? This analogy of the United Kingdom system seems to identify an ongoing unfairness within British society? The hope is that this book in some small way provides a realistic and true description of the relationship between England Wales, perhaps a version never before exposed to the Welsh and UK public through the only avenues that could possibly be used, and that is the British media’s. The two radical ideas proposed in this book with the ‘independence alternative or the ‘assimilation alternative’ provides the Welsh people with options for a future Wales. However, a negotiated ‘equality contract’ between England and Wales, similar to negotiations with Europe (2015), could well be an adequate middle ground. As living within the current British setup cannot be an option at all if Wales is going to equal and thrive within the Britain. ***The one unifying*** ***factor though must be that all Welsh people should be appalled at the prolonged and ongoing current position of Wales living within its apparently evidenced ‘purgatory’ condition!*** Surely there can be no greater evidence for the need tochange than currently being within a United Kingdom union for three hundred years, with Wales in this intervening three hundred years never being able to thrive as a nation, and still to this day the ongoing curse of poverty lingers over Wales. ***So in***

***essence if Wales was going to be better off within its current and ongoing apparently evidenced ‘purgatory state’ then surely this would have happened already?*** In addition regarding the current Welsh economic position, which it wouldappear places Wales not only as the poorest nation in the UK but one of the poorest nations in the whole of Europe (2014). It does seem that there is valid evidence that

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suggests that the current system of rule for Wales from England does not, and has never appeared to be benefiting Wales, but certainly always appears to benefit England. ***So in essence if Wales was going to be better off within its current and*** ***ongoing apparently evidenced ‘purgatory state’, since the act of union in 1707, then surely this would have happened already or will it ever end unless challenged?***

Perhaps further evidence as to the apparent oppressive approach to Wales from the ruling historic English establishment is the fact that Wales has to rely on the European Union to provide funds to prevent Wales from total destitution. ***England*** ***appear to argue that giving too much power to Europe limits their ability to make their own decisions that would best benefit their economy, is it too obvious to point out that Wales are in the same position as England feel they are with Europe, where Wales appears to be prevented by England from making decisions that could best benefit their own economy.*** Clearly if more powers equal more wealth asdemonstrated through this English establishment stance on Europe, then this same logic can easily transferred to the Welsh position, to prevent poverty in Wales and Welsh people having to receive such heavy subsidies from Europe, simply provide more powers to Wales.

However, surely as Wales is a fully fledged, paid up member of the United Kingdom, whose people have fought and died in the name of Britain, England must have the responsibility for preventing ongoing poverty in Wales as a moral duty? It is almost like a close family member standing by watching a fellow family member in the grips of poverty, with all the hardships that entails, and that person, even though fully aware of their close family member’s plight, standing by and doing nothing, indeed it could be argued also possibly being the cause of their family member’s difficulties through them actively limiting financial assistance. In addition, given a possible negative regard apparently demonstrated in this book from the English establishment towards Wales, do you really suppose that any moneys paid into the

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European fund by Britain would be received by Wales if it had to go through the English establishment filter, in the absence of a European filter? ***Just to clarify, a*** ***reasonable person would assume that England should be the power that prevents poverty in Wales, as Wales is a full taxpaying member of the United Kingdom, and not the European Union countries who have no financial or moral obligation to Wales?***

So, who are the English establishment that appears to be continuously preventing economic and social growth within Wales and the rest of Britain? **Now let’s clarify** **the term ‘establishment’ which is defined by the Oxford English dictionary as, *‘a* *group in society exercising power and influence over matters of policy, opinion, or taste, and seen as resisting change’.*** It appears that the English establishments arethe inherited and public school educated elite within British society. It further seems that in order to be a fully functioning member of this club, you need to be English and white, with a couple of obvious tokens on the peripheral as a possible smoke screen? Initially to be born into the establishment elite you have to have inherited connections. However, as long as you are English and white it does appear that you can enter into this club at a later stage, say for example if you become a successful business person? Then the assumption would be that the person who has entered later is then able to use and then pass on inherited privileged connections in all major aspects of British society such as the media, Banking, Business, Education, Law and politics, onto their children and their children’s, children and so on and so forth? The possible evidence for this assertion could be this thought, ‘is there a black, Welsh, Scottish or Northern Irish version of Richard Branson within the UK?’

Given the apparent uneven power bases present within Britain between England and Wales would it be possible for Wales to gain a larger piece of the economic pie when any gains that Wales may be provided may well have to be directly taken out of the English portion? However, there may well be a strong argument that can be

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presented here stating that if Wales held the same powers and control of all economic and social factors within England, would the Welsh people honestly be more inclined to give any advantages away knowing that it would impact directly on their wealth and status? In this fictitious event the author would be just as adamant regarding full equality when arguing for equality for the whole of the United Kingdom. When England can be seen as the masters of Wales as a result of the differing power bases present between Wales and England, exploiting those powers may well be seen as inevitable, regardless of who may possess the greater power and influence. ***It does not seem unreasonable due to the power the English*** ***establishment has over every aspect of Welsh life to describe them as possibly the Welsh ‘masters’.***

Possibly some of the most compelling evidence as to the manner in which Wales maybe viewed by the English establishment is the motorway networks of Britain, which was under taken in the 1960’s with the ‘roads to prosperity’ project. This network can be evidenced to demonstrate how Wales has been disconnected from the network and as a result any possible economic and social benefits associated. However, perhaps for disturbingly is 2015 is that there still appears to be that same attitude towards Wales that was present almost fifty years ago with the current proposal of the HS2 and HS3 proposals. Almost in a carbon copy of the motorway network in the manner that it avoids connecting Wales fully into the transport loop, so the proposed HS2 and HS3 projects of today (2015) achieve exactly the same apparent aim? It does seem that inherited attitudes towards Wales and the Welsh people are being passed down from generation to generation, possibly through the English private school and establishment environments? ***The transport networks of***

***Britain are perhaps some of the most solid and easily demonstrated evidence that the possible thought process of ignoring Wales in the 1960’s within a possible English establishment mindset may still be alive and well in modern times (2015)?***

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However, exploitation of economic and social factors does not justify using those powers to promote apparent racism and lies. It does appear that this element of using slander is unnecessary, exploitation of people on economic grounds and possibly manipulating social affairs, policy and laws to benefit a more powerful nation within a union may be seen as possibly inevitable, but using that same power and influence to undermine a nation or nation’s pride and self respect seems a step too far, made particularly more pertinent when the nation’s being slandered are essentially components of their own people (British). ***When engaging in*** ***‘Otherization’ your not saying that the other group is my enemy, you are saying that these people are less than human, who are not worthy of being treated in the same moral status as people who can be identified as in the majority tribe.*** Whenthe English establishment apparently implement Otherization by possibly slandering and lying about other parts of the United Kingdom using their apparent media influences, surely this can only be anti-union? Which seems quite contradictory from an English establishment who through the Scottish referendum on independence in 2014 seemed to use all their powers and contacts in business, media, finance and law, with all the main political parties being united as one, to prevent the breakup of the union of the United Kingdom? ***It may difficult for the English establishment to*** ***possibly create a more destructive weapon against the union of the United Kingdom than slander of their own allies?*** In essence if you are pro the union of theUnited Kingdom then push for equality, if you are anti the union of the United Kingdom then push for the continuation of apparent ongoing inequality between the home nations to remain the same!

How did the United Kingdom as we know it today (2015) arrive at its current position? Well essentially it appears through the English establishments colonization programme, as Wales appears to be England’s first colony and maybe set the blue print for ‘British’ colonization on a broader scale, the empire. However, this compliance from Wales was not a democratic process but was gained through the

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use of the sword in centuries past. As a result of the United Nations formation in 1946 this colonization programme has been halted, due to more powerful nations than England currently existing in the world that can act almost as global policemen. It appears no coincidence that since the emergence of the UN colonialism by Britain does not exist anymore. Indeed, it could be argued that in the absence of the ability to maintain order through military means many of the conquered lands owned by Britain have been given back? ***In summary, it does appear that the system of rule in*** ***the United Kingdom is apparently unique in the world and does not seem to have been voluntarily replicated in recent times by any other regions in the world, because it only appears to benefit the one larger controlling country?***

In UK, presenting as a minority appears to mean no voice either through the media, but more worryingly through the ballot box. ***If democracy is a core “British value”,*** ***although identifying what Britishness ‘is’, may well be the first task in identifying British values, then how can it be that a core British value is so biased and unfair within the current and ongoing British democratic format, surely a value by definition should be morally correct?*** It appears that owing to over 85% of the Britishpopulation presenting as English, any UK wide vote, general election, referendum can only ever reflect the wishes and feelings of these 85%. ***This is the main anomaly*** ***that even though voted in a democratic manner in the UK, by the nature of minorities being vastly outnumbered a non-democratic result may be concluded?***

However even within Wales as the suggestion is that 22% of the Welsh population is said to be of English descent, even within regional and local elections within Wales this 22% can have a huge impact on the outcome. Particularly as these English incomers may be more inclined to lean towards the best interests of their birth nation than the best interests of the nation they may reside, this maybe even further highlighted when asked to vote on referendums such as more powers for Wales?

***There appears to be no other country in the World, whose immigrant population residing in Wales may have the same possible ‘conflicting interests’?***

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In addition when specifically regarding Wales and Europe it appears to be reasonable to suggest that due to Wales possessing with different needs to that of England, mainly due to poverty, that their needs to be a more flexible approach to the EU within Britain as Wales being taken out of the EU or staying in the EU according to the needs and interests of the overwhelming majority tribe of England as a result of a UK wide referendum vote seems quite bizarre, but more importantly when regarding equality grossly unfair. Implementing the nation specific criteria mentioned in this publication may allow each individual home nation’s indigenous countries population to hold their internal referendums simultaneously within the UK, to break down in more detail the wishes and feelings of Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales and England within the British Isles, as the impact of leaving the EU could drastically affect each home nation differently? ***The different home nations can still be fully functioning*** ***members of the UK, but possess a different relationship with Europe, depending on each individual home nation’s specific circumstances and their resulting referendum outcome. (Results based on a ‘Nation Specific’ Format otherwise non-Welsh people will dictate the future direction of Wales).***

This whole book is dedicated to equality between the nations of the United Kingdom, more specifically in this text Wales and England. However in order to identify where inequality exists and measure what needs to be done to provide equality as well as set realistic targets for the future, a measuring tool is vital as without it inequality will continue to thrive. In the absence of a basic measuring tool that can be understood by all, inequality cannot even be identified let alone acted upon. In addition once inequality has been identified with in certain sectors, then a comparison can be made against England’s comparable sector’s using the inequality measure of seven, to then identify by how much a nation maybe behind, and with these figures targets can then be set as to where a nation should be to reach true equality. Obviously once a target has been produced within a certain sector, then innovative and creative ways in which to achieve that goal over a set time period can

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be encouraged and implemented. ***In order to identify inequality there must be a*** ***common sense measuring tool that allows Wales to quantify if they are unequal and if so by how much?***

In the promotion of equality or more specifically inequality the British media plays a vital role. The media allows an establishment to portray a certain message or messages in the most effective manner possible in which to reach millions of people, at any one time, using all forms of media such as television, papers and radio, which can be all ‘on message’, which is to say saying the same thing. ? ***Can you think of a*** ***more affective way in which to massage the thought processes of the whole of the UK public than by relaying information on mass through the various national media avenues that have direct access to each UK citizen’s home twenty four hours a day, seven days a week , three hundred and sixty five days a year?*** This may account forWales, Northern Ireland and Scotland not possessing its own national television station, as they will possibly be outside the English establishment influence, as a result they may challenge the accepted establishment messages and more importantly have access instantly to millions of British citizens as a platform. However, if the same media outlets have been influenced to put the same certain messages out then there will never be a circumstance where these messages can be openly and publicly challenged, using alternative media platforms.

But there is hope, and it comes in the form of social media and the internet. The establishment who possess possible control over the British media do not have any control of internet media forms that derive outside of their control (outside of Britain) so in using a computer which are subject to differing authorities laws outside of the English establishments reach, messages can now be challenged publicly. However, as the author writes this book in 2015, it can predicted with limited scope for failure, that the English establishment will have to create laws within Britain, maybe working alongside other countries establishments to extend its reach, that enable them to control the social media arena, as this arena can actively undermine

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and provide wide spread public opportunity for challenging the messages they may want to transmit. There is no more a quick and effective method in spreading a message to the masses than through the various forms of media?

To reiterate*,* ***in order to highlight inequality and address possible concerns*** ***regarding inequality between Wales and England, and indeed in Britain as a whole, the area of the media is at the epicentre!***

Wales needs a financial centre, Wales presenting as historically and continually one of the poorest nations in Europe, let alone Britain, and England presenting as one of the richest, surely cannot be a way forward for Wales, great for England indeed why would they want that to change, but not for Wales? So the economy is a vital part of Welsh life that needs equality. When assessing England’s wealth a major contributing factor is England’s banking and financial markets system. Wales appears to be actively excluded from these markets as a result of not being allowed, by the English authorities, to possess a Bank. However, it does appear relevant to reiterate at this point the apparent ease at which supposed English establishment connected businesses such as Sainsbury’s and Marks and Spencer’s, amongst others, are permitted a Bank, yet a whole nation in Wales cannot get permission. Just to clarify at this point in 2015 Wales is the only home nation without its own bank and coincidently it is the poorest, make of that what you will? ***The importance of a Bank*** ***cannot be over stated as not possessing a Bank and a financial sector in any country owned by the people (Government with local council branches) may lead to poverty and hardship for its people, this appears to have been clearly evidenced in today’s modern Wales (2015).***

There does appear only one effective way to gain equality both financially and socially and that is by closely replicating the political landscape of Scotland in Wales. This is to say by promoting a nationalist independence led party within Wales, even if you do not wholly agree with their specific policies! Possessing a strong nationalist

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party within Wales gives the Welsh people a bargaining chip when entering negotiations with the English establishment regarding what may be best for Wales and the Welsh people. Indeed without a strong nationalist party presence in Wales the English authorities will not even sit down to negotiate, why would they, as there will be no consequences if they do not. It appears that even though the actions and the words of the English establishment appear to contradict themselves, as they appear to promote inequality which can only work against the union of the United Kingdom, yet as demonstrated in the Scottish independence referendum in 2014 they appeared to pool their resources to actively fight against the breakup of the United Kingdom.

The SNP (Scottish Nationalist Party) government presenting with an independence framework in Scotland appears to have provided Scotland with a strong solid bargaining chip in which to negotiate with the English establishment to provide beneficial policies for Scotland. Given the similarities between Wales and Scotland it would appear negligent of the Welsh people not to copy the same political landscape that exists in Scotland, as it has proven to be very successful in gaining influence for Scotland within Westminster, even if the Welsh version may involve short two year periods of government between local and general elections, of nationalist power to provide motivation through actions and consequences, to the establishment, as and when points may need supporting and validating on future issues concerning Wales and her people? Since the union of the United Kingdom was created in 1707 there appears to have never been a more effective tool that a minority home nation could use to promote better equality with England within Britain? ***If the Welsh people do***

***not act by using their vote in the best interests for themselves and their children, then who do you suppose will?***

However, when discussing equality in Britain it must be all encompassing, there appears an understanding through many polls and referendums on independence and more powers undertaken within Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland but very

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little actually known regarding the wishes and feelings of the majority tribe of England regarding whether they want to remain within the Uk or not? Given the position taken by the apparent English establishment main political parties within the Scottish independence referendum in 2014 we may be able to identify that the English establishment may want to remain in the UK, but what about the average English person? ***The wishes and feelings of all the nations within the union are a*** ***vital tool of modern democracy, but it could be argued that given the overwhelming size of England’s population and landmass as well as their control over the UK that actually the views of particularly the English mass population may well be the most important aspect of all if a union is to succeed and flourish or fail and whither on the vine.*** As a result it appears imperative to conduct and Englishonly referendum on whether England wants to remain in the UK or not? Oral at least in the initial stages an in depth, wide spread poll conducted across the whole of England to ascertain the English mass populations true wishes and feelings on the union of the United Kingdom and their continued participation.

When arguing for equality, who could possibly argue against equality in all good conscious? The argument for equality can only be a positive pursuit, in real terms what person could possibly argue for inequality and believe that they could win that debate, even if all the media outlets echo their argument for inequality, the basic human instinct of knowing the difference between right and wrong will always prevail? However, the argument for ongoing inequality can be understood from the perspective a group of people who may benefit from continued inequality, inequality by definition means one group possessing more than another so it may be purely in the interests of the group that has more to maintain that position. This position does not make it ethical but it can be easily understood. ***The equality evolution can only*** ***be a process and not an event, through negotiation and the strength of an argument. The strength of the argument for Wales lays in its fairness and honesty for all, in order to ultimately create a sustainable United Kingdom. So in essence if***

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***you are pro-union then implementing equality is essential, if you want the union of the United Kingdom to disband then argue for continued inequality, or continue to do nothing.***

It does appear that the only effective way to save the union of the United Kingdom from what appears to be its inevitable breakup, given the current trajectory of the UK leading up to 2015, and to ensure a long term sustainable future, is through the active implementation of equality. As stated on the front page of this book it does appear that ‘Equality unites Inequality separates’, unfairness between the nations of England and Wales and indeed all the home nations has lead to the democratic implementation of national assemblies, this ongoing process can only lead to one inevitable conclusion. ***So in essence if you are a unionist then the fight for equality*** ***must be your primary focus, if you want the union of the United Kingdom to disband then stand back and do nothing, let the current course the UK is on arrive at its natural conclusion.*** As without true equality between the union partners withinthe UK, provable accusations of unfairness, easily understandable and evidenced to the masses, will and has caused division as further demonstrated with the SNP government in Scotland (2015). This unfairness may also be evidenced within England its self leading not only to possible dissatisfaction and separatist thoughts and maneuvering outside of the main tribe within the UK, but also from the inside the English borders, an apparent perfect storm? Could it be that in the event of independence for the home nations that England itself will internally fragment? To be put in simple terms ‘who likes to be treated unfairly?’ As described at the beginning of this text and eluded too throughout, ‘***let me clarify, by leaving you with*** ***this final thought, if in a marriage a partner is perceived to be consistently treated unfairly, then how long will it be before that partner decides that leaving can be their only option, no matter how much they may want to stay?’***

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Ultimately the author of this text has one concern and that is the creation of equality between England and Wales (as well as all the nations in the UK) in all aspects of economic and social life within the UK. How equality is achieved specifically for Wales, whether through a continued UK union with a negotiated ‘equality contract’, amalgamation into England or an independent Wales, to the author is largely Irrelevant. However, for the author a negotiated continued union, similar to what appears to be suggested for Britain regarding our continued membership of the EU (2014), but with an accompanied independently verified ‘equality contract’, between the nations of England and Wales, may be the authors first choice, with the ‘independence alternative’ sought if no ‘equality contract’ and negotiation is agreed. The authors last resort would be the ‘amalgamation alternative’ with the agreement of the Welsh and English populations, which may not be the ideal scenario but it would certainly be an improvement on the current ongoing apparently evidenced purgatory state of poverty and slander for Wales and the Welsh people (2015). Never the less, as long as the ongoing apparently evidenced unequal purgatory state of Wales is finally once and for all identified, tackled, and then consigned to the history books, the method to achieve this aim does not really matter. Achieving equality for Wales within the UK, England or outside, seems vital so that the Welsh children and their children and so on and so forth, when taught their Welsh and UK history in future lessons, may gasp and laugh at the apparent madness of the previous inequality between England and Wales, as something unthinkable in their present and future.

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The main source of information the author has used in this publication is Wikipedia, like any Encyclopaedia it could be argued to possess some flaws. However, when highlighting areas and subject matters that have a limited portfolio on them I do feel that Wikipedia may offer a more selective point of origin, as Wikipedia is apparently able to be accessed and improved by anyone around the world, appearing to leave information more open to a wider audience for correction and scrutiny. This scenario possibly leads to a more unbiased point of view than an Encyclopaedia that may possess only one author and one point of reference? It has been asserted that the use of Wikipedia could be an unreliable source, however, when confirming the figures and information stated in this text on Wikipedia simply look at the base information source for further validity. To clarify, this is to say ‘*where the information* *originally derived’.* Furthermore, the author uses Wikipedia as this text’s main informationsource to encourage participation from the general public using information that is easily accessible, through a medium that is familiar to most people.

The explanation for a limited or no bibliography is for two main reasons, the first one is that there is no or limited information available regarding the questions and subject matter raised in this publication to be able to refer too. These subject matters are not like writing a thesis in University on a subject matter that has libraries of text dedicated to the field. However, I feel a more important reason for no or limited Bibliography, is the fact that this book is a call for action, so as a reader this text is not designed to supply a comfortable painting by numbers approach to reducing the possible inequalities existing within the United Kingdom, specifically between England and Wales.

This publication is designed to either inspire people to build upon the foundation text supplied by identifying and evidencing inequality with possible causation and creative solutions, to further promote the search for truth, or not. I f you are one of the people who are inspired then it will require effort on your part as the questions exposed have had limited or no text dedicated to them, so you may be required to create fresh new valid research and

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evidence to either further validate what has been expressed in this text or undermine it. When taking up the challenge of adding further arguments to this text you may essentially be pioneering new ground. Indeed it could be argued that the inspired people who take up the challenges set out in this book to identify the truth today, regarding the Welsh condition, may well be the beginning point of a full in depth Bibliography of tomorrow?

**The subject matters exposed in this book are to be used as a foundation for debate they are not the fully formed idea. It is the responsibility of the reader to then move these arguments on to be fully rounded concepts with fully evidenced pros’ and con’s explored to arrive at an ultimate conclusion. The new perspectives to the subject matters highlighted in this book can be suggested by the reader using all forms of available public media, the internet and social media as well as books and various forms of publications.**

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RELEVANT QUOTES

AS WITH ANY HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS, BREAKING THE SILENCE IS THE FIRST STEP.

Jessica Neauwirth

YOU CAN NOT SOLVE A PROBLEM WITH THE SAME MIND SET THAT CREATED IT.

Albert Einstein

THE SECRET OF CHANGE IS TO FOCUS ALL OF YOUR ENERGY, NOT ON FIGHTING THE OLD, BUT ON BUILDING THE NEW.

Socrates

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Wales in an English Shadow

Explore a Wales with Equality to England in all aspects of finance and society. This book not only indentifies and describes perceived barriers to equality but more constructive is the offer of solutions for a fairer and equal Wales moving on into the future.

*‘How is it possible for Wales to be one of the poorest nations in Europe, living a yard away from England, one of the richest*?’

Explore areas such as:

* Why do Wales have no motorway network?
* Why do Wales have no bank?
* Why the term Sheep Sh\*\*\*er?
* Difference between the Welsh and the English?
* Relationship between Wales and England?
* What defines a Welsh person?
* Is Wales a Race?
* Immigration concerns unique to Wales?
* European Union, a referendum and Wales?
* What are the views of the English regarding the UK?
* Scotland’s voice is heard, what about Wales?
* What is “Britishness”, a new version?

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