

BOYCOTT HOLLAND & SOLVE THE 2025 WORLD CRISIS

Boycott Holland & Solve the 2025 world crisis

Prevent another world war

The world crisis of 2025 and its solution

Live up to FDR, Keynes and Tinbergen



Thomas Cool / Thomas Colignatus

NB. The writing of this booklet was finished by coincidence just on the day when Israel bombed Iran.

1st edition

<https://thomascool.eu/Papers/BHSCW/Index.html>

With thanks to M.H., A.B., J.K., F.K. and E.I.F..

References without brackets (like 1990) are in footnotes.

References in brackets (like (1990)) refer to the literature section.

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Disclaimer

Thomas Colignatus is the name in science of Thomas Cool, econometrician (Groningen 1982) and teacher of mathematics (Leiden 2008) in Scheveningen, Holland. See thomascool.eu or orcid.org/0000-0002-2724-6647.

This booklet reports on research. It also takes a stand against facism. Thus it can also be seen as a political pamphlet, and it is signed in person and with the science name.

The [boycottholland](https://boycottholland.wordpress.com) weblog may on occasion also try at satire, to lighten the mood. See e.g. boycottholland.wordpress.com/2014/08/31/the-house-of-orange-claims-russia.

Prologue

1917-1945 had the threat of communism and nazism.

In his 1941 *State of the Union*, Franklin Delano Roosevelt listed four fundamental freedoms that people everywhere in the world ought to have:

1. Freedom of speech and expression
2. Freedom of worship
3. Freedom from want
4. Freedom from fear.

For *freedom from want* John Maynard Keynes and Jan Tinbergen provided the economic theory and empirical analysis. Technology and trade increase prosperity. Unemployment and poverty come from wrong policies. Since 1972 there are the *Limits to Growth* and the threat from climate change, see Sections 24, 25 and 59.

In 2025 the threat to freedom and democracy comes from the USA by president Donald Trump, backed by conservative money and billionaire libertarians – in itself a strange combination. Please note: Also a billionaire can be a decent person.

There is chaos about what to do. This pamphlet identifies climate change, the Ukraine war, and democracy in the USA, UK and France as key issues. For China, see Section 36.

We start with the hopeful bits and close on the brutality of war.

This booklet discusses crucial points for freedom and democracy. We state the facts and invite you to think of your own principled response. We hope that you react like FDR, Keynes and Tinbergen. Since we take a stand this is still a political pamphlet.

The US Congress wrongly adopts the partisan view of neglecting who in their districts did not vote for them. A proponent of democracy would propose to change the US electoral system into Equal or Proportional Representation (EPR) and then redo the elections, before Trump might consider what he is doing now.

For the new economic analysis see Colignatus (2011) DRGTPE, (2012) CSBH, (2013) MGMW, with video and sheets in (2013a). For Dutch readers, see Hulst e.a. (1998) en Cool & Hulst (2003).

While the USA is mentioned often, this booklet applies for all countries that want democracy and its four freedoms.

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1. Introduction

We distinguish parts “What to strive for” and “What to avoid”. Each page gives a short discussion of an element. For this small booklet it is more important to identify the elements than to work out their details. The literature list and internet links provide for more extensive discussion and our proofs. The third and final part suggests a solution approach for the Ukraine war.

A new age of prosperity is possible. The econometric base of this analysis is provided by Colignatus (2011, 2012, 2006, 2013), with abbreviations DRGTPE, CSBH, PENAFIC, MGMW.

It is important to respect the knowledge of experts. On social issues this holds for economics, political science, history and law. On climate change this holds for physics, chemistry and biology.

The elements that we identify in this pamphlet thus actually are issues for the experts. These elements tend to be lacking in the discussion in the world, and for which the experts have not been invited enough to clarify their findings.

The core element is that democracy is under threat. We cannot avoid the conclusion that the world, with all the expertise that it has, still hasn't been able to keep democracy safe. There is something amiss in how our institutions apply the knowledge that we have gained since the days of FDR, Keynes and Tinbergen.

Overall, the influence of expertise must be strengthened.

- The Trias Politica structure of democracy, with the separation of powers in the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary branches, is deficient, and democracy must be extended with an epistemic branch, with an *Economic Supreme Court* for macro-economics and a *National Assembly of Science & Learning* for the other fields. Thus, for each nation apart. They can guide their nations towards world government.
- Scholarship in the humanities shows too little experience and respect for empirical science and its methodology. Thus, students should first get (something close to) a BSc in a field of science before specialising in the humanities.
- Mathematics should be clear of itself. When students fail then the didactics of mathematics must be adapted.

2. Scanning the Future 1990-2015

In 1992, the Dutch Central Planning Bureau (CPB) published a long run study 1990-2015, in English *“Scanning the Future”* and in Dutch *“Nederland in Drievoud”*.¹

Colignatus was at the CPB since 1982 and had helped to create the multisector Athena model. He was also involved in 1989 creating the first long run “technical path” using the Athena model. Four scenarios come about by allowing the USA and EU to separately have lower or higher growth.

Around 1990, now 35 years ago, there was already a sound understanding of the climate crisis. *It is important to realise this.*

Climate policy since then stagnated for 25 years. When weather patterns changed and caused havoc, people finally got worried, which gave the Paris Agreement of 2015.² Policy making still misrepresents information. The climate is one of the arguments for an Economic Supreme Court instead of a CPB, see Section 14.

In 1989/1990 Colignatus pointed to the problem that unemployment in the “technical path” remained high over the whole period of 25 years, while unemployment at best should be a medium run problem. CPB-colleagues Van Schaaijk (1983) and Bakhoven (1988)³ had had relevant analyses on unemployment, see DRGTPE. Colignatus inferred that there could well be problems in the modeling itself. When economic policy was based upon advice with erroneous modeling then, after years of wrong policies, the data would not provide the required feedback for correcting the modeling errors.

This pamphlet looks first at the analysis on unemployment and poverty before considering the other elements.

¹ <https://www.cpb.nl/publicatie/scanning-future-een-lange-termijn-scenariostudie-van-de-nederlandse-economie-1990-2015>

² <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement>

³ See also the interview by Pieter Broertjes in de Volkskrant 1988-10-13. <https://thomascool.eu/Thomas/Nederlands/TPnCPB/Context/1988-10-13-Anton-Bakhoven-VK.png>

3. The international order and rule of law

There are two often conflicting doctrines.

First, there is the inevitable geopolitics of major powers, a form of “natural law”, with *Si vis pacem para bellum*. See Section 48 for a quote of Harrison (2022) about the rise and fall of empires. There are the “realists” like formerly Henri Kissinger and nowadays John Mearsheimer:⁴

“Realism emphasizes that there is no higher authority in the international system that can come to your rescue if you are in serious trouble and that you cannot depend on other states to come to your aid in the crunch. (...) In such a world, the best way to survive is to have a state of your own and make sure that state has a lot of military power. This is what we realists call a self-help world.”

Secondly, there is international law, see Ernst Hirsch Ballin (2022). This second doctrine wants to contain the first, quite like Hart (1961) *“The concept of Law”*. Sometimes the world manages to have UN forces maintaining peace. The world’s majority still is larger than the USA, China and Russia.

We can only try to find working compromises in the doctrines.

Discussions can be confusing when law and rules are discussed while hiding the underlying issues of power, or when geopolitics is discussed without including international arrangements.

We may point to the UN Security Council resolution 2774 (2025-02-24) on the Ukraine war, that reiterates the UN’s purpose of peace, and that calls for a swift end to the Ukraine war and a lasting peace.^{5 6} It implies that the Russian Federation must acknowledge that this is more than a “special military operation”, and that the other members of the Council can assist the parties towards a settlement within international law.

Trump broke in upon international law by not handling the peace within the confines of the UN Security Council, but *by offering the Ukraine to Russia directly* (except for minor details).

⁴ <https://mearsheimer.substack.com/p/why-i-am-a-realist>

⁵ [https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2774\(2025\)](https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2774(2025))

⁶ <https://press.un.org/en/2025/sc16005.doc.htm>