

1. The British People

The British people are made up of the English, Northern Irish, Scottish and Welsh. These are the indigenous peoples of the United Kingdom and only they have an ancestral claim to it. The United Kingdom is the only place where the British people, and they alone, can realise their natural, cultural, religious and historical right to self-determination. As such, we will pass a Nation State Law to enshrine this principle and ensure the British people never become a minority or second class citizens in their ancestral homeland. There will be a government commission to identify and overturn all policy that discriminates against the indigenous people.

The passage of a Nation-State Law would be a powerful and *direct* means of building the Ethno-Nationalist principle into the Constitution of the United Kingdom. This is possible because, while the UK's Constitution rests on a small number of systemic principles – chiefly the sovereignty and supreme law-making ability of Parliament, and the Rule of Law – its legal and political provisions are NOT codified in the same manner as the Constitutions of nations such as France and the United States; rather they are a slowly evolving 'historical total' of written and unwritten principles, agreements and arrangements.

The so-called 'Acts of Parliament' are the pieces of legislation enshrined in law after being first proposed, debated and voted upon by the British people's elected representatives sitting as Parliament.

The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom recognises that some Acts of Parliament possess what is known as a 'special constitutional status'. In other words they are a permanent thread within the United Kingdom's patchwork Constitution. And some are of impressive age: documents possessing special constitutional status include the Magna Carta ('Great Charter') of 1215, and the 1707 'Acts of Union' that bound England and Scotland together as one nation.

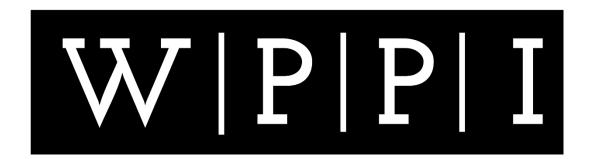
It should also be noted that Parliament often passes new legislation that simply replaces or renders irrelevant past Acts of Parliament, rather than going through the lengthy processes of appealing old legislation. This enables large legislative changes, though not strictly 'constitutional' changes, to be made in a timely fashion.

It can be seen that the Constitution of the United Kingdom is both *flexible* AND *durable*. While its uncodified nature means that changes and innovations are possible, principles and provisions within it have been made very enduring indeed. This would be greatly to the benefit of a Government led by Patriotic Alternative. A Nation-State Law, passed by an Act of Parliament and understood to possess 'special constitutional status' would be extremely hard to amend, repeal or replace without significant public and institutional support. Such a law could be further utilised as a piece of blanket legislation enabling the State to repeal older laws that contradict or hamper the new Nationalism in politics and government that Patriotic Alternative seeks to foster.



A British Nation-State Law would guarantee the political and social rights of the native population; but any such law could and should include within it the establishment of a permanent Royal Commission with the mandate and power to search for, identify and nullify any and all older legislation which discriminates against the native British population. Legislation which is so-nullified could then be replaced by an Act of Parliament and replaced only as seen fit by a Patriotic Alternative government.





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More Resources for the Reader:

Walter Bahehot's "The English Constitution" - https://historyofeconomicthought.mcmaster.ca/bagehot/constitution.pdf

The Cabinet Manual - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cabinet-manual

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