



Steven Murphy / Earthism / Immigration

The End of “More” — The Old Model Is Failing and Why Earthism Must Replace It

Across the United Kingdom and the wider European Union, a profound structural crisis is unfolding — one that politicians rarely acknowledge, and one that cannot be solved by the ideological tools of the past. The crisis is not simply about immigration, welfare, or economic stagnation. It is about the collision between modern expectations and physical limits, between population size and resource capacity, between state dependency and national sustainability.

But let me be clear, this is not a future problem, this is now. The reason it is happening is simple, the current social and economic model requires more people than the land, resources, and infrastructure can sustain.

The Modern Dependency Structure: Too Many Non-Producers, Too Few Producers

The UK’s internal workforce is divided into four rapidly expanding groups:

1. The unemployed
2. The tax-funded public-sector workforce
3. The long-term sick and incapacitant population
4. The early-retiree population

Each group draws from the system without directly generating market-based wealth. None of these groups are “at fault” — but the system that supports them is.

The unemployed – Millions of working-age adults remain outside the labour market, supported by welfare structures that do not require contribution or progression.

The tax-funded workforce - Millions more work in roles funded entirely by taxation — essential in some cases, excessive in others — but all dependent on taxation and private-sector productivity.

The long-term sick - A rapidly growing category, with many capable of structured contribution but held in a system that incentivises inactivity.

The early-retiree population - This is the silent pressure multiplier. People are retiring earlier, living longer, and drawing from a system that was never designed to support decades of post-work life.

And here is the crucial point, early retirement is a modern phenomenon, not a historical right or entitlement. It is only possible under economic conditions that no longer exist.

1. When millions stop working early, millions must be imported to replace them.
2. When millions stop contributing, millions must be imported to fund them.
3. When dependency rises, immigration becomes the political sticking plaster.

This is why mass immigration continues — not because it is humanitarian, but because it is structural, a numbers game.

The UK Already Has Enough Human Resources — The Problem Is Deployment

One of the most important truths — and one almost entirely absent from mainstream political debate — is that the UK does not have a shortage of people. It has a mismanagement of deployment, discipline, and direction.

As already highlighted, the UK already has:

- Millions unemployed
- Millions economically inactive
- Millions in tax-funded roles that could be automated or streamlined
- Millions on long-term sickness who could contribute in structured ways
- Millions retiring early despite being capable of continued participation

We are not a nation lacking human capital, we are a nation misallocating human capital. The political class frames immigration as a labour shortage solution, but the UK does not need more people. It needs to use the people it already has.

But the shortage is not in labour — it is in expectation, structure, and deployment.

CHOICE GB's position is simple:

The reality of the future is that the advancements in technology means we will need fewer people, not more. Across every advanced economy, three forces are accelerating:

- Automation
- Robotics
- Artificial Intelligence

These technologies are already transforming:

- Manufacturing / Logistics / Transport / Warehousing / Retail
- Administration / Customer service
- Healthcare diagnostics
- Financial services
- Public-sector workflows

The trajectory is clear, as businesses and other entities look to improve processes and productivity, the deployment of technology will continue at pace. This means the political obsession with population growth is not just outdated — it is ideologically backwards.

Robotics replaces physical labour, factories, warehouses, farms, and logistics chains are increasingly automated. AI is replacing cognitive labour, administrative roles, analysis, scheduling, reporting, and customer interaction are being transformed. Digital systems will replace bureaucracy, large parts of the public sector can and will be streamlined through automation.

Autonomous systems will replace transport roles, driverless logistics, drones, and automated delivery systems are already emerging. This not a fantasy scenario, its not pie in the sky, the future is already here. The conclusion is unavoidable, if technology is reducing the need for human labour, importing more humans makes no strategic sense. The old socialist ideology is fighting it's last war, Earthism is preparing for the next one.

The Resource Reality: A Nation That Cannot Sustain Its Population

The UK is a small island with finite capacity. Yet the population has grown far beyond what the land and infrastructure can support. The UK cannot feed itself, thousands of lorries cross the Channel every day carrying food and food-related inputs. In the UK we cannot heat our homes or power our industry, we rely on imported gas, imported oil, imported electricity, and foreign infrastructure.

Furthermore, the UK's Industrial base is unable to function without imported minerals, imported components, and imported energy. Our land and infrastructure, housing, transport, water systems, and public services are stretched beyond capacity.

The conclusion is unavoidable, the UK's population exceeds the carrying capacity of its land, resources, and energy systems.

The Environmental Collapse: When Human Volume Overwhelms Natural Systems

The UK's rivers, lakes, and coastal waters are drowning under pollution and waste. This is not simply mismanagement — it is overload.

Here is the reality and a simple truth:

- The UK has around 68 million people.
- Every one of them goes to the toilet at least once a day.
- That is 68 million waste events entering a sewage system every day, it was never designed for anything close to this scale.

Even if each person used just two sheets of toilet paper — an absurdly conservative assumption — that would be:

- 136 million sheets per day
- Nearly 50 billion sheets per year

And that is only toilet paper, our rivers and seas are not failing because of a lack of regulation. They are failing because the system is overwhelmed by sheer human volume, this is what population pressure looks like when it hits physical limits.

The Old Ideology: Saving Humans From Themselves

The dominant ideology in Europe — a form of soft socialism — is built on the belief that the state must protect individuals from hardship, risk, and consequence. But this protection is extraordinarily expensive. It requires:

- A large welfare state
- A large public sector
- A large inactive population
- A large retiree population
- A large tax base
- A large workforce

When domestic birth rates fall and domestic participation collapses, the only way to sustain this model is to import more people. This is why mass immigration is not slowing.

It is not a moral choice — it is a survival mechanism for a failing ideology. But importing more people increases demand for:

- Food
- Energy
- Housing
- Public services
- Infrastructure
- Waste processing

All of which increases dependency and increases cost, whilst at the same time increases the need for more people. This is the infinite growth paradox — a system that requires endless population expansion to sustain itself. On a finite landmass like the UK, this is impossible.

Earthism: A Framework Built on Ecological and Economic Reality

Earthism breaks from this failing paradigm entirely, where the old ideology insists that “more is better,” Earthism recognises that “less is more.” Earthism begins with a simple truth, a nation cannot be sovereign if it cannot sustain itself.

Earthism argues that long-term stability requires:

- Less population pressure
- Less consumption
- Less waste creation
- Less dependency on imports
- Less strain on food, energy, and land

Our social and economic models should be based on self-sufficiency, one that has resilience and sustainability at its core, one that has a real balance between humans and the available resources. Earthism does not attempt to save humans from themselves through endless state intervention, it demands that humans adapt to the limits of the world they inhabit.

The Transition: From Dependency to Sustainability

CHOICE GB is not trying to preserve a dying ideology, we are not trying to pretend that infinite growth is possible or trying to maintain a system that requires endless immigration to survive.

Instead, **CHOICE GB** — through Earthism — proposes a transition:

From:

- High population
- High consumption
- High dependency
- High immigration
- High public spending
- High resource strain

To:

- Lower population pressure
- Lower consumption
- Lower dependency
- Lower immigration
- Lower strain on food, energy, and land
- Higher sustainability and sovereignty
- Higher automation and efficiency
- Better deployment of existing human resources

This is not anti-human, it is pro-future.

Conclusion: The End of “More”

The UK — like much of Europe — is trapped in a social & economic model that requires more people, more consumption, and more dependency than the land and resources can sustain. This outdated model is collapsing under its own weight.

Earthism offers a different path — one that accepts the physical limits of the world, mobilises the human resources we already have, embraces technological efficiency, and builds a sustainable future based on balance rather than expansion.

Because the future belongs not to societies that demand more, but to those that need less.

See **CHOICE GB** – *Immigration / Earthism*

