

Chapter 1 : Liberal England: Win The Rotten State of Britain

*The Rotten State of Britain [Eamonn Butler] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Under Gordon Brown leadership, Britain has achieved that sinking feeling without knowing exactly why things are so bad and how it happened so fast.*

One of the worst periods of modern history is described in this illuminating read. Every so often a book comes along that captures the mood of the country, the zeitgeist. Hutton railed against the state of the public services, the economic mismanagement and a socially dysfunctional state. There was a mood of relief and optimism in the air as a seemingly socialist-lite Labour party came to power with the D: That was twelve years ago but the wheels came of New Labour a long time ago. As we go into a deep recession it is sobering to realise that only just over a quarter 28 per cent of British workers are qualified to apprentice, skilled craft or technical level € compared to over half 51 per cent in France and two-thirds 65 per cent in Germany, meanwhile 5 million British people of working age are drawing out-of-work benefits. Unemployment is expected to reach 3. How many people are aware that taxes have risen by 51 per cent since € in real terms adjusted for inflation? The number of people paying the top rate of tax, originally meant for only the highest earners, has increased by 50 per cent to 3 million as thresholds have been held down. But we got both. Of course we have been led to believe by the spinmeisters also covered that we have enjoyed great wealth € and yet by some 21 million people were claiming state benefits compared with 17 million in By 39 per cent of us were receiving one or more of forty state benefits and credits compared with 24 per cent in Want to know about the gold reserves sale fiasco and how other countries made billions out of the British? Need the details of the shocking state of our national pensions € public and private? As a New Labour cheerleader of the nineties, Will Hutton has a lot to answer for. Such incompetence and petty tyranny in government have never been combined since the reign of King Charles I. Well, we know what happened to him You may not agree with the political philosophy underlying this book, or with all the solutions offered but the facts set out will make your jaw drop. Non-residents of the UK should also read the book, as you deserve a laugh. In addition, you will gain an understanding of how a liberal democracy can go severely wrong once the powers that be reject constitutional restraint and steamroller all forms of opposition to their bright ideas.

Chapter 2 : Something is rotten in the state of Britain | Bill Mitchell " Modern Monetary Theory

The Rotten State Of Britain has 33 ratings and 4 reviews. Mr said: Depressingly real! We all know we are being conned, our freedom and right to life is p.

Ian Lindquist September 5, 5: The reports were about British men of Pakistani descent, and local law enforcement feared prying too much into the affairs of an immigrant community. As a result, it has been estimated that over 1, girls were sexually abused from to and the Rotherham case is not an isolated incident. There have been at least eight other cases of sexual abuse networks in Britain, all of them involving Muslim men from immigrant communities who, often with the help of drugs, raped underprivileged British girls. How could this happen in an enlightened, civilized country? From Britain springs civilization, not barbarism. Yet there are few words more apt than "barbaric" to describe the cases of abuse now coming to light. In *The Disappeared*, Scruton tells the stories of three principal characters. There is Laura Markham, a consultant who is kidnapped from her rented apartment; Justin Fellowes, a young man who falls in love with Muhibbah Shahin, an Afghan refugee; and Stephen Haycraft, a literature teacher at St. The main action plays out in Whinmoore, a fictional town in northern England. Scruton describes a landscape dominated by warehouses and the ruins of old Victorian homes. Haycraft, the teacher, sometimes sits in the old Victorian chapel at school alone since it is no longer in use. Moreover, the council housing, Angel Towers, is ironically named: Evil persists in two ways in Whinmoore: Most to blame for this horrific debacle is the absurd local bureaucracy. The superintendent of police explains in cold, rational terms that "we live in a multicultural community and we are committed to sensitive policing. Different communities and different cultures among us see things in different ways. Scruton has a penchant for dark irony: If not the public authorities, who, then, is left to defend the girls? This question looms over the story. Assertiveness and courage are not quite at home in a world dominated by bureaucrats, yet without those two virtues, Scruton implies, beauty cannot be protected, and therefore cannot be at home in the world either. Indeed, to have disappeared is the defining quality of this novel. Readers may recognize something of themselves in his characters. Indeed, *The Disappeared* is an occasion for the contemporary reader to reflect on his own standing in a world defined by absence more than presence. This entry was posted in Culture and tagged Book reviews.

Chapter 3 : Review: The Rotten State of Britain | Liberal Conspiracy

The Rotten State of Britain. The Rotten State of Britain describes it as it is: under Gordon Brown leadership, Britain has achieved that sinking feeling. In this biting analysis of the government's reputation for economic and social prudence, Eamonn Butler shows how over 12 years a way of thinking has settled in that has caused the rot.

Naturally, some of these hit their targets better than others. Butler is good on civil liberties and the absurdities of red tape. There are, however, a couple of problems here. First, Butler gives the impression that New Labour is an alien government imposed upon us from outside. What is the appeal of illiberal centralism? Why is that the alternative narrative “of liberty, self-determination and the wisdom of crowds” has not won much public support? What Butler misses here is that the ideology of centralism is not confined to New Labour, but is in fact wired into companies and the media. Everyone is expected to fit in, to conform, and to rejoice in their conformity. Those who do not conform are thought immoral, scorned and vilified. But government on its own does not have the power to do this. Pressures to conform come also from HR departments and from the media. My second problem is that Butler is too sketchy about remedies. He calls for a flat tax and for education vouchers, but provides next to no evidence for their effectiveness. Until we replace our rotten, means-tested, rights-driven welfare system, we will never stop the steady growth of social dysfunction. Granted, institutions determine character in the long-run. But it is surely just wishful thinking to suppose they do so quickly. The idea that reform of the welfare state will swiftly abolish the underclass and create a society of imaginative self-reliant hard workers is surely doubtful “and Butler gives us no reason not to doubt it. Again, I fear this is not his error alone. Free marketeers often pay too much attention to comparative statics, and not enough to dynamics “to the difficulties of getting from one equilibrium to another. And herein lies a paradox. Butler and New Labour have something in common.

Chapter 4 : Eamonn Butler: The Rotten State of Britain (ePUB) - ebook download - english

Read *"The Rotten State of Britain How Gordon Lost a Decade and Cost a Fortune"* by Eamonn Butler with Rakuten Kobo. Drily witty, based on 9 years of research from the vantage point of the Adam Smith Institute, Britain's oldest and most.

Posted on Monday, July 3, by bill When I was trawling through the British fiscal statements in and , hidden in all the detail an obscure Annexe was a very explicit statement that told me that the British government was inflicting austerity on the economy and relying largely on the growth of non-government indebtedness to offset the fiscal drag and restore the growth cycle. In the same documents but more visible in the main fiscal statement , the Government was claiming that the non-government debt position that had deteriorated sharply in the lead up to the crisis was unsustainable as a growth strategy. None of these trends are surprising. I predicted them 6 or 7 years ago. I have been watching the results steadily unfold. The British GDP growth reality is illustrated by the following graph, which shows the evolution of real GDP growth from the March-quarter to the March-quarter and the contributions to that growth attributable to household consumption expenditure. Since , almost all the growth is explainable in terms of household consumption. But we also know that household income growth has been very weak over this time. The reality is that Britain is living on borrowed time sorry for the pun once again " and it is not public borrowing that is the problem. The stunning corollary is that this situation is by design. The Tories have become so blinkered in their ideological determination to pursue fiscal surpluses that they have been hell-bent on re-creating the conditions that led to the crisis. That is how destructive Groupthink works " reality is subjugated by faith. The strategy to rely on household debt increasing was clear Readers might like to review this blog from April 6, " Household debt in Britain on the rise " lessons not learned " where I traced various British government economic statements since George Osborne had delivered his second fiscal statement to the British Parliament on March 23, after taking office in Eventually the precariousness of the private balance sheets or the finite capacity of accumulated saving becomes the problem and households and firms then seek to reduce debt levels and that impacts negatively on aggregate demand spending which, in turn, stifles economic growth. The Tories, however, in noting the private sector debt situation, went on to build a strategy that relied exactly on more private debt escalation. It became so obsessed with demonising the rise in public debt as a result of the sensible, if inadequate fiscal response to the crisis and trying to construct austerity policies that it lost the link between private debt and crisis. One might have cut them some slack given they were pitching a lot on an export-led boom, which was never going to happen. So not much slack should be cut! But it was clear when closer analysis was made of some of the more obscure fiscal papers released in that the British Office of Budget Responsibility OBR were projecting negative to flat growth in Real household disposable income in the following years accompanied by much higher growth in real household consumption. At the time, I blinked when I read that, although it was so hidden in the complex of supporting annexes that none of the mainstream press commentators made anything of it. But it became clear that at a time that George Osborne was hacking into public spending and derailing growth through fiscal drag, he was in full knowledge that increased private domestic debt levels and reduced savings would drive any growth. So I wonder why the mainstream media is making such a big deal of the fact that the latest British Office of National Statistics ONS data reveals that: Household debt in the UK has risen sharply and household savings has fallen as a result " for example, see the UK Guardian story June 30, " Household income falling at fastest rate since as UK savings rates crash. These trends have been obvious for some years and one could say deliberately contrived by a national government to reap political points from an ignorant electorate who thinks cutting the fiscal deficit and reducing the public debt to GDP ratio is a reflection of sound and responsible fiscal strategy. Nothing could be further from the truth given the state of non-government income growth and the precarious balance sheets held by that sector. Jan to Mar " last week June 30, The notable outcomes were: This was the lowest since records began in Quarter 1 Then the feedback loop will see falls in government tax revenue as a result of the declining non-government behaviour. That will accelerate when the debt boom comes to an

end as households realise they cannot carry any further debt. Gross households and NPISH disposable income GDI is the estimate of the total amount of money from income that households and NPISH have available; that is, from wages received, income of the self-employed, social benefits and net income such as interest on savings and dividends from shares less taxes on income and wealth. All the components that make up GDI are estimated in current prices. In other words, gross disposable income tells us how much income households and NPISH have to spend, save or invest in the time period being measured quarter or year once taxes on income and wealth have been paid. This is a measure of the real purchasing power of households and NPISH incomes, in terms of the physical quantity of goods and services they would be able to purchase if prices remained constant over time. In other words, RHDPI enables a comparison over time of how much households and NPISH have to spend, save or invest once taxes on income have been paid, by supposing a given amount of money could buy the same amount of goods and services in each time period. RHDPI is often considered to be the best measure of material well-being and so in a liberal material world neo-liberalism one would think it was a key indicator of how the economy is performing. The data shows the British economy is performing very badly in this regard, and the demise started long before the Brexit vote in June. The last three quarters have seen negative growth, which as the data shows is the first time that pattern has occurred since the sequence from the December-quarter to the June-quarter. This is the graph that the Independent produced minus the fancy arrows pointing to the relationship between now and . In fact, since the Tories took office in , RHDPI has declined in 16 of the 28 quarters 57 per cent. In per capita terms, the situation is even worse. So, on average, British households are poorer on this measure than they were before the GFC 8 years later! The ONS also noted that: This was the lowest quarterly saving ratio since comparable records began in Quarter 1 the saving ratio has been falling since Quarter 3 July to Sept. The ONS report that: This graph shows the squeeze on British households as a result of the fiscal drag. It is like a pincer movement. On the one side, growth in wages and incomes are flat if not negative. On the other hand, consumption spending is still rising. The only way that can happen is for savings to decline and debt to rise. We are witnessing a repeat of the pre-GFC conditions. The pattern emerging is stark. The accompanying graph is taken from the ONS publication "Quarterly sector accounts: Jan to Mar" and shows the evolution of household loans for mortgages and other purposes from the March-quarter to the March-quarter. Since , there has been a trend of renewed growth, with other short- and long-term loans increasing every quarter since Quarter 4. There are two worrying aspects of this graph. The overall level of debt is rising while RHDPI has not recovered and wages growth is flat. So debt backed by housing assets is rising but not as fast as the other forms of credit credit cards etc. Over the past 20 years, house prices have risen significantly relative to incomes, so households have to borrow more to buy a house. The resulting high levels of household debt expose the UK economy to the risk of sharp cuts in consumption in the face of shocks to income or interest rates. The next graph taken from Bank of England data shows the evolution of Household Indebtedness as a percent of disposable income Total and mortgages from the March-quarter to the December-quarter. During the financial crisis, countries that had initially higher levels of household debt relative to income saw larger falls in aggregate consumption putting downward pressure on broader economic activity. UK household indebtedness is high, which can be a threat to the wider economy. Highly indebted households can cut back sharply on spending in response to adverse shocks to incomes or interest rates, putting downward pressure on economic activity and reducing the resilience of the financial system. The other aspect of this problem is also worrying. The Bank notes that: UK consumer credit has been growing rapidly. Consumer credit has been growing much faster than household incomes in recent years. These developments leave lenders more vulnerable to losses in a stress. Conclusion The latest data is not looking very good for Britain and is the result of trends established years ago rather than an outcome of the Brexit referendum. The trends are intrinsic to neo-liberal policy positions that think that public debt is dangerous. The point is that, given current institutional arrangements, whereby governments unnecessarily match their net spending deficits with debt-issuance, the maintenance of growth requires the government to increase its indebtedness if the non-government sector is to reduce their debt exposure. They pretended that the British economy could benefit from austerity and cutting back on public debt while simultaneously reducing the non-government debt risk. That was not a possible choice for an

economy which runs current account deficits. The fragility of the British economy is now rising sharply and sooner or later probably sooner the household sector will start to cut back its consumption expenditure in significant ways. They cannot keep accumulating debt and reducing saving while income growth is flat and real purchasing power growth is negative. The crunch will come and Britain will fall into recession unless the Tories end their obsession with austerity. Of course, the recession will be falsely blamed on the Brexit choice, whereas, in fact, it will be the result of poor policy choices. That is enough for today!

Chapter 5 : The Rotten State Of Britain by Eamonn Butler

'The Rotten State of Britain' Over-centralized government, a politicized civil service, a feeble Parliament and Cabinet, our rights eroded, bullying police and public officials, international isolation, a mountain of public and private debt, a proud country brought to its knees - that is how Will Hutton summed up the Thatcher/Major years.

Chapter 6 : Liberal England: House Points: A review of The Rotten State of Britain

Eamonn Butler is joint head of Britain's premier libertarian think-tank, the Adam Smith Institute. In his very readable, well-informed book, The Rotten State of Britain, he explains how rotten a state Britain turned during Labor's thirteen-years in office that began with its election victory in

Chapter 7 : Something Rotten in the State of Britain - The Aquila Report

Drily witty, based on 9 years of research from the vantage point of the Adam Smith Institute, Britain's oldest and most prestigious think tank, 'The Rotten State of Britain' describes it as it.

Chapter 8 : The Rotten State of Britain. How Gordon Lost a Decade and Cost a Fortune

The Rotten State of Britain and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.

Chapter 9 : The Rotten State of Britain - Institute of Economic Affairs

The Rotten State of Britain is the first deeply-researched entirely factual account how, 12 years after the Brown-Blair government took office, their policies worked out and what became of its aims to repair Britain.