

AXIOMATIC PROPERTY THEORY

1. POSSESSION (PROPERTY RELATIONS)

Property relations can be described in the form of graphical model. For this purpose we shall determine three initial notions, they are - "object", "owner" and "possession".

Object. The object is an or concrete material object (as that: the car, the building, money and other things), or set of the information (music, inventions, writing, etc.), but without connection with the concrete owner.

Possession (ownership). Possession joins the owner with objects. As a result of such joining objects become the property. We shall image possession of the concrete owner as a covering rectangular which unites in itself and the concrete owner (on the scheme he is named A) and a full set of all objects which belong to this owner (they are represented as points p , q and r). The surface of this rectangular can be understood as area of owner possession - all the objects which are being inside, are accessible to the owner for using (*Fig. 1*).

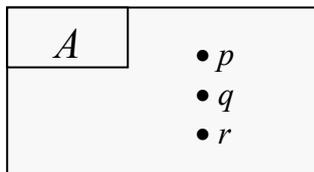


Fig. 1 Owner A owns objects p , q and r

In a schematic form possession is represented quite compact, however in real life the contents of possession has no certain borders at all: the property can be in the different remote places, but the main thing - the area of possession is inaccessible for observations at all. Nevertheless such graphic representation of possession is rather convenient for the theoretical analysis: it enables to represent all owners: a usual citizen, a family, a public organization, a business firm or even the state - absolutely identical.

Possession also can be represented algebraically. In this case it is possible to write down the possession of objects p , q and r by owner A in the form - p^A , q^A , r^A .

Using act. The property using is intentional (i.e. operated by the owner) changes of objects conditions. Using acts can be very diversified: and various changes of the object form, and connection of different objects to something the whole, and change in space position.

Let assume that baker (owner A) has put the dough into the oven (the initial condition of object is p_1) and, having waited when bread will bake, takes out ready loaf (the final condition is p_2). On the scheme the way how baker has influenced on object is shown by the arrow directed from the initial object condition to final (*Fig.2*).

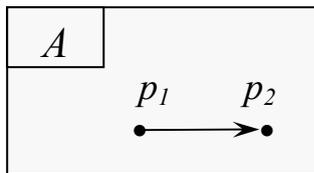


Fig. 2 Using act. Object p_1 is converted to condition p_2

This using act can be designated by one symbol u , or it is possible to write down in the form as algebraic operation (it is represented as arrow)

$$u^A = (p_1 \rightarrow p_2)^A,$$

That means - as a result of the using act u^A the owner's A object p_1 has been converted to the condition p_2 .

Voluntary interactions. Whichever using acts are made by owner with his property, it is changes only the conditions of objects, but not their belonging. Possession of objects can be changed only as result of interaction with exterior owners.

Voluntary interaction is concerted changes of possession of cooperating owners. Schematically voluntary interaction is represented by the arrows showing direction of possession change.

For example, the owner A comes into the shop and buys there (owner B) the book (object p) by money (object $\$q$). On the scheme it is visible, as in the given interaction act the contents of property are changed at both owners (*Fig. 3*): the object $\$q$ leaves from the property of the owner A ,

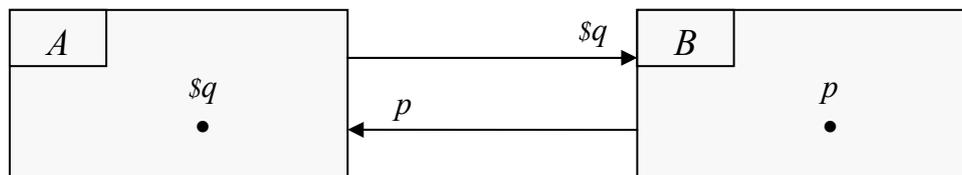


Fig. 3 Voluntary interaction between A and B owners (property moving is represented as arrows)

but his possession is replenished with object p ; and at owner B , on the contrary: the property is replenished with object $\$q$, but object p leaves his possession.

This action of objects exchange can be written down by algebraic operation - we shall designate its by vertical line (or, even more shortly, by symbol e)

$$e^{A,B} = \$q^A | p^B$$

Process of change of possession will not stretch in time, it occurs instantly. During the moment of possession change, objects may not change their spatial position at all. Arrows on the scheme specify exclusively only change of an belonging of objects, but not their mechanical moving.

Unrestricted possession. Some of objects can be in unrestricted possession. Unrestrictedness means, that the owner can make with that object absolutely any actions, in particular: to move anywhere, to transmit to any exterior owner in any terms, to not use object, to spoil or even to destroy it completely.

Restricted possession. Unrestricted possession can be divided by the owner into areas - the restricted possession. It occurs when at interactions the owners transmit objects in some restrictive frames of possession (on time, in a using place, on interactions conditions with other owners, etc.). Thus, the possession of one object can be divided into independent possessions between several owners.

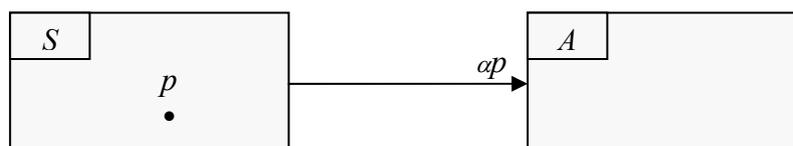


Fig. 4. The moving act of object p to restricted possession α of owner A

For example, the owner S (suppose, the state) has transmitted object p (parcel of land) to owner A (farmer) in the restricted possession (rent). It means that both owners A and S possess the one object p . More particularly, A can sow cultures on p , irrigate crops, harvest, sell p to exterior owner, etc. We shall designate such restricted possession (area) of owner A over object p by symbol α (*Fig. 4*). Thus owner's A possession of the object p can be written down as αp^A .

On the other hand, the former owner S also now can be restricted on possession of this object p . We shall designate this possession restriction of the owner S by symbol β (*Fig. 5*). Full possession of the given object p consists of two possessions areas

$$p = \alpha p^A + \beta p^S.$$



Fig. 5 Owners A and S own one object p in restrictions α and β

Let's note basic sense of the restricted possession - owners A and S own the same object p not together, but separately. Each of the restricted owners, being in the certain restricted frames, uses the object p only under the own wish without dependence from desires of other restricted owner.

2. OWNERS

Any owner has next abilities:

- to determine variants of actions over the property;
- to choose among variants of actions the best;
- to make actions over the property;
- to feel actions over the property.

Self-feeling. Actions over the property can influence on the owner differently: "positively", "negatively", "more positively", "less positive", etc. We shall name such perception of actions over the property the *self-feeling*. The self-feeling is resided in each owner initially and cannot change by the owner directly by his desire. The owner can change his self-feeling only as result of actions over the property.

Routes of actions. The purpose. As a rule, acts of actions are rigidly linked by cause-and-effect relations. And the important feature of this interrelation is that not the initial act as inevitability leads to the subsequent act (as the material world develops), but quite contrary: to achieve a final condition of objects - *the purpose*, - it is necessary for owner to pass the certain chain of preliminary actions. Such time sequence of actions forms *the route of actions*. The route can be described as the chronologically ordered set of actions $R = \{a_1, a_2... a_n\}$, where $a \in A$ (set of actions), a_n - the purpose of route.

For example, in order to drink a cup of tea – it is the purpose, - the owner should make the whole series of preliminary using acts: to boil water (u_1), to make tea (u_2), to pour tea and boiled water in a cup (u_3), to put there sugar (u_4), and only then to drink tea (u_5). In the given example the route will be the chronologically connected sequence of using acts $R (u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4, u_5)$, where the last act - u_5 - is the purpose of this route.

Intentions. Effect. Shall name all routes of the future development which are considered by the proprietor, - *intentions*. All owners are arranged so, that they aspire to realize those intentions which would provide the most high indications of their self-feeling for all time of they existence. In other words, for the owner the basic criterion in a choice of the route of future development is the integral of self-feeling taken over time - shall name such value *the route effect*.

3. ELEMENTARY AND COMPOUND OWNERS

The person-owner (intellect). In theoretical sense the person-owner is not appearance of the concrete person but only its mental faculties - ability to feel the objective world and to influence it. In a human civilization the human minds are *elementary owners*. Their self-feelings display a mental condition of concrete man: his positive, neutral or negative sensations.

By means of interactions the elementary owners can create *compound owners* who are consist of combination of two or more owners. Depending of a kind of combination of component owners, the compound owners can be one of two kinds – collectives or subdivisions:

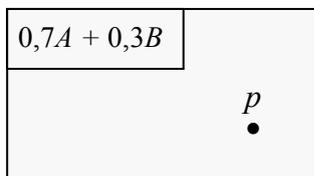
- *collectives* - as shared combination of several owners;
- *subdivisions* - as result of combination of two owners - the chief and the executor;

Collective (co-ownership, share possession). Collectives consist of two or more owners - *co-owners*, - which own property on shared base. Combination of co-owners in collective occurs by means of the coefficient named *share*. We shall designate a share by symbol λ - its values lay in an interval $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$, where 1 - sum of all shares.

$$C = \sum \lambda^i c^i,$$

where C – collective;
 c^i – i -th co-owner;
 λ^i – the share of i -th co-owner;

The more the concrete co-owner has λ value, the greater share in collective property he owns. Investigating λ values, it is possible to find out two boundary cases. When the co-owner share value decreases to zero ($\lambda = 0$) it means that he is not the co-owner at all. If the share value rises up to unit ($\lambda = 1$) – it means this co-owner is the single owner of all collective property.



Let's consider an example (Fig. 6). We shall admit, there is a stock-company C , where all shares belong to two shareholders (co-owners) - A and B . The shareholder A owns 70% of shares ($\lambda^A = 0,7$), and the shareholder B owns 30% of shares ($\lambda^B = 0,3$). Thus, the collective C - it is

$$C = 0,7A + 0,3B.$$

Fig. 6 Owners A and B co-own object p

Subdivisions (nested owners). Owners can create inside of themselves new owners whom they will own. Shall name the owner who owns other owner *the chief*, and the owner who is in possession - *subdivision*. Schematically we shall represent subdivision as the owner inside of the chief property.

The subdivision simultaneously is both - the owner and the object of possession. The possession of the subdivision consists in definition to it the purposes which it will realize in practice - we shall name such possession *management*. The subdivision owns the property not completely, but restrictedly, we shall name such restricted possession - *execution*.

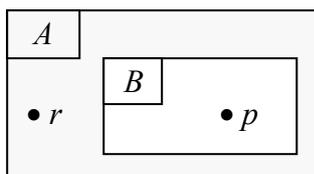
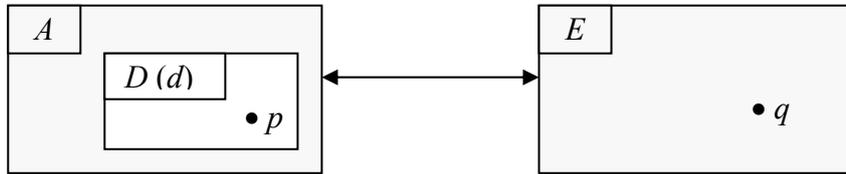


Fig. 7 Chief A and his subdivision B

Example. The person (owner A) has created the manufacturing firm (*subdivision B*). Now A is the chief of subdivision B - that is A manage B , and B obey to A . Let p - the property of subdivision B : machine tools, materials, finished goods - the subdivision B owns them restricted - only executes the purposes that are set by the chief A . Simultaneously the same objects p belong to A as to the chief, but already completely, without any restrictions.. We shall notice, the objects of the property related by the owner A to a personal property: as the house, the car, the TV, etc. - (we shall designate r), do not belong to subdivision B (Fig. 7).

The subdivision is formed every time when one owner (chief), sets the purposes for implementation to some exterior owner - *the executor*. Subdivisions can be very steady in time though executors can vary. For example, when executive director leaves his post, his place is occupied with other person, and the enterprise as the subdivision remains constant.

Let, the owner A creates *subdivision D* and allocates there property p (Fig. 8). For this purpose A cooperates with exterior owner E (executor) that E will obey to him (execute his purposes). Let d - a post, as a set of characteristic actions executed by subdivision D . Thus E , occupying post d , becomes *executer* of subdivision D .



**Fig. 8 Chief A and executor E create subdivision D.
d - post of executor.**

The subdivision is a result of obey of executor to his chief. Shall designate operation of obey by symbol "." (point). Thus, subdivision D can be described by the formula:

$$D = A.E$$

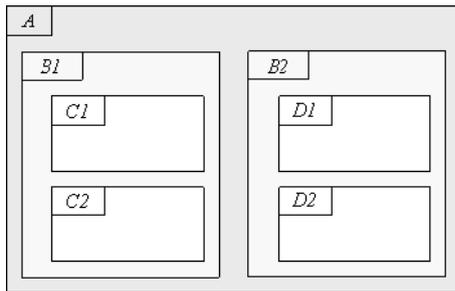


Fig. 9 Subdivisions can create inside of themselves other subdivisions

Administrative machine. Subdivisions, being owners, also can create inside of themselves other subdivisions in relation to which they will be chiefs (Fig. 9). Thus, between owners there can be a whole hierarchy of possessions in the form of the subordinations relations.

If to examine only that subdivisions, which united in steady subordination hierarchy they create *the administrative machine*. We shall display connections between subdivisions as the arrows, continuing from

chiefs to subdivisions (Fig. 10). The administrative machine always looks like the graph, beginning from the most senior chief and finishing in subdivisions of the lowest level.

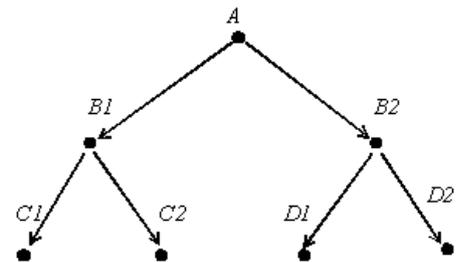


Fig. 10 Administrative machine

9. AXIOMS

We formalize graphic model of property relations by following group of axioms

A1° - Possession determines for the owner the actions area over objects.

A2° - The owner can give possession over object to exterior owners only in the his possession area of this object.

A3° - The self-feeling of owner is function of his actions (using, interactions).

A4° - The owner determines the set of intentions.

A5° - The owner realizes only those intentions which by his estimation provide to him the greatest effect.

All axioms is defined without proofs - they are true always.

10. COMPULSION

Interaction which for one of the parties is not voluntary, we shall name *force* (or *compulsion*). The owner who does not consider the given interaction as voluntary, we shall name *victim*, and another - *forcer*.

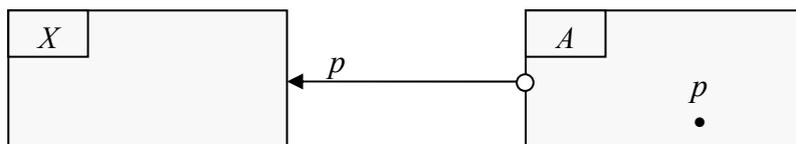


Fig. 11 Forcer X , appropriating another's object p , renders compulsion on victim A

For example, the thief (owner X) imperceptibly pulls out the purse (object p) from the citizen (owner A). As such influence does not concern for A as voluntary, A will be a victim of influence, and X - forcer. Schematically the fact of force influence we shall represent by empty circle on border of victim's possession (Fig. 11). In other words, this circle shows break, infringement of borders integrity of possession.

Threats. We shall name intention to make force influence *the threat*. The owner analyzes the information on every possible exterior threats, making an amendments to the own intentions. Amendments at threats are leaded to one: effects values of those intentions, which are exposed to threats, are reduced. That is, if threat has concerned intentions which earlier was seemed as the best, after introduction of amendments on threat, this intentions become less attractive and even may be unacceptable for realization at all.

11. JUSTICE AND MORALITY

Justice. Justice means identity of owners and determines symmetry of the organization of all society. We shall distinguish two kinds of justice:

- *absolute* - as identity of owners;
- *relative* - symmetry to quantity of the property;

Initial appropriation. We shall examine a task. There is a material world. In it owners appear. How these owners receive objects of a material world to the property initially? In particular, on what basis some set of owners M can confirm that the territory p located between the river q and mountains r , is their property? Feature of this task is that still nobody owns material objects, and consequently (according to $A2^\circ$), nobody can transfer it to the appeared owners.

Let's set initial appropriation of the property by two axioms without any proofs:

$A6^\circ$ (*principle of individual freedom*) - The person's body belongs to this person.

$A7^\circ$ (*principle of equal co-ownership*) - All living people own natural objects in an equal measure.

Let's name this axioms group *the initial appropriation axioms*. As we see, initial appropriation axioms correspond to criterion of equality: they determine model of a human society symmetric concerning all living in current time people.

Morality. The *morality* in our intuitive overview is indissolubly connected with concepts of "good" and "evil". Speaking about morality, it is imply existence of its antithesis - immorality. As a rule, at many people the intuitive images, associating with concepts "moral" and "immoral", coincide, but in theoretical reasoning any subjective representations are necessary to expel. Strict logical proofs

cannot base on intuition - they can be based only on axioms and logical laws. We shall define morality as a certain characteristic of owners actions at next axiom:

A8° (*principle of morality*) - the owner actions, which is not lead to increase of a compulsions level in a society - are moral.

As opposed to concept of. morality we shall enter concept of *immorality* as its logic denying. That is, we shall put, that immoral actions is all which cause increase a compulsions level in a society. Having formalized concepts "morality" and "immorality", it is possible to take from these statements some consequences:

- as criterion of morality and immorality mutually exclusive, there can not be such actions, which would be both moral and immoral simultaneously;
- the criterion of morality is not local (where only direct participants of the given interaction take part), but global (where force influences on all owners of all society are considered);
- the moral estimation has unique absolute value, and does not depend upon any subjective owners view about morals;

Example. Punishment for criminals is compulsion. But as this compulsion leads to reduction of the general compulsions level in all society (the criminality decreases) such state actions are moral.

Morality and justice - absolutely different concepts. If the morality is connected with a compulsions level in a society, justice is not connected with compulsion at all, and concerns only equality of owners among themselves. Thus, there are quite possible such owners actions which can be moral and at the same time unjust, or on the contrary, - just, but immoral. For example, if the state exempts a part of owners from taxes (those who works in economic zones), such state actions are though moral (as the level of compulsions is decrease), but unjust (as owners are considered unequal).

The correct task decision must correspond to two criteria at once - both morals and justice. If the task does not have decision which would satisfy to both criteria simultaneously, the correct decision will be what correspond to criterion of morals as it guarantees a smaller compulsions level in a society.

12. NATURE

The nature as the owner. All material objects are subject to influences from the physical forces of nature. To keep integrity of society model, we shall enter the special owner - *Nature*, representing cause-and-effect changes of all objects of a material world. For this purpose we shall put, that:

- Nature initially possesses all material objects of the Universe.
- Nature chooses for realization only those intentions which correspond to objective laws of development of a material world.
- self-sensation of Nature is neutral always, i.e. Nature does not feel neither fine, nor bad.

13. OWNER PEOPLE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

According to a principle of equal co-ownership natural resources: the land, interior of the Earth, water surface and air space - belong to all living people in an equal share. We shall define the compound owner *People* which initially owns all natural resources. People consists of equal co-owners - *citizens* - all living people. For management of all national property, citizens can elect the executor, we shall name him *President*.

The owner People engages in all economic affairs connected with sale of natural resources. Basically People as well as any other owner can engage in absolutely any commercial activity.

14. THE MORAL STATE

The state is the strongest owner in a society.

For construction of the society with a minimum level of compulsions it is necessary to determine for the owner-state the moral purpose – to minimize the compulsions level in society.

C o n s e q u e n c e 1. As the purpose of the moral state do not depend from any exterior owners (including citizens) then, citizens are not co-owners of a state ownership, and consequently, citizens cannot participate in management of state affairs by voting.

In the moral state legal laws should be proved by carrying out of deductive reasonings proceeding from initial statements (axioms) - only such approach can guarantee both - morals of legal laws and consistency of all laws among themselves. Necessity to conduct strict deductive proofs demands from legislators high intellectual ability, so in the moral state legislators should pass selection on skill to conduct deductive reasoning (mathematical faculties).

Now we shall start filling the moral state by the necessary property. Force of the moral state consists in the maintenance of forces subdivisions, such as Army, Police. These subdivisions should have in the property all necessary that the moral state would be the strongest.

15. STATE AND PEOPLE

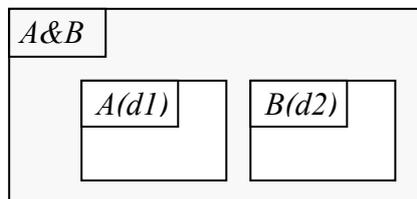
We have already determined two owners - State and People. They exist absolutely isolated from each other: People engages in the national commerce (mainly, rent of the land and a circulation of national money), and State engages only in suppression of the compulsions level in a society. However we still had unresolved last problem, - whence State to take property?

Complexity of the decision of this problem consists that State cannot offer anything in exchange - neither services, nor the goods (by definition it should engages only the morals subjects). How to be?

The decision will be the following: the owner State appropriates a necessary part of means from owner People. Certainly, such assignment is compulsion, however, this compulsion will be simultaneously and moral as these means will be spent for suppression of compulsions, that will not lead to increase of the general level of compulsions in all society, and just, as this means are taken from all citizens in an equal measure.

Riddle of mutual possession

The company *A* owns 100 % of shares of the company *B*, and *B* owns 100 % of shares of the company *A*. Both companies are managed by their executive directors. Who owns the companies *A* and *B* in real?



As *A* owns 100 % of shares of the company *B*, then, the owner of the company *A* simultaneously is the owner of the company *B*. Hence, both companies - *A* and *B* - are in possession of the same owner - we shall name him *A&B*. Directors of both companies *A* and *B* (we shall designate them *d1* and *d2* accordingly) also belong to the owner *A&B* as all other property.

Owner *A&B* is the one who controls even one of directors *d1* or *d2*, - as the director of other company also belongs *A&B* automatically. If at least one of directors is controlled by nobody - that he is the real owner *A&B* to whom possesses both companies.

Antarctica

The first who opens Antarctica were researchers of the country *A*. The first who have set up a national flag on South Pole were citizens of the country *B*. On Antarctica constantly work scientific stations of the countries *C* and *D*. Most close to Antarctica located countries *E* and *F*. Who (what country) should possess Antarctica?

The state belonging of discoverers, scientific researchers and the neighborhood with Antarctica is not the basis for possession appropriation. According to a principle of equal co-ownership the territory of all Earth belongs to all living people in an equal measure. Antarctica is a part of territory of the Earth, therefore the territory of Antarctica belongs to all people in an equal measure.

Red-haired separatists

In country *A* the majority of population are brunettes, but red-haired separatists have activated in one of the region. Having the democratic rights, they have chosen to themselves the red-haired leader, successfully have taken a local referendum concerning separation, then have proclaimed the independence from the center.

Whether the central government should recognize the red-haired independence?

According to the principle of equal co-ownership all territory of country *A* - including where red-haired live - belongs to all citizens of the country in an equal measure (both to red-haired, and to brunettes). If to admit, that the part of citizens can withdraw the land to their possession, then, and any separate citizen can withdraw their share of land. Free withdrawal of the land in separate possession will lead to situation, when the future generations cannot co-ownership the land in an equal measure, so the principle of equal co-ownership will be broken. Thus, the central government should not to recognize any self-declarations of independence.

Referendum and separatism

On a nation-wide referendum the majority of the population has supported that separatists (red-haired) can be separated together with territory on which they live.

Whether the separatism problem is solved correctly?

No, it is not. The question of belonging of a territory cannot be solved by voting (referendum) at all. If to admit, that the majority of citizens can to give a part of territory to certain exterior owners (in particular, red-haired), than the majority can to transfer all territory to itself only (brunettes), having excluded minority of citizens (in particular, red-haired) from co-owners of the land, than the principle of equal co-ownership will be broken.

Taxes and economy

Whether low taxes stimulate the economy growth?

Any compulsion only worsens development routes of owners. In particular, if compulsion touches routes which refer to commercial activity these routes become less attractive to realization. As taxes are compulsion, they only brake business. The lower a taxes level - the business braking is weaker. It's impossible to stimulate economy by methods of compulsion (to accelerate it). The best conditions for achievement of economic growth are achieved only by elimination of all obstacles which are various forms of compulsions (in particular, and mainly – the taxes).

How to estimate the tax?

For effective suppression of compulsions and their threats (criminality, external threats, illnesses, natural cataclysms, etc.) the state needs in regular means renewal in volume V .

It is posed the task - to find such system of the taxation which would allow regularly to collect means in volume V .

As the state gathers the taxes for the purposes of suppression of greater compulsions in a society (so it is specified in the task), so according to the principle of morality ($A8^\circ$) any taxation system in volume V will be moral. It is necessary to find such taxation system from all possible which would be in accordance with criteria of justice.

Conformity to criterion of absolute justice consists that at the task decision all owners are considered absolutely equally, when tax bearers are all owners without exception – and people, and the organizations (i.e. collectives or subdivisions), and taxes gathers from them in absolutely identical measure (nobody have any privileges).

Conformity to criterion of relative justice means, that the means are gathered proportionally to amount of the property - the more properties owner has, the more tax he should pay. We shall designate this coefficient by symbol k , which is calculated as division V into total volume of the taxable property of all owners.

Thus, if to collect taxes from all owners under the uniform fixed coefficient k we shall collect taxes in the demanded volume V , and this gathering will conform to both morals and justice criteria. As it was required to find.

In the expanded aspect it means:

- The tax should be uniform for all owners, both simple (people) and compound (the organizations and their subdivisions);
- The tax should be gathered proportionally amount of property of tax bearers;
- The tax rate should be fixed.

The given decision is more theoretical, it will not work in practice, as there are such property objects as money, which are rather difficult for state supervising, dynamically vary, but which, nevertheless, determine a significant amount of the owner property. However, though there is no ideal system of the taxation appropriate for real conditions, nevertheless, this decision shows the general direction, as the first level of approximation, which it is necessary to adhere, determining a real tax policy.

As any taxes is compulsion the state in the long term should to aspire to lower a taxation level, and in an ideal - to refuse from any taxation in general, turning exclusively to taxless ways of renewing of a state property - that is a trade in natural resources (mainly, rent of the land), conducting other commercial activity.

State monopoly over monetary circulation

The government has established a monopoly over monetary circulation: i.e. has forbidden circulation of foreign currency in the home market.

Is this decision correct?

Any interdictions on using acts or on exchanges concerning any property objects (foreign currency, in particular) is compulsion. This compulsion leads to increase the level of compulsions in a society that is immoral. So, establishing the monopoly over monetary circulation – is wrong decision.

State monopoly over alcohol

The government, aspiring to fill up the budget, has established the state monopoly over manufacture of alcohol in the country.

Is this decision correct?

Really, such measure will allow to fill up public revenues essentially. However, the state monopoly is established by methods of compulsions: it is forbidden for owners to make own alcohol and to buy this alcohol. The monopoly over alcohol does not suppress any other compulsion so - it is immoral. The decision wrong.

Fountain of petrodollars

In one country, which export petroleum, reserves of foreign currency began quickly to grow as a result of sharp increase of oil prices. The government solves how to use these huge incomes. It is discussed three variants: the first - to transfer the main part of means to the stabilization fund, the second - to increase social programs, the third - to put means to the state branches of hi-tech manufacture.

What of variants is best?

All three variants are incorrect. The correct decision is – as much as possible, on the sum equal to all incomes, to reduce taxes, as it will lead to significant decrease of a compulsions level in a society (as taxes are the compulsion).

To control inflation

As a result of sharp increase of oil prices the all other goods prices began to grow.

To restrain inflation the government has decided to carry out a policy of freeze prices.

Is this decision correct?

Any price control of the exterior owners (in particular to force them «to freeze prices») is a compulsion. As this compulsion does not eliminate any other compulsion, it will lead to increase the compulsions level in a society, that is immoral. The correct decision will be - to not interfere in a price policy of the exterior owners. The only thing, than should do the state - to help needy citizens directly.

Protectionism

To protect national manufacturers from foreign competitors, the government establish the trade barriers (it can be either customs or quotas on import).

Whether the customs barriers are satisfy the state interests?

Any trading restrictions - both the customs duties, and quotas - are compulsions, and are not directed to suppression of any greater compulsion. And the increase of the compulsions level cannot to satisfy the state interests, as the purpose of the state - to decrease the general level of compulsions.

Antimonopoly laws

Antimonopoly laws are based on the assumption, that the society will profit, restricting monopolies.

Whether to restrict monopolies is correct?

Monopolization processes occur by voluntary methods, as that: merge of several firms in a single, the coordinated price policy, division of commodity markets, etc. – here there are no compulsions. So, as any antimonopoly law is compulsion, that is immoral. Such decision wrong.

Minimal wages

Showing concern about workers, the government has raised a minimum amount of payment. Now all employers should pay to their hired workers the salary that not less certain minimal amount.

How to determine the minimal amount of payment?

This regulation of actions of exterior owners is compulsion, as it is realized without mutual consent with employers. This compulsion does not eliminate any other compulsion, so it is immoral (as leads to increase the general level of compulsions). Thus, the state should not determine the minimal amount of payment for exterior employers. The state should to help needy citizens directly.