

WHY DO OUR ELECTED LEADERS SEEM SO STUPID, SO ANTI-AUSTRALIAN?

DID WE FALL.....OR HAVE WE BEEN PUSHED?

Restore Australian Pride & Productivity to Your Community, Restore Democracy & Prosperity to Australia

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SYNOPSIS

This paper demonstrates various ways in which the Australian government has put the interests of Australia last in the interests of globalisation & the instructions of the UN. Though some consider the Australian government to be incompetent or 'accident prone', the evidence indicates their actions are planned & deliberate & their purpose is to promote globalisation, certainly not strengthen Australia's autonomy & independence. This being the case, it is concluded they are performing their task brilliantly.

But for all those patriotic Australians who care about the next generation & who would like to see a strong independent democratic prosperous Australia with high moral values and a high standard of living, then the future is very bleak indeed. The ultimate dream of globalists is that Australia will cease to exist as an independent entity and Australians will simply become citizens of the world.

If the globalists have their way, a strong independent Australia will soon be nothing more than a distant relic from the past as Australia is forced to import basic commodities it once produced in abundance. And as globalists betray their own people so they will promote a new immoral value system based upon deceit, disloyalty and tyranny.

Is it Possible for Our Politicians to be so Incompetent, so Stupid? Or do they have their own agenda which is not in the best interests of Australia?

Many Australians are very concerned about the many negative changes currently occurring in this wonderful country. Governments, whether Liberal or Labor, make many bizarre decisions which appear not to be in the best interests of Australia. Recently for example, we have the carbon dioxide tax, removal of border controls, people smuggling, free trade, selling off of Australian assets, attacks on media independence, allegiance to foreign agencies such as the UN, and use of UN treaties to overcome restrictions of the Australian constitution, general trashing of democracy and the voice of the people and a sudden deterioration in the standard of parliamentary behaviour, to mention but a few ([1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#)). Additionally, in only four years, Labor has turned a \$20 billion surplus into \$174 billion in accumulated deficits and \$70 billion in net Commonwealth assets into \$142 billion of net

debt. As if this is not enough, the government introduces the fundamentally anti-Australian carbon dioxide tax, as noted by McCrann (6):

“Your tax promises to be the single most destructive thing that any government in Australian history has ever done. It is almost beyond comprehension that our government would embrace a policy that is designed to hurt every single Australian - making everyone pay more for their power, and deliberately destroying jobs. This is a tax that attacks the very foundations of our economy, directly undermines our national prosperity, will destroy businesses and jobs and send them overseas.”

And yet Julia Gillard claims, irrespective of the science, the will of the people, or the destruction of the Australian economy and standard of living, the carbon tax will never die (7).

In less than 2 years, this government has distinguished itself from other governments by creating more debt, more foreign ownership, more UN interference, more media control, more divisiveness, more illegal arrivals, more broken promises, less sovereignty, less freedom of speech, less national security and border control, less democracy, less political accountability, and a total abandonment of the normal standards of political behaviour and integrity.

Are our elected leaders so incompetent they could continue to make so many bizarre ‘mistakes’? One thing these ‘mistakes’ have in common is that they are counter to the interests of Australia and Australians. But if they are not in the best interests of Australians, who are they intended to benefit? Are our elected politicians deliberately working against the interests of Australians? Do they have another anti-Australian agenda they do not publicise?

The position adopted in this paper is not anti-government or anti-free market, it is pro-people. It is in support of ethical, fair, and just behaviour by both the public sector and the private sector.

Politicians Supporting the UN and Globalisation and Working Against the Interests of Australians.

Many Australians still evaluate party politics in terms of ‘left’ versus ‘right’, ‘socialist’ versus ‘capitalist’ or ‘workers’ versus ‘bosses’, but such an analysis is no longer appropriate. According to Alexander Downer, Australians are either globaphobes or globaphilacs (8, 9, 10, 11). That is, Australians are either patriotic and detest globalism (globaphobes), or else they are essentially anti-Australian and love globalism (globaphilacs). Of course, by definition, if you support globalisation you must support many policies which many Australians would consider to be fundamentally anti-Australian. For example, globalists typically dream of removing border controls and destroying traditional national values in order to force integration into the global community. The last thing globalists like to see is a strong independent Australia that can supply most of its own agricultural products, commodities, and energy needs. As a result, globalists typically seek to weaken Australian and force it to become increasingly dependent upon other countries in order to enforce their dream of global integration. They dream of a weak Australia and enforced interdependence.

According to Australian government Climate Commissioner Tim Flannery for instance (12, 13), we need to become like a huge global ant colony where independence is replaced with interdependence and individuals become less competent and depend more upon other team members for survival. This is the global domino philosophy where all countries are too weak to survive independently and are therefore forced to lean on each other.

But those who dream of total globalisation do not stop there as they wish to see total economic political and legal integration also. How could anyone who supports globalisation possibly wish to

see an Australia which is economically and legally separate from the rest of the world? For this reason they pursue economic policies which make us more indebted and dependent upon other countries and international financiers. And to force legal and political integration of course, they continue to resort to UN treaties to effectively break down our sovereignty and constitution so we are legally bound to obey external agencies and other countries.

Political globalisation is an inevitable consequence of economic globalisation.

Of course, there is an obvious consistent determination not to proudly display these policies during an election campaign.

Australian Politicians in Action, Busily Pursuing their Globalisation Dreams and Working Counter to the Interests of Most Australians

Globaphilacs, or politicians who support globalisation, occur in both major political parties and in all levels of government in Australia, including local councils. Let us see some examples of the ways in which globaphilacs implement their anti-Australian policies.

1. Ban protectionism – protect foreign industries & workers, not Australians

To the globalist seeking to break down national strength and independence one of the most terrible and extreme suggestions anyone could make is that national jobs and industries should be protected from foreign competition. To the dedicated globalist, protecting Australian jobs, industries, and farms, is a distant last on their agenda.

National governments such as the Australian government, have been clearly instructed by the United Nations, through their Agenda 21 program, to “*halt and reverse protectionism*” (see [Chapter 2.10 of Agenda 21](#)), in order to progressively reduce Australia’s independence and undermine Australian industry and consequently export jobs, farms & industries to countries with lower labour costs. This deindustrialisation of the West, and the surrendering of national sovereignty and independence, are firmly rooted in radical global environmentalism as promoted in the Earth Charter ([14](#), [15](#), [16](#), [17](#), [18](#), [19](#)) or the agenda for the 21st century, the UN Agenda 21 programme ([20](#), [21](#)). According to the [Earth Charter](#) & the UN, independence must be replaced by **interdependence** ([22](#)):

*“As never before in history, common destiny beckons us to seek a new beginning. Such renewal is the promise of these Earth Charter principles. To fulfill this promise, we must commit ourselves to adopt and promote the values and objectives of the Charter. This requires a change of mind and heart. **It requires a new sense of global interdependence and universal responsibility.**”*

In other words, gone are the days of strong independent nations. Countries must get used to being incapable of supplying their own needs and consequently seeking to be supported by other countries. It is the Domino philosophy, where all nations are forced to lean on other nations in order to survive. But as the Earth Charter also unsurprisingly points out, this interdependence will cause increasing global fragility the only solution for which will be increased global controls ([22](#)):

“As the world becomes increasingly interdependent and fragile, the future at once holds great peril and great promise. To move forward we must recognize that in the midst of a magnificent diversity of cultures and life forms we are one human family and one Earth community with a common destiny. We must join together to bring forth a sustainable global society founded on respect for nature, universal human rights, economic justice, and a culture of peace.”

So the Earth Charter seeks to deliberately bring about a condition of global fragility by eroding national sovereignty and independence and creating instead a condition of global interdependence where countries will be so incapable of looking after their own needs they will need to develop a global authority in order to control global problems such as global fragility (22). We can already see the results of this interdependence and fragility in the European Community and the global financial crisis, fragility which was predicted 1-2 decades ago. As has recently been noted by Wong and Fong in their paper "[Analysing Interconnectivity Among Economies](#)":

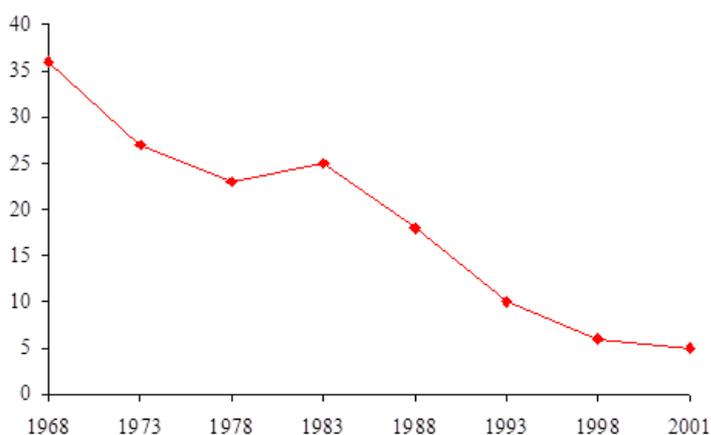
"As international financial integration gathers pace, interconnectivity has increased tremendously among financial institutions, financial markets and financial systems, a phenomenon to which the recent global financial crisis perhaps provided the best testimony.....The recent global financial crisis has sent shockwaves to the world economy.....Financial crisis of such scale and ferocity was unseen in history. This crisis has definitely shown us the downside of financial globalisation _ ironically a phenomenon that was often praised as a major driving force behind the spectacular growth and the longevity of the boom phase of economic cycles over the past two decades."

According to [Wong and Fong](#), globalisation has rendered the global financial system susceptible to collapse with individual nations losing control of their financial security because of global integration (23). This has become known as the economic '**domino effect**' of globalisation (24, 25), previously referred to as "**global fragility**" in the **Earth Charter**.

Notwithstanding these problems of globalisation, the importance of banning protectionism to further the global agenda was recently emphasised again by Elizabeth (Liz) Thompson, Assistant Secretary-General of the UN, and Executive Coordinator of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development – the so called RIO+20 (26):

"In the context of the transition to a global green economy with the objective of achieving sustainable development and eradicating poverty, part of the dialogue will clearly revolve around countries' concern that the formulation of legal regimes arising from Rio+20 cannot be protectionist..."

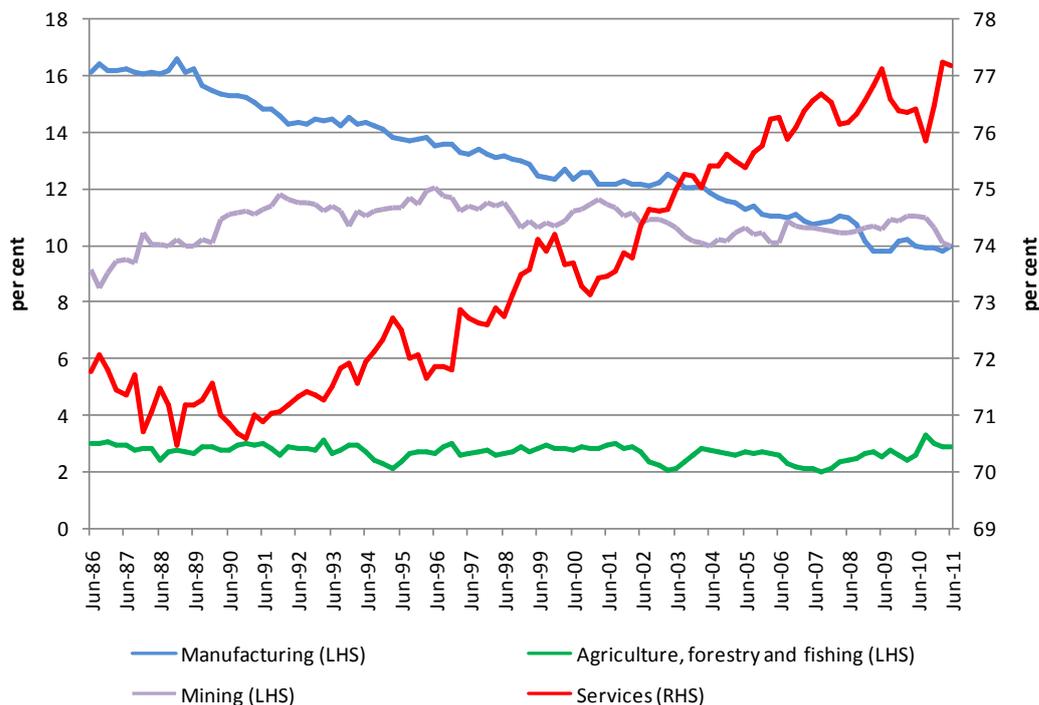
Subserviently echoing the words of her political masters in the UN and the explicit instructions of Agenda 21, Prime Minister Julia Gillard reiterated that protectionism in Australia must stop (27): *"Australia is also willing to play a leading part in the global fight against protectionism."* We must not protect Australian industries it seems, we must protect our overseas competitors instead as ordered by the UN. We have received our orders from the UN and from the Australian Prime Minister, we cannot be a strong independent nation, we must become weaker so we need to depend upon other countries. The decline in Australian protectionism is indicated in the graph below.



Of course, this progressive reduction in protectionism has resulted in a contraction of the manufacturing sector and the loss of Australian jobs to overseas competitors, According to the [Productivity Commission Report, Trends in Australian Manufacturing](#):

“Manufacturing is undergoing the same transformation in role that saw agriculture’s relative importance decline over the twentieth century..... less complex goods produced by industries facing strong import competition and declining border protection have tended to decline over time — exemplified by the marked reduction in the significance of the textiles, clothing and footwear (TCF) industries over the last quarter century.”

This decline in manufacturing (28) and the restructuring of the Australian economy as an information and service economy, is indicated below.



Source: ABS Cat. No. 5206.0

The cost of globalisation in the farming sector is also extraordinary, 20,000 farms having disappeared in only ten years (29) with a continuing decline in the Agricultural sector, as is noted by Riethmuller in his paper on [Globalization and its Impact on the Australian Agri-food System](#):

“Agriculture’s share of GDP fell from around 14 per cent in the early 1960s to 6 per cent in the early 1980s. Over the last two decades, it has ranged from between 4 and 6 per cent.

- *Agriculture’s share of employment has more than halved since the late 1960s when it accounted for around 9 per cent of the workforce.*
- *Australia’s reliance on agricultural exports declined from over two-thirds of total exports in the early 1960s to just over one-fifth in 2003-04.”*

The tragic plight of farmers is emphasised by Mann in an article entitled [“Farmers' apocalypse: the globalisation of food supply”](#):

“the movement of food around the world is destroying the livelihoods of farmers in Australia and overseas. Globally, small producers endure economic policies that pit them against the whims of consumers and profit-hoarding transnational corporations including Monsanto.”

Globalisation has not only seen the demise of Australian farms, but further, those remaining are being increasingly bought out by foreign companies in an increasing attack on Australia's food security ([30](#), [31](#), [32](#), [33](#), [34](#)). Given this demise of the Australian farming sector, reports that regional centres and small towns are dying ([35](#)) are hardly surprising. More startling however, is the high suicide rate in Australian farming communities ([36](#)).

But this is just the beginning of globalisation.

We have touched on some of the consequences of economic globalisation and abolition of protectionism above, but let us briefly turn our attention to the driving economic force behind these changes, namely, the free market economists and their global agenda.

To the economist, markets are an end in themselves. For instance, if you are lucky and there remains near you a working farm, you may be able to walk to that farm and obtain farm fresh produce. To the economist however, this would be an economic disaster. Much better economically to transport the produce thousands of kilometres and employ, directly or indirectly, thousands of people. If we are fortunate we may even generate new freight companies and even completely new industries devoted to food preservation and genetic development of more transportable products. So while the economist might personally prefer fresh locally sourced produce for his family, it is hardly likely he would give such advice publicly. Herein is the core of the problem.

Australia must be prepared to sacrifice its food security and economic independence to create global markets in order to satisfy the globalisation agenda of the free market economists. And Australia must be prepared to sacrifice its autonomy and political independence in order to make possible the consequent necessary global controls and satisfy the dictates of the UN.

The trouble is, these changes are not only fundamentally undemocratic, no choice having been given to voters, but further, it is clear that rather than increase choice for consumers, abolition of protectionism will result in reduced choice for consumers as locally produced products continue to disappear from the market.

To the free market economists even climate change, which is regarded by former World Bank chief economist Nick Stern in his review, [The Economics of Climate Change](#), as "*the greatest and widest-ranging market failure ever seen*", should be left to the markets to resolve ([37](#), [38](#), [39](#)). Bizarre beliefs of economists are however nothing new. About 20 years earlier another former World Bank chief economist, Larry Summers, described ([39](#)) "*dumping a load of toxic waste in the lowest-wage country*" as "*impeccable economic logic*." It seems China and India, converted to global manufacturing cesspools by the free trade policies of the West, are still benefiting from this *impeccable economic logic*. This is not to say of course, that China has not benefitted from the industrial revolution. However, a serious price has been paid due to the fact this has occurred in the absence of western standards in regard to employment conditions, environmental health standards, and pollution controls. There will of course be a serious public health price to pay for this '*impeccable economic logic*' of exporting pollution to countries like China. But such consequences are probably regarded as mere [externalities](#) that do not detract from the economic logic. Then again, the side effects of turning Australia into a global quarry is probably also an [externality](#).

In his book, [The Failure of Free-Market Economics](#), Martin Feil explains the shortcomings of free market economics, as described in this review:

“For decades, Australia has been an enthusiastic adopter of the free-market approach. The consequences — such as mass privatisations, tariff reforms, and flexible wages and conditions — have been lauded by the booming financial sector and the political class. Unnoticed in the hubbub, though, has been the annihilation of the manufacturing sector — which has resulted in 20 years of monthly current-account deficits and a foreign debt approaching \$650 billion — and an economy dominated by footloose capital and tax-averse multinationals. Despite propaganda to the contrary, employment in Australia is now increasingly characterised by low-paid and insecure jobs in service, logistics, and retail industries.

The Failure of Free-Market Economics explains how the triumph of a fundamentally flawed economic orthodoxy has weakened the Australian economy and now threatens our future. It also offers a range of practical reforms that the author argues are essential and urgent. This is a unique perspective from a highly qualified expert who started his career inside the free-market establishment and has ended up as a ‘true unbeliever’ in its ideas.”

Astonishingly, though free market economics has already produced unprecedented global fragility, many economists are still promoting an even more foolhardy venture into free market control of so called ‘*climate change*’, apparently believing the markets can control climate and severe weather events. Or perhaps more accurately, **those who control the markets**, can control climate.

Economists often mistakenly believe that if governments do not intervene then consumers will control the market by supply and demand. According to Simpson in his paper [Why Externalities Are Not a Case of Market Failure](#), “Ultimately, the market provides the right amount of goods because it provides them based on people’s own voluntary choices.” Markets however, are frequently controlled by suppliers and retailers, NOT consumers. For instance, I can recall when fresh natural tomatoes were readily available in stores, but these were replaced with genetically developed tasteless thick skinned varieties because these were easier to pack and transport. Contrary to the claims of economists, there were no public protests demanding the original natural tasty tomatoes be replaced. Suppliers simply removed less profitable varieties from the market.

There are numerous such examples of suppliers dictating trends to consumers. Equally, consumers did not demand the supply of artificially coloured foods, but by monopolising the supply of such foods and making alternatives unavailable suppliers and retailers have controlled the market. In the same way consumers have been virtually coerced into consuming artificially fattened poultry. When it comes to many manufactured goods consumers have been even more disenfranchised by suppliers since many such products are deliberately designed by obsolescence experts to have a limited life and fail prematurely ([40](#), [41](#)). I cannot recall any mass consumer protest demanding products be designed to have a reduced life span.

The fact that reduced consumer choice ultimately results from the free market system has been noted by [Chris Jury](#):

“in fact free markets significantly limit the consumer choices of the majority, while increasing the choices of a privileged minority. The argument would run something like this:

- 1. In a free market an individual can only choose among the goods that get to market.*
- 2. Profitability, not human needs or wants, determine what gets to market. The goods that get to market are goods that can be profitably sold. So consumer choice is determined not by consumer preferences but by profit.*
- 3. Mass sales reduce prices; limited sales mean high prices. Therefore there is built-in majority dominance in the range of affordable choice provided by market mechanisms.*

4. *The choice of an individual is only limited by their ability to pay for specific goods.*
5. *So by definition in a free market poor people are less free than rich people.*
6. *By economic necessity rich people are a minority in any society so the poorer majority have restricted choices on a sliding scale linked to ability to pay.*

So even according to it's own logic free markets don't increase consumer choice for the majority. But freedom is not only, or even primarily, about consumer choice, and certainly simply increasing choice per se does not increase freedom; any sort of choice, not just consumer choice, because, to be meaningful, choices have to be genuinely, not just theoretically, available and unlimited choice becomes no choice because the time and effort involved in making informed choices renders it impractical to do so – certainly for anyone who has to go to work.....The free market does not make the average citizen free, on the contrary consumerism and Western representative democracy are the chimera that hide us from our lack of autonomy. We are not 'free' in any profound sense. On the contrary we are all serfs, entirely dependent upon an international economic & political system that serves the interests of a wealthy ruling elite."

Supporters of a free market claim that monopolies are not possible in a free market (42), however the flourishing of duopolies and oligopolies, representing clear monopolistic behaviour, is undeniable (43, 44). Of course this raises the question of the various forms of anti-competitive behaviour commonly employed by businesses to disadvantage their competitors (45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52) and challenge the fundamental precepts of free market economics. And of course, global marketing inevitably produces problems on a global scale. As has been noted by Allan Fels (52), globalisation can result in "**anti-competitive behaviour on an international scale.**" Fels continues (52):

"there is some danger that international cooperation between such major countries as the United States, the European Union and even Japan will ignore Australian interests. There is some danger that they will look at the effect of cartels or mergers in their own countries and ignore their effects in far away countries like Australia."

As noted by [Senator Nick Xenophon](#), one tactic used by international companies to destroy Australian industry and farms is [predatory pricing](#) or the dumping of huge quantities of low price products into the Australian market. [Dumped oranges](#) and [juice](#), the [juice industry being in crisis](#), are simply a fact of life in modern globalised Australia. According to Howes in an article entitled "[China's Free Trade Cheating Threatens Our Jobs](#)", free trade is threatened more by China's predatory pricing and dumping strategy than it would be by anti-dumping tariffs:

"We should not worry about claims that a strong anti-dumping regime is simply a new form of protectionism threatening free trade. Free trade is in reality being threatened by China's flouting of the WTO rules."

One of the most disturbing aspect of the free market system is the very [morality of markets](#), the concept that everything has a dollar value, a concept seriously challenged by Michael Sandel in his book, [What Money can't Buy: the Moral Limits of Markets](#). Should for instance, babies be for sale in the market? And what about human organs? And what about children's drinks containing dangerous stimulants, should they be freely available in the market? They are popular with children, but did consumers demand this and should this be left to the markets? Eventually demand may cease and market correction may occur, but the price of this delay may be measured in serious health consequences. This is in spite of the claim by Mises in his classic economic work, [Human Action](#), that "*the market directs the individual's activities into those channels in which he best serves the wants of his fellow men.*"

While excesses of government are an undeniable threat to humanity, any suggestion that corporate excesses, corporate greed, corporate bullying and monopolistic behaviour either do not exist or are inconsequential in a free market system is just a fanciful delusion. However, as is noted by [Walzer](#), free market economists frequently seem to confine their concerns about corruption and power abuse to the public sector:

“the worst corruptions of our public life come not from politics but from the economy, and they come because we don’t have similar constitutional limits on market behavior.....obviously, we don’t have much of a market constitution. Restraints on economic power are very weak..... The arrogance of the economic elite these last few decades has been astonishing. And it stems from a clear-eyed view that they can do just about anything they want to do. That kind of power, as Lord Acton wrote years ago, is deeply corrupting. The corruption extends to politics, where the influence of money, earned without restraint in an unrestrained market, undermines the political constitution.”

The market it seems, also puts a price on politicians, but it is the public who pay the price.

Contrary to popular opinion amongst free market economists, the corporate sector most definitely does not have a monopoly in regard to just and ethical human behaviour.

Consumers can clearly only choose from what is available but the suggestion that this availability is totally controlled by consumers is clearly a myth. **So called free market economists have yet to learn that both politically regulated and market regulated systems are controlled by exactly the same thing, namely, human greed and the lust for power. It is human nature itself from which we require protection.**

What is needed is balance, and fair, just and sustainable solutions to benefit all.

The solution to the loss of prosperity and independence caused by abolishing protectionism, according to [Colin Hines, writing in the Guardian](#), is to reintroduce protectionism or progressive protectionism:

“Progressive protectionism by contrast would instead allow countries to wean themselves off export dependence. It would enable the rebuilding and re-diversification of domestic economies by limiting what goods states let in and what funds they allow to enter or leave the country. Having regained control of their economic future, countries can then set the levels of taxes and agree the regulations needed to fund and facilitate this transition. National competition laws would ensure that monopolies didn't develop behind protective barriers and an internationalist approach to trade with poorer countries would insist that the gains from reduced levels of international trade helped fund the move towards a localised economy that benefitted the poor majority. In essence, this approach would make space for domestic funding and business to meet most of the needs of society worldwide.....

This taking back of national control over the economy is the only way to tackle the financial, social and environmental crises, return local power to citizens and provide a sense of security and hope for their future. If implemented it could play a crucial role in seeing off the rise of the extreme right, as this invariably flourishes when the sense of insecurity within the majority worsens. At present none of the policies offered by parties of any political hue are likely to tackle this in the way that progressive protectionism can.”

Our globalist politicians know the solution, but the ‘problem’ they have created is deliberate and therefore why would it require a ‘solution’?

2. Global trade comes first – the environment & sustainability comes last

So extreme is this dislike of protectionism amongst many globalists that they readily sacrifice the environment by promoting increased pollution and energy use from unnecessary remote sourcing of commodities from distant countries. Instead of strengthening Australia's production and independence, they seek to weaken Australia and force Australia to import as much as possible, even in spite of the resulting pollution and resource wastage. According to [Chapter 2 of Agenda 21](#), if there is a clash between environmental concerns and global trade, then global trading must prevail:

“Trade measures have thus been used in certain specific instances, where considered necessary, to enhance the effectiveness of environmental regulations for the protection of the environment. Such regulations should address the root causes of environmental degradation so as not to result in unjustified restrictions on trade.....Deal with the root causes of environment and development problems in a manner that avoids the adoption of environmental measures resulting in unjustified restrictions on trade..... Ensure that environment-related regulations or standards, including those related to health and safety standards, do not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade;”

Although globalists continually attempt to justify unnecessary remote sourcing of foods and commodities there is absolutely no doubt that remote sourcing is a policy of deliberate environmental unsustainability. It is tantamount to deliberate environmental vandalism. There is simply no environmental way of justifying the unnecessary flying or shipping of commodities around the world. Globalists however, go to great lengths in an attempt to justify the concept of [“food miles”](#) and the limitless distance our food is transported.

Some of the many reasons for the unsustainability of remote sourcing of foods are as follows.

- Unnecessary pollution and resource wastage from transportation in 2 or more countries and between countries.
- Food quality, safety, and freshness issues arising from premature picking, delayed delivery, and fertiliser and chemical use in country of origin.
- Increased use of preservation techniques and chemical treatments to preserve foods and to satisfy shipping and quarantine requirements.
- Increased risk of biodiversity loss due to invasive organisms and diseases.

Globalists deliberately support these environmentally disastrous unsustainable anti-Australian practices to ensure Australia loses its independence and is forced to depend upon the global community. Most Australians are very much aware of the dramatic decline in the quality of fruit and vegetables in recent decades and the clear superiority of locally obtained farm products. Yet, even in spite of this, the globalists continue in their specious attempts to justify remote sourcing.

To the dedicated globalist, free trade and abolition of protectionism comes first, the environment and sustainability come last.

3. In the view of globalists, Australia is legally obliged to follow the orders of external agencies such as the UN, certainly not the democratic will of the Australian people.

According to Climate Change Minister Greg Combet, the democratic will of the Australian people regarding the carbon tax is irrelevant because our allegiance to the demands of the UN comes first ([53](#)):

“Climate Change Minister Greg Combet says Labor would have a global responsibility and a duty to future generations to block a future coalition government's bid to scrap carbon pricing..... "What's more, it would be irresponsible for us to turn our back on this and to repeal this legislation because in 2020 Australia will have legally binding obligations to cut our greenhouse gas emissions.”

So although McCrann (6) claims the carbon dioxide tax is **“the single most destructive thing that any government in Australian history has ever done”**, Greg Combet proudly boasts that the tax is **undemocratic as the people will not be able to reverse it.**

But foreign Minister Bob Carr went even further, declaring his intent to support other countries, such as Palau, in taking legal action against Australia in the International Court of Justice to enforce the payment of climate change compensation (54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59). According to McIntyre (55):

“the Gillard government is wanting us to be hauled before the International Court of Justice to shame her own country. This is quite insane and irresponsible and clearly not in Australia's national interest.”

The [Australian Climate Justice Program](#) and environmental and animal rights lawyer Keely Boom (60, 61, 62, 63, 64) are at the forefront of legal proceedings against Australia (65). In a recent article entitled **“See you in court: the rising tide of international climate litigation”** Keely explains (65):

“It could be argued that Australia has breached the “no harm rule” on the basis that:

- 1) *Australia has had an opportunity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions*
- 2) *climate change damage was foreseeable, at least since 1992 when Australia signed the United Nations [Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) (UNFCCC)*
- 3) *Australia has not taken proportionate measures to mitigate its emissions.”*

Australian tax payers are even funding research into scaring the Palauian government about the consequences of (human caused???) climate change courtesy of reports by CSIRO and BOM (66, 67), and now Bob Carr will assist them to obtain compensation from all Australians!

But how much climate compensation does Australia owe to poorer non-capitalist nations?

According to Gideon Polya (68, 69) Australia owes a climate debt to poorer countries and the **“Net Per Capita Climate Debt (US\$ per person)”** of Australia is **“\$23,900 or \$24,265, if including the effect of its huge GHG Exports on its Climate Credits”** while the **“Net Climate Debt”** for Australia is **\$0.5 trillion**. Polya concludes (69): *it is apparent that the **greedy climate criminals (notably the US, Australia and Canada)** and the other Climate Debtors will not repay their debt nor indeed stop polluting the atmosphere..... **The Climate Debtors are stealing from the poor Climate Creditors and should be held to account by the Climate Creditors at the ICJ and the ICC.**”*

See here to calculate our debt <http://sites.google.com/site/climatedebtclimatecredit/net-climate-debt>

Hurley's claim that (70) *“Palau's most likely allies would be other island states, which are represented by the Alliance of Small Island States, known as AOSIS”* must now be amended to include Australia, thanks to Bob Carr and the Gillard government.

And during a live blog with Herald Sun readers on 5th July 2012, Prime Minister Julia Gillard was given the opportunity to clearly admit the UN basis of the CO2 tax agenda when a caller asked (71):

Comment from Andy, 4:21:

Julia, is the carbon tax part of an international agenda or agreements? Which ones?

The Prime Minister however, refused to openly acknowledge or discuss the international UN agenda behind the CO2 tax, even though this connection is clearly stated in [Part 1 Section 3a of the Clean Energy \(CO2 Tax\) legislation](#).

Julia Gillard's response to Andy (71):

"Andy, putting a price on carbon is a decision for our nation. We have said to the world we reduce our carbon pollution by 5 per cent by 2020. In fact both sides of politics are committed to that. So the question really is, what's the cheapest and most efficient way of achieving that reduction. The answer - ask the economists - is putting a price on carbon so businesses have a clear reason to change the way they do business and reduce their pollution."

So although [Part 1 Section 3a of the Clean Energy \(CO2 Tax\) legislation](#) clearly states the objects of the Act include giving "effect to [Australia's obligations under the \(United Nations\) Climate Change Convention and the Kyoto Protocol](#)", Prime Minister Julia Gillard chose to refuse to offer a truthful and accurate answer, preferring instead to replace Andy's question with a question of her own invention: "So the question really is, what's the cheapest and most efficient way of achieving that reduction?"

While the Prime Minister could have answered truthfully and admitted the Government's commitment to the UN through the Clean Energy Act, she chose not to do so. Why did she apparently feel it was so necessary avoid a clear honest answer to such a simple question?

4. Global economic interests come first, Australia's economic interests come last according to globalists!

According to Australian treasurer Wayne Swan, in his address to the World Bank, Australia is prepared to put aside its own self-interest and become more indebted to the IMF and the World Bank (72). In the words of the Treasurer, Australia's (72) "*Short-term self-interest must be put aside in favour of the long-term common global good.*"

The fact that the Australian government adopts a world view when it comes to Australia's economic interests (73) is hardly news, even though most Australians are yet to fully realise the extent to which the government has deliberately prejudiced Australia's economic interests. The global anti-Australian aspirations of Wayne Swan are shared by other members of the Australian government. Greens leader Bob Brown for instance, has openly called for Australia's participation in a world government (74, 75), and both he and Sarah Hansen Young have joined the United Nations Parliamentary assembly (76, 77), a global citizens movement which is intended to usurp the powers and sovereignty of national governments and pave the way for a world government (78, 79, 70). Greens MP Adam Bandt, like Wayne Swan, has also emphasised the importance of taking a "world view" rather than an Australian view (71), a clear indication of the 'need' to work against the interests of Australia wherever and whenever necessary. Globalist politicians, realising the repulsiveness and unacceptability of their true anti-Australian agenda, are seemingly unanimous in their determination not to expose their full agenda to the light of truth during an election campaign.

5. Surrendering Sovereignty & Legal Control to External Agencies Such as the UN

We have already seen how foreign minister Bob Carr is keen to assist other countries to take legal action against Australia (54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59) and there is no doubt that Australia's constitution and sovereignty is a major annoyance to globalists. Like Bob Carr it seems, the [policies of the](#)

[Australian Greens](#) reveals they want more global legal power for the UN and less sovereignty for Australia:

“The Australian Greens will:

- support the establishment of an international environmental court and an environmental council at the UN, with similar decision-making powers to the Security Council to deal with environmental issues of global significance.*
- support the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, and ensure that all nations are subject to its decisions.*
- support the establishment, by the UN, of an international crisis prevention and response centre to address threats from terrorism and other conflicts, to provide rapid response peacekeeping forces, and to rapidly respond to humanitarian crises.*
- support the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, and ensure that all nations are subject to its decisions.”*

Indeed, the sovereignty, democracy, and constitution of countries like Australia are regarded as a frustrating nuisance to the plans of globalists, a fact that is made clear by the **“Pocket Guide to Sustainable Development Governance”**, an official precursor document for Rio+20 (72):

“The current governance of the global commons through the prism of national sovereignty remains one of the most fundamental obstacles to progress. Whilst global public goods that lie within national boundaries continue to fall under the jurisdiction of the nation state, it is likely that decisions will be made on the basis of national interests rather than global concerns. Nation states continue to be often ideologically opposed to governance arrangements that involve ceding sovereign authority over natural resources to a supranational institution making decisions in the global interest,⁵ especially when there is little short-term incentive to do so. This explains the absence of effective compliance mechanisms and enforcement regimes for many global environmental agreements.”

Globalist conferences such as UN Rio+20 are of course fully endorsed by the Australian government (73, 74).

The ability of the Commonwealth to override states with international treaties using the external affairs powers in [Section 51 \(xxix\) of the Constitution](#) goes back to the Franklin Dam case in Tasmania in 1983 (75, 76, 77, 78, 79). This breakthrough decision has paved the way for the Commonwealth to virtually override the constitution and the states to enforce international treaties from unelected undemocratic foreign agencies such as the UN (80, 81, 82, 83). As has been noted by Opeskin (83):

“More recently, the federal executive has ratified international conventions covering subject matters that have traditionally been regarded as the province of the states, such as human rights and the environment. Attempts by the Federal Parliament to implement treaties in these areas have frequently inflamed the states, which have regarded the creeping expansion of federal legislation as undermining the balance of power between central and state governments.”

Of course these changes are progressively diminishing Australia’s sovereignty as the country is gradually surrendered to foreign agencies (80, 81, 84, 85, 86). In fact, it seems the DLP is the only political party openly seeking to limit the ability of the Commonwealth to override the constitution by using the external affairs powers (87, 88). When both major parties support selling Australia out to unelected undemocratic foreign agencies then both democracy and national sovereignty are dead (10):

“We all fall into one of two camps”, declared Downer. “You are either a globaphobe or a globophile”. This is the argument to extremes, the ‘false alternative’: tell opponents they can be one extreme or

the other with no middle ground. They can have either an irrational fear of globalism, or an irrational love of it, but a balanced viewpoint which is neither is not an option. Needless to say, Downer is a self-diagnosed globaphiliac.”

While Australia’s sovereignty is being slowly undermined by international agreements, progress is frustratingly slow in the view of many globalists. One popular alternative strategy is the strengthening of local community groups and councils so that they can be directly controlled by the UN, thereby subverting the constitution. The United Nations recognises that to achieve its aims there must be a complete restructuring of power in the world with national borders, independence and sovereignty gradually broken down. Part of this process is to reverse the power structure within countries to give more global recognition to local authorities and councils. According to [Chapter 8 of Agenda 21](#) the aim is the “*delegating of planning and management responsibilities to the lowest level of public authority consistent with effective action.*” The United Nations have listed their requirements for local councils in more detail in [chapter 28 of Agenda 21](#) which describes the establishment of [Local Agenda 21 or LA 21](#) as described in the [government’s LA 21 handbook](#). The UN has recently acknowledged the extraordinary success of the LA21 campaign for implementing their globalist policies around the world in their report [Review of Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Rio Principles](#):

“Local Agenda 21 has been one of the most extensive follow-up programmes to UNCED and is widely cited as a success in linking global goals to local action.”

This is part of the strategy to promote *bottom up movements* where local government and community groups are given progressively more power as compared to national governments. Not surprisingly, LA21 initiatives, promoted by the [‘International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives’](#) (ICLEI), comprise an increasing threat to national governments ([89](#)):

“Sustainability offices, under the auspices of the ICLEI’s [Local Governments for Sustainability](#), are the tiny, visible tip of the monstrous Agenda 21 sustainable development iceberg, the ultimate goal of which is to transform American society from the bottom up into a socialist ward of UN global governance.”

Given the restrictions of national constitutions it is hardly surprising that according to the [United Nations Sustainable Development in the 21st Century Summary for Policymakers](#), the future of globalisation is largely dependent upon giving more power and recognition to local councils:

“Empowering lower levels with means to act on their own

*Progress towards more sustainable outcomes does not need to wait for a hypothetical consensus on what the future of the world should be, or how global affairs should be managed. Actions at lower levels can and should be taken as soon as possible.....**Empower lower levels of governments to act as agents of change on their own and try new approaches to sustainability....**Local governments also have a critical role to play as agents of change, as their closeness to their constituents enable them to embark on bold experiments of different paths to sustainability..... Providing appropriate mandates and resources to all levels of governments Ultimately, the success or failure of sustainable development will largely depend on decisions and actions that are taken at the local level. This was well recognized by Agenda 21.”*

But the UN went further in their [Review of Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Rio Principles \(Draft – Jan 2012\)](#), even suggesting that local governments should be empowered by state and federal governments to communicate directly with the United Nations:

“All governance levels from local through global need to be vertically interconnected for bottom-up energy to meet top-down support. In order to bridge the gaps between different levels of governance

well as between agenda and action, local governments need to be given a more prominent role in global UN processes. The intergovernmental level should recognize that local authorities have similar legitimacy compared to national governments, and with many local authorities governing bigger populations than the 150 smallest UN member states, it would be reasonable if they could get voting rights in the UN. New institutional arrangements for sustainability should be based on a multi-level concept of governance and include elected representatives from local, sub-national, national, regional and ultimately global levels. In the other direction, it is imperative that decentralization policies are accompanied with all the needed political, legal and financial support that local authorities need for implementing their localized strategies for sustainability."

Given the importance of local councils to the UN as tools to promote their global agenda it is hardly surprising that the current Labor government plans to conduct a referendum at the next election to constitutionally recognise and give more rights to local councils ([90](#), [91](#), [92](#), [93](#), [94](#), [95](#)). The commitment to hold a referendum was part of an agreement signed by the Greens Party and the ALP in order to form government ([96](#), [97](#), [98](#)). The government however, recognising the reality of their political unpopularity, realises this agenda may need to be postponed ([99](#)).

In a further attempt to establish a community based global authority which would be unhindered by the constitutional limitations of nation states, in 2010 the United Nations established the [United Nations Parliamentary Assembly or UNPA](#) , of which [Bob Brown and Sarah Hansen Young](#) are both members. The **UNPA** is a [pro-global government citizen's movement](#) which is intended to overcome the limitations of national sovereignty. According to Bummel and colleagues in their paper [Democratising Global Climate Policy Through a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly](#):

"At a more fundamental level, a UNPA has been proposed as a means to overcome the old paradigm of international affairs, in which only nation states and their governments are recognized as having international relevance."

According to Heinrich in the [Case for a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly](#) the global political changes promoted by the UNPA include:

*"- the idea of a direct person-planet relationship not mediated by national governments;
-the idea of the individual as world citizen in addition to national citizen;
-the idea of the world as one community, not just a collection of governments;
-the idea of a world moving beyond the nation-state system toward a destiny of increasing political integration."*

[Heinrich continues](#):

"The world needs a better method of making decisions and taking collective action in the common interest. We need, in fact, a system of world law, and we need a way to make those laws in a timely and democratic fashion. We need effective implementation of those laws, and a means for their enforcement. And, finally, the whole process has to be adequately funded.

What this amounts to is government.

To achieve it, two basic premises of the nation-state system will have to change. The first concerns the distribution of sovereignty. The second concerns citizen representation in international decision-making. Absolute state sovereignty remains the most fundamental premise of the present world order. Although it is under increasing pressure and has begun to admit exceptions, the general rule still is that a nation-state cannot be subjected to, or made accountable to, the decisions of any authority beyond itself. The direct consequence of this doctrine is that we cannot have lawmaking by majority decision within international institutions, including the UN. What we have instead is a slow,

laborious process of treaty-making in which the resolutions of the UN General Assembly count for very little. The result is what we see: non-decision, leading to non-action, leading to deepening crisis.”

Globalists continue to seek ways of avoiding or subverting democracy and undermining Australian sovereignty. The reader will note the unpopularity of any proposals to strengthen the constitution and protect national sovereignty.

6. Transferring Property Rights to Plants & the Ecosystem: the anti-Australian government attack on private property rights

The fundamental essence of extreme green or ecocentric philosophies when it comes to private property rights is that such rights must be extinguished for the common good and the good of the environment. Of course this is the traditional dream of Marxists and socialists. In fact, it seems sustainability will not be possible unless (100) *“the exercise of private property rights is made subject to a public interest land stewardship ethic.”* In the bold new world property rights will be granted to plants and carbon units (101), as stated in the [Clean Energy Act \(Part 4 Division3\)](#).

According to [environmental economics](#), climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss, simply represent a market failure and therefore can be resolved by creating markets for [ecosystem services](#) (102). According to the Productivity Commission in their report, [Creating Markets for Ecosystem Services](#):

“We use the term market creation to refer to government intervention to indirectly form markets for ecosystem services whose ownership cannot be enforced. Such intervention involves the definition of a new property right that is both linked to an ecosystem service and can be exchanged for reward. A property right is an entitlement to use a particular good or service in a certain way. For example, the property right for a car entitles its owner to use the car, prevent others from using it, and to sell it to another party. Similarly, a property right could be established for the carbon sequestered in forest plantations. Use of this right is not an ecosystem service per se. However, it could be a proxy for climate stabilisation services, since the process of sequestering carbon may mitigate the greenhouse effect..... Defining and enforcing ownership can be difficult because ecosystem services are often nonexcludable in consumption. This means that it is hard to prevent parties who do not pay for an ecosystem service from benefiting from it. For example, it is impractical to exclude people from enjoying a stable climate. Thus, nonexcludability gives consumers the opportunity to free-ride by using ecosystem services purchased by others. The problem of nonexcludability can be characterised as being due to the lack of an enforceable property right. A property right entitles a party to use a particular good or service in a certain way. For example, the property right for a car entitles its owner to use that car, prevent others from using it, sell it, or benefit from any income derived from using it. Such a property right is typically established by registering ownership with a government licensing organisation and is enforceable through the courts. In contrast, it is often difficult to enforce a property right over an ecosystem service, such as the atmospheric processes that stabilise climate.”

Of course, the granting of property rights to plants or ecosystem services is a direct and deliberate attack upon the property rights of private landholders (103, 104, 105, 106). This transfer of property rights from humans to plants or the ecosystem is the result of the green religion or Gaia but it is also being exploited by politicians.

The granting of property rights to “carbon units” turns pollution into a tradeable commodity with lucrative global markets. According to former CSIRO scientist Dr Clive Spash in [“The Brave New World of Carbon Trading](#) (107):

“The billions of dollars now being generated in trading carbon and offsets has created a powerful institutional structure which has many vested interests whose opportunities for making money rely on maintaining GHG emissions, not reducing them.* The transaction costs inherent in these markets are actually being seen as a source of economic growth rather than a deadweight loss to society. Once created, how politicians will cut the market by 80 per cent—even within the 40 years they are allowing themselves—is hard to imagine. After all, the reason for emissions trading is that corporations and the technostructure proved too powerful for the political process to establish a tax or direct regulation in the first place.”

Increasingly, the rights of private land owners are being eroded under the guise of environmental concerns, the UN biodiversity programme and [Agenda 21](#), and the principles of distributive justice and intergenerational justice. According to Gerry Bates at the [Conference on Rural Land Use Change](#):

“Government has progressively moved to wrest management of natural resources away from private control and unlimited public access. It is common now for water, fish and biodiversity to be vested in and controlled by the Crown*. Legislation then creates government authorities charged with the task of managing these resources, and implementing and enforcing the statutory scheme. Environmental restrictions imposed by legislation, of course, cut across common law rights; but centuries of legal and cultural tradition that support the pre-eminence of the rights of private landowners cannot be easily overcome; and such rights still have a considerable influence on the development of environmental policy and therefore of environmental law. The governmental approach to environmental management and protection has had to be applied in the context of a social system, supported by the common law, that hitherto placed few restrictions on the exploitation of natural resources by private landowners.”

In regard to an ecocentric view of property rights, Peter Burdon notes in his thesis, [Earth jurisprudence: private property and earth community](#):

“The central argument of this thesis is that the institution of private property reflects an anthropocentric worldview and is contributing to the current environmental crisis.It advocates a paradigm shift in law from anthropocentrism to the concept of Earth community. The thesis first provides an example laws anthropocentrism by exploring the legal philosophical concept of private property.It concludes that the dominant rights-based theory of private property is anthropocentric and facilitates environmental harm. The second component of the thesis explores contemporary scientific evidence supporting the ecocentric concept of Earth community. This concept argues that human beings are deeply connected and dependent on nature. It also describes the Earth as a community of subjects and not a collection of objects. Assuming that the social sphere is an important source for law, this thesis considers how a paradigm shift from anthropocentrism to ecocentrism can influence the development of legal concepts. To catalyse this shift, it considers the ‘new story’ proposed by cultural historian and theologian Thomas Berry. This story describes contemporary scientific insights such as interconnectedness in a narrative form Third, the thesis uses the alternative paradigm of Earth community to articulate an emerging legal philosophy called Earth Jurisprudence. It describes Earth Jurisprudence as a theory of natural law and advocates for the recognition of two kinds of law, organised in a hierarchical relationship. At the apex is the Great Law, which represents the principle of Earth community. Beneath the Great Law is Human Law, which represents rules articulated by human authorities, which are consistent with the Great Law and enacted for the common good of the comprehensive Earth Community. In regard to the interrelationship between these two legal categories, two points are crucial. Human Law derives its legal quality from the Great Law and any law in contravention of this standard is considered a corruption of law and not morally binding on a population. Finally, the thesis constructs an alternative concept of private property based on the philosophy of Earth Jurisprudence. It describes private property as a relationship between members of the Earth community, through tangible or

intangible items. To be consistent with the philosophy of Earth Jurisprudence, the concept of private property must recognise human social relationships, include nonreciprocal duties and obligations; and respond to the 'thing' which is the subject matter of a property relationship. A theory of private property that overlooks any of these considerations is defective and deserves to be labelled such."

Supporters of this world view, who believe property rights should be transferred from humans to plants and the environment, are insidiously rewriting our laws to support their bizarre world view. According to [Justice Preston, Chief Judge of the NSW Land & Environment Court](#), Earth should be run like a spaceship:

"An increasing recognition of the first law of ecology – that everything is connected to everything else²⁷ - and that the Earth's ecosystem is, in a sense, a spaceship,²⁸ may necessitate more sweeping positive obligations on landowners. Sax argues that 'property owners must bear affirmative obligations to use their property in the service of habitable planet'. Sax recommends that:

'We increasingly will have to employ land and other natural resources to maintain and restore the natural functioning of natural systems. More forest land will have to be left as forest, both to play a role in climate and as habitat. More water will have to be left instream to maintain marine ecosystems. More coastal wetland will have to be left as zones of biological productivity. We already recognise that there is no right to use air and water as waste sinks, and no right to contaminate the underground with toxic residue. In short there will be – there is being – imposed a servitude on our resources, a first call on them to play a role in maintaining a habitable and congenial planet ... We shall have to move that way, for only when the demands of the abovementioned public servitude of habitability has been met will resources be available for private benefits. To fulfil the demands of that servitude, each owner will have to bear an affirmative responsibility, to act as a trustee insofar as the fate of the earth is entrusted to him. Each inhabitant will effectively have a right in all such property sufficient to ensure servitude is enforced. Every opportunity for private gain will have to yield to the exigencies of a life-sustaining planet.'

Sax's call for private gain to yield to the existences of a life-sustaining planet is encapsulated in the concept of ecologically sustainable development."

[Justice Preston summarises ecocentrism thus:](#)

"Ecocentrism involves taking a nature-centred rather than a human-centred approach, where the earth is valued not as a commodity belonging to us but a community to which we belong. Development of an earth jurisprudence requires the internalisation of ecocentrism in environmental law. It involves listening to the earth and adapting law to ecology. It values and gives voice to the environment. This paper surveys some ways in which environmental law can embrace ecocentrism"

So entrenched has Agenda 21 become that it has infiltrated the legal system of NSW to the extent the ecocentric principles of this imported undemocratic sustainability program are frequently used to pass judgement upon, and penalise, NSW citizens ([108](#), [109](#), [110](#), [111](#), [112](#), [113](#), [114](#), [115](#), [116](#), [117](#), [118](#), [119](#), [120](#), [121](#), [122](#), [123](#)). Otherwise law abiding citizens are being dragged into court as politicians and lawyers seek to enforce their ecocentric philosophy upon ordinary people and override and erode property rights of NSW landholders ([124](#), [125](#), [126](#), [127](#), [128](#), [129](#), [130](#), [131](#), [132](#), [133](#), [134](#), [135](#), [136](#), [137](#), [138](#)).

According to David Farrier and Paul Stein in the [Environmental Law Handbook: Planning and Land Use in NSW](#):

“The perspective presented by the law has been quite clearly human-centred, or anthropocentric. Instead of looking at the natural environment as having value in its own right, we have looked at it from the point of view of humans. Before a 1997 amendment to the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, ‘environment’ was defined in it as including ‘all aspects of the surroundings of man whether affecting him as an individual or in his social groupings’ (s.4(1)). The problem with the human-centred approach to the natural environment is that it leads to an irresistible temptation to view it simply as a resource to be used for our benefit. Decisions are made on the basis of what is good for people rather than what is good for the natural environment. The natural environment becomes a means to an end rather than an end in itself. Perhaps this is inevitable, given that it is human beings who make the law and the decisions. No matter how motivated the human decision-maker is to give some kind of equal status to the integrity of the natural environment, we cannot avoid the fact that a human interpretation of the needs of the natural world will prevail. Recently, there have been attempts to modify the anthropocentric focus of environmental law. There is a changing consciousness about the interconnectedness of all living species and systems, encapsulated in a concern for the conservation of biological diversity. This has given rise to a new definition of ‘environment’ in the Protection of the Environment Administration Act (see page 4), and the enactment of legislation such as the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995, which seeks to protect ecological communities and the critical habitat of threatened species (see chapter 11). This change in emphasis, however, can also be justified in terms of the future interests of humanity. For example, restrictions on certain developments can be justified because of the need to preserve plants whose pharmacological properties have not yet been identified. And there are ecological processes, many of them still poorly understood, that provide ecosystem services such as water purification and soil fertilisation. Humans ultimately depend on, and benefit from, these processes.”

Clearly there are many who consider that environmental problems are simply not fixable unless the fundamental basis of environmental law is made essentially anti-human and more socialistic. Put simply, private property rights and environmental law have been judged as no longer being compatible ([139](#)):

“ Unless legislatures and the courts are prepared to place less emphasis on property rights, the ethical and policy framework for ecological sustainability will be incapable of adequate implementation.....The essence of planning and environmental law is the statutory imposition of limitations upon the private use of land?” In this sense therefore, planning law resulted in an erosion of property rights”

The plants, the ecosystem, and Gaia, simply have more rights to property than do humans.

7. Intergenerational Equity & Intragenerational Equity

The decline of anthropocentrism and the rise of modern environmentalism is creating a future where basic human rights will be challenged on environmental grounds. Not only the rights of plants and ecosystems, but also the rights of future generations will be utilised to justify removal of the human rights of the present generation. We can therefore look forward to a future where fundamental human rights will be considered secondary to the rights of the “environment” and persons who do not yet exist. This is so called ([140](#), [141](#), [142](#), [143](#), [144](#), [145](#)) “intergenerational equity”. According to [Justice McClellan](#):

“It cannot be assumed that environmental law and the role of the Land and Environment Court will be free of controversy in the future. Some of the issues which the Court must deal with raise questions of fundamental human rights. All of them affect the lives of some or a group of people in our community. Many will involve very substantial money profits or losses to individuals or

corporations. The court must contribute to the task of balancing the immediate needs of the present generation with the trust we hold for those who will come after us."

With this bold new sense of 'justice' an assumption is made that the actions of one or more persons currently in existence will somehow reduce the quality of life of one or more persons who do not yet exist. The fact that the victim does not exist and the precise nature or degree of the loss of quality of life of the victim/s has not been elucidated seems of no concern to those who merely seek to force their unjust philosophy upon others. The law once dealt with facts and real people but now this has been abandoned in support of crystal ball gazing and clairvoyance. **Of course we should all be mindful of our responsibility to care for the environment, but to legally convict a perpetrator when the victim cannot be named, does not exist, and his/her degree of suffering cannot be determined, is an astonishing corruption of traditional legal and moral principles.**

Yet, this has now become reality and many see this ideologically motivated corruption of our legal system as being just.

Of course all this would not be possible without the accompanying belief in ([140](#), [141](#), [142](#), [143](#), [144](#), [145](#)) "intragenerational equity". According to the principle of intragenerational equity, individual rights must be surrendered for the good of the community. Of course, supporters of intragenerational equity seek to assume the power to decide and enforce upon the community their value judgements about individual rights versus community rights.

But how can they confirm that the granting of political and legal powers to enforce intragenerational equity and intergenerational equity are not in direct violation of the principles of intergenerational equity? Will the next generation benefit from having their rights removed?

8. Media Control – Control of information & suppression of truth

The freedoms taken for granted in Australia, which make this country so wonderful compared to many others, are under attack from an introspective ideologically extreme and dishonest government which is constantly seeking to enforce undemocratic policies upon the Australian people. In all free countries a strong independent media is one of the vital safeguards protecting the people against those who seek to enslave and lower community standards. Yet, in spite of this, the media in this country is under attack from the Australian government ([146](#), [147](#), [148](#), [149](#), [150](#), [151](#), [152](#), [153](#), [154](#), [155](#), [156](#)). Lessons from history and politically subjugated countries clearly indicate the government should be taking positive steps to ensure media freedom and independence, yet the current Australian government is moving in an opposite, negative, direction.

This is the political environment which has seen the government launch an enquiry into the Australian media by Ray Finkelstein ([157](#)). At the same time Professor Wendy Bacon from the **Australian Centre for Independent Journalism** (ACIJ) was conducting a parallel enquiry into media coverage of climate change issues in Australia entitled ([158](#), [159](#)) "**A Sceptical Climate: Media Coverage of Climate Change in Australia 2011**". The Bacon enquiry, which revealed that the only 'accurate' media bias is a pro-government bias, provided the basis for submissions ([160](#), [161](#)) to the Australian government's media enquiry ([157](#)) which, in turn, will impact upon the much more broad ranging ([162](#), [163](#)) "**Convergence Review**" which will target all forms of media, including the internet.

Although the media has been used to demonise or vilify anyone who dares to oppose the government's version of climate science or the CO2 tax ([164](#), [165](#), [166](#), [167](#), [168](#), [169](#), [170](#), [171](#), [172](#), [173](#), [174](#)), this information has been excluded from media studies such as the Bacon study ([158](#), [159](#)).

The government's media witch hunt, combined with pro-government media subservience, is an open invitation to 21st century Hitlers. Have we learned nothing?

9. The Politicisation of Science & Scientists

Increasingly the interface between science and politics is deliberately being blurred by those with ulterior motives. Whereas today, more than ever, we need to be able to guarantee the genuine independence of science and scientists, in reality the reverse is happening. The UN has recently emphasised, in Recommendations 44 and 51 in their [Resilient People, Resilient Planet: A Future Worth Choosing](#) report, that we need to strengthen the integration of science and politics. The UN not only expresses no concern about the genuine independence of science, it actively promotes further politicisation and blurring of the science-policy interface.

We have already seen the alarming results of the politicisation of science ([175](#), [176](#), [177](#), [178](#), [179](#), [180](#), [181](#), [182](#), [183](#), [184](#), [185](#), [186](#), [187](#), [188](#), [189](#), [190](#), [191](#), [192](#), [193](#), [194](#), [195](#), [196](#), [197](#), [198](#), [199](#), [200](#), [201](#), [202](#), [203](#), [204](#), [205](#), [206](#), [207](#), [208](#), [209](#), [210](#)). The scientific integrity and credibility of organisations like CSIRO and the Australian Academy of Science have been seriously compromised by this increasing politicisation and yet our political masters in the UN are pushing for even more integration. So serious is this problem that according to Warren ([209](#)), science has become "prostituted". But former Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd was a member of the UN panel which promoted further politicisation of science in the [Resilient People, Resilient Planet: A Future Worth Choosing](#) report.

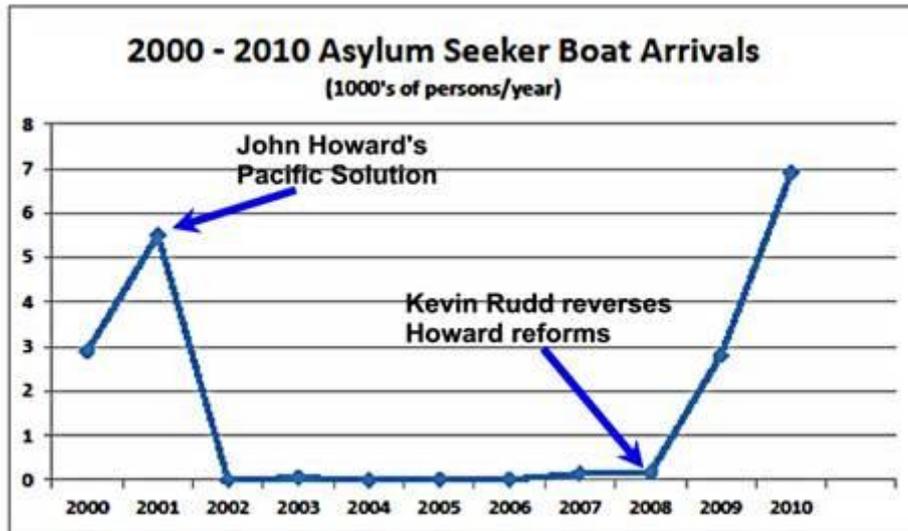
But while Kevin Rudd's UN Resilient People report was promoting more politicisation of science at the UN, back in the real world in Australia science was being corrupted by the political climate change agenda ([210](#), [211](#)). And Climate Change Minister Greg Combet was meanwhile reassuring Australians that the democratic will of the Australian people regarding the carbon tax is irrelevant because our allegiance to the demands of the UN comes first ([212](#)).

Science is becoming a tool to be exploited at will by those seeking to push their own self-interested anti-democratic, anti-Australian agendas.

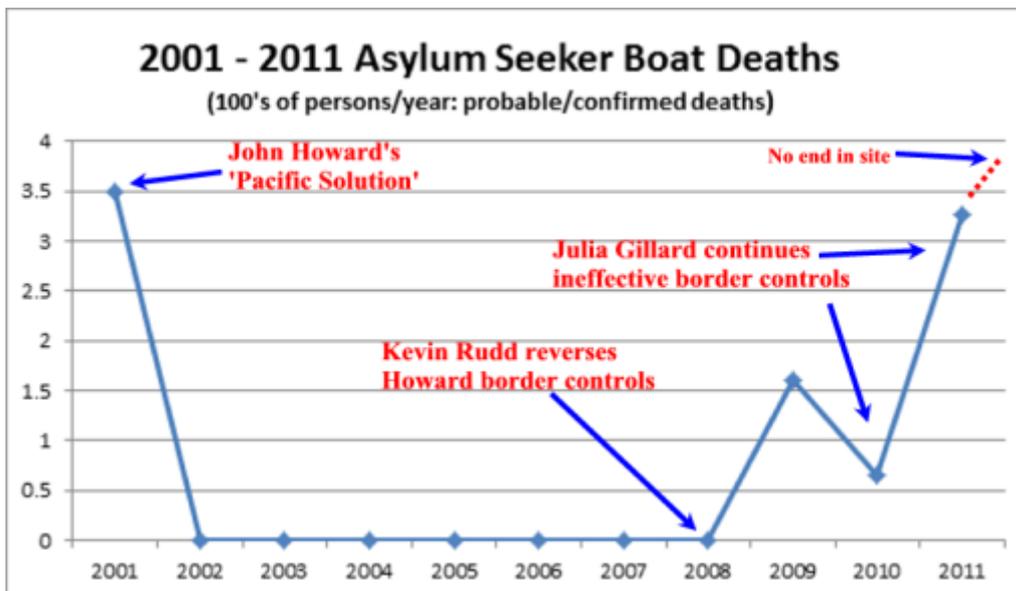
10. Breaking Down Border Controls & Blurring National Boundaries

According to Philip Ruddock ([213](#)), *"People-smugglers knew that when the Labor government abandoned the Pacific solution and temporary protection visas, this meant they once again had a product to sell and their cruel trade recommenced. The Australian ("Ruddock slams asylum policy") reported on November 24, 2010, that Department of Immigration and Citizenship officials warned then immigration minister Chris Evans on February 25, 2008, to "expect an upswing in boat arrivals after the Nauru detention centre was abandoned that month".*

The graphs below tell the story.



Graph data above sourced from "*Boat Arrivals in Australia Since 1976*" ([214](#), [215](#), [216](#)), by Janet Phillips & Harriet Spinks, Parliamentary Library, Australian Government.



Graph data sourced from "[Fortress Australia: Asylum Seeker and Migrant Death Statistics](#)"

These graphs demonstrate quite clearly the almost 100% effectiveness of John Howard's so called ***Pacific Solution*** in stopping illegal boat arrivals, saving lives, protecting Australia's borders, and putting people smugglers out of business. Also clear is the fact that Kevin Rudd's reversal of the ***Pacific Solution*** in 2008 suddenly encouraged a resumption of the illegal people smuggling trade and loss of border controls and national security.

In spite of the impacts of the respective government policies as depicted very clearly in the above graphs there are some who still pretend the Rudd-Gillard policy has not been responsible for the increased boat arrivals in the past 2 years. These desperate attempts to defend government policy often claim increased boat arrivals are due to external '***push factors***' rather than internal '***pull factors***'. Such an argument of course would mean that at the time of the introduction of the Howard policy, push factors suddenly almost totally disappeared, only to suddenly reappear again at exactly the same time as Rudd reversed the Howard policy. Such denial of the facts and desperate

attempts to defend the government's pro-people smuggling, pro-erosion of border control policy cannot be taken seriously. To some, the leftist agenda comes first, 'whatever the cost'.

Given the above facts it is hardly surprising that experts have acknowledged that the current favourable environment for people smugglers and illegal arrivals is the direct result of pull factors created by the current government ([217](#), [218](#), [219](#), [220](#), [221](#), [222](#), [223](#), [224](#), [225](#)). According to Professor Manne for instance ([217](#), [218](#), [219](#)), it is government created pull factors that are to blame ([217](#), [218](#), [219](#)):

"HISTORIAN Robert Manne has abandoned an article of faith of the Left, conceding that shutting down the Pacific Solution and Nauru was a mistake. Professor Manne also told the ABC's Q&A program on Monday that Labor's approach to asylum-seekers had become a pull factor, creating a huge problem for the government..... Professor Manne said on Monday the Rudd government made a mistake by abandoning the Pacific Solution 'and it pains me to say this, actually'."

Similarly, according to Sev Ozdowski ([220](#)):

"WHEN I became Australia's human rights commissioner in 2000, Australia's immigration facilities were bursting at the seams with unauthorised asylum-seekers. In response to the crisis the Howard government established the Pacific Solution in 2001 to stem the flow of boats.

The policy drew sharp criticism from human rights advocates, but the undeniable fact is it reduced the number of unauthorised arrivals and minimised the number of people who subsequently were placed in detention.

Considering the present influx of boats and the unprecedented number of asylum-seekers in mandatory detention, it's time we considered a return to this policy.....

Make no mistake, they are coming to Australia because government policy has created significant pull factors. Labor's announcement it would speed up visa processing was essentially an invitation for people-smugglers to target Australia. It is incredible to think that when the worldwide number of refugees is decreasing, the demand for asylum in Australia has gone up.....

By weakening our borders, Labor has overseen a dramatic increase in people who will face trauma and mental disintegration during detention.* We now have almost 7000 people in our centres and the budget estimates for this year and next suggest most of them will remain in detention for some time to come."

***Emphasis added**

Not surprisingly, and in agreement with all the experts cited above, survivors of the latest shipwreck have emphasised that it is the government's policies of inviting or encouraging illegal boat smuggling arrivals which is to blame for the latest tragedy ([226](#)). According to the survivors ([226](#)):

"AUSTRALIA's borders are open to asylum seekers arriving by boat but closed to refugees waiting in queues, survivors of the Java ship disaster declared yesterday. As the search continued for up to 185 asylum seekers off the Indonesian coast, those who had been rescued said Australia's failed border protection policy was actively encouraging them to jump on dangerous boats. 'We are not (queue jumping), the policy of Australia does nothing for people who try and come another way. If the borders are closed, why (are) people who come by boat allowed to stay? No the borders are open'."

The striking thing about the government's policy is its fundamentally anti-Australian uncaring, and callous nature and the fact that it encourages exploitation and endangerment of illegal immigrants. To effectively open Australia's borders to all and sundry depicts a government which is fundamentally anti-Australian and is not making decisions which are in the best interests of Australia

and Australians. As has been pointed out by Sheridan ([227](#)), the current ALP policy is threatening Australia's sovereignty and security:

“THE Gillard government has made a spectacular mess of policy towards illegal immigrants and is now in danger of forfeiting a key element of Australian national sovereignty.*

The key to the boatpeople phenomenon is to realise that it is not about refugees. It is instead a determined illegal immigration..... It was the Rudd government that changed policy decisively in August 2008. It closed the offshore processing centre in Nauru and abolished temporary protection visas.

As a result, people-smuggling to Australia got back into business big time.....

What changed is that Australia put the ultimate prize of permanent immigration to this country back on the table for people-smugglers to sell.* It is an Australian problem and the only solution is in Australia's hands: no permanent resettlement in Australia for those who arrive illegally.....

Once the government caves in on mandatory detention, as it surely will soon enough (if by no other means than speeding the process up), the numbers coming to Australia illegally will increase by the thousands.*

With chain family migration this will be tens of thousands of people self-selecting to come here, not being selected by our program (which I have always argued should be bigger).

That is a catastrophic loss of Australian sovereignty and a comprehensive failure by the Gillard government*.”

***Emphasis added**

The evidence from the experts, and from the above graphs, is abundantly clear – the ALP had been forewarned and had full prior knowledge their policies would attract illegal boat arrivals, put lives at risk, and stimulate the people smuggling business. The Rudd-Gillard governments chose to open Australia's borders and increase the 'pull factors' and in doing so they have effectively stimulated the people smuggling business.

11. Reducing Defence Spending & Undermining Military Capacity

After wasting billions of dollars on imaginary climate disasters in 100 years time and in support of those who illegally invade Australia now we are told Australia must slash its defence budget ([228](#), [229](#), [230](#), [231](#), [232](#), [233](#), [234](#)). And as the government continues to support illegal invaders, imaginary climate disasters, and send our money overseas and to the UN, ordinary Australians will be made to suffer by increased costs, jobs lost overseas, and cutbacks in welfare ([235](#), [236](#), [237](#)). But Australian defence cutbacks, like so many Australian government policies, are simply the result of instructions from globalists in the UN.

To fund the costs of the Agenda 21 sustainability program for instance, all developed countries are expected to contribute by various means, including reduced military spending and the carbon dioxide tax ([198](#); [Section IV, Chapter 33 of Agenda 21](#)):

“In order to provide this, developed countries reaffirm their commitment to reach as soon as possible the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of Gross National Product (GNP) annually for official development assistance (ODA); some have agreed to reach the target by the year 2000. The Commission on Sustainable Development will monitor progress towards this target. There should be equitable burden sharing among developed countries. Other countries may contribute voluntarily.”..... “Innovative financing: new ways of generating funds should be explored, including fiscal incentives, tradeable permits, and reallocation of resources presently committed to military purposes.”

So according to Agenda 21, Australia will be required to divert funds from the defence budget to support the UN Agenda 21 program.

The importance of defence cutbacks was underlined again at the Durban Climate Conference in 2011 ([238](#), [239](#), [240](#), [241](#), [242](#), [243](#)). The Durban delegates, in their wisdom ([243](#)), reinforced the “**rights of mother earth**” or “**gaia**” and recommended that western nations should cease spending money on defence and instead divert their defence budgets to the UN ([244](#)).

While the UN requires that the defence budgets of all capitalist countries should be transferred to them they do not mention what protections they intend to put in place to ensure this money is not misused. Neither do they mention who will be responsible for maintaining global law and order. As is noted by Watson ([245](#));

“All military forces would be abolished because they contribute to climate change. Presumably the United Nations would then take on the role of world army to police the globe.

The following citations in red are taken from the ([243](#)) **Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, Fourteenth session, part four, Durban, 29 November 2011.**

According to **Clauses 39-47** (in red) richer capitalist countries should be prepared to supply long and short term finance to poorer non-capitalist or socialist countries and *“the scale of financial flows to non-Annex I Parties shall be based on the assessments of their needs to deal with climate change.”* But richer capitalist countries are also required to divert a proportion of their GDP every year to such countries and the amount of this annual contribution should be *“equivalent to the budget that developed countries spend on defence, security, and warfare.”* So the UN requires all capitalist countries to surrender their entire defence budget to them, and the reason for this according to **Clauses 80-81**, is that war is bad for greenhouse gases and the UN has simply decided that war will be banned. Alarming, the UN is expressing no concern about loss of life and injustices, only the liberation of greenhouse gases.

But, although the UN feels they can ban war, as is noted by Semple, the UN will still permit the war on global warming ([246](#)):

“According to our future Masters the only war allowed is a war on Anthropogenic Global Warming. Don’t worry about fighting the War on Terror anymore. Don’t even bother having a defence force. Forget being a sovereign nation. We have all got to now bow down before Gaia.”

The Australian government welcomed the outcome at Durban as a ([247](#)) **“remarkable step forward”**, a ([248](#), [249](#), [250](#)) **“significant breakthrough”**, and ([251](#)) **“a massively historic step.”**

Conclusion

The Australian government continues to make so many decisions which are blatantly counter to the interests of Australia and Australians. Clearly these decisions are not mistakes or accidents, they are a deliberate result of the government’s anti-Australian globalisation policies.

Since the Australian government is comprised predominantly of globalists who put global interests before Australian interests, how effective have their anti-Australian pro-globalisation policies been? What is their true scorecard? Have they been good managers of globalisation? Throughout this paper we have demonstrated various ways in which the Australian government has put the interests of Australia last. The following table summarises their progress as far as globalisation is concerned. If their purpose is to weaken Australia and promote globalisation, then they are performing their task brilliantly.

But for all those patriotic Australians who would like to see a strong independent Australia with a high standard of living, then the future is very bleak indeed.

The Globalisation Scorecard: the true agenda		
Globalisation Policy	Effectiveness	Example
Implementation of UN instigated globalisation programs such as Agenda 21 and ecologically sustainable development (ESD).	Very effective – UN Agenda 21 & ESD initiatives have been widely implemented within Australia by the Australian government, state governments, & local councils; & this has been achieved without giving the public a democratic choice & most people have been kept ignorant of Agenda 21 & its implications.	Agenda 21 enabling implementation of urban consolidation & removal of property rights, ostensibly for environmental reasons.
Breaking down border controls.	Very effective - border control virtually removed.	Deliberate dismantling of effective Howard government policy.
Free trade, forced dependence upon imports.	Very effective - manufacturing & agriculture declined significantly; Australia is now a weak dependent country.	Increased importation of food products despite adequate supply of high quality domestic products.
Sell off of property and assets.	Very effective - many assets & property now foreign owned & controlled.	Recent Cubbie station sell off.
Economic interdependence.	Very effective - very much indebted & mortgaged to global financiers.	Government borrowing money for Indonesia & foreign aid.
Reduce defence capability.	Early stages, budget cutbacks commenced.	Response to UN instructions that funds must be diverted from defence to climate change & foreign aid.
Undermine constitution & sovereignty.	Well advanced – numerous UN treaties, moves to assist UN to develop global legal system to take action against Australia; grass roots green community groups to work with UN against Australia.	Incorporation of UN global treaties into Australian law, such as enforcement of Kyoto Protocol & Climate Change Convention by Section 3a (prelim) of the Australian Clean Energy Act.
Break down traditional culture & values.	Well advanced	Multiculturalism continually promoted at all levels of society.
Reduce standard of living to help global integration.	Early stages, but many policies put in place to ensure Australia will soon become a poor country.	Artificially creating electricity as an expensive commodity via CO2 Tax.

Reduce democracy & power of the people.	Very effective – numerous propaganda campaigns and control or intimidation of decision makers, media, & the public; although anti-Australian globalisation initiatives have been very widely implemented, Australians generally have been kept ignorant of the full agenda & have been denied a democratic choice, especially at election time.	Baseless unscientific undemocratic propaganda campaign in support of carbon dioxide tax and climate change and orchestrated intimidation & vilification of any who oppose the campaign.
Control information and media.	Early stages but important processes begun that should ensure Australia will have one of the most rigidly controlled media systems in the world.	Recent Finkelstein report & Convergence Review, partly based upon discredited Bacon media enquiry.
Indoctrinate school children.	Well advanced – many curriculum & policy changes in place.	Teaching of climate change propaganda such as CSIRO Carbon Kids program.
State control of private property.	Well advanced – property rights have been severely compromised, especially by UN driven Council implemented pseudo-green restrictions & red tape.	Implementation of local land use plans, LEP's, and environmental zonings.
Global redistribution of wealth	Early stages but many reforms in place, including carbon trading, to ensure massive global transfer of wealth in the near future.	Commencement & international linkage of carbon dioxide tax & increasing foreign aid.
Globalisation & enforced sharing of resources, including energy & technology.	Well advanced – generous and increasing foreign aid & technology transfers and payments for climate debt arising from alleged guilt for climate change; supported by UN concepts of intragenerational equity & intergenerational equity.	See above