

The Principles of

FREEDOM

Organized and Written by:
Faruq Hunter

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FREEDOM

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For My Abi

Imam Abdul Kareem

to whom I shall keep my promise and free our community

“*Responsibility is the price of freedom.*”

Elbert Hubbard

Contents

Intorduction	18
What is Freedom?	20
Principle # 1 Ask of Noone	22
The Comitments of Those Who Ask of Noone	28
Question #1: What do you need?	30
Commitment #1: Acquisition	32
Commitment #2: Analysis	34
Commitment #3: Knowledge	38
Commitment #4: Innovation	44
Commitment #5: Resource Management	46
Commitment #6: Planning	50
Commitment #7: Vigorous Implementation	56
Principle # 2 Give to Everyone	60
The Comitments of Those Who Give to Everyone	64
Question #2: What does the world need from you?	66
Commitment #8: Diplomacy	68
Commitment #9: Quality	72
Commitment #10: Delivery	76
Principle # 3 Protect Your Freedom	80
The Comitments of Those Who Protect Their Freedom	82
Question #3: What can destroy your freedom	84
Commitment #11: Internal Law	86
Commitment #12: External Law	88

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Author's Note

When it comes to literature on the subject of leadership and strategy there are many writings to study. Whether it be navigating the social obstacles of society, fighting the battles to sustain a mission, leading people to achieve a greater goal, etc., you can find old and new works that offer great insight on these topics. However, leadership requires a group of people who function within a set environment. Without the people and the environment, governance or leadership is null.

When seeking to build an environment beyond the size of a single company, there is far too little writing on the subject. It is because few people have found themselves at this door in recent history. Even amongst the great leaders like Sun Tzu, Napoleon Bonaparte, The Prophet Muhammad (saws), Lee Iacocca, Henry IV, Genghis Khan, Alexander the Great or Zhul Qarnain there are very few that had the task of building a new environment. In most cases these great leaders were transformative leaders. They existed in existing environments in which their presence and leadership brought about a new period of those societies. Most settlers like the Japanese, the Ottomans, Romans, British and Russians used slave labor and/or forcefully took the knowledge and skills of others, brought an established social structure and started their new societies with these elements in place. The concept of being the next Moses or Abraham, cast out to the desert, abandoning all known forms of structure and social norms and left to build a new world with nothing but the people you are with and the resources of your locale, is

a reality that many of us want no part of.

It should be of no surprise then, that as people living in an age of very modern societies, we have chosen what is the easier of many choices, to gain position in the world that already exists instead of building your world from scratch, to become a politician instead of developing a new governmental system, to build a great business rather than build a new environment for businesses, to get a degree as opposed to seeking knowledge from the world, to buy your utilities from the grid instead of learning to harness, store and use electricity, to pay for a house rather than grow trees, make lumber and build your own home. Whether you are aware of it or not, these are choices that are made everyday by everyone. It is of no true fault to anyone, the choice simply falls to what the individual perceives as practical and attainable.

So few documented examples exists of building environments from scratch, it has become a fairy tale to most. Not to mention the work and the excruciating responsibility of creating and maintaining every system, every resource, every process, every tool needed to provide the needs of such an environment. The thought that the wrong calculation could lead to disaster that will result in the loss of your survival and those you care for, is a dedication that even the strongest people struggle with taking on.

Despite our withdrawals from this level of responsibility it remains true that it is a foolish position for one person to try and gain true freedom in the environment of another without offering something of value that makes that freedom worth it to the owners of that environment. As with all things, freedom comes at a price. You cannot utilize the resources of someone else

and then deprive them of the right to decide how and when those resources are used, maintained and who has the right to them. By simply fulfilling your needs with the resources of others you are sealing an agreement to give the owners of those resources the right to have a say over you. As long as that controlling individual or set of individuals sees value in providing you those resources you can feel secure, but you deserve no say or control at the point that that value is no longer clear.

A slave is someone who fears the loss of one of their needs if they break away from their master. Although we only attribute the physical threat of bodily harm as the means to retain a person in slavery, that is only the threatening of one's need for personal safety. But what about threatening the loss of other needs? In our modern society the threat is most likely not physical but those who fear loss of money, housing, food, rest or health, they are all similarly slaves to the owners of the environments for which they live. As we all need these things, we will always be slaves to something, but when we do not control their production or supply we are slaves to the people who do.

With this understanding I find it impossible to believe that anyone will achieve freedom by gaining position in an existing environment, by making more money, importing goods or building infrastructure in an environment they do not control. At least not when you have to fill the infrastructure with utilities that you don't produce, food that you don't know how to grow and transportation for which you have no knowledge or means to fix or make. It is the lack of understanding of the principles that are written in this book that causes people to march in protests, shout at those who give them unfair

treatment, spend countless years lobbying and fighting for a 'seat at the table' or revolt against the leaders of the environments they live in. As a human condition, it is almost impossible if not at least extremely rare to put another person's needs before that of your own. Yet, time and time again people are victims of oppression due to the fact that they do not share the ideology, purpose or other commonalities with the people who control the environments for which they live. However sinister or cruel the human condition of love for ones self over love for others presents itself, it is foolish to be surprised when it does.

Throughout this book I use the word 'one' and 'you' to describe the reader. You can be part of the one, but the one is almost always bigger than you. The one is meant to describe a group of people whether large or small that see themselves having similarities in purpose that bond them so tightly that those who compose the one feel that the group's success equates to their success and the failure of the one equates to the failure of you.

I wrote this book for those who are seeking a means to truly help themselves and others break the bonds that allow any person to maintain control over others without the one who is being controlled giving explicit consent. The principles in this book are the only means to create a sustainable freedom for anyone who is being oppressed or has been treated as a sub-human or second class. Most likely, anyone who is part of those who control the environment that they live in will not see the value in taking on these principles and commitments. Also those who are satisfied with being controlled in their existing environment will not see the value in these principles and commitments. Instead, those individuals should use this book as a means of

assisting their current environment to grow.

For the great many people who live in this world and feel slighted or unconsidered, the ones who feel like they are being dealt an unfair hand or being oppressed, those who are not happy with the direction of the world and want true change that they can wield from their own hands and those who want to see a break in the cycle of misuse and abuse of their people, families, communities or themselves, you will find that these are the key principles to the freedom that you seek. I pray that after you read this book you will strive diligently to apply these principles to create your own free environment, whether it is a country, a state, a province, a city, a town, a village or your home.

*“None are more hopelessly enslaved
than those who falsely believe they are
free.”*

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

The Principles of

FREEDOM

**A thorough collection of findings on how to
obtain and maintain true freedom organized and
written by:**

Faruq Hunter

Introduction

Sun Tzu's Art of War is a superior text due to its exponential depth delivered in beautiful simplicity. The work consists of ten small wooden planks to describe how to secure nations. It is a great achievement when you can express complex points in a simple manner. By not adding any detailed stories, restricting his dialogue to only state the words that delivered the highest value and negating the epilogue, Sun Tzu created a piece of literature that could be adaptable to any environment, culture or industry. A work that has forced the greatest strategists to study and reflect on the depth of the works' meaning and application is the long lasting achievement that preserved Sun Tzu's principles throughout history.

The principles of freedom have been produced in the same manner as Sun Tzu's art of war. By forgoing dialog, stories and examples this book has been reduced to its simplest form. The idea is to avoid the development of a perception of the writings that is not specific to the reader. This text requires that the reader take time to reflect on each principle, question, commitment and set of governing standards.

It would be the greatest compliment to this work if readers were to take the text and add their own dialog, stories and examples to customize and republish it to specific situations, industries, locations and cultures.

*“It does not take a majority to prevail...
but rather an irate, tireless minority,
keen on setting brushfires of freedom in
the minds of men.”*

Samuel Adams

What is Freedom?

Freedom is a natural desire of every creation. It falls in line only second to the human need for servitude. As free people we have been created as slaves on this earth to our needs. That being the truth:

The ability to pursue and indulge in our needs and desires without being forced to tend to the needs and desires of others is a universal definition of freedom.

In the pursuit of freedom there are three principles that must be obeyed. Within these principles there are three questions one must answer for one's self and ten commitments that must be made to one's self. These principles, questions and commitments are the same when achieving freedom for one's self, family, village, city, county, province, state or country.

Adherence to these principles is a necessity for one's success in achieving and sustaining freedom. If one answers the three questions for one's self and makes the ten commitments for one's self then that one shall achieve freedom. If one allows others to answer the three questions for the one and allows others to make the commitments for the one then it is only right and inevitable that the one become controlled by the other.

“Freedom means you are unobstructed in living your life as you choose. Anything less is a form of slavery.”

Wayne Dyer

Principle # 1

Ask of Noone

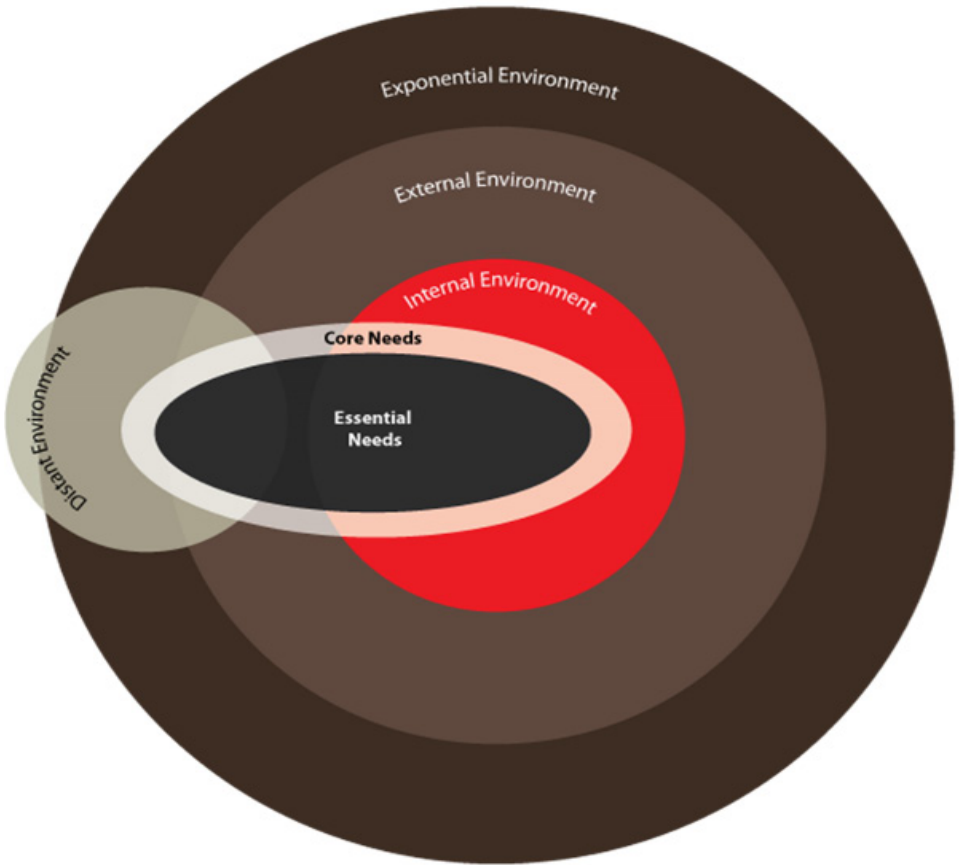
Free Yourself From Dependency on Others

No one has freedom everywhere
Everyone's Freedom has boundaries

The world belongs to many people.

In almost every case people seek to develop some form of freedom within their boundaries.

Therefore if another person seeks to develop freedom within another's boundaries, without clear terms, conflict or oppression almost always occurs.



The Controlled Environment

That being the case there are four boundaries that all free people must be aware of.

Each set of boundaries creates an environment. Each environment is made of the resources of earth, sky, people, tools and currency.

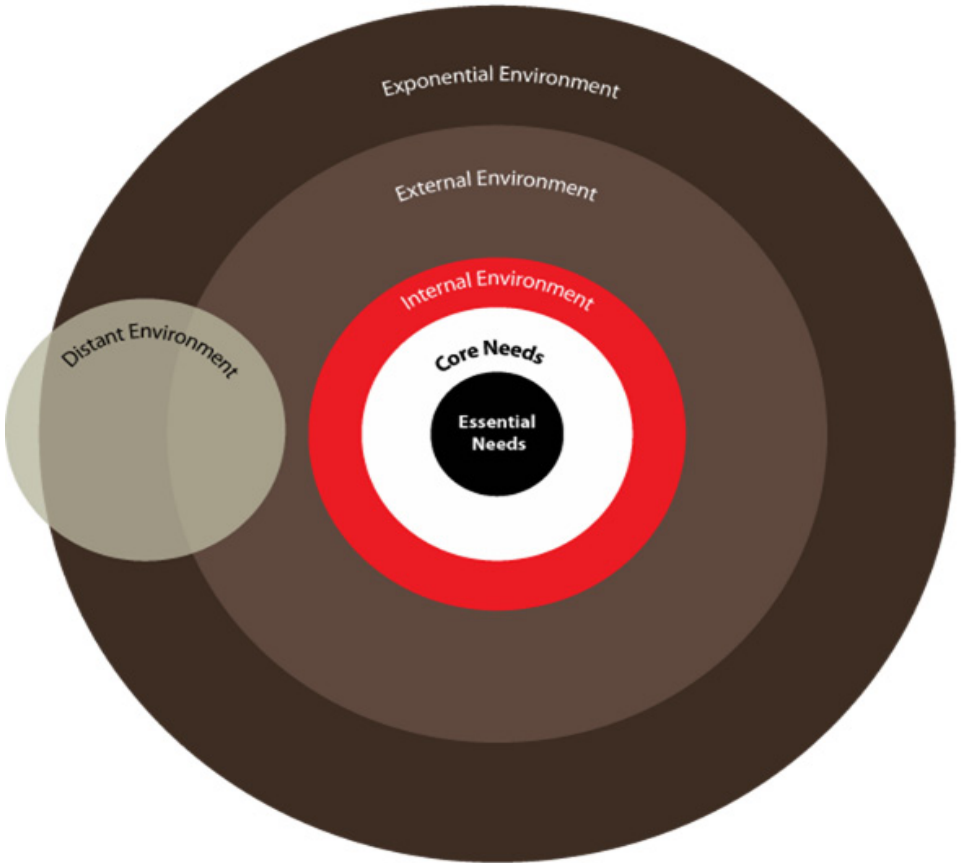
The four environments are the internal environment, the external environment, the exponential environment and the distant environment.

The internal environment is your environment, the one you live in and for which the one has exclusive ownership

The external environment is the environment that your environment is in. If you are a village then it is the city or county. If you are a country then the external environment is the continent.

The exponential environment is the environment that encompasses the external environment. If the external environment is a city then it is the state or province if it is a continent then it is larger governing bodies like the United Nations or the European Union.

The distant environment is an environment that does not encompass the internal environment but is encompassed by either the external or exponential environment.



The Free Environment

Every environment is either free, controlled or uninhabited.

A Free Environment is one where the inhabitants of that environment adhere to the three principles of Freedom by answering the three questions and maintaining the twelve commitments for themselves.

A Controlled Environment is one where a group of inhabitants or a group outside of that environment adhere to the three principles by answering the three questions and maintain a commitment to the twelve commitments for the inhabitants of that environment who do not.

An Uninhabited Environment is one where no-one has adhered to the three principles by answering the three questions and maintaining a commitment to the twelve commitments.

The first principle focuses on the development of a free internal environment.

The Comitments of Those Who Ask of Noone

Developing the internal environment

*“ A hero is someone who understands
the responsibility that comes with his
freedom. ”*

Bob Dylan

Question #1: What do you need?

In order to achieve the first principle of freedom it is paramount to center the satisfaction and acquisition of one's needs within one's internal environment.

One's needs include all things, both physical and non-physical, that are needed to sustain a happy and prosperous life.

In the pursuit of freedom and the adherence of the first principle it is important to focus on those needs that one might currently depend on others to provide all or a portion of. Although breathing, sleeping and excreting are needs, they are very rarely provided by someone else. As one develops freedom for one's self these involuntary needs will remain free of other's influence.

Unlike those who live in controlled environments, it is in the development of one's needs not in their acquisition that one develops the metaphysical needs of belonging, esteem and true self-actualization.

Needs come in various forms that supersede one another.

The Essential Needs are those voluntary needs that sustain life.

Food, water and shelter are undeniably the essential needs for any living beings.

The Core Needs are those voluntary needs that enhance the quality of life.

Core needs can include health and well-being, transportation, technology, electricity, communication and social interaction, but they are not constrained to these alone. The amount of one's core needs is decided by the one and by the one's external environment and a need to interact, compete and protect one's self with and from elements of one's exponential and distant environment.

Commitment #1

Acquisition

Acquire Your Internal Environment

*“Buy land, They’re not making it
anymore”*

Mark Twain

Before starting the path of freedom you must own your internal environment.

If you build your freedom within an internal environment that is owned by someone else or an environment that you are indebted to another for, you jeopardize all that you have built being taken away and your freedom nullified.

Ownership of one's environment is defined as an environment that is recognized by the external and exponential environment as exclusively belonging to the one.

Ownership is also defined when the one has a firm position that does not allow anyone of the external and exponential environment to seize control of the one's internal environment

The highest insurance of freedom is when one has explicit ownership of the resources used to build one's needs.

There are many ways to gain ownership of an environment, in the end, the internal environment must be owned by the one and be at peace before freedom can be solidified.

Commitment #2

Analysis

Identify What is Inside Your Internal Environment

“Start where you are. Use what you have. Do what you can.”

Authur Ashe

In order to become a provider of one's needs you must first analyze what one has.

If the one be a person then that person should analyze what he owns. If the one is a country then they should analyze what their countrymen own.

Creating a dependency on the needs of others is counter-productive to achieving freedom.

To force someone into a condition that restrains their freedom requires leverage.

When one develops their needs from resources that lay completely in their control they cut off the things that can be used as leverage against them.

Whether the leverage is one's essential or core needs, it can be used to inhibit one's freedom.

Resources in one's internal environment are finite.

Analyze one's resources as earth, sky, people, tools and currency

The Earth is the source of all raw material used to make every physical thing. When analyzing the earth one must know the total amount and measure of every grain of sand, ounce of clay, weight of iron, collection of water, colonies of microscopic organisms, acidity and alkalinity, temperature and all minerals.

The Sky is the air above the earth. The conditions of the sky will determine how one can use the earth and the temperament of the people. Analyze the amount of sun, night, snow, rain and hail, the winds and the calm.

The People one is attached to are complex resources with the ability to provide their metaphysical resources and physical labor in the form of services. In addition, the people influence the production of other people through their ability to affect metaphysical needs of their environment. When analyzing people think about one's relationship with them, their mindset, their knowledge, their background, their history, their plans, their desires, their age, their gender, their aptitude, their willingness, their morality and their ability to change.

The Tools are the earth's resources refined by the people and used to sustain life, fulfill needs and access and refine the earth to create more tools and finished products. When analyzing tools one must consider their use, longevity, quality, cost, value, composition, source and methods of development.

The Currency is used to trade with people for their resources and services. As long as people are willing to accept a form of currency in exchange for these things it has value. When analyzing currency one must know who owns it, where it is accepted, what it is accepted for, how much one has and where and how one can acquire more.

Only when the analysis produces a complete measure of one's earth, sky, people, tools and currency will the ability to decipher what is possible be solidified and the analysis complete.

Commitment #3

Knowledge

Grow knowledge to use what is in the internal environment to fulfill your needs

“The only real security that a man will have in this world is a reserve of knowledge, experience and ability”

Henry Ford

In reference to developing ones needs knowledge consist of the various methods and tactics necessary to acquire, develop and manage what one has in order to gain what one needs.

One must be committed to seeking knowledge from birth to death.

Knowledge is endless and contains not only what has been developed but is also made of the unique perspectives and experiences of others.

There is a such thing as useless knowledge. However it is not always so easy to recognize.

One should be open to receive all knowledge, for the variety of knowledge and collective perspectives is the key to unlocking innovative methods and designs to use what you have in order to develop what you need.

There are four responsibilities that knowledge imposes on those who seek it.

1) Acquiring the knowledge,

2) Applying the knowledge

3) Teaching the knowledge

4) Facing the inevitable adversities that will come from acquiring the knowledge, applying the knowledge and teaching the knowledge.

In the acquisition of knowledge one must travel to the ends of the Earth but not ignore the depth of knowledge held by one's neighbor. There should be no limit to the extent one is willing to go to receive knowledge even in its most minute form.

Knowledge must be treated like an exotic fruit. You should consume the outside immediately to insure you reap its full benefits while it is freshest. In order to continue its growth you must identify and plant the seed. A seed cannot be consumed however it can be transferred and new seeds and fruit grown.

One should constantly be aware that growth of a seed brings with it the characteristics of the original fruit, you cannot separate the two.

To access the true value of knowledge you must apply it. As with the fruit, knowledge comes to its fullest and most potent maturity when ripened on the vine from which it grew. The utilization of knowledge is paramount to its maturity and adaptability to one's earth, sky, people, tools and currency.

Knowledge must be localized through application.

Once you have ripened knowledge and adjusted it to your environment, your unique additions and customizations must now be taught to those who seek it in order to continue its maturity.

Two of the same seed can be planted in two different environments and will produce different tasting fruit.

**It is through the spread of knowledge
that we see the full potential of that
knowledge and its continued progress.**

As one seeks to acquire, apply and teach knowledge there will be inevitable hardships and adversity.

This is common to knowledge so it should be welcomed.

**As with clay knowledge is hardened
and its true use comes to being through
adversity.**

Commitment #4

Innovation

Innovate where knowledge does not exist

*“Innovation distinguishes between a
leader and a follower”*

Steve Jobs

Innovation is the single discipline that allows the utilization of what one has to develop methods in order to create what one needs when one does not have the existing knowledge to do so.

In all matters you should question the way that things were done by others unless through analysis what one has is sufficient to repeat the methods of another.

If one's earth, sky, people and tools are identical to those of another then you should use the methods of others to create what you need

If either your earth, sky, people, currency or tools are different then you must innovate new ways to fulfill your needs.

When innovating ways to fill your needs you must consider a new reality, not simply a different shade of someone else's.

If you have no cement or asphalt your innovations should not be limited to identifying new materials to build roads but should expand to creating cities that don't need cars.

Commitment #5

Resource Management

Learn to keep what you own

*“Lack of resources has hanged many
people”*

Irish Proverb

Even though the vegetables may grow every year, if one does not return to the earth what one has taken the earth will have less to give.

**Resources are finite.
No human being or creation can create
from nothing**

Extraction of the earth's resources and replenishing those resources in order to sustain the development of what one needs must be a calculated and choreographed art.

The earth and sky were not made in the shape of a circle out of chance. It is a sign on how to consistently get the most from them and how to maintain them.

Whatever you take from the earth and sky you must put back and the intervals and quantities of use cannot exceed the intervals and quantities of replenishment.

In the best design, any environment will simultaneously replenish the earth and sky as it takes from it.

To err in the science and choreographing of the resource utilization and replenishment cycle is to Reduce one's earth and sky and therefore reduce the utilization and management of all other resources and finished goods in the environment.

When managing one's tools you must consider the lifespan of every part that makes up the tool and how you will account for its inevitable destruction.

One might begin to build freedom with the tools acquired from other but in order to insure and maintain freedom one must become the tool maker and the tools must become a product of one's internal environment.

Nothing that people build will last forever without the constant management and maintenance of people

Everything on earth will return to the earth in some way

For those who have mastered resource management there is no such thing as waste

**Inevitably The reduction of one's resources will
reduce one's freedom.**

This correlation is absolute.

Commitment #6

Planning

Learn to plan everything

“A goal without a plan is just a wish”

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry

It is at the beginning of your plans that you must establish the Moral Law.

The Moral Law is similar to true north on a compass. No matter how efficient your commitments, without the Moral Law you will inevitably lose your way and never achieve your goal.

The Moral Law is the single highest principle held by the one. In a single person it bonds the heart, body and soul to fulfillment of the goal. In a group, The Moral Law is the foundation of the common bond that supersedes that of blood and life.

The path to Freedom will not be easy. You must plan for the earth, sky, tools, people and currency to respond to your path better than you planned and worse than you can imagine.

Planning can never be a simple linear process but it should be reduced to the simplest form in order to insure cooperation of the people that are needed to execute the plan.

There are three types of plans, the distant plan, the near plan and the immediate plan.

The Distant Plan is the full vision of one's free internal environment and the realization of the Moral Law. The distant plan can be decades away. It should encompass the total fulfillment of every essential and core need for the one.

The Near Plan is about stages of development. Each near plan achieves an incremental goal designed at reaching the objectives and goal of the distant plan.

The Immediate Plan can be changed while in progress as long as it does not jeopardize the completion and achievement of the goal of the near plan.

The Distant Plan is made of several Near Plans and the Near Plans made of several Immediate Plans.

Each plan includes **the goal, the objectives, and the tasks.**

The tasks determine the resources and time needed to complete the objectives that collectively achieve the goal.

The first goal for freedom will require you to start where you are. If you are not in a free environment then you will have to use the resources of the external, exponential and distant environments.

When planning, essential needs come first and then the core needs.

The first goal is the near plan that allows the one to execute future plans without the use of resources from the external, exponential or distant environments.

The second goal should be the development of the ideal essential needs and the exponential production to the external and exponential environments.

The third goal should account for the management of an internal environment that has achieved all of its goals.

With all plans be mindful of your analysis and external and exponential environments.

Timing is as key an element to planning as planning itself. Timing the key components of a plan to optimize the use of your resources will be the difference between success or failure.

To plan a task that requires 100 people for a year without planning the growth and storage of food for more than a year or planning the building of houses and the availability of water for 100 people is to plan for failure.

There is a value to keeping your plans secret and there is a value to exposing your plans to others. The key is exposing enough of your plan to gain alignment amongst those who are necessary to insure the plans success and simultaneously retaining or misdirecting those who would seek to inhibit your plans.

Make your distant plan clear, transparent, positive and vague and retain the near plans to those committed to see the near goals complete. Even more so, the immediate plan is for those involved in its execution and those who are responsible for the near and distant plan it impacts.

In all cases transparency of your plans gains alignment as well as treachery and concealment gains confusion and security. You must choose the proper balance for success.

Commitment #7

Vigorous Implementation

Commit to Hard Work

“A dream doesn’t become reality through magic; it takes sweat, determination and hard work.”

Colin Powell

It goes without saying that the only plan that comes to fruition is the one that we work diligently to achieve

People have many needs beyond the physical needs that are all addressed in the crucible of hard work.

Whether those who analyze, innovate and have knowledge are a few or many, the vigorous implementation of the plan must be lead by a captain.

The captain must insure the adherence to the plan. Although the captain might see fit to change the immediate plan to fit the circumstances of the situation, he does so only to insure that the goal of the near and distant plans are fulfilled.

The captain is not a dictator, it is the responsibility of each person to take individual responsibility for achieving their tasks.

The captain is a person from amongst the one who continuously focuses the one's tasks on their purpose through the captain's commitment to exercising wisdom, courage, strictness, sincerity and above all else care for those who follow the him and the benevolence he shows to them. Without true care for the people a captain cannot be effective.

Freedom can only be achieved by a group of individuals who equally and independently dedicate themselves to the completion of the distant plan's goal as a means of achieving the Moral Law through hard work.

It is impossible to make this kind of individual. You can only identify them and insure that the environment is such that they want to join and stay.

For the committed individual, hard work has its own rewards. When those who are committed are jointly engaged in the completion of a task and a goal, when they share the same commitment and above all else the unifying Moral Law, each individual is gifted with a sense of purpose, belonging, acceptance, self-esteem and security.

Whenever work lacks the company of similarly motivated people and is not done for the fulfillment of one's needs towards a goal that is aligned with the Moral law, the individual worker will experience a deficit of belonging, will question his purpose and will struggle in finding acceptance which will negatively impact his self-esteem and leave the individual feeling insecure.

All work has a cadence. Vigorous implementation involves the consistent output of tasks towards the completion of the plan's goals.

A successful captain will establish a consistent schedule of implementation, and methods of celebrating success and addressing failure.

Once the one has committed to the distant and near plans the people must be empowered to develop the immediate plan and choose a captain to insure the desired outcome.

Principle # 2

Give to Everyone

Become Valuable to Others

Every free environment must ask “What makes us valuable to other environments?”

The greatest mistake made by those who have sought freedom in the past has been to isolate themselves from the external and exponential environments

Everyone who attempts to free their inner environment must always understand that they are but one environment of many that exists within the external and exponential environments.

It is never ok to barricade one’s self from the external and exponential environments. Beyond creating a platform for resentment, isolation reduces access to knowledge, threatens security and reduces the value of the free environment to the world at large.

The second Principle and a key component to true freedom, is establishing the value of your free environment to the outside world by using that freedom to fulfill needs of the external and exponential environments willingly.

**The world tends to protect what is
valuable to it and find ways to rid itself
of what is invaluable to it.**

The Comitments of Those Who Give to Everyone

Developing the internal-external relationship

“For to be free is not merely to cast off one’s chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others.”

Nelson Mandela

Question #2: What does the world need from you?

The external, exponential and distant environments are comprised of the same needs of the internal environment, however it may be on a different scale and with some variations.

Therefore, it is by mastering the fulfillment of the needs of the one that you are able to over fulfill those needs as a means of producing for the other environments.

It is in the unique fulfillment of the essential and core needs of the external, exponential and distant environments that match the core and essential needs of your internal environment for which you can create value.

The better the one is at creating value to its external, exponential and distant environments and utilizing that value to fulfill essential and core needs with high quality and consistent delivery then the more secure the free environment

The societies of old that mastered the principle of do for self and giving to everyone were taxed by some more powerful environments accept when they gave to everyone instead of just one other environment. By giving to everyone the internal environment would become equally protected by two warring states.

Some internal environments that have been bad at doing for others but great at doing for themselves have been reduced to slave labor.

Innovation and knowledge growth have almost never been the product of an overtly controlled environment. Throughout history, the more a people have felt free and uninhibited, the greater and broader their innovation, creativity and expansion of knowledge.

It is true that necessity is the mother of invention, but necessity is not oppression. Oppression is the killer of creativity. Mankind's greatest innovative strides have been made either in the heights of their freedom or in the height of their efforts to maintain freedom.

It is due to this fact that the when the free environment dedicates itself to the principle of giving to everyone it also establishes its value.

Through the adherence to the commitments of acquisition, analysis, knowledge, innovation, planning and vigorous implementation, complimented by a commitment to quality and delivery the free environment establishes its value and necessity to be free in order to maintain that value.

Commitment #8

Diplomacy

Build and maintain relationships with other environments

“Diplomacy is the art of letting someone have your way

”

Daniele Varè

Through diplomacy the one reduces the existence of external threats and solidifies relationships through the service of the needs of the external, exponential and distant environments.

In order to serve the needs of the external and exponential environment it is necessary to maintain positive communication with those environments. In this area, isolation is detrimental to your freedom.

The one must be knowledgeable of what ails and benefits other environments and the means by which the other environments satisfy their needs and eliminats their ails. The one should then seek to provide a better means to satisfy those needs and eliminate those ails.

Whether it be by production, calculation or service that the needs of the other environments are served, the one must seek to uncover them in order to use them as a means of creating dependency on the one.

One should not mistake the purpose of diplomacy as a means to ask permission or seek favor of the other environments. This is a feeble and weak position.

When invading countries choose to maintain the state of a set of people, it is not due to empathy or any sense of compassion, it is a calculated measure to insure a greater benefit to the invading environment. The true diplomat communicates this value and insures that the one is consistently aware of how to maintain this value to other environments.

**A tool of the weak and controlled is to
beg for favor.**

**The tool of the strong and free is to
establish leverage.**

**Make the maintenance of the
freedom of your internal environment
a calculated decision of other
environments for which maintaining
or respecting the freedom of the one
supersedes the value of taking it away.**

Commitment #9

Quality

Create unique value by always proucing the best

“*Freedom is nothing but a chance to be better.*”

Albert Camus

Only through the unique fulfillment of the needs of other environments does the free environment find security from those environments

Unique production cannot be maintained in the products or services developed to fulfill those needs but in the depth and precision used to develop and produce those products and services.

It is in the minutia of its cracks that the value of a diamond is determined. So is the same with all things.

An axe is a simple device but the quality of the axe defines not only the perception that others have of the axe but the value that the external, exponential and distant environments put on the makers of that axe.

With the fulfillment of all needs that result in the production of a product or service one should ask the following quality questions:

- 1. What need will this product serve?**
- 2. How will this be used to serve that need?**
- 3. In what ways will it be misused?**
- 4. What is the best material for its use?**
- 5. What tools are needed?**
- 6. What knowledge is needed to develop this product?**
- 7. What type of person is best at producing this product?**

Quality takes place at three stages of development. In **the design, the production and the presentation.**

Every aspect of the free society should be designed in-depth and with quality in mind. From the smallest detail to the broad strokes of the designers brush there should be thoughtfulness and a commitment to quality.

Furthermore quality is beyond that of simple mechanics, it speaks to a mindset of the people who produce the product or services. Quality is the product of a culture of high standards.

One is incapable of consistently producing at the highest levels if the one does not intrinsically know the significance of quality and have consistent habits that produce quality.

If you are recruiting new people to be part of the one then you must insure that they exhibit quality standards in every facet of their life.

If you are birthing and raising people to be part of the one then you must have a systematic process for developing the habits and standards of quality.

If the people are already a part of the one then you must evaluate whether or not they possess the disciplines necessary to produce at a quality level.

Quality is the cornerstone of the free society. It separates the anarchist from the builder. It is at the heart of value and appreciation. Without quality the value of whatever you develop will be compromised regardless of its utility.

Commitment #10

Delivery

Ensure that people receive it when they need it

*“To be trusted is a greater compliment
than being loved.”*

George MacDonald

Without the ability to deliver against the needs of the one and the needs of the outside environments, true value can never be achieved and your efforts will lack reliability and credibility that will lead to instability due to the breakdown of trust internally and externally.

It should almost go without saying that delivery, however it seems to be the last part of the exercise of fulfilling needs, is the most essential portion.

It is the ability for consistent and timely delivery that is unique to the people and their level of organization.

Timely delivery is one of the greatest instruments for building trust with the external and exponential environment.

In the most simple of situations, delivery is handing a finished product or service to those who need it. **Timely delivery** is handing a finished product or service to those who need it when they need it. **Consistent delivery** is when the product or service is delivered to the person who needs it on a schedule for which the person who needs it can depend on it.

In a more **complex environment** and with complex products and services that rely on multiple factors, **timely and consistent delivery** is a science and a discipline that must be studied, consistently improved upon and mastered.

It is because of delivery that one must perfect the need of transportation and communication. Outside of social purposes, transportation and communication are almost always used to deliver a service or a product.

However, when satisfying the needs of the external, exponential and distant environments, transportation and communication require the use of the resources of those environments.

Therefore, as a means of ensuring the benefits of delivering ones exponential production to those environments outside of the internal environment:

it is paramount to maintain consistent and reliable lines of communication and transportation in partnership with the external and exponential environments.

Timely and consistent delivery happens at four stages, when the product or service used to fulfill the need is designed, in the method used to produce the product or service, in the means and roads used for its transportation from the point of production to the point of reception and in the process and attention given to managing the way the product or service is designed, produced and transported.

When developing the design you must consider the ease of production, portability and accessibility of materials.

When developing the process of production you must consider the complete measurement of time needed to produce a single product or service and multiple products and services simultaneously.

When developing the transportation methods you must consider the portability of the product or service and the reduction of any variable that might inhibit timely and consistent delivery.

When developing the management of the design, production and transportation you must consider the fallacy of people, tools and process, the means of communication, the impact and need for managerial ceremonies, the means of documentation and the key factors needed to create success.

Principle # 3

Protect Your Freedom

Defend your Freedom From Yourself and Others

Whether it be from internal or external threats every free environment is in constant jeopardy of being destroyed.

Although many environments focus on deterring and fighting external threats, most environments are destroyed from internal threats rather than external ones.

The one must always be aware of the threats to the internal free environment and constantly construct and execute means to deter and desist these threats from destroying the free environment.

However, violent action in resolving either internal or external threats and conflict should be seen as a failure of the free environment.

The Commitments of Those Who Protect Their Freedom

Securing the internal environment

“*When freedom does not have a purpose, when it does not wish to know anything about the rule of law engraved in the hearts of men and women, when it does not listen to the voice of conscience, it turns against humanity and society.*

”

Pope John Paul II

Question #3: What can destroy your freedom?

Freedom creates a high level of individual responsibility, never the absence of responsibility.

Sustainable freedom requires structure, commitment and consistency and therefore cannot be anarchistic.

When something lacks form it will take on the shape of whatever vessel holds it or it will dissipate.

Just like water and air, every environment that holds them will try to shape them because it lacks form and has no restrictions.

Such is the same of the internal environment without form, it will take on the shape of the external and exponential environments it is within.

The free environment has form, a form that is chosen by the one who seeks to create freedom.

The free environment can never lack form, it must be established firmly on a Moral Law and governed by a set of laws and principles that determine the internal and external characteristics of the environment.

The lack of laws is a formless environment that will seek form into the form of the external environment or remain formless and simply dissipates over time.

Commitment #11

Internal Law

Give your environment structure

“At his best, man is the noblest of all animals; separated from law and justice he is the worst.”

Aristotle

What system of law is created is not as important as creating a system of law.

It is the responsibility of the one to develop a system of law for the internal environment and insure that there are methods of enforcement through the provision of reward and punishment. **A law that cannot be enforced is not a law at all.**

The internal law includes everything necessary to insure that the principles and commitments that the one has made in order to achieve and maintain freedom within the internal environment are upheld

The internal law should never be restrictive, instead it should be enabling. Creating restrictive laws will reduce the sense of Freedom and violate the base principles of a free environment.

Once the internal law re-enforces the principles and commitments of the free environment in accordance with the environments Moral Law, those who do not share the Moral Law and principles will not feel free in your environment.

Inevitably a free environment for some will always be a controlled environment for others.

Commitment #12

External Law

Master 'The Art of War'

*“The supreme art of war is to subdue
the enemy without fighting.”*

Sun Tzu

If you have made all the previous commitments then your internal environment will grow into a free environment. The more you perfect your commitments the greater an environment you will become. With all great things the necessity to secure it is inevitable.

In times of peace and conflict you are always at war. As long as there are people with different mindsets and ideals then yours will always be challenged.

Through diplomacy we seek to reduce these threats, through the art of war we seek to eliminate these threats.

The perfect general is able to win wars without the loss of a single life or resource and therefore does so without resorting to violence. Violence is the lowest and simplest form of war and is a resolution for those environments that have failed in adhering to the commitments needed to maintain a free environment.

The methods needed to this have been eloquently capture by Sun Tzu in The Art of War.

**To perfect the art of war is to perfect
the commitment of the external law**

We pray for your success

About Faruq Hunter

Faruq Hunter is the founder of the Freedom Nation, an aspiring international network of smart eco-villages, sustainable farms, homesteads and Fab Labs that serve as self-sustaining communities for pioneering makers and innovators trying to fix the world's greatest problems. For more than two decades, he has travelled and worked in over 80 countries, servicing both the public and private sectors and served as the Head Geek in charge travelling to and connecting innovative communities across 180 countries with the organizations he founded, Geeks Gone Global and GeniusCorps.

As a 13 year old high school graduate from historical Tuskegee, Alabama, Mr. Hunter is primarily a self learner and self starter who prides himself on being a person born to financially poor parents who has self-funded every endeavor he has every founded or co-founded. Mr. Hunter has focused his life's efforts on using innovation and sustainability as a foundation for developing systems to create, re-create, rejuvenate and sustain the concept of the rural town as efficient hubs for economic progress and human sanctity.

As a father of 8, older brother of 14 and an uncle of over 76, he views a life of freedom as the only meaningful inheritance to leave to his family. In upholding the wishes of his dying father to continue his legacy of communal service and dedication to family, Mr. Hunter came to the conclusion that the only way to provide freedom and prosperity for his family was to provide it for all humanity.

In the summer of 2011, while on a business development trip to Moldova and Romania, Mr. Hunter noticed that many of the resources that people needed to develop a free and prosperous life lay beneath their feet and beside or within their villages and homes. However, the promise of an easy solution provided in the form of grants, loans, jobs, subsidies and aid capitalized the efforts of the people and seized the use of the people's resources. A practice that for all purposes seemed to be counter productive to providing freedom to the people. Given that all donor and lending efforts required some form of repayment that further forced the people into a controlled environment.

In the pursuit of a better solution to poverty, economic decline, forced subjugation and social deterioration, Mr. Hunter spent over 3 years travelling through every continent, read hundreds of text and interviewed hundreds of political, intellectual, spiritual and economic leaders to derive the Principles of Freedom.

“As a habitual self-starter it always perplexed me that when asking anyone what they needed to grow, despite how many people or how many resources they had they would only say money.

”

Faruq Hunter

Index

A

Applying the knowledge 40

B

birthing and raising people 75

C

captain 57

committed 58

communication 78

complex environment 78

Controlled Environment 27

Core Needs 31

Currency 37

D

design 74, 79

distant environment 25

Distant Plan 52

E

Earth 36

Essential Needs 31

exponential environment 25

external environment 25

Extraction of the earth's resources 47

F

first goal 53

fulfillment of the needs 66

G

goal 52

I

immediate plan 52

inevitable hardships and adversity of

knowledge 42

Innovate 44

internal environment 25

L

Law 86

law that cannot be enforced 87

M

management 79

Moral Law 51

N

Near Plan 52

needs of the external and exponential
environment 69

O

objectives 52

Ownership 33

P

People 36

presentation 74

production 74, 79

protect 63

R

recruiting 75

Resources 35

S

second goal 53

simple situations 77

Sky 36

Sun Tzu 18

Sustainable freedom 84

T

tasks 52

teaching knowledge 42

the acquisition of knowledge 41

The Art of War. 89

The Free Environment 27

third goal 53

Tools 37

transportation 79

U

Uninhabited Environment 27

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**A thorough collection
of findings on how to
obtain and maintain true
freedom organized and
written by Faruq Hunter**

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