

Disable the Deep State Forever

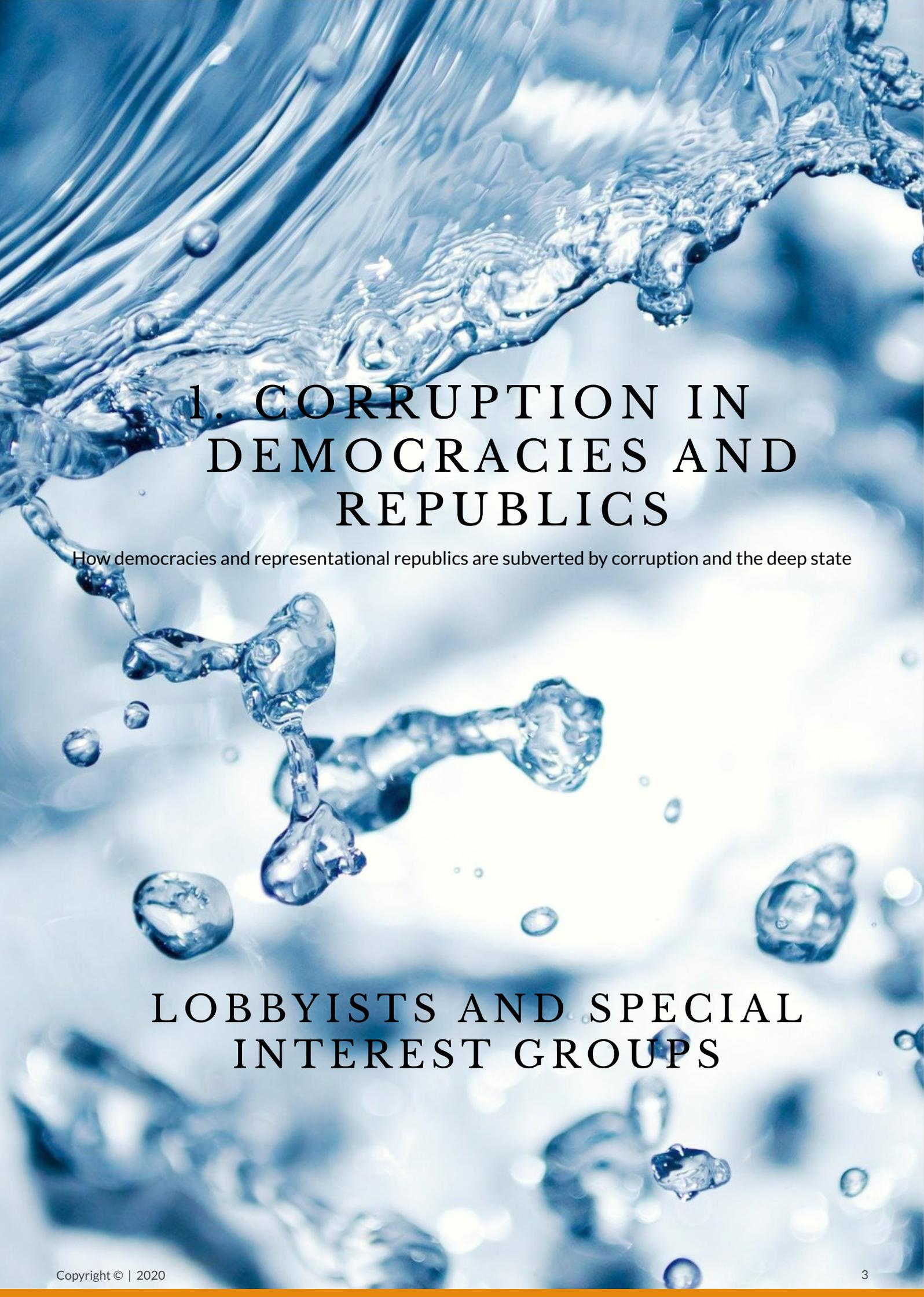
A report on corruption and how Randviscracy prevents it

by Corey Daniels



Outline

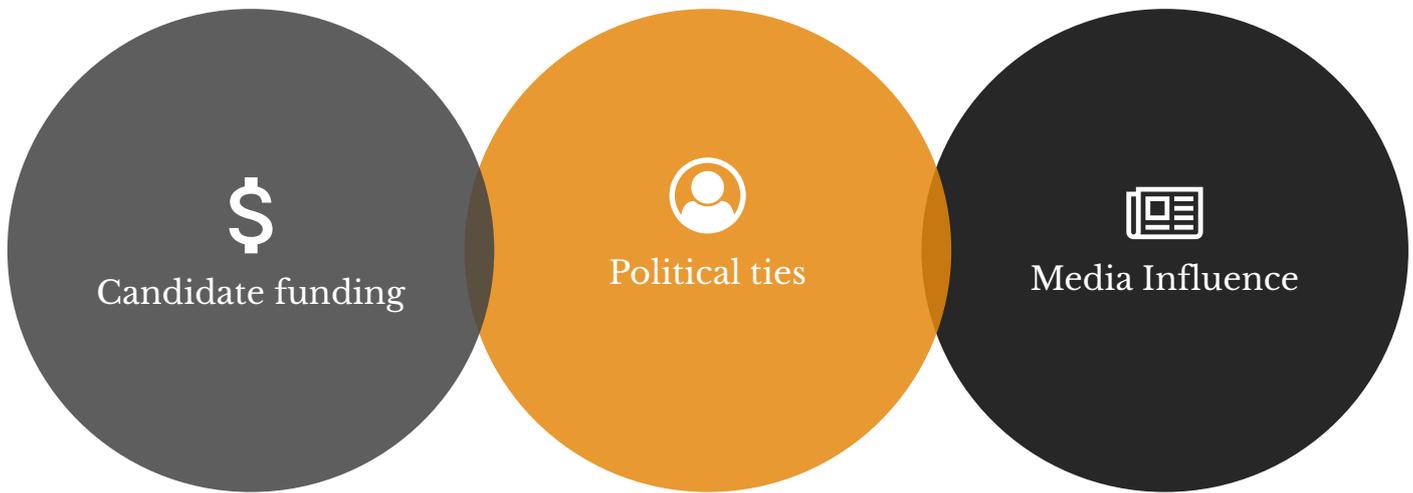
1. Corruption in Democracies/Republics
 - a. Candidates need funding
 1. Regulatory capture
 - b. How Randviscracy solves campaign finance issue
 - c. Lobbyists
 - d. Media influence
 - e. Clientelism
 - f. Neopatrimonialism
 - g. How Randviscracy disarms clientelism by co-opting it
2. Media influence
 - a. How the media influences democracies
 - b. How media is prevented from undermining a Randviscratic government
3. On the Dole: the Revolving Door
 - a. What is the government to business revolving door? (or vice-versa)
 - b. Corporate infiltration
 - c. How Randviscracy blocks the revolving door
4. Blackmail
 - a. Political enslavement
 - b. How Randviscracy protects against blackmail
5. Nepotism
 - a. Healthy facing outward, harmful facing inward
 - b. How Randviscracy prevents nepotism and ensures meritocracy
6. Corruption in Authoritarian Governments
 - a. Nepotism
 - b. Quid pro quo
 - c. Rent seeking
7. Disable the Deep State Forever
 - a. The solution



1. CORRUPTION IN DEMOCRACIES AND REPUBLICS

How democracies and representational republics are subverted by corruption and the deep state

LOBBYISTS AND SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS



a. Money oils the political machine

To win political races candidates need to advertise, pay promotional teams and line pockets. This creates a hierarchy of client-patron relationships with voting blocks known as a political machine.

In the United States, candidates who opt to use public funds have limits set to how much they can spend on campaigning, while privately funded candidates have no limits. This creates a massive advantage for privately funded candidates over publicly funded candidates. Many states do not even have the option of public funds available to candidates.

“The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if Congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties.” Public financing of elections, he believed, would ensure that no particular donor has an out-sized influence on the outcome of any election, and would “work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign.”

- President Theodore Roosevelt

1. Regulatory Capture

Influence over a regulatory system can reach the point in which a group can gain a coercive monopoly over that regulatory system and give themselves an unfair advantage over their competitors. This influence feeds back into increasing the wealth and influence of this group which can in turn use this power to capture other regulatory systems. International banking applied this process to a global scale. Nothing brings war quicker than a country trying to free itself from international banking/monetary control.

b. How Randviscracy Solves the Campaign Finance Issue

Randviscracy does not have election campaigns.

Decisions made by a Randviscrarian government are done by panel made up of people who are randomly selected from pool which is weighted by IQ and experience related to the applicable field.

There are no elected officials.

Randviscracy does not have career politicians aka professional bribe takers.

The randomly selected panels (RSP's) are selected new for each decision and anonymous, this does away with career politicians selling favors.

c. Lobbyists - professional bribers

Their jobs are to sway politicians, not in the interest of the people but to corporations, groups and foreign nations. This creates a pipeline of bribery and influence peddling.

How Randviscracy blocks lobbyists

Panel members are kept private so it is unknown who to bribe. As a secondary protection, fake panel members are inserted to catch bribe attempts in case the list of panel members is leaked.

d. Media Influence

Media and social media tech companies can artificially boost or silence positions to make it look like their interests are larger and opposing interests smaller. They control the political wind which make it easier or harder for politicians to go with or against.

If a politician goes against their interests, they look for and amplify scandals. This creates fear in other politicians to stay in line.

e. Clientelism

Clientelism dates back to Rome and is a client/patron relationship between groups or individuals. This system is also called patrimonialism. Patrons would grow their influence and wealth by gaining new clients and clients in turn would seek legal and tax protections from their patrons.

f. Neopatrimonialism

Under modern governments patrimonialism still exists but it takes the form of voting blocks.

Client politics

This is when an organized minority or interest group benefits at the expense of the public. Client politics may have a strong interaction with the dynamics of identity politics.

This is particularly common in a pluralist system, such as in the United States, where minorities can have considerable power shaping public policy. The opposite of client politics is 'entrepreneurial' politics, or conviction politics. Conviction politics is when politicians govern based on their beliefs rather than consensus seeking.[1]

Truth over face

Politics many times devolves into appearance and partisanship taking precedence over truth. With anonymous, randomly selected panels there is no motivation to be influenced to make a political judgment/decision based on public appearance rather than what is truthful appropriate action.

g. How Randviscracy disarms clientelism by co-opting it

Interest groups are represented by syndicates. Syndicates are private groups whose members must be active in the profession, religion or other interest group they advocate for.

Syndicates can propose law changes and advocate for improvements. They do not hold any power though, all laws and public spending must be approved by an independent randomly selected panel. This separates the link between patron and client. This ends the practice of exchanging money/favors for political support, yet still gives groups a voice to advocate their positions.

Panel members which have conflicts of interest to the case are disqualified.

Would people trust the decisions of a government in which they cannot vote?

Decisions made by panels could be challenged by individuals and syndicates, at their own cost (if no corruption is found). An independent random panel would then review the case with help from internal investigators for errors or corruption. If found they can declare a mistrial and a new case with new panel members is formed.

All cases have a random chance of being selected for this review process, even if the case is not contested.

Every part of the entire process is also randomly reviewed by independent panel. These special panels are limited to security access verification.

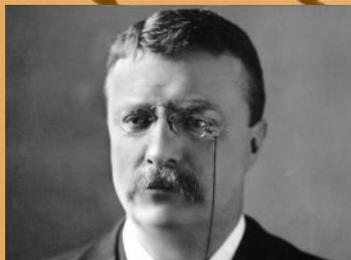
1. Client Politics ([Wikipedia](#))

2. Media Influence

How media sways elections, controls politicians and businesses

“These international bankers and Rockefeller Standard Oil interests control the majority of newspapers and the columns of these papers to club into submission or drive out of public office officials who refuse to do the bidding of the powerful corrupt cliques which compose the invisible government.”

- Theodore Roosevelt



a. How media influences the democratic system

Media and social media tech companies can artificially boost or silence positions to make it look like their interests are larger and opposing interests smaller. They control the political wind which make it easier or harder for politicians to go with or against. Businesses are also pressured into going along with the narrative. It is the female method of power, GSRRM (as it is known in Propertarianism), which stands for gossiping, shaming, rallying, ridicule and moralizing. The purpose is to wield power over people and groups by publicly ostracizing them until they submit.



Emotional Manipulation

Issues are framed in a way which evokes an emotional response in the viewer to create a subconscious association between a topic or person and an emotion.



Subconscious Programming

Many people are easily steered by the emotional content of a story and not the actual logic behind it. Phrases are repeated by journalists to embed the message in the subconscious.



Scandals and Hit Pieces

If a politician goes against their controller's interests, the media looks for and amplifies scandals. This creates fear in other politicians to keep them in line.

b. How media is prevented from subverting a Randviscratic government

Public media (any mass communication intended for the public) are not allowed to publish false information. They are liable for repeated or willful dissemination of falsehoods and it is criminally punishable.

Media may only be owned by nationals. Foreign influence on media is forbidden. All media operating within the country will be citizen owned, no foreign entity or person may own media within National territory. Any media owner found to be spreading deceit/falsehoods or working for foreign interests (financial conflict of interest) will be charged with treason and lose their citizenship upon prosecution.

A new 1st Amendment which punishes deceitful media

All citizens have the right to free speech, no laws may be passed restricting this right. Exceptions; no public pornography, libel/defamation are subject to civil lawsuit or fraud. Companies/institutions or anyone engaged in disseminating media intended for the public are subject to lawsuit and criminal prosecution for intentional or repeated pattern of publishing falsehoods and/or libel or misleading content. Companies/institutions or individuals who work with foreign entities to produce propaganda or material deemed by a jury to have the intent of undermining are subject to forfeiture and the people responsible to banishment or capital punishment at jury's discretion.

Spreading falsehoods or foreign influence can result in deportation of family

An immigrant's relatives (out to third degree relatives, ie cousins, grandparents and grandchildren) which are already citizens are subject to deportation if an immigrant is convicted of treasonous activity. Including but not limited to: spying, terrorism, bribery, spreading deceit or undermining via media apparatus. a. In addition, an immigrant convicted of treasonous activities' relatives' (out to third degree) who are not citizens are barred from entry for life.

This penalty adds to the pressure against foreign influence and the spreading of deceptions and falsehoods. The evidence of the destruction of western society via media influence warrants the harsh punishments to prevent it from ever returning.



3. On the Dole: the Revolving Door

Bribing through Employment and Corporate Infiltration into Government



a. What is the government to business revolving door? and vice-versa)

Bribery through employment

This practice bypasses anti-bribery/corruption laws by giving employment to former politicians or friends and family of politicians.

Many times these positions are do-nothing positions in which a person just collects a salary for a position in a field in which they have no qualifications. In exchange, favorable laws/judgments are proposed or passed by the politician.

b. Corporate infiltration

The revolving door also works in reverse, by getting a business employee or partner into a government position which has authority over their former employer. They can then grant rulings which favor their former employer or punish their competitors.

These practices cause webs of corruption to form as the money holders and government authority holders form relationships. These relationships become structures of influence much stronger than the anonymous, faceless connection between politicians and the public they represent. These are people they see regularly and favors are expected to be returned.

c. How Randviscacy blocks the revolving door

All government hiring, as well as publicly traded companies must use a randomized and anonymized system of hiring, performed by an independent random panel to ensure meritocracy.

This system prevents regulatory capture and nepotism. No more will institutions be turned into political weapons.

4. BLACKMAIL

The politician's shackle

ABUS
65/50

a. Political enslavement

How do you bribe someone who is already rich? How do you ensure that a person will always do your bidding?

What better way of ensuring loyalty than getting a recording of a person committing an illegal act? If they ever betray you, their lives and reputation are forever ruined.

Imagine the blackmail possibilities in an age where cameras and microphones are built into to many products which are also connected to the internet.

A country could conquer the leadership of another by getting another country's politicians to do their bidding by having blackmail on them. You could have a bloodless coup.

A group could ensure control by only allowing people who are already blackmailed to rise to power.

b. How Randviscracy protects against blackmail

- Random, private/anonymous panels make it unknown who to blackmail.
- False panel members randomly added to cases to catch attempts at bribery and blackmail.
- Leniency toward those who voluntarily report that they are being blackmailed.
- Severe penalties included deportation or execution for attempting blackmail.
- Penalties against other countries who attempt blackmail on natives.



5. NEPOTISM

“It is only with the development of political institutions like the modern state that humans begin to organize themselves and learn to cooperate in a manner that transcends friends and family. When such institutions break down, we revert to patronage and nepotism as a default form of sociability.”

☞ Francis Fukuyama, *Political Order and Political Decay: From the Industrial Revolution to the Globalization of Democracy*





a. Healthy facing outward, harmful facing inward

2 sports teams are playing each other. One team cooperates while the other acts as individuals. Who do you think will win this game?

Nepotism will tend to grow in any system which does not have checks to prevent it as it is the natural state of man.

1. Hiring family members
2. Favoring ethnic group or fraternity/association members.

Nepotism is tolerable within a private organization. It is their own loss if they promote incompetence. When it becomes entrenched in government and politics, it becomes detrimental. It leads to increased corruption, incompetence, rent seeking and retaliation cycles.

Group cohesion is beneficial on a national level but becomes a problem when it is exploited within the control/power structure of a nation.

b. How Randviscracy prevents nepotism and ensures meritocracy

In Randviscracy, all government as well as publicly-traded companies human resources must use a randomized and anonymized system of hiring and promotion, performed by the independent court system to ensure meritocracy.

It is also required that government employees, random panel members, land owners and critical industry owners must be citizens.

Government spending, grants and rewarding government contracts are selected by random panels.

The human resources' independent random panels will use measured qualifications, performance grades and test scores to ensure competent selections.

Under authoritarianism both limiting and increasing corruption is easier due to centralized control. In a republic it takes a coordinated effort between organizations, if the number of politicians who are compromised is widespread, a member could block the investigation process along the way. For example an investigator may report evidence but in order for it to end in a prosecution it must pass through their supervisor, who could shut down the investigation. Then to a judge who could throw it out.





6. CORRUPTION IN AUTHORITARIAN GOVERNMENTS

Under authoritarianism, both limiting and increasing corruption is simpler due to centralized control. To a corrupt leader, corruption is not a bug, it is a feature.

Forms of Corruption common in Authoritarian Governments

1. Nepotism (placing family members in positions of power)
 - a. Leads to inefficiency as people get into positions of power by birth or association and not skill, thus leading to mismanagement.
2. Favors/quid pro quo
 - a. In many countries quid pro quo is the standard way of doing business, it is expected. In China there is a saying, "Money buys anything". When administrators are arbitrarily allowed to grant favors, it creates the malincentive to use bribe taking as an income stream.
 - b. Bribery/gifts - Many times these bribes take the form of gifts to get around anti-corruption laws.
 - c. Positions - assigning positions in the hierarchy to family and allies

Corruption in the CCP

a. Nepotism

Within the Communist Party of China (CCP) there is a faction called the "Princeling Party" because of the nepotistic structure of the leadership.

"Also translated as the **Party's Crown Princes**, the Princelings are the descendants of prominent and influential senior communist officials in the People's Republic of China. It is an informal, and often derogatory, categorization to signify those benefiting from nepotism and cronyism, by analogy with crown princes in hereditary monarchies. Many of its members hold high-level political and business positions in the upper echelons of power.

Using their powerful connections they have the opportunity to obtain profitable opportunities for themselves and for others. The more aggressive of the princelings have amassed fortunes of hundreds of millions of dollars."^[1]

This nepotism creates animosity among the population as they see their leaders as entitled and not having earned their positions.

b. Quid pro quo

Since the most ancient times, politics has been largely a game of exchanging gifts and favors for political influence and vice-versa.

"The First Dynasty (3100–2700 BC) of ancient Egypt noted corruption in its judiciary. Greek historian Herodotus notes the Alcmaeonid family bribed the Oracle of Delphi priestesses, one of the most powerful mystical forces of ancient Greece. Dating back to 1400 BC, people all over Greece and beyond came to have their questions answered by the Pythia, high priestess of Apollo. The wealthy Alcmaeonid family offered to lavishly rebuild the Temple of Apollo with "Parian marble" after it had been destroyed by an earthquake. In return, Pythia convinced the nation-state Sparta to help the family to conquer and rule Athens. Since it worked, Aristotle noted even gods can be bribed!"^[2]

How quid pro quo is thwarted in Randviscracy

By using private randomly selected panels, the link between client and patron is severed. Additionally, dummy panel members are inserted to detect if the panel list has been leaked or system privacy has been compromised. Corruption is punished as a treasonous offense, meaning at minimum a loss of citizenship and up to capital punishment.

c. Rent Seeking

A common feature of bureaucratic corruption is seeking to expand the bureaucratic control to increase opportunities for rent seeking^[3].

The Tullock paradox is the theory that in many cases the benefits of rent-seeking greatly outweighs the cost on the rent seeker.

"The paradox is that rent-seekers wanting political favors can bribe politicians at a cost much lower than the value of the favor to the rent-seeker. For instance, a rent seeker who hopes to gain a billion dollars from a particular political policy may need to bribe politicians only to the tune of ten million dollars, which is about 1% of the gain to the rent-seeker."^[4]

In many countries the current system benefits rent seekers so much that they have captured control over many institutions. Like the princelings in China, citizens in these countries view their corrupt leadership as entitled and not deserving of their positions.

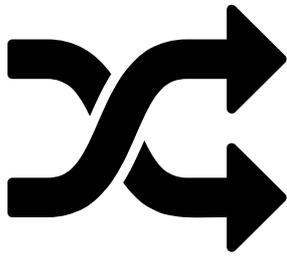
The stiff penalties for corruption and the mechanisms which make rent seeking difficult and costly in Randviscracy, reversing the Tullock paradox.

1. [Princelings \(Wikipedia\)](#).
2. From our ancestors to modern leaders, all do it: the story of corruption ([The Conversation](#))
3. Rent Seeking - seeking to increase one's share of existing wealth without creating new wealth.^[1] Rent-seeking results in reduced economic efficiency through misallocation of resources, reduced wealth-creation, lost government revenue, heightened income inequality,^[2] and potential national decline.[\(Wikipedia\)](#)

A detailed close-up photograph of a complex mechanical assembly. The image features several interlocking gears of different sizes and materials, including brass and steel. A prominent purple lens or crystal is visible in the upper left corner. The gears show signs of wear and use, with some teeth appearing slightly damaged or rusted. The overall composition is dense and intricate, highlighting the precision of the machinery.

7. Disable the Deep State Forever

How Randviscracy prevents corruption



a. The Solution - randomization and privacy

Malincentives lead to the development of deep states and shadow government associations. This in turn grows the corrupt groups' power, creating a feedback loop which consumes government, media trade unions, corporate boardrooms, HR departments, education systems, the media and through them, society. This institutions can then be uses against individuals blocking the takeover of other agencies.

Who comprises a corrupted deep state?

Once regulatory capture is complete, the system filters and pushes out opposition and the incorruptible. Expelled are those for whom loyalty to the former power or principals outweigh their own self-interest. Who remains are members of the group and their hirelings, traitors motivated by self-interest.

The way to prevent widespread corruption is to block the methods of regulatory capture. These include quid pro quo relationships and external pressure.

Randviscracy

Randomly selected panels

The use of randomization in governments is ancient, the Athenians used a device called a kleroterion to randomly select government representatives in a lottery system.



A piece of an ancient Athenian kleroterion

Randviscracy takes the process much farther in that for each decision a new panel of randomly selected experts is selected. Selection is based on experience and IQ level to ensure that the panels are composed of smart and knowledgeable people. This gets to the essence of what ideal government representatives would be: intelligent, incorruptible and knowledgeable.

How Randviscracy makes use of randomization and privacy to prevent the Deep State

Randviscracy makes extensive use of randomization in selection and protects the privacy of political decision makers. The randomized selection severs the association link and privacy prevents social pressure being as influence.

Randviscracy blocks political associations, personal and fraternal relationships which form the mechanism by which deep state corruption operates. Under Randviscracy, each decision is made by a new panel and panel members are anonymous (unless the case is disputed, in which case it is reviewed by another panel). This removes both the time for associations/ connections/ relationships to develop and networking between political decision makers.

The lobbyist to politician pipeline is severed, nepotistic favoritism is prevented, the link between holding political office and the ability to make decisions is severed, thus ending the phenomenon of the career politician, aka the professional bribe taker.



Modern replicas of kleroterions

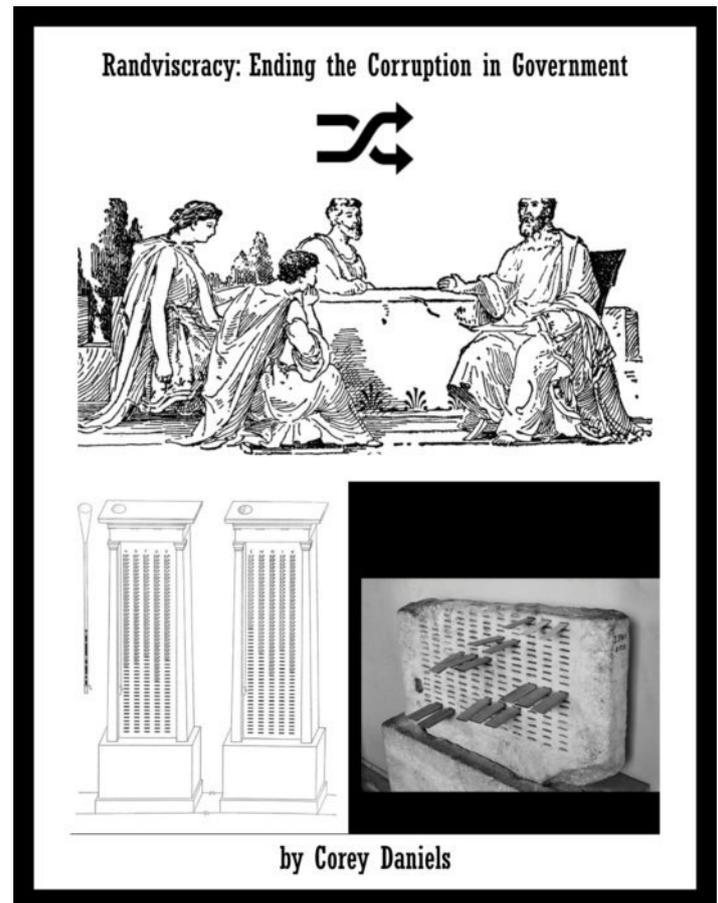
b. Included in the book:

1. How current governments and societies have been subverted through corruption.
2. The problems with democracy and how it has been exploited.
3. How are governments exploited and how it can be countered.
4. What is a nation and why civic nationalism is destined to fail.
5. What makes a good government and the purpose of government.
6. A proposed new constitution which corrects the exploited flaws of the original American constitution.
7. How to fix immigration system and end illegal immigration.
8. A balanced system of taxation.
9. An improved social welfare and medical system.
10. How to prevent nepotism and promote meritocracy.
11. How to counteract the methods of the nation wreckers, including their weaknesses and how to exploit them.
12. A path forward to creating a new system.

The goal of this book is to promote an improved system so that when the time comes for replacement, past mistakes are not repeated. You can assist by purchasing a copy, learning the system and sharing it.

Randviscracy: Ending Corruption in Government

Available at randviscracy.com in digital and print format.



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National Randviscracy

Eliminating Corruption in Government