THE PILLARS OF THE CIVIC ASSEMBLY

OF BOHEMIA, MORAVIA AND SILESIA

"Because I have known the torment of thirst, I would dig a well where others may drink."

E. T. Seton

The CIVIC ASSEMBLY of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia (further referred to as the CA-BMS) arose from the need to change all that tramples on individual human dignity and that is increasingly bringing the social situation to a head.

In order to achieve the above mentioned purpose, we as people of different world-views, philosophies and needs, accept **the Pillars of the CA-BMS** on the level of **State administration**, **Culture** and **Economy** as sets of rules for value-driven decisions of real life and as starting points of general civic consensus. The Pillars of the CA-BMS bring order into the chaos of overall social interrelations and pave the way to attaining the higher goal of having the degree of social freedom that we allow ourselves to experience.

The Pillars of the CA-BMS represent a completely new quality of human coexistence and carry the impulse to resolving negative societal and global phenomena.

All those are welcome who will identify themselves with the Pillars of the CA-BMS and will enrich them in the future if it is beneficial and/or needed.

The basis for our mutual cooperation and assistance in asserting the conditions of humane and dignified life and accepting responsibility for one's life consists in thematically oriented working circles and workshops, broader international cooperation, the proposal of the <u>"Constitution of Civil Society"</u> as a new social treaty and other results of mutual cooperation.

<u>The "Constitution of Civil Society"</u> will comprise all necessary points in order to allow each individual to satisfy their needs and apply their creativity unless they harm others. This way social reconciliation (considerateness) and health can be achieved.

Everybody affiliated with the CA-BMS (either as a member or as an external co-worker) has the opportunity to bring their life experience, intentions and thoughts into the thematically oriented working groups and thus actively contribute to the improvement of the quality of their lives.

The CIVIC ASSEMBLY of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia is the way leading to a healthy society,
to a humane and dignified life and to the readiness to deal with the consequences
of one's own decisions, not somebody else's as it has been the case so far.

THE PILLAR OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

- Civil society mustn't be superior to an individual. In order for this society to operate
 correctly, it must be true that: Man is the fundamental element of society with his
 undoubtable human rights and obligations, with inseparable personal
 responsibility for himself as well as society (right responsibility obligation).
- Man can extend his human rights with civil rights, and then directly participate in the development and quality of the civil society. He acquires these rights after meeting the conditions set for this purpose. Civil society enables everybody the humanely dignified accessibility of basic necessaries of life.
- 3. Civil society enables everybody the humanely dignified accessibility of basic necessaries of life.
- 4. In order to stop the period of power abuse and undignified helplessness when citizens are deceived by election promises, outdated constitution, disarranged number of ambiguous, differently interpreted laws, by gaps in laws and unenforceability of law, it is necessary to accept the following principle: It is impossible to represent a citizen in the process of decision-making. Nobody is allowed to decide wilfully for a citizen otherwise than according to his authorization above which always stands civil responsibility and respect for human rights and obligations.
- 5. Judicial power is always subject to law and it is punishable for an unjust verdict. Therefore it must particularly follow the principle: Nobody must be harmed! If such damage is acknowledged by a judicial decision, it must be compensated without any further conditions and terms of prescription. This principle must stand above laws, which are necessary to be made clearly arranged, simple, unequivocal and comprehensible to everyone, even without legal education.
- 6. Any proprietary relation to natural resources is the cause of their plundering, of destroying the environment, exploiting people and threatening war conflicts. That is why another principle says: Nobody is permitted to own natural resources, one can only manage them or use them, but only with regard to their utmost protection and efficiency.
- 7. The fundamental principle in the area of general administration is the consistent assertion of the BALANCE between rights and obligations.

"Without any reservation we must aim to return the freedom of thought, the freedom of religion and civil freedom to the human race. Freedom, I claim, is the most wonderful possession, created together with man and inseparable from him... Therefore let us introduce man, if possible, to freedom! – Let us set him free from all prescriptive dogma, cults and obediences."

Jan Amos Komenský

THE PILLAR OF CULTURE

The main task of culture is the education towards freedom:

- Nowadays, social respect and reverence towards natural differences between men and women are depreciated, their roles are artificially denied, wiped away and confused. If the society shall experience rebirth and achieve a real transformation, it is necessary to enable men and women their creative fulfilment according to their natural presuppositions, rather than support women's effort to equal men and vice versa.
- 2. The decline of human values, often augmented by the burdensome economic situation, seriously disturbs the mission of family. It is necessary to acknowledge the different presuppositions qualities and abilities of men as well as women, so the family could fulfill its main mission, which includes harmonious coexistence, care and upbringing, and creating positive examples for future generations.
- 3. The current education as a tool of passive acceptance of ideological dogma does not sufficiently support the development either of one's own judgement, or of the true cognition of reality. It is necessary to introduce education developing pupils' unique abilities, humanity and the desire to get to know the truth.
- 4. The current application of the acquired knowledge or innate abilities of man at the labour market in the unhealthy overexertion to be able to compete has a destructive impact on human dignity. It is important to aim towards the fulfilment of the words: "what you devote yourselves to" and not "what you do for a living". Therefore another pillar of culture is: Education of citizens for life, not for the labour market, from the grip of which it is necessary to set man free.
- 5. The abuse of information, its concealing or distorting have reached unjustifiable proportions. For the healthy life of society it is necessary to ensure: **voluntary sharing of unbiased information with emphasis on ethically moral unobjectionability.**
- 6. The society supports with all available means human creativity developing the relation to noble values on the physical, psychical and spiritual level.
- 7. The fundamental principle in the area of culture is the recognition and understanding of FREEDOM.

"The money power preys on the nation in times od peace, and conspires against it in times of adversity. It is more despotic than monarchy, more insolent than autocracy, more selfish than bureaucracy. Corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the Republic is destroyed... I feel at the moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war."

Abraham Lincoln

THE PILLAR OF ECONOMY

- 1. It is necessary to realize that economy is just one of society's constituents. Economy should be a good helper: however, the decision-making about general administration and culture mustn't be subordinated to it.
- 2. Originally, money served as a universal means to facilitate market exchange. Yet it has lost this useful meaning when it itself became a commodity and when it was allowed to lend it with an interest or if it is issued as an uncovered, imaginary value. The way out lies in real management. Money in any form must be based exclusively on real values for which it must always be interchangeable in the full extent.
- 3. The current system enables to create new money only by means of money without any created new utility value. The healthy financial system mustn't allow the plundering of productive economy by unproductive money speculations.
- 4. The economic attacking of human dignity consists in wage labour (paid work) and in the "labour market" based on it. The solution is: an individual share of the profit as well as the costs of the productive sphere corresponding to the share of its production.
- 5. Any kind of work adequate to a person's abilities and skills, carried out responsibly and honestly, has some significance for the society.
- 6. Constant growth is not needed. What is important is that the economic output shall cover the public sphere as well as the justified needs of the citizens and the society.
- 7. The fundamental principle in the area of economy is COOPERATION.

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The Pillars of the CIVIC ASSEMBLY of BMS

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