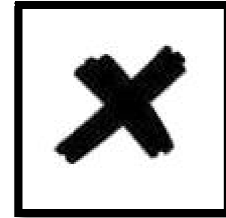


<http://www.steveofstevenage.org.uk>
<http://www.nocandidate.org.uk>

Manifesto of an Independent

*By Stephen Phillips
Stevenage parliamentary candidate for the
"No Candidate Deserves My Vote!" party
Copyright © 2010 Stephen Phillips*



Contents

Introduction	2
No Party Endorsement	2
Partial Independent	2
Facts and Figures	2
Electoral Reform	3
Business	3
Commonwealth	4
Economy	4
Education	4
Environment	5
Energy	6
Europe	7
Foreign Affairs	7
Family	7
Farming	8
Health	8
Immigration	9
Military	9
Police	10
Society	10
Transport	11
Young People	11
National Assessment Centre	12
National Emergencies	13
National Energy Service	13
National Youth Service	14

Introduction

This manifesto has been developed in response to the need to match “issue for issue” answers to questions raised by the Stevenage electorate at various hustings and other Q&A sessions.

No Party Endorsement

With the exception of **electoral reform** the ideas expressed in this document are solely those of Stephen Phillips. The “No Candidate Deserves My Vote!” party in **no way** endorses nor restricts any of the ideas herein.

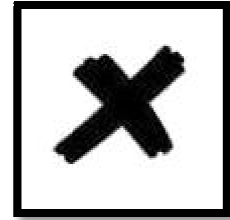
Partial Independent

Stephen Phillips is the current President of the “No Candidate Deserves My Vote!” party and is standing for the single policy endorsed by that party as indicated in the section on **electoral reform**. For all other issues Stephen Phillips will act as an Independent.

As an Independent there is neither “party line” nor “whip” for any issue other than electoral reform. Essentially, Stephen Phillips is free to represent the concerns of the Stevenage electorate on national issues to Parliament and will take their ideas and wishes rather than his. However, many people are now asking Stephen what “his” ideas are so this document represents his response.

Facts and Figures

As an ordinary member of the public, at the time of writing this manifesto, Stephen Phillips has no “party machine” nor paid researchers nor access to civil servants to supply in depth and detailed statistics, facts



and figures. So Stephen Phillips is limited to whatever public information is available through means such as the Internet. Every effort has been made to scope and cost out the ideas expressed in this document limited by the information that is publically available.

In many cases the ideas are just that and would need to be preceded by a consultation period to work out the detailed planning and costs involved.

Electoral Reform

This is the one policy endorsed by the “**No Candidate Deserves My Vote!**” party:

By having a “**none of the above**” voting option placed at the bottom of every ballot paper it gives the voter the option of expressing “**no confidence**” in any of the candidates or their policies or both.

Should this option gain the majority vote then an automatic and immediate by-election is called. The purpose is for either a change of candidates or policies or both for something the electorate can vote for.

This is a First Past the Post (FPTP) voting system and, as such, a no confidence vote only affects the constituency in which the vote was cast.

Cost: negligible, some administrative cost will be incurred by the Electoral Commission.

All of the following policies are the ideas of Stephen Phillips and are not endorsed in any way by the “No Candidate Deserves My Vote!” party.

Business

A guaranteed loan service and overdraft facilities for active small and medium businesses to help with cash flow. Businesses will need to demonstrate confirmed orders for services and products to be eligible for this loan service and decisions on a loan need to be made within one working day. This will be paid for with loans called in from the banks, see section on the Economy regarding calling back loans from the banks.

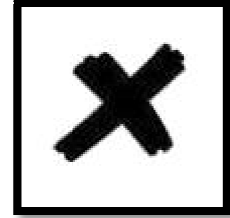
Apprenticeship scheme for businesses to train potential employees, direct from state education, for specific jobs part funded by the National Youth Service (see below).

National Youth Service providing a labour force of 1.6M young people aged between 18 and 28 for unskilled and semi-skilled work charged out at the minimum wage.

Cost:

The guaranteed loan service is to be paid for from loans called in from the banks.

The NYS initial setup costs will be funded from the same source however, after the first year the NYS should be self funding.



The apprenticeship scheme is to be funded by the business sector with assistance from the NYS.

Commonwealth

Increased integration and support for our Commonwealth partners. Our overseas aid efforts should be biased towards supporting our developing Commonwealth countries.

The United Kingdom government and the Royal Family, along with leaders of the Commonwealth countries need to have more say and exert more pressure on badly governed Commonwealth partners. A charter for good governance should be drawn up and Commonwealth partners invited to sign agreement in exchange for increased assistance from all other Commonwealth countries.

Aid for trade. Overseas aid should be used as a reward for good governance and should be reciprocated with tradable goods from the developing country.

Cost: negligible, existing overseas aid budgets to remain the same but to be biased towards helping Commonwealth partners. Some funds will be recuperated from tradable goods.

Economy

There is currently too much emphasis on cuts to services and increased taxes. Whereas some of this is inevitable there is not enough

talk about calling in some of the loans to the banks. The banks caused much of our current economic woes and must be brought to account by paying back some of the loans to the public purse. The actual amount needs to be worked out in order not to kill off the banks outright but painful enough to discourage the massive bonus payments currently endured by the public.

When this has been done the banks must be split to smaller organizations with a maximum asset value set to prevent any single bank holding the country to ransom through collapse.

Guaranteed loan service for SME's (see section on Business for details on the loan service).

Income tax and VAT to remain the same but additional taxes and cuts are mentioned in other sections of this document.

Cost:

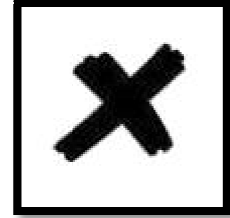
It is not inconceivable to raise £20BN in loan repayments from the banks.

The guaranteed loan service needs research to come up with a sensible budget however it is a loan scheme so all monies paid out will be redeemed at a later date so the net cost is zero.

Education

Get our teachers back doing teaching and not chasing government targets (see National Assessment Centre).

No changes to the curriculum for at least 2 years. Our schools need a period of stability and consolidation.



Parents will be asked to pay for all study books, consumables and exam papers. This is a tax but with the benefit that all of your tax goes to your own children. To match this, the government will contribute an equal sum for permanent school equipment e.g. machinery, sports equipment, lab glass, tools etc. and school trips such as theatre, swimming and residential trips. Budgets for buildings, teacher salaries and contractors will remain the same.

Cheaper energy supply for all schools (see Energy section).

Cost:

The government contribution will simply match the budget that was being spent on study books and consumables so the net cost is zero.

The cheaper energy supply will save some cost.

Environment

Climate change is real and we must expect it to get worse! Despite the scandal over inaccurate data from the University of East Anglia this does not override concerns about climate change, the evidence is overwhelming. The threat of severe earthquakes in the UK is relatively low but the threat of flooding is extremely high. We need to stop any further building in flood plain areas and we need to review flood protection plans for our major cities,

especially London, as a matter of urgency. We need increased funding into the causes of climate change; it goes much further than just emissions.

More recycling. We need to aim for 100% recycling and compost as is practiced in many developing countries. This can be achieved by pressuring manufacturers to reduce packaging and increase the use of recycled products in that packaging as much as possible.

We need research into, and the building of, advanced recycling plants to enable more material types to be recycled. We need to make the process of recycling easier to encourage more people to co-operate rather than imposing punitive fines. This can be done through improved automation of rubbish sorting.

Anyone with a garden needs to be encouraged to allocate a proportion of the garden for the composting of all bio-degradable vegetable matter. Waste meat and dairy products need to be separated and incinerated along with vegetable matter from homes with no gardens.

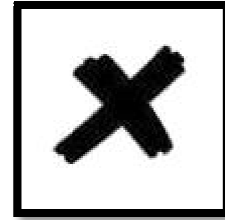
Move to using electric cars and hybrids (see section on Transport).

Encourage greater use of pedal cycles for longer journeys (see section on Transport).

Cost:

These are areas that need research to come up with a sensible cost so the initial proposition would be to set up steering groups to study these matters.

For the recycling scheme, it is expected that there will be a high initial research and setup



cost but over time, sales of recycled products will pay back those setup costs and provide an annual profit. The private sector would be consulted for investment in such a scheme to offset the cost to the public purse.

Energy

Research into Geothermal energy solutions. There is a massive potential and untapped energy source just beneath the earth's crust.

Research into Independence from foreign Oil and Gas. We need to reduce the risk of foreign nations holding us to ransom by restricting fuel supplies.

Limited Bio-Fuel production. We need an alternative to fossil fuels but we must not overstep the balance between bio-fuel production and food production. We only have 90,000 km sq of arable land to go around and we need to minimize dependency on imported staple foods.

Introduce a National Energy Service (NES) to supply power to essential and public services. This will require us to buy back our nuclear power stations from the French. Along with independence from foreign fuel supply we need a nationally owned and managed energy supply for all essential and public services. The NES will run as a not-for-profit organization for energy supply to essential and public services such as

Hospitals, Schools, Military, Government, Civil Service, County and local Councils, highways, all emergency services etc and must be big enough to contribute energy into the national grid to match the consumption of such services.

For all energy supply to business and residential properties the private energy sector will remain the same.

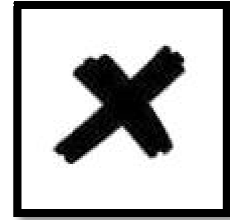
The NES will also contribute and compete in the supply of batteries, battery charging and delivery of charged batteries to fuel stations for electric cars and hybrids. This service will again run as not-for-profit for public vehicles and for-profit for all else. In addition, the NES will contribute and compete for the running and maintenance of nationwide combined heat and power (CHP) and Wind stations on a for-profit basis (see below).

All new residential estates and business parks are to include CHP and wind stations built into the cost of the houses or businesses and fuelled and maintained as a shared service to reduce the impact on the national grid. Any spare energy can be sold back into the grid. These services may be owned by the National Energy Service who will be competing for the fuelling, maintaining and billing of the service for profit.

A visionary manager such as Sir Richard Branson or Sir Stuart Rose would be invited to run this organization.

Cost:

I propose an initial £25M for each of the research requirements with an annual review.



The NES will be very expensive with an expected £15bn to buy back our nuclear power stations and an additional £1bn to setup the NES administrative functions and battery supply and charging service. £10 bn is expected to be funded from the calling in of loans to the banks and the rest from savings made on military spending. Some of this setup cost will be redeemed from the savings on energy bills to public services and profit made on the battery charging service that will build up over a 10 year period.

Europe

Since Maastricht, there has been little evidence of benefit to the UK of further integration into Europe. In addition, the pound has not floundered as some predicted and the Euro is currently threatened by the financial problems of some of its European members, so I see no need to replace Sterling with the Euro.

We need a very much better definition of what our MEP's actually do. Even though they are elected, very few people know what or who they are voting for.

Cost: none

Foreign Affairs

We are no longer the big rich country that we once were. In addition, we have constitutional responsibilities to our Commonwealth countries and so our foreign affairs should focus much

more attention onto the issues that these countries face. We need to be seen to be able to provide assistance with defence, financial aid, trade, health and poverty eradication.

Despite the reasons given for the Iraq and Afghanistan campaigns we cannot just back-out now. We need to see this war to a positive conclusion and play our part in the coalition however; much more effort needs to be made to ensure that our Army is properly equipped for the task to minimize the loss of life among our soldiers (see Military section).

The number one foreign issue that affects the entire world is the Middle East conflict. Whatever happens there whether it is increased Islamist terrorism to peace negotiations between Israel and her neighbours, will draw in the whole world. We as a nation must not take our eyes off the ball with that region.

Cost: no overall change, overseas aid budget to remain the same.

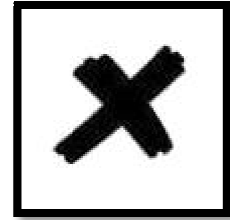
Family

No support for abortion unless the life of the mother is threatened and even then the outcome must be determined by the agreement of Doctor, Mother, Father (if known) and Religious counsellor (if the Mother professes a faith).

No legalized assisted suicide.

No adoption for unmarried couples.

Assistance for families housing pensioner parents.



Unmarried couples with children must declare a marriage-equivalent vow on the birth of their firstborn or if children exist from previous relationships.

Churches and other faiths are to be allowed to continue to refuse same sex marriages.

All Internet service providers (ISPs) must provide parental controls, by law, for Internet browsing and email and all social networking sites must also add parental controls.

Maintain the pensioner bus pass but make it a nationally funded so that it applies equally in all constituencies.

Cost: Pensioner parent housing assistance will amount to £60 per week per parent housed by a sibling. This will need a steering committee to estimate how much this is likely to cost, offset against the cost of housing pensioners without adequate pension.

Farming

Allow arable farmers to grow bio-fuels but only up to a maximum of 50% of their land acreage.

Introduce incentives to encourage increased fish farming to offset decreasing ocean fish stock.

Only import food when local food stock is exhausted or where the food item is not produced in the UK.

Encourage diversity to reduce the impact of disasters like animal disease or crop failure on individual farmers by introducing co-operative farming. This is where an arable farmer partners with a livestock farmer to share the ownership and profits of each other's product even though, for practical purposes, the day-to-day management of the farms may continue as before. Also the balance of ownership should be based on the statistical likelihood of animal disease versus crop failure, reviewed annually.

Cost: tax relief and business loans for all fish farm startups. A study will be required to estimate the likely take-up of this offer. The business loans will, of course, be paid back over time and the tax relief will be offset by increased tax revenues once the fish farms get started.

Health

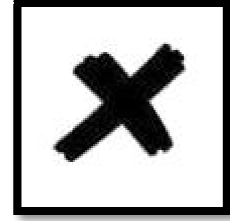
Get our doctors and nurses back doing medicine and not chasing government targets (see National Assessment Centre).

Cheaper energy supply for all NHS hospitals and clinics (see Energy section).

To combat worrying low levels of cleanliness in our hospitals I will re-introduce the "Matron" figure nationally across all of our NHS hospitals. The Matron will be responsible for: Ward hygiene, Ward security, In-Patient care, Nursing and contract staff discipline and drug dispensing.

Treat full-time carers as a job that draws a salary not just an allowance.

Cost: Approximate annual salary for matrons will be in the region of £40K -



£45K, with approximately 1100 NHS hospitals in the UK and assuming a requirement for at least 4 matrons per hospital we get to a figure of approximately £200M (taking the higher salary). Some of this cost will be offset by promoting existing ward sisters and not replacing all of those ward sisters.

The cost of carer salaries will need to be the subject of a steering group to assess.

Immigration

We need to set a sensible annual quota for immigration based on our ability to house and to employ migrants.

Acceptance of a migrant must be based on one of 3 criteria: 1) a valued skill that we do not have or have run out of 2) a quantifiable risk of persecution from the country of birth however, this must have a strict capped limited 3) the migrant is the legal spouse or sibling of an existing British Citizen.

Migrants wishing to be naturalized as British citizens must make 5 pledges: 1) speak English in public 2) accept the Queen as head of state 3) accept Parliament as government and submit to UK law 4) Obey the authorities that police UK law 5) Fight in the British forces when Britain is threatened and calls up its citizens.

Non naturalized immigrants accepted for work will be issued a 6 month visa extendable every 6 months for up to 2 years.

All others will be classed as visitors and will be allowed a maximum of 31 days stay. All European and Commonwealth nationals will only require a valid passport, all other visitors will require a visitor visa.

Cost: none

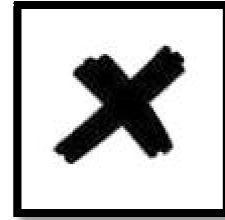
Military

Although I accept that a nuclear deterrent has prevented the scale of wars seen in the last two World Wars we as a nation are in a great financial difficulty so we just cannot afford to upgrade Trident right now. I would postpone Trident until we can afford it.

I also accept the need to have a highly mobile capability, especially to provide the kind of defensive support for our Commonwealth nations described in the sections on Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth, once again we just cannot afford it right now. I would postpone further development of the two CVF Aircraft Carriers but use the money saved to increase the size of the Army as part of the setup cost of the National Youth Service (see special section on the NYS).

New helicopters for the Afghanistan campaign. If we cannot build them quick enough then we must seek to hire or purchase from the military services of other nations.

All soldiers are to be issued with full kit before going into battle, by law.



Medical and financial care for life for all amputee military personnel. We ask our military personnel to risk their bodies and even their lives for our nation. It is the least we can do to pay back for their sacrifice.

Increase the size of the Army by approximately 80,000 to support the National Youth Service (see special section on the NYS). Not only will this create jobs and enable the NYS to be properly supervised and administered but it will increase the standing Army to be better able to cope with the demands we place on it.

Cost: postponing Trident and the Aircraft Carriers will save approximately £25 BN which can be used to fund the other cost options giving a net cost of zero.

Police

Get our Police men and women back on the beat and not chasing government targets (see National Assessment Centre). By doing this we are effectively increasing our police force without having to add any headcount.

Nationalise the Police forces. Create Police forces for England, Scotland and Wales and do away with county Police forces. Enable all information to be shared throughout the UK.

Cheaper energy supply for all Police stations (see Energy section).

Cost: There are opportunities for cost savings in these ideas from reduced energy bills to consolidation of county Police forces into national ones giving a net cost benefit.

Society

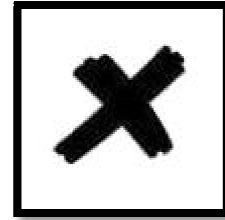
Bring an end to the use of the word “community” to describe people of gender, religion or ethnicity. Everyone is either a British citizen or a visitor. There is no “Muslim community” or “Black community” etc, just British citizens and visitors.

Fair pay for all. There must be no pay difference based on gender or any factor other than skill or experience.

Bring an end to positive discrimination. You get a job if you are the best person for the job, there are no other considerations.

Bring common sense into health and safety. We need to re-assess what is acceptable risk and to reduce the litigation culture that we have nurtured.

ID cards. We already have National Insurance cards for everyone aged 16 and above. Put a photograph, signature box and magnetic strip on them and the job is done. An IT solution is required to release information about individuals to authorized institutions on a need-to-know basis on the scanning of your National Insurance number. E.g. cinemas should be allowed to discover a person’s age but nothing else, however this would require the age for the issuing of a National Insurance number to be lowered to at least 12.



Tackle the “binge” drinking culture by introducing a “Soft Drink Sandwich” campaign which, simply put, is to encourage all of those who like a drink to consider a soft drink between each alcoholic drink. Not just for young people but all of us can take a stand on this and be role models and a good example to others. I also challenge the soft drink manufacturers to reduce the price of soft drinks sold to pubs. By doing this we can all continue to enjoy a drink at the pub, consume half the amount of alcohol, reduce the strain on our police force and spend less money without hitting the profits on the Pubs. The great thing about this is that we can start immediately and it costs practically nothing to implement except for a bit of publicity.

Cost: an IT solution for authorized access to National Insurance details combined with upgrading the NI cards is estimated at approximately £20M.

Transport

Allow tax reduced “Red” diesel to be used by registered haulage companies, taxi firms, trains and buses and all public service vehicles. Make up the loss in tax revenues by increasing the duty on standard fuel.

Challenge train and bus companies to make greater provision for transporting pedal bikes by providing financial assistance for vehicle and carriage conversions. This will

encourage increased use of pedal cycles for longer journeys.

Introduce a bike or walk to work scheme. Anyone who can demonstrate that they use a bike to work or walk to work will be given coupons to be redeemed in bike shops and shoe shops.

Scrap Road Tax and any ideas to put traffic sensors on our roads and simply add duty on tyres instead.

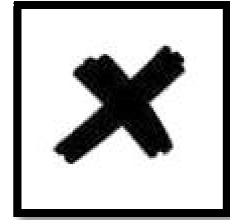
Seriously consider implementing the Israeli initiative on electric cars whereby the cars are sold using the mobile phone retail model. You get the car free based on signing a contract for a minimum period for battery changes per month. All petrol stations are geared up to exchange batteries in a similar way to gas cylinders and claim payment from the car contract companies so no money needs to change hands at the forecourt. All energy companies can compete for the battery supply, charging and delivery service including the National Energy Service (see special section on the NES). I set a target of 50% of all cars on the road to be electric or hybrid within 10 years.

This should also be extended to city and town buses.

Cost: there are many initiatives here that will require a consultation period to tease out the detail and costs. However, there is an equal measure of cost and revenue earning giving a potential net cost of zero.

Young People

I will introduce a National Youth Service, a compulsory 2 consecutive-year service to



the nation for all 18 to 28 year olds in exchange for free university, apprenticeship or equivalent training course tuition fees and a 50% rent rebate during that time. (see special section on the NYS).

Free tuition fees for one university degree course, apprenticeship or other vocational training to be paid for by the NYS.

A 50% rent rebate for all national students to be paid for by the NYS.

I will introduce a Government assisted housing scheme to provide: a rent rebate (capped to a maximum rent) for the first 2 years of working life for any young person. Or a mortgage rebate for the first 2 years for first time buyers eligible for married couples only.

Skew the existing national housing plans to increase the number of affordable houses for first time buyers.

I will encourage youth organizations like the scout and guide movement by reducing insurance risk, re-assessing the criteria for acceptable risk with health and safety to allow for more exciting activities such as outdoor pursuits to be undertaken. I will also introduce a parent's charter that all parents will have to sign before their children can join such organisations, allowing youth organizations to introduce more exciting activities without the excessive risk of litigation and to

reduce the fear among adults to get involved in such voluntary activities. Existing checks for the suitability of adults to be leaders of such organizations will remain.

I will introduce the concept of "summer camp", similar to the format enjoyed by young people in the USA to be sponsored by government, private business and county councils for all children during the long summer holiday period. This will not be compulsory and would be run by school teachers, youth workers, public CRB checked volunteers, nursery and playgroup staff and second year NYS teams.

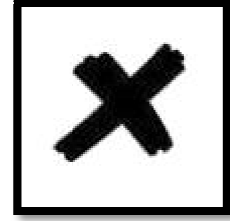
Cost: Most of these initiatives will be paid for by the NYS. The summer camps will be paid for by parents with some assistance from government for low wage earners.

National Assessment Centre

For too long now our professional services have been burdened with government targets that do not adequately reflect the job that our professionals are tasked to do. Not only that but we ask expensive and highly trained individuals to spend an inordinate amount of time in clerical duties in order to capture target assessed information. This has led our services to chase targets instead of doing the job in the way that they know best.

There is nothing wrong however, with the idea of measuring performance; it is the way we have chosen to do it that is wrong.

I propose, therefore, to replace the mechanism for measuring our services such as Education, Health, Police and all similar services burdened with such targets with an



independently managed and centralized National Assessment Centre (NAC). The idea is that the general public assesses the service they are getting and are encouraged to praise good service and complain about bad service to the National Assessment Centre, through myriad electronic means including text from mobile phone and more traditional means such as letter, phone-call or personal visit, managed and run by people whose day job is to gather this information and publish it in a meaningful format and with no connection, political or otherwise with the services concerned so that there can be no partiality.

Statistics will be published on a monthly and annual basis to compare the service given by individual Police stations (assuming that they are now nationalized of course), individual Hospitals, individual Schools etc.

This service is to be backed up by a programme of awards or penalties to the managers of such services.

Cost: a consultation period is required to assess the costs of such a centre combined with a good IT system for the gathering of praise and complaints and the publication of information. We should see however, an indirect cost benefit of releasing our professional services to concentrate more on their real jobs. This will not be so easy to quantify perhaps.

National Emergencies

Should we experience a national disaster on the scale of the recent Haiti disaster or serious flooding that we have experienced with increasing regularity and force or something akin to the terrorist attacks of July 7th 2005 then our National Youth Service will be perfectly positioned to supply upwards of 1.6 million deployable young people between the ages of 18 to 28 to assist the professional emergency services with vital labour for sand bagging, digging, moving of rubble, clearing roads, supplying water and vital supplies etc, etc.

Cost: none

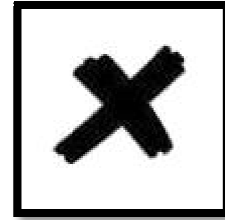
National Energy Service

It has constantly surprised me that we as a nation have sold off all of our vital energy services to foreign owners leaving us very vulnerable to political upset.

The National Energy Service (NES) is a nationalized energy supplier to complement the existing private energy suppliers but with the exclusive task of providing sufficient energy, at cost, to the National Grid to support all of our vital services and public institutions.

Unfortunately in order to achieve this we will need to buy back all of our nuclear power stations from the French. They paid £12.5BN for them so we are going to have to give them more to get them back. A figure of £15BN seems sensible.

Although the supply of energy to public services is to be run "at cost" there is a profit function for the NES too, servicing the supply of batteries to electric cars intended



to replace approximately half of all the cars currently on the road and also the maintenance, fuelling and billing of CHP and Wind sub-stations for Residential estates and Business Parks. With respect to the profit functions, competition will be encouraged by allowing all energy suppliers to participate and compete.

For the NES any profit making activity must not be at the expense of the supply to vital services and, as such, the supply to profit making activities must never exceed the capability to supply energy in excess of that required to maintain all public services. This has to be a legal requirement.

A dynamic and visionary manager will be required to shape this service and make it work, not just an accountant. Such notable individuals as Sir Richard Branson or Sir Stuart Rose come to mind.

Cost: £16BN for buy-back and initial setup but much of this should be recuperated from profits over 10 years.

National Youth Service

How many times have we had concerns for our young people but nothing radical ever seems to get done. We complain about the rise in violence, the lack of respect for authority, obesity, teenage pregnancy, binge drinking, laddish behavior, promiscuity. And when we are done with all that we say go to

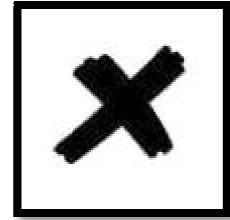
university and we make it so that our young people come out with at least £10,000 to pay back in fees, limited job opportunities and impossible to buy property etc.

The National Youth Service (NYS) aims to address some of these concerns in a radical and wide reaching way, along with other policies designed to give our young people a better start to their working life (see section on Young People). A radical approach requires radical and visionary thinking on the scale of the National Health Service, but we managed that one so we can manage this one too. To make this work co-operation is required from Government, the Military and Business.

The idea is that all young people between the ages of 18 and 28 will spend 2 consecutive years of their life in service to the nation and learning life skills. They can choose which 2 years to take and can do this before or after such things as university, apprenticeships, time out or even after a period of working. The NYS service will be compulsory and all young people must enroll for 2 years service on or before their 27th birthday.

The young person will spend 2 years with five other people, preferably a mix of 3 men and 3 women. They will divide their time approximately half to labour work and half to outdoor activities but always working as a team.

The work will be chargeable at the minimum wage, however, the young person does not get the money. Instead the money is used to pay for the running of the NYS, free tuition for all young people at a



University, or Apprenticeship or equivalent vocational training course up to a maximum duration of 4 years and 50% rent rebate while on that course plus assistance with rent or mortgage for the first two years of their working life. The mortgage assistance is only available for married couples.

Having said that the young person does not get wages, they will be provided with all board and lodging and a small amount of “pocket money” during their 2 years. They will not be expected to work at weekends or bank holidays and will be given 4 weeks holiday in addition except in the extreme case of a national emergency. The NYS will have built into its constitution the right to call out any young person team for assistance in times of national emergency at any time (see special section on National Emergencies).

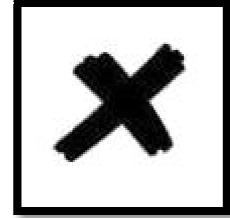
The NYS will be supervised and administered by the British Army. It must however, be stressed that in **no way** is this equivalent to the “National Service” days of old. There is to be no military connection other than that the military is to run the service. The NYS will **in no way** be a substitute for the Territorial Army or Army reserve or any military function whatsoever and no training in warfare or military hardware will be undertaken as part of “outdoor activities”.

For the Army to undertake this function it will need to be increased by approximately 80,000 personnel as it is intended that one service person is required to supervise every 4 NYS teams of 6 people with additional service personnel to administer the allocation of work, payment of work done organization of outdoor activities, logistics, food and accommodation for approximately 1.6 million young people.

In addition to increasing Army personnel, new regiments and accommodation in the form of hostel-style residences will need to be built to house NYS teams during idle times similar to University student accommodation. When away from such accommodation such as on an outward bounds exercise or a labour job that extends over one day other accommodation will be rented which may include tents.

NYS teams will not be expected to wear any recognized form of uniform unless trainers, jeans and T-shirts is considered uniform.

NYS labour resource in the form of teams of 6 young people will be offered to businesses, government, councils, farmers and anyone who has need of unskilled or semi-skilled labour charged out at the minimum wage plus travel expenses. Applications for labour will be put to the Army administration team and teams of young people will be transported to the place of work. Young people will always work in their teams never on their own as the whole idea of the NYS is to encourage our young people to work with others in a selfless co-operative manner. They will learn to look after each other especially if



any member of the team is physically or mentally disabled.

Outdoor activities are intended to build strong relationships within the teams, a competitive spirit between teams, a dependency on each other and an experience of the countryside throughout the United Kingdom.

It is believed that the 2 years NYS will equip our young people to cope better with their working adult life, build lasting relationships for a better family life and provide all young people with one of the best and most memorable experiences of their lives similar to what university students can enjoy today.

Cost: The NYS will be self funded with the exception of the setup costs to be funded from the call up of loans to the banks and military equipment savings.