

ELEMENTARY POLITICAL SCIENCE

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I. Axiomatic Statements

1. Political activity is a process of managing public resources by individuals.
2. Those who enter politics are predominantly people who cannot achieve personal development without the use of public resources.
3. It is inherent in human nature to value one's own public activity so highly as to expect, in return, the maximum possible share of the public resources one manages.

II. Theorems Derived from the Axioms

1. The misuse of public resources and corruption are naturally inherent characteristics of governance.
2. They cannot be completely eliminated, but they can be limited to levels tolerable for society.
3. The principle of "innocent until proven guilty" applies to politicians with two mandatory clarifications:
 - A politician is a person with a significantly increased criminal propensity to appropriate public resources.
 - Politics is an activity with a significantly increased criminal opportunity for the appropriation of public resources.

III. Conclusions Derived from the Axioms and Theorems

1. Society should approach every politician with principled and constant suspicion.
2. Society needs continuously functioning mechanisms to counteract and limit the increased criminal propensity and opportunity inherent in politics.

IV. Practical Solutions for Application in Public Life

1. A Clean and Sacred Republic, based on:

- Direct democracy, in which the people are the sole legislator;
- The electability of **all** leadership positions in the state and an absolute prohibition on appointing one person by another to any governing position;
- The provision of effective, high-quality control over governance, comparable to the control exercised in every other human activity.

3. The invariability of this democratic mechanism, regardless of circumstances.

V. Conclusion

If the abuse of power is a systemic rather than a moral problem, then the solution does not lie in the search for "good politicians," but in the construction of a system that does not allow bad governance to become the norm.

VI. The First Step Toward Effective Control of Governance

Governance is an obligation that does not require trust, but control.
No one can monitor a politician better than another politician who hates them.

The Bulgarian people have already taken the first step — in seven consecutive elections (and will confirm it again in the eighth), they have sent the same message and assigned the same task to politicians:

**WE WANT GOVERNANCE
BASED ON MUTUAL DISTRUST AMONG ALL OF
YOU.**

**GOVERN TOGETHER WITH THOSE
YOU CANNOT STAND AT ALL !**

Clarification: Either you sit at the table together, or there will no longer be a table for you.