



FEDERAL POLICY: GOVERNMENT / PARLIAMENT

STATEMENT

One Nation accepts that under the Australian Constitution, sovereignty is ultimately resident in the people, humbly relying on the blessing of almighty God. Supreme authority or power is vested in the people and the machinery of government is an instrument whose duty it is to carry out the will of the people. Any changes to the constitution or adoption of international laws can only be done by the people through referendum.

CITIZENS INITIATED REFERENDA

One Nation supports CIR as a system that allows all members of society to have a direct say in government decision-making. Representative Democracy only allows individuals or parties the right to decide for the rest of us. One Nation believes in not only upholding the right, but the need, for all Australians to effectively raise debate on issues of concern and have the mechanism to democratically pursue those issues to produce an outcome of legislative change.

POLICY: GOVERNMENT / PARLIAMENT / CIR

The current system has generally worked well, however, it is party oriented and as far as true democracy is concerned, the peoples' rights and constitution are being subverted and replaced by international law. Therefore One Nation, being a true Democratic Party, proposes that the Australian Constitution is strictly retained and changes are only made by community-based referendum. The policy will be implemented in essence, as follows:

- A sponsoring committee of 12 people individually certified as electors before a Justice of the Peace will collect a minimum of 400 signatories validated from the electoral roll as electors in support of the proposal and will then lodge an application for registration with the Electoral Commission.
- If the Electoral Commissioner assesses the proposal as being able to be given legal effect, the sponsoring committee then has 12 months to gather signatures of at least 2% of electors on the roll for the state from more than 50% of electorates.
- The total number of signatures collected must not be less than 2% of electors validated from the electoral roll.
- If the Electoral Commissioner is satisfied the required number of electors has supported the proposal; the Parliamentary Council will then commence the drafting of an appropriate bill. The bill will be presented to the Parliament, which will have the opportunity of passing the bill or making recommendations for improvement.

- If the Bill is not passed by the Parliament, it will be automatically referred for referendum at the same time as the next election.
- If the appropriately collected signatures equal at least 5% of electors, the proposal must be submitted to a referendum within three months.
- When the proposed law is approved by a majority of electors voting at the referendum and in more than 50% of electorates, the proposal is presented to the Governor for assent. Following assent, the bill becomes law.

NOTE: The Government may also at any time address the proposal before the issue goes to a referendum.

- Community Based Referendum is relatively simple, inexpensive and a democratically effective method of ensuring that the laws under which people live are approved by the people themselves.

"Politicians are the servants of the people - not their masters."

- Justice depends on equality before the law. That is a principle that was enunciated by Aristotle over 2000 years ago. It remains true to this day. One Nation has been listening to the people. One Nation will bring honesty, accountability and ethics back to parliament and stop the waste of public money by:
 - Providing politicians with equality in superannuation and retirement benefits.
 - Public access to all politicians' expenses.
 - Fixed four-year parliamentary terms.
- Local Government (Councils). On 3/9/88, a referendum with the following context (provided by the AEC) was put to the Australian people. It being (3) Constitutional Alteration *(Local Government) 1988. The legislative proposal was "119A - Each State shall provide for the establishment and continuance of a system of local government, with local government bodies elected in accordance with laws of the State and empowered to administer and to make by-laws for their respective areas in accordance with the laws of the State."
- **The people voted NO.** A Referendum is binding on the government. This means that all local government authorities are constitutionally illegal.

They operate without a lawful head of power. No state government can now enact or retain legislation that condones or establishes any form of local government. One Nation is committed to upholding the Australian Constitution and will of the people. We do not support another tier of government.

MAINTAIN THE CONSTITUTION'S RIGHTS OF FREEDOM.

When Australia was settled in 1788 we inherited the Common Law of England. The Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 confirmed this. So that there was no doubt that we inherited the English Common Law, the Australian Courts Act was passed in 1828, confirming this. These rights have been listed BELOW, but it is important to spell them out clearly:

- ✓ 1 The right to own private land or property.
- ✓ 2 The right to practice our normal customs.
- ✓ 3 The right to a fair trial by our peers (equals).
- ✓ 4 The right to freedom from cruel or unjust arrest, search, seizure, detention, fines or imprisonment without conviction, or excessive bail.

- ✓ 5 The right to face our accuser in open court.
- ✓ 6 Legal representation.
- ✓ 7 The right to remain silent and not be forced to incriminate oneself.
- ✓ 8 Innocent until proven guilty.
- ✓ 9 Freedom of movement, assembly, association, speech, expression.
- ✓ 10 Parliamentary privilege.
- ✓ 11 The right to bear arms.

BACKGROUND BRIEFING: GOVERNMENT / PARLIAMENT

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT/GOVERNOR GENERAL

Australia is a federal parliamentary democracy is an independent self- governing state and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. The Constitution of Australia, which became effective in 1901, is based on British parliamentary traditions and includes elements of the U.S. system. The head of state is the British Sovereign and the head of government is the Australian Prime Minister who is responsible to the Australian Parliament. All powers not delegated to the federal government are reserved to the states.

EXECUTIVE

Formerly, executive authority in Australia is vested in the Governor-General who is appointed by the British monarch in consultation with the Australian Prime Minister. The British monarch is also the royal head of Australia, but has no real power in the government and serves as a symbolic head of state. Federal policy in practice is determined by Cabinet, which is chaired by the Prime Minister who is the head of the majority party in parliament. The ministers are responsible for the individual departments of the federal government and these are administered by permanent civil servants.

LEGISLATURE

National legislative power in Australia is vested in a bicameral parliament made up of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 76 members (12 from each state and two from each territory), popularly elected to six-year terms under a form of proportional representation. According to the Australian Constitution, the House should have about twice as many members as the Senate. The number of members from a state is proportional to its population but must be at least five. In 2004, the House had 150 members, popularly elected to a term of up to three years. The Prime Minister can ask the Governor-General to dissolve the House and call new elections at any time.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTION

The Australian Constitution provides the basic rules for the government of Australia. These rules cover the structure of the federal parliament and its power to make laws, the executive government, the judicial system and the relationship between the Commonwealth and the States.

Covering Clauses. The Australian Constitution was passed as part of a British Act of Parliament. The Act containing the Constitution was passed by the British Parliament in Westminster in 1900. The Constitution took effect from 1 January 1901. Federal Parliament: The Constitution establishes the Federal Parliament with a House of Representatives and a Senate. Each of the original States has the same number of Senators regardless of its population. In the House of Representatives, the number of seats, which each State has, depends on its population size.

Federal Powers: The Constitution divides power between Federal and State Parliaments. It lists the subjects about which the Federal Parliament can make laws eg taxation, currency, defence, external affairs, interstate and international trade, foreign, trading and financial corporations, marriage and divorce, quarantine, pensions and other social services, immigration, bankruptcy and industrial arbitration.

State Powers: There are important omissions from the list of powers given to the Federal Parliament eg land, police, criminal law, education, health, roads, industrial safety, prices and income and the environment. The States do most law making on those subjects. The Federal Parliament, however, can use the powers it has, such as powers over defence, to pass laws about land, education, roads etc, for example, to acquire land to build a Defence College or to construct roads for troop movements.

The Federal Government can also influence how things are done in areas over which it has no direct power to pass laws. This is because it has power to grant money to the states and to impose conditions on the way in which the money is spent (section 96). For example, the Federal Government maintains close control of universities in this way.

The Constitution expressly guarantees the continuing existence of the states (sections 106 and 107). There are a few subjects about which the States are prevented from making laws (section 52 and 90), eg to impose customs and excise duties. The states are also forbidden from having their own defence forces without the consent of the Federal Parliament (section 114).

Shared Powers. But on many subjects eg marriage and divorce and bankruptcy, the states share law-making powers with the Federal Parliament. However, where a Federal law, which is constitutionally valid overlaps with a state law, the Federal law operates and the State law, to the extent of the inconsistency, is invalid (section 109).

The Executive Government: The Constitution created the position of Governor-General, who is the Queen's representative in Australia (sections 2-5, 56-70, 126 and 128). The Constitution says that the Governor-General shall be advised by the 'Federal Executive Council' (section 62) but makes no mention of the Prime Minister or Cabinet.

However, from the start it was intended that Parliament would operate along the lines of the British Parliament in Westminster with a Prime Minister and a Cabinet and Ministers in charge of government departments who are members of and answerable to parliament, the so-called 'Westminster System' of government. It was considered so obvious that this system would operate in Australia that it was unnecessary to spell it out in the Constitution.

High Court: The Constitution provides for the establishment of the High Court of Australia with powers to decide disputes about the meaning of the Constitution. The most sinister aspect of the continuing campaign to subvert the Federal Constitution has been the misuse of the external powers by the Federal Government to enter into international agreements and conventions on a wide variety of subjects which have traditionally been under State jurisdiction. Then to argue that because of the external agreements, the Federal Government had the constitutional right to legislate for the whole of Australia, even if this conflicted with State policies.

By this procedure Federal Governments could, without consulting the people by referendum, progressively increase power over all aspects of Australian life. Australians were jolted into a realisation of how their Federal Constitution was being subverted when a High Court majority decision said that the Federal government could prevent the Tasmanian people from building a dam. This was the result of the Fraser Government illegally placing part of Tasmania under the World Heritage Commission. The way has been cleared for Federal governments to take over vast areas of Australia by placing them under the World Heritage Commission (Globalisation).

An Australian "Common Market". The Constitution contains provisions which create a free trade area, without internal customs barriers, throughout Australia (sections 90 and 92), and provides for other aspects of finance and trade (sections 81-105).

Rights: The Constitution has no equivalent to the Bill of Rights found in the United States Constitution. Some protection, however, is given against the Commonwealth, but not the States by sections 51(xxxi) (acquisitions of property only on just terms), 80 (trial by jury) and 116 (religion). Section 117, which applies to the states, provides that there shall be no discrimination on the basis of place of residence.

Amending the Constitution. The Constitution provides a mechanism by which it can be altered, called a referendum. Before there can be any change to the Constitution, a majority of electors must vote in favour of the change. In addition, there must be a majority vote in a majority of states that is 4 out of the 6 states. For the matter to get to referendum in the first place, the Federal Parliament, or at least one house of it, must pass the proposed law containing the suggested amendment to the Constitution (Section 128).

Commonwealth of Australia, Constitution Act. Chapter 12.
An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. (9th July 1900)

Whereas the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania, humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God, have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, under the Constitution hereby established.

THE TAMING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Taming of Local Government: On 3/9/1988, a referendum with the following context (provided by the AEC) was put to the Australian people. It was (3) Constitution Alteration (Local Government) 1988. The legislative proposal was "119A Each State shall provide for the establishment and continuance of a system of local government, with local government bodies elected in accordance with the laws of the State and empowered to administer and to make by-laws for their respective areas in accordance with the laws of the State."

Why was it necessary to ask this question in the first place? Because the Constitution did not and still does not, recognise Local Government. Since the Constitution is the basis of our laws and it does not recognise "local government", it means that no local council anywhere in Australia has legal standing! It logically follows that they operate outside the law! What the law does not allow is considered criminal. It is that simple.

The result of that Referendum was that over 87% of the people of Australia and the states of Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales and Queensland voted "NO". It is clear that no "system of local government" may be lawfully "established or continued" within the Commonwealth of Australia, or within any of the various states. The Constitutional decision made by the people in 1988 implied, "All councils now operate with no Head of Power.

A Head of Power is the authority to act. No state can legislate to dignify councils with a Head of Power. No council officer is now indemnified from prosecution or from any private form of litigation and no council laws or by-laws can be used lawfully against any citizen." So the very next year, the Hawke Government introduced the "Local Government Act of 1989", in criminal contempt of the Australian people, the Constitution and the result of the Referendum! What say you, Governor General?

It is obvious that Councils have no legal standing under our Constitution, they can only be legalised by the people at a referendum, to which they have already said, NO. There must be an end to: Unwarranted search, seizure of property without a court hearing, interference in our right to work, blackmail, extortion, political persecution, interference on freehold land, unfair rating of property, excessive rates, over-generous remuneration for Councillors and staff and definitely no legislation that would hinder a ratepayer suing counsellors and staff for redress of wrongs.

S.106 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitutional Act (the Constitution). This subjects State Constitutions to the Australian Constitution. This means that the states cannot enact a law, which the Commonwealth has no power to enact. This was tested in the matter of Michael and Margaret Engel vs Esk Shire Council (Hearing dated 9th September 1998). The Court determined the Council had no Head of Power to introduce its local law dealing with the keeping and control of dogs. The decision was not appealed despite its potential for significant use as a precedent against all other local authorities.

The simple fact is there is no basis for appeal. There was no denial of natural justice to the local authority and no error in law by the Court. Local laws are contrary to the Constitution. The question raised by the Engel case has significant implications for all Queensland local authorities in regard to any regulation. Since the Engel case, challenges have been raised under S.53 of the Constitution over the rights to compulsory levy for services which a council provides and ratepayers do not want eg charges for water not used, or charged on vacant land, and charges for refuse or sewerage services where there is no collection or connection.

If there was no Head of Power to enact local laws, there is obviously no power to enact policy under a local law. This makes all local laws and local law policies invalid. The process is not confined to dogs and not even confined to private land. It was recently used, successfully, in having Local Authority withdraw a parking meter fine. A few years ago a Sunshine Coast Local authority was successfully challenged over its right to levy parking fees and was settled out of Court.

From 'The Strategy' Alan Davis, Constitutional Law Research Consultant.

THE WHOLE SYSTEM IS RUNNING ON A GIGANTIC BLUFF!

ONE NATION will insist on retaining the Constitution and the will of the people and see to local councils remaining within their legal framework.

Edited and formatted

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POLICY: INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

POLICY STATEMENT

ONE NATION will review all treaties and withdraw from those illegally signed and of no benefit to us. Globalisation means Australians giving up their country and we oppose it. Foreign aid will be reviewed and provided in Australian-made products and services to those in genuine need.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

- The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of which the actual Constitution is a part, states clearly that "The Commonwealth" means the people of Australia (CACA.3). This means that the Australian people are the Commonwealth of Australia. If Australian sovereignty were to be handed over to an international body or bodies, the only proper way to do it would be following an informed decision of the people to that effect at a referendum.

If any other body, by any other procedure, undertook to hand over the nation's sovereignty to foreign interests, they would be committing treason and the people would have every right to put them on trial for it. One Nation will ensure that only the people of Australia have the right to make treaties by referendum.

- **AID:** One Nation believes in equality in aid. Charity begins at home. First in line for funding will be Australian aid and emergency services and a national disaster fund. Any surplus to foreign aid will be reviewed and provided only in Australian-made products and services to those in genuine need.

Globalism means Australians giving up their country; and we oppose it!

- **One Nation opposes Agenda 21, Kyoto Accords, WTO, GATS and treaties** which will result in the destruction of national sovereignty, destruction of national culture, erosion of private property rights, transformation of the law and imposed by fraud, additional taxes on all Australians that destroy our industry.
- **Trade:** One Nation believes in fair trade not free trade. We will ensure that our primary industries remain fully protected from imports that threaten their viability. Strict quarantine requirements will be enforced to protect all agricultural, animal and marine products from imported pests and diseases. We believe in value adding to all products. This will be encouraged, enforced and protected where necessary. Our industries will be protected from unfair competition, eg countries that pay slave labour rates, or produce goods not in accordance with our quality assurance, safety and other standards.

In some cases adjustments may be necessary. For those areas that impose high tariffs on our goods, a reciprocal equivalent will be imposed. Australia's future and economy is dependent on having a viable manufacturing industry to replace the flood of imports that is blowing out our national debt.

BACKGROUND BRIEFING: INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

International Relations cover the following: Diplomatic and Consular Missions, East Timor, International Aid, International Organisations, Treaties and Trade.

WHAT IS A TREATY? A treaty is an agreement between States (countries) which is binding at international law. A treaty may be called a "treaty", "convention", "protocol", "covenant" or "exchange of letters".

As a general statement, if a document is not concluded between countries it will not be a treaty. An agreement between an Australian State or Territory and a foreign government therefore is not a treaty. Furthermore even if a document is agreed between two or more sovereign countries, it will not be a treaty unless those countries intend the document to be binding at international law. For example, all countries might vote in favour of a resolution of the UN General Assembly, but that resolution is not a treaty because those voting for the document do not intend that it should be binding at international law. Frequently "declarations", such as the Declaration on the Rights of the Child, are adopted by the General Assembly but those declarations are not treaties, as they are not intended to be binding by reason of their adoption. However, such declarations may be part of a long process that leads ultimately to the negotiations of a UN convention such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. They may also, in certain circumstances, assist in the interpretation of a treaty, as is the case with the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States (1970).

WITHDRAWAL FROM A TREATY. A treaty usually includes provision for its termination or for the withdrawal of a party as appropriate to the subject matter of the treaty. Multilateral treaties typically provide that parties may withdraw on twelve months notice. Some bilateral treaties terminate automatically after a fixed period or when the projects they deal with are completed. Notice periods for termination by one side will usually be the minimum required for an orderly winding up of activities under the treaty.

WHY ARE TREATIES NECESSARY? Some treaties are necessary eg those covering international rules on aviation, shipping etc. However, what must be kept in mind is that the majority of the members of the UN today do not have a democratic form of government. **The UN is financed and controlled by wealthy international banking and business.**

Thus, most treaties are politically motivated and are of no use to Australia. To this end, the Commonwealth Parliament set up a Joint Standing Committee in 1966 to review treaties.

REVIEWING TREATIES. Treaties are tabled in Parliament at least 15 sitting days before the Government takes binding action. Treaty texts are tabled after treaties have been signed for, but before action is taken, which would bind Australia under international law. This arrangement applies to all treaty actions that amend a treaty if the amendments alter obligations with a legally binding impact on Australia, including termination or denunciation of a treaty.

REPORTING TO PARLIAMENT. The Committee reviews all proposed treaties actions once they have been tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament and reports to Parliament on whether Australia should take binding treaty action and on other related issues that have emerged during its review. Since its inception, the Committee has reviewed and reported on more than 180 treaty actions.

The above system is a vast improvement on that of the previous Labor government where treaties were kept from the public. Now, people are aware of what is happening, the question remains are they aware of the implications of these treaties and do they have enough input into them. The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of which the actual Constitution is a part, states clearly that "The Commonwealth" means the people of Australia [CACAs.3]: This means that the Australian people are The Commonwealth of Australia, not the government, Prime Minister, Governor General, or the Queen of England.

If Australian sovereignty were to be handed over to an international body or bodies, the only proper way to do it would be following an informed decision of the people to that effect at a referendum. If any other body, by any other procedure, undertook to hand over the nation's sovereignty to foreign interests, they would be committing treason and the people would have every right to put them on trial for it.

Under the Coalition governments, treaty making has become the formal responsibility of the executive and the Parliament rather than the people. ONE NATION will return this to the people in the form of referendum, withdrawing from any treaty that has not been approved in this way and charge those responsible for negotiating treaties harmful to Australia unlawfully, with treason.

TREATY EXAMPLES

The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (signed 1983) purports to abolish discrimination against women in all aspects of life. What it really does is implement feminist ideology globally. It is based on the notion that the cultural role adopted by women over the past 10,000 years was imposed on them by men for the benefit of men; that the only differences between men and women are the result of social conditioning, not biology.

Accordingly, this treaty requires Australia [Article 5] "to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women" [ie behaviour modification]. It requires the government to "erase the traditional concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education...by the revision of textbooks...and teaching methods." There is the usual UN committee of "experts" to monitor compliance with the treaty.

In the preamble to the Women's Convention, the Australian government committed itself to 'general and complete disarmament'. That included civilian disarmament at national level. The civilian disarmament legislation was prepared well in advance of the Port Arthur massacre. Now it is an offence for people in NSW to even carry a knife without good reason and self-defence is not a good reason. There is to be no armed resistance to Globalism at national level. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (signed 1991) created children's rights, including against parents. The treaty requires that the education of children now must include global education, multiculturalism, feminism and environmentalism and requires the setting up of a national system of day-care. Article 43 sets up a Committee of 'experts' to monitor the implementation of the treaty.

Parents still have rights with regards to their children "except if it is contrary to the child's best interests", and who will determine what's in the child's best interests? Not the parents. A bureaucracy ultimately answerable to the UN will. The Convention also says the child needs... "Appropriate legal protection before as well as after birth". How can that be reconciled with abortion on demand? Obviously it can't. Some rights exist long enough to get governments to sign the treaty and then the UN will decide which rights to acknowledge.

Now, to treaties designed to regulate energy and property under the pretence of protecting the environment. The World Heritage Convention of 1972 granted special powers to UN agency UNESCO to designate selected treasures in various countries as World Heritage sites and develops regulations and policies concerning their use. The Framework Convention on Global Climate Change was signed at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio. Under it, the economically developed countries are to take 'voluntary actions' to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (principally carbon dioxide) to their 1999 levels. The Kyoto Protocol signed in Kyoto, Japan, during 1998 turned the voluntary goals into "legally binding commitments."

Of all the gases harmful to man, carbon dioxide is not one of them. Over 19,000 scientists have come forward to say global warming and greenhouse gas emissions are fraudulent. However the futures market is trading carbon at between \$10-200 per tonne and charging up to 45% brokerage fees. Although the treaty has not been ratified, government at all levels and councils in Australia have been implementing it. It will cost Australians \$billions and drive what little industry that is left offshore. The soon-to-be-implemented Treaty on Biological Diversity (signed 1993) will restrict what people can do on their own land and in their own back yards. Under Article 8, a system of protected areas will be declared which will then be managed by the government on behalf of the UN to protect 'biological diversity'. There will also be land use controls in "areas adjacent to protected areas" [Art.8 (e)] which means anything within cooee of a watercourse. Even petrol-driven lawn mowers and backyard BBQ will be forbidden.

GLOBAL FREE TRADE

The aim of globalisation is to do away with independent national economies and integrate them into a single global economy. Former independent nations with economic policies designed to protect their producers and build up their industries have to abandon those policies and become interdependent participants in the global economy. All must then produce primarily for export and import the things needed for local consumption. (Note ONE NATION opposes this, our policy is one of import replacement).

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is the UN body to which national governments have to cede their economic sovereignty. It is designed to enslave most nations and includes many nasty schemes such as DEBT FOR EQUITY and GATS (the General Agreement on Trades and Services). GATS cover economic activity other than in manufactured goods, raw materials, or farm products. It is one of 15 Uruguay Round agreements enforced by the WTO. GATS, has been responsible for the globalisation of the banking, insurance and data management industries. Future GATS agreements will include privatisation of education, public health and other services associated with the public sector.

The WTO is yet another of the 'institutions of global governance' which, like the International Criminal Court, are transferring political power out of national hands into global hands. Section 51(I) of the Australian Constitution gives the federal government power to make laws with respect to "trade and commerce with other countries..." If the WTO ruling overrides those laws; the Australian government has clearly relinquished our sovereignty. All these treaties attack national sovereignty, freedom, democracy and private property. Every one involves setting up a new global bureaucracy that would have some kind of control over Australian citizens, families, schools, businesses and the use of natural resources, energy and land. The reaction of some people is that they are incompatible with 'capitalism'. But the top monopoly capitalists are supporting them and the NCOs pushing the agendas are liberally funded by the tax-exempt Rockefeller Foundation.

AGENDA 21

The mother of all the environmental treaties is a document called Agenda 21, the socialist agenda for the twenty-first century. Agenda 21 was the underlying conference document at the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 (Earth Summit) and commitment to it was reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration.

Agenda 21 will change the way people live, what they eat and how they learn and communicate, all in the cause of saving the planet. The key word of Agenda 21 is 'sustainable': 'sustainable development', 'sustainable agriculture' and 'sustainable communities'. Under the excuse of 'preserving resources for future generations', present consumption will be limited including water and electricity use. The private home and the private ownership of motor vehicles are to be abolished; people relocated in high rise buildings in 'sustainable communities' and forced to use public transport. **As family farmers are driven off their farms by oppressive land use controls and other bureaucratic harassment, the land is to be resumed by government and returned to wilderness.** The aim then is for 'islands of human habitat in a sea of wilderness'. Human access to that wilderness will then be restricted. Humans are to be subordinated to the environment.

Agenda 21 includes radical population reduction and control programs, oppressive lifestyle regulations and the imposition of an earth-centred religion in place of existing religions, which are to be undermined and destroyed. A massive education program is being planned to persuade future generations. Once it has been implemented, the UN will be managing and monitoring the entire world, including its lands and people. It will also have the power to redistribute resources from developed countries to the third world and control the wealth produced thereafter to maintain the balance.

SCOPE OF AGENDA 21

Almost no aspect of human existence is left untouched by Agenda 21. By signing it, national governments have handed over to the United Nations power to coordinate and control. Patterns of human consumption, where and how people live, the planning of all future development, the composition of the atmosphere, the planning and management of land use, control of the utilisation of forests, control of the development in mountain areas, control of types and methods of agriculture, control of areas set aside to protect biological diversity, the management of genetic engineering, control of the use of oceans, the management and use of water. Worldwide, the management of wastes including toxic chemicals, hazardous wastes, solid wastes, energy, the promotion of the role of women, aboriginals, children and youth in 'sustainable development' and the list goes on.

PHONEY TREATIES

Political, legal and cultural sovereignty are being handed over by signing various multilateral treaties and agreements at the United Nations, by which the government undertakes to implement UN social programs within Australia and renders itself and the Australian people subject to oversight by UN agencies. Globalists deny this represents a loss of national sovereignty. In an address on 4th September 1995, Senator Gareth Evans said "individual countries enter into treaties of their own free will ... Governments negotiate treaties among themselves ... Indeed, becoming party to a treaty is an exercise and an affirmation of a country's sovereignty..." There are major problems with that statement:

- (1) The UN is not a government; so that signing a treaty at the UN is not 'negotiating a treaty with another government'.
- (2) Signing a treaty by which the Australian government binds itself to implement UN programs and renders itself and the Australian people subject to oversight by UN agencies is not a "reaffirmation of sovereignty". It is a surrender of sovereignty by any recognised meaning of the words.
- (3) Such an act does not become a 'reaffirmation of sovereignty' because a government does it willingly. The test: can it refuse to enter into a treaty, or pull out of a treaty, without fear of reprisals?

It should also be pointed out that the Australian government is not a sovereign government to begin with. It is a government with limited powers given to it under a Constitution. Section 3 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, of which that Constitution is a part, makes the people of the various states the sovereign in Australia. The only sovereignty the Australian government can give away is the sovereignty of the Australian people. **Giving away the people's sovereignty without their informed consent at a referendum is an act of treason.** Furthermore, the Constitution gives the Australian government power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Australia. Engineering the hand-over of Australian sovereignty because somebody decides it's time to globalise the world does not fit that description.

RESULTS OF TREATIES

The destruction of national sovereignty: UN inspectors have been in Australia threatening to stop the Jabiluka uranium mine. UN inspectors oppose Australia enacting mandatory sentencing laws and question aboriginal policies. The destruction of national culture through the forced immigration scheme known as "multiculturalism" which discriminates against migrants of British background in favour of Asians means we have become the dumping ground of the UN.

The erosion of private property rights. Farmers will have to attend seminars to discuss methods of "sustainable agriculture". Farmers will have to pay for rain that falls out of the sky into their own tanks and dams because the UN says they have to. Farmers are being prevented from clearing their land because a UN Climate Control Treaty says it causes global warming. Farmers will be forbidden to use certain parts of their properties because a UN Biodiversity Treaty says it might disturb the habitat of endangered species. The transformation of the law from something based on protection of individual rights into something that enforces government policy. Judges have invented the notion that the law 'evolves', which means the law, is at any time whatever it needs to be to enable the government to win.

Increasing social control: Australia's gun buy back scheme; legislation which authorises the Australian military to shoot Australian citizens; the transformation of education from that which teaches the 3Rs into something more concerned with changing children's thoughts and attitudes--socialisation. It's called Outcome Based Education and it is endorsed by another UN agency called UNESCO. **Meanwhile there are increasing attacks upon Christianity, accusing it of being discriminatory. Massacres of Christians in many parts of the world continue, while the UN turns a blind eye.**

FOREIGN AID

Australia provided \$1.6 billion in foreign aid in 2000-01 including \$55.5 million to China to help it reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development. By mid-2000 Australia's net foreign debt had reached \$255 billion, heading towards 50% of GDP. In October 2000 Australia's gross foreign liabilities were approaching \$700 billion while gross foreign debt was \$400 billion. **This is far beyond what the economy can afford, but it gets worse.**

The Aid budget summary 2001-02, Australia provided \$1,725 billion. The lists of recipients are as follows:

Papua New Guinea: \$324.9 million; Vanuatu: \$19.5 million; Samoa: \$15.1 million; Tonga: \$11.8 million; Kiribati: \$10.7 million; Indonesia: \$121.5 million; East Timor: \$121.8 million; Vietnam: \$73.3 million; Philippines: \$63.5 million; China: \$56.0 million; Mongolia: \$3.2 million; Cambodia: \$38.5 million; Thailand: \$25.0 million; Lao PDR: \$18.8 million; Burma: \$4.4 million; Bangladesh: \$37.0 million; India: \$20.5 million; Sri Lanka: \$11.0 million; Nepal: \$7.9 million; Pakistan: \$4.5 million; Maldives: \$3.4 million; Bhutan: \$1.1 million; Multilateral Development banks: \$260.1 million; South Africa & the Middle East: \$85.9 million. The gross foreign debt is now \$526 billion.

Australian Farmers - \$ 0

This is why there is no money for hospitals and medical services. How long will Australians allow themselves to financially bleed to death?

One Nation proposes that aid only be provided when the foreign debt is in credit, on a need only basis. Aid provided will be in Australian produced products only. Rather than just foreign aid, we suggest equality in charity and it starts at home. Aid will encompass all in need of help starting first at home with emergency services and a national disaster fund. Foreign aid to be provided from surpluses on a need-only basis. Graham Hancock reports the real story of how our aid money is wasted in the "Lords of Poverty" quote: "To continue with the charade seems to me to be absurd. Garnered and justified in the name of the destitute and the vulnerable, aid's main function in the past half-century has been to create and then entrench a powerful new class of rich and privileged people. In that notorious club of parasites and hangers-on made up of the United Nations, the World Bank and the Bilateral Agencies, it is aid and nothing else that provided hundreds of thousands of 'jobs for the boys' and that has permitted record-breaking standards to be set in self-serving behaviour, arrogance, paternalism, moral cowardice and mendacity".

At the same time, in the developing countries, aid has perpetuated the rule of incompetent and venal men whose leadership would otherwise be utterly non-viable. It has allowed governments characterised by historic ignorance, and in some cases facilitated, the most consistent and grievous abuses of human rights that have occurred anywhere in the world since the dark ages".

UNITED NATIONS

How many people realise that this world body is an empire for moral, spiritual, economic and national destruction to many people and many nations throughout the world? It is difficult to understand how, in our moral conscience, we can support the UN Empire, the most godless and evil which has ever existed. The UN came into existence at the end of WW II to replace the failed League of Nations. Three important events in the establishment of the UN were the Dumbarton Oaks, the Yalta, and the San Francisco Conference. At each of these conferences Alger Hiss attended and served in an influential capacity. Hiss and his cronies were responsible for shaping most of the UN policies. He was later exposed as one of the most dangerous secret communist agents in the U.S.A. With this well orchestrated communist-socialist beginning, one can understand how specialised agencies eg United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation known as U.N.E.S.C.O. has become the most important and dangerous when the Fabian Society leader Julian Huxley became the Director-General. It is the UN's greatest propaganda piece and at the same times the staunchest apologist of the communist system.

U.N.E.S.C.O. is dedicated to the "One World Society" and is a step towards World Government. The objective is to educate the children basically from the cradle in Fabian-Socialism, eliminating all Christian teaching and morality, destroying the family influence. The effect of this on the Australian education system is already apparent.

What use is the UN? And what has it done for Australia?

Previous socialist governments have imposed UN/UNESCO policies that ignore our Constitution and offend our way of life, denying us the justice of common law. Against the will of the people, they sign UN treaties and conventions, many of which we are well aware of, that have taken away our sovereignty; thrust globalisation on us, destroy our manufacturing and rural industry, take control of our banks and give us the GST to ensure we pay our escalating debt.

The UN financial organisation such as the IMF, World Bank, WWF, and WTO etc are owned and controlled by the world's two major financial groups. They ensure the poverty of most countries by lending them money at interest rates that they can never repay. In return they take control of their assets in debt for equity deals through UN organisations such as World Heritage and World Wildlife Fund etc. On the world scene, what has the UN achieved? Take Africa as an example. They eliminated colonial peace and prosperity, replacing it with dictatorial governments that have produced only war and poverty eg Rhodesia and the Congo and many other places in the world. The UN has been responsible for most of the troubles and minor wars since WW II. Major wars have only been averted thanks to the mutual nuclear threat of the major powers.

The greed of the UN is never satisfied. The W.T.O. is about to take over all our trade and services. The flawed Kyoto Accords will saddle what little industry we still have with carbon taxes that are currently being traded on the world futures market for between \$10-200 per tonne. Already many of our utilities are involved in this scam that will add millions to your power bills and has already caused financial losses and destruction of many large organisations including loss of investments of the people through super funds eg ENRON, AMP, etc. With this background, don't rely on the UN to solve any of the problems in the world. OPEC sees it as an opportunity to raise the price of oil. This is one very good reason why the U.S. will proceed without them. For the peace and prosperity of Australia and the rest of the free world, we need to return to our own sovereignty and rid ourselves of all harmful UN treaties and the gravy train that they enjoy at our expense.

ALL POLITICAL PARTIES ARE ON NOTICE

One Nation will not recognise any treaties or trade agreements that are signed in breach of the Australian Constitution that have clearly eroded sovereignty and are harmful to Australia. We will withdraw from them and take the appropriate Constitutional actions.

Ref: Globalisation "Demise of the Australian Nation" and "22 Steps to Global Tyranny" by Graham Strachan
"The Hellmakers" by John Grover.
"Descent into Poverty" by Des Griffen
"Lords of Poverty" Graham Hancock.
"Red over Black" by Geoff McDonald

Edited and formatted

By

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

"THE WAY TO STOP A REPUBLIC ONCE AND FOR ALL IS TO TAKE AWAY ITS CAUSE"

Through the power of the "referendum" the Australian people will exercise their constitutional right in order to retrieve and enshrine those thoughts and beliefs that will enable our country to rise and be the true democracy it will ultimately become.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS / ADDITIONS:

- 1: The Governor General replaces the queen, as the Head of State of the Commonwealth of Australia and upon appointment swears allegiance to the people thereof to uphold the title of Governor General and all the duties that it entails. To protect the Constitution from breach by ratification of all attempted amendments, additions and subtractions, treaties and law and abolishes amendments; law and treaties previously made that are in breach of the Constitution's basic prerogatives and safe guards. Or put forth all breaches to referenda.
- 2: The Governor General shall have the office, authority and resources to uphold the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia from acts of political breach, treason and impropriety; shall retain the authority to have his office investigate, deliberate, dismiss, reprimand, intervene or have charged any Member of Parliament, Prime Minister, or judge, public servant or member of the armed forces, all of whom shall swear allegiance to the people of the Commonwealth of Australia and to the office of the Governor General (Public Service shall swear to uphold the Constitution in place of Governor General's office).
- 2A: The Governor shall be appointed for a five-year term with the option of standing each three. The Crown, the outgoing Governor or the Prime Minister may swear in the new Governor.

- 3: It shall solely be the Governor General's (or office) responsibility to appoint a speaker / chairperson in both Houses of Parliament. The positions shall be filled via the same process as the election of the Governor General;

OR

The Governor appoints the two positions from candidates from each House.

OR

The Governor appoints a Public Servant from his/her office.

AND

The Governor General may from time to time at his/her discretion ascend to occupy either chairs, and performs that function. Also the Governor General may grace parliament at leisure and be greeted auspiciously. *The Governor may also address the house if he or she so wishes.*

- 4: The Speaker and Chairperson are solely answerable to the Governor General's office and upon appointment also swear allegiance to the people of the Commonwealth of Australia and to the office of the Governor General.
- 5: Both the Prime Minister and Opposition Leader (*equivalent in Lower House*) shall have the authority to request (*if accompanied by just reason and a majority vote from the appropriate House*) that the Governor General investigate, and if need be, dismiss a speaker or chairperson.
- 6: The Prime Minister shall have the authority to call a plebiscite for the dismissal of the Governor General if he/she can gain a majority vote in the Upper House. The plebiscite will be superseded by equally allotted opportunity for either side's case.

OR

Via a two thirds majority vote in the Upper House shall enable the Prime Minister to direct the speaker of the House to have the Governor General's department investigate the Governor. Forthwith, the Governor is subject to the same protocol as a Member of Parliament and must stand down. If in either case the Governor is dismissed, the office shall seek the immediate appointment of a new Governor *who then may appoint either the Speaker or Chair as caretaker.*

- 7: If a Governor General is forced to stand down, the office of the Governor General shall investigate. If the office finds no breach, the Governor shall be immediately reinstated.
- 7A: If there is uncertainty either way, the department shall call a plebiscite in order for the people to decide.
- 7B: If there is a breach, the Governor shall be dismissed and the office shall seek the appointment of a new Governor General. The former Governor General shall be subject to the same penalties as a Member of Parliament or court judge.
- 8: The Governor-General's office shall head all elections, plebiscites, referendum and citizen's initiated referendum in conjunction with the Federal Electoral Office.
- 8A: *Options:* Referendums may be scheduled a maximum of three times a year, a maximum of three issues each referendum or one issue only if a specific issue is complex and/or extremely controversial. No referendum shall be held if no issues have qualified in the inclusion time.
- 9: The Governor General shall not have any authority to direct or interfere in the running of Parliament in any way other than in the execution of his/her duties as outlined in order to protect the Constitution and the peoples of the Commonwealth of Australia.
- 10: All attempted/proposed laws made by Parliament, including additions or retractions to the law, firstly have to be ratified by the office of the Governor General before they may continue to be enacted by the High Court.

If Parliament is unable to produce legislation that conforms to the Constitution, the Parliament shall then have the option to take failed legislative law to referendum. No Parliamentarian shall be permitted to sign any treaty until it has been ratified by the Governor's office.

- 11: **Election to office:** To qualify to stand for election to the office of Governor General, a person must first make an application to stand. If the applicant qualifies, they must then secure a nomination of several thousand signatures in order to stand.
- 11A: A preclusion date for the position shall be set and no other candidates may apply or qualify to stand past this time.
- 11B: The whole process from start to finish shall be directed, managed and monitored by the Governor General's office and the federal electoral office.
- 11C: A ceiling shall be enforced on the amount of money that can be spent on individuals' campaign advertising. Each nominee shall be limited to a set number of TV, newspaper and radio advertisements, interviews, appearances and promotions. An avenue of appeal shall exist for any arising disputes. The General's office and electoral office shall closely monitor the whole procedure.
- 11D: The Australian Broadcasting Commission shall be funded at a flat rate to present time and program in conjunction with the office of the Governor General and the federal electoral office, equal time and appearance for each of the candidates.
- Note:** The ABC shall have exclusive coverage on all broadcasting, the only exception being printed material and community non-profit broadcasts. TV and radio shall be aired in a regulated manner. Candidates do have choice of interviewer from the private sector.
- 12: **The Crown:** The Queen (or Crown) may either be retained to perform auspicious ceremonies such as to conduct the appointment and swearing-in of the Governor General and remain on our currency;

OR

Can be faded down with a variety of national symbols. Alternatively we may choose to immortalise as yet unrecognised Australians for their advancement of Australian society/humanity.

- 13: **Emergency powers:** In times of crises due to a state of war, national disaster or state of emergency from unknown origin, the Governor General may exercise executive powers over and above normal government. The extent, format and limitations of those powers will need to be subject to intense thought and scrutiny.

DIAGNOSTIC:

By re-empowering the Governor General and ensuring that all duties are executed by the establishment of the Governor General's office and all the resources that it entails, Australia's Constitution can be repaired and protected.

Members of Parliament and judges shall be held accountable for their actions. The office of the Governor-General shall also manage wages, wage rises and superannuation for these positions.

The Governor General shall have no authority to direct Parliament as in the creation of legislation, only to prevent parliament from breaching its Constitutional obligations via the means of legislation. Therefore, dictatorial control and leadership are non-existent.

To explain simply, the Governor General shall be the most powerful position, yet have no direct power at all. It shall purely act as a safety device to ensure that the Constitution remains un-breached and the leaders could never impose a dictatorial state or state of oppression on the Australian people.

ULTIMATELY, IT SHOULD BE PROVABLE BEYOND DOUBT TO BE FAIL-SAFE.

Authored

By

Andrew Webber Federal Policy coordinator NSW

GOVERNMENT / PARLIAMENT INTERNATIONAL TREATIES / CIR

Australia must remain a sovereign and democratic Nation. Ultimate authority is vested in the people. The government is an instrument whose duty it is to carry out the will of its people.

ONE NATION believes in:

- 1) Provisions for CITIZEN INITIATED REFERENDA, (CIR).
- 2) Politicians are there to serve the people. Perks for retired politicians are to be discontinued. Superannuation in line with industry standards.
- 3) Changing the Electoral Act to eliminate the ultimate favouring of the major parties.
- 4) Elected politicians to serve full term or to be financially penalised.
- 5) Disclosure of all donations over \$500 to political parties, to provide for accountability.
- 6) Cancelling international treaty agreements which disadvantage Australia.
- 7) Media ownership reduced to a maximum 20%, for more independent and non-biased reporting.
- 8) Strict Separation of Powers as set out in the Constitution.
- 9) Increasing the number of High Court judges to 9, judgment by 2/3 majority.
- 10) High, Federal and Supreme Court judges to be appointed and dismissed by a joint sitting of the respective Parliaments by 2/3 majority.
- 11) Returning Public Services and Public Utilities to the people.
- 12) Establishing a Federal Bank, owned by the people.
- 13) Supporting the Australian Constitution's form of government.

ONE NATION also believes that sentencing must reflect the expectation of the people. We are an over-regulated and controlled people. We will repeal much of the endless stream of regulations forced upon us by aloof bureaucrats and parliamentarians. We need solutions, not band-aid practices.



**FIGHTING
BACK!**

"Your democratic solution to the two party system"

Join One Nation and help fight for a brighter future for our country.