

# CIR-Australia

24 February, 2024 Edition.



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*The Past is History, The Present is Real, The Future is Speculation*

**This document is designed to serve as a manifesto for any political party who wants to appeal to the “forgotten Australians”.**

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<sup>1</sup> <https://bosmin.com/ICS/CIR-Australia.pdf>

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The main aim of this book is to present arguments in favour of including a Citizens Initiated Referendum (CIR) provision into the Australian Constitution.
2. CIR will give Robert Menzies' "the forgotten people" a permanent voice in our various Territory, State and Federal parliaments.
3. Introducing CIR changes our democracy from a Top Down system of government to a Bottom Up system - similar to that in Switzerland, which has operated since 1291.
4. One big advantage, achieved by this change, closes the gap which currently exists between the 'spenders' and the 'payers' thereby ensuring government expenditures are invariably well founded, and always accountable.
5. A second big advantage is the introduction of a long term stable system of government. This provides robust competition to creeping Marxism, which continuously prospers under the short term periods of democratic government.

Other issues explored include:

1. Careful consideration is given to Australian defence requirements, and due regard is given to the security implications of fully developing our country with regard to infrastructure, transport, water, and energy assets.
2. Our veteran community receive special consideration with permanent recognition for the critical service they afford to all Australians.
3. National construction projects.
4. Maintaining a strong currency.
5. Revising our tax system.
6. Superannuation system.
7. Identifying and controlling an enemy within our borders.
8. Classifying our defence requirements.
9. International influences on Australia.
10. Defining Australian environment priorities.
11. Immigration.
12. Remodelling our political leadership needs at Territory, State and Federal levels.

## *To “The Forgotten People”* <sup>[2]</sup>



Sir Robert Gordon Menzies, KT, AK, CH, QC, FAA, FRS <sup>[3]</sup>

Australian politician who served as the 12th prime minister of Australia, in office from 1939 to 1941 and again from 1949 to 1966.

At 9.15 pm on a Friday evening in May 1942, Robert Menzies began a radio talk that was to define the shape of post-war Australia.

As he spoke, Australian troops were fighting in the Pacific to halt the advancing Japanese. Public bomb shelters were being prepared in Sydney and boats were being moved from their moorings in Rushcutters Bay because of the threat from Japanese submarines.

Yet Menzies spoke not about the war but of an Australia at peace, setting out a vision for a free and prosperous nation in which individuals would be empowered to fulfil their dreams through education and hard work.

The speech, defines and exalts Australia's middle class, which Menzies termed "the forgotten people". Menzies used the speech to outline the values and constituency that would form the basis of the Liberal Party of Australia.

Troy Bramston wrote a book titled **“Robert Menzies - the art of politics”** that I wrote an open letter to Troy commenting on the ‘forgotten people’ aspects of his book.<sup>[4]</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.menziesrc.org/the-forgotten-people>

<sup>3</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_Menzies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Menzies)

<sup>4</sup> <https://bosmin.com/ICS/TroyBramston1.pdf>

## PREFACE

Australia has been a Federation since 1901, which came about through a process of deliberation, consultation and debate. The details are shown at:[<sup>5</sup>]

In June 1898 referendums were held in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. Australia was the first nation to take a proposed constitution to the people for approval. (Switzerland had held a referendum to approve changes to its constitution in 1874).

The Commonwealth of Australia was declared on 1 January 1901 at a ceremony held in Centennial Park in Sydney. During the ceremony, the first Governor-General, Lord Hopetoun, was sworn-in and Australia's first Prime Minister, Edmund Barton, and federal ministers took the oath of office.

Now, it is time to review our constitution to see if it is still 'fit for purpose' and not being neglected by our leadership groups. Ideally, a constitution can be introduced which enables it to be a living document for use as driving instructions to our leadership groups. These include; the High Court, the Federal, State and Territory governments, as well as some of the international bodies.

It is interesting to note the previous brief reference to Switzerland and their constitution of 1874 which included the provisions of Direct Democracy. This was also considered for Australia, but rejected because of the vast distances involved and difficulties in communication. The distances have not changed, but the communication has developed to the point where it is virtually instantaneous. Other significant changes include; electronic surveillance, Asian imperialism, Neo Marxism, nuclear energy, and External political influence. My report on Bottom-Up Government[<sup>6</sup>] investigated these issues, and concludes:

*CIR is the only effective control available to a nation intent on community development, rather than being governed at the whims of an elite class. It provides a unique opportunity to unlock a community's combined intelligence, and provides means for clear instruction to those appointed to lead. The only way to beat the pernicious creeping approach of Marxism is to unlock the inherent power of the general population on an issue by issue basis. Modern electronic communication makes this approach technically feasible.*

Introducing CIR will be particular challenging, but can be presented during an election, using the following methodology:

*CIR is an initiative political parties seeking to increase their public appeal, should urgently consider. The voting public can be advised of a party's active support for CIR by including the statement on all their election hoarding material: "**We actively support CIR.**" This statement is designed to beg the question; what is CIR? which opens an opportunity to discuss Bottom Up government.*

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<sup>5</sup> <https://peo.gov.au/understand-our-parliament/history-of-parliament/federation/the-federation-of-australia/>

<sup>6</sup> <https://bosmin.com/HOME/Bottom-UpGovernment.pdf>

# 1. STATUS OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATION.

The following extract from Britannica provides a useful summary.<sup>[7]</sup>

The Australian mainland extends from west to east (*WA to Qld*) for nearly 4,000 km and from Cape York Peninsula in the northeast to Wilsons Promontory in the southeast (*Qld to Vic*) for nearly 3,200 km. To the south, Australian jurisdiction extends a further 500 km to the southern extremity of the island of Tasmania, and in the north it extends to the southern shores of Papua New Guinea. Australia is separated from Indonesia to the northwest by the Timor and Arafura seas, from Papua New Guinea to the northeast by the Coral Sea and the Torres Strait, from the Coral Sea Islands Territory by the Great Barrier Reef, from New Zealand to the southeast by the Tasman Sea, and from Antarctica in the far south by the Indian Ocean.

In simple physical terms, the age of much of the continent is certainly impressive - most of the rocks providing the foundation of Australian landforms were formed during Precambrian and Paleozoic times (some 4.6 billion to 252 million years ago) - but the ages of the cores of all the continents are approximately the same.

The comment 'Terra Nullius' is often referred to in the annals of Australian history. It literally means "Land of Nothing" in Latin. Obviously Australia had flora and an estimated 300 aboriginal tribes, so Nullius couldn't possibly have applied to that, prior to European settlement. The term Terra Nullius therefore refers to a cultural difference observed between the two groups. The Europeans had a superior culture to the Aborigines, particularly when it came to protecting their land. The same situation exists today, in that Australia can still be resettled by a superior culture who may successfully invade our shores.

The Native Title Act 1993<sup>[8]</sup> was introduced to parliament following the divided High Court Mabo Decision in 1992.<sup>[9]</sup> Unfortunately this Act created a new form of land title which is still not fully resolved and suffers through a lack of tradeable ownership of the land. This effectively caused the first legalised form of apartheid (politically separate) in Australia. Native Title has incurred legal indecision, delay and additional expense on several projects. This is another form of land tenure, and results from Australia having a divided culture.

Native title areas in Australia are quite similar to Native American reservations in the United States and "tribal homelands", also known as Bantustans in South Africa (until 1994). A significant difference in Australia is that all the mineral rights are attached to the title. This system has applied elsewhere, but is often rescinded due to strata title considerations, and incompatibility with mining requirements.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.britannica.com/place/Australia>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2017C00178>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/mabo-decision>

A multicultural society, as formalised by the Whitlam government, suffers this form of dislocation. A multiracial society can have one culture as successfully practised in Singapore and Switzerland.

Another enduring aspect of the Federal Parliament is the Top Down system of government which was embodied in the constitution under Section 128. This effectively preserves the right to call a referendum exclusively to the politicians of the day - **thereby separating the tax payers from the tax spenders for the term of government.**

Introducing CIR will solve this problem by reminding politicians that the electorate can always have them recalled.

The alternate system is Bottom Up Government. The two systems are graphically represented in Exhibit 1, and further discussed in the Bottom-Up Government paper (previously referenced).

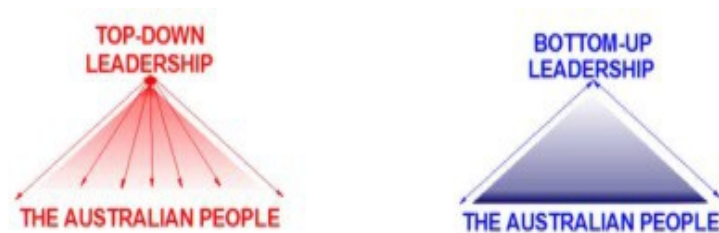


Exhibit 1

### 1.1 International Nation Life Spans.

The following graph summarises major economic cycles since 1500 and is prepared by Ray Dalio in his book 'The Changing World Order'. Australia is comparable to the US which shows a downturn since the mid 1900's, while China has rapidly increased.<sup>[10]</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> <https://www.economicprinciples.org/>



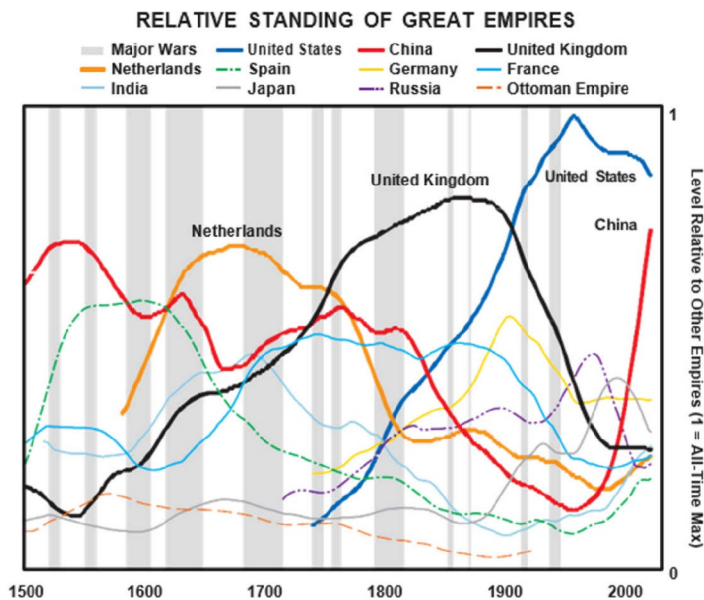


Exhibit 2.

This provides a frightening example of the apparent inevitability of great empires to decline over time. It also suggests the West has entered into a steep descent, while a second period of prominent standing awaits the Chinese Empire.

The rise and fall of great empires are further consolidated in Exhibit 3:

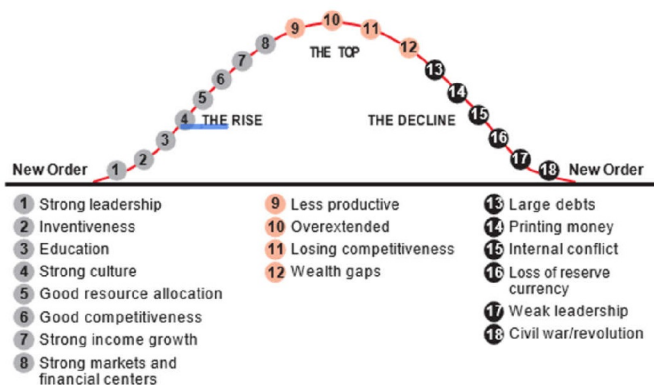


Exhibit 3.

Points 12 onwards are particularly important, because they can be controlled through a form of Bottom Up Government embodying a system of direct democracy as discussed below:<sup>[11]</sup>

Direct democracy and federalism are hallmarks of the Swiss political system. Swiss citizens are subject to three legal jurisdictions: the municipality, canton and federal levels. The 1848 and 1999 Swiss Constitutions define a system of direct democracy

<sup>11</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland>



(sometimes called half-direct or representative direct democracy because it is aided by the more commonplace institutions of a representative democracy). The instruments of this system at the federal level, known as popular rights include the right to submit a federal initiative and a referendum, **both of which may overturn parliamentary decisions** (*emphasis added*).

By calling a federal referendum, a group of citizens may challenge a law passed by parliament if they gather 50,000 signatures against the law within 100 days. If so, a national vote is scheduled where voters decide by a simple majority whether to accept or reject the law. Any eight cantons can also call a constitutional referendum on federal law.

Similarly, the federal constitutional initiative allows citizens to put a constitutional amendment to a national vote, if 100,000 voters sign the proposed amendment within 18 months. The Federal Council and the Federal Assembly can supplement the proposed amendment with a counter-proposal. Then, voters must indicate a preference on the ballot if both proposals are accepted. Constitutional amendments, whether introduced by initiative or in parliament, must be accepted by a double majority of the national popular vote and the popular cantonal votes.

Also:

Switzerland, officially the Swiss Confederation, is a landlocked country located at the confluence of Western, Central and Southern Europe. The country is a federal republic composed of 26 cantons, with federal authorities based in Bern. Switzerland is bordered by Italy to the south, France to the west, Germany to the north and Austria and Liechtenstein to the east. It is geographically divided among the Swiss Plateau, the Alps and the Jura, spanning a total area of 41,285 km<sup>2</sup> (15,940 sq mi) and land area of 39,997 km<sup>2</sup> (15,443 sq mi). Although the Alps occupy the greater part of the territory, the Swiss population of approximately 8.5 million is concentrated mostly on the plateau, where the largest cities and economic centres are, among them Zürich, Geneva and Basel. These three cities are home to several offices of international organisations such as the WTO, the WHO, the ILO, the headquarters of FIFA, the UN's second-largest office, as well as the main office of the Bank for International Settlements. The main international airports of Switzerland are also located in these cities.

**The establishment of the Old Swiss Confederacy in the Late Middle Ages resulted from a series of military successes against Austria and Burgundy. Swiss independence from the Holy Roman Empire was formally recognised in the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. The Federal Charter of 1291 is considered the founding document of Switzerland, which is celebrated on Swiss National Day. Since the Reformation of the 16th century, Switzerland has maintained a firm policy of armed neutrality; it has not fought an international war since 1815 and did not join the United Nations until 2002.**

So the Swiss Empire has stood in the middle of Europe since at least 1648 as a stable democracy and generally avoided armed conflict.

Switzerland was not invaded during either of the world wars. During World War I, Switzerland was home to the revolutionary and founder of the Soviet Union Vladimir Illych Ulyanov (Vladimir Lenin). He remained there until 1917. Swiss neutrality was seriously questioned by the Grimm–Hoffmann affair in 1917, but that was short-lived. In 1920, Switzerland joined the League of Nations, which was based in Geneva, on condition that it was exempt from any military requirements.

During World War II, detailed invasion plans were drawn up by the Germans, but Switzerland was never attacked. Switzerland was able to remain independent through a combination of military deterrence, concessions to Germany, and good fortune as larger events during the war delayed an invasion.

Professor Geoffrey de Q Walker is an advocate and has written books and papers such as “The Advance of Direct Democracy”. His paper<sup>[12]</sup> details the several regions where CIR has/is applied.

### 1.2 Current Australian Political Operations.

In May 2022, Australia voted for a Federal Labor government, after nine years of Liberal Coalition government rule. Australia now has Labor governments in all State, Territory, and Federal jurisdictions, except Tasmania. The new Federal government is following a rapid policy of reduced carbon dioxide emissions which is supported by other levels of government. This policy impacts the economy in terms of higher energy costs, additional government spending, and increasing inflation.

Australia faced the Covid-19 crisis with a series of lock downs and border closures since February 2020. This has resulted in large compensation payments to affected employees resulting in Government debt totals today of:<sup>[13]</sup>

Total Government Debt (including quantitative easing expenses)	\$1,542,063,066,278
Federal Government Debt	\$ 997,165,611,055
State & Local Government Debt	\$ 181,853,658,404

Our total government debt is equivalent to 39,795 tonnes of gold. If Australia keeps running deficits funded by loans from the USA, we are on track to become a default addition to the American Republic. The American situation was analysed by Don Brash, ex NZ Treasurer in his note of 11 May 2023<sup>[14]</sup>. The Federal government debt is anticipated to take decades to repay, if ever, and is scheduled to get worse over the short term. This appears to be of little concern to our politicians who are secure in the knowledge that the Australian Federal debt can be covered by further borrowings from the US under Commonwealth Of Australia SEC

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<sup>12</sup> <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/596ef6aec534a5c54429ed9e/t/5c9d5384eb3931088d6b0036/1553814409682/v15chap3.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> <https://australiandebtclock.com.au/>

<sup>14</sup> <https://bosmin.com/ICS/AMERICA.pdf>

CIK #0000805157 registration.<sup>[15]</sup> This arrangement means the Commonwealth of Australia is authorised to borrow in the US capital market. These loans are not secured against Australian fixed assets, Any party buying Australian government bonds is lending on an unsecured basis to the Australian government, and if our government defaults, then the investor is right out of luck! [Don Brash, personal communication, July 31 2023] Similar loan arrangements exist with New South Wales and Queensland. The situation in Victoria is yet to be publically clarified.

The adage of ‘living within your means’ applies to both public as well as personal debts.

A major difficulty with the current Australian system of government is the lack of financial accountability. The recent Federal election was won by Labor who averred to reduce power costs by \$275 per customer per year, while still increasing overall debt levels. Only a month later, power prices increased around \$300 instead.

The previous Liberal government promised to balance the budget, but finished up incurring the largest peacetime deficit on record.

A big expense was the last Federal government’s reaction to Covid-19 which was applied within weeks of having won an election promising to return the budget to surplus. My letter to the Prime Minister on April 15th, 2020 indicated that cabinet were over stepping the mark. I wrote:

*“Australia has about 25 million people who live to an average 82 years of age.  $25000000 \div 82 \div 365 = 835$  people die on average every day. How many of those are diagnosed as Covid-19 and why is this being hyped up to be more than “the greatest moral challenge of our generation”?*  
*We needed nothing more than some border restriction and possibly temporary field hospitals. The handling of the cruise ship issue has been absolutely atrocious and unsympathetic. The worst aspect is our economy is now unfixable any time soon, and certainly not by our current choice of political alternatives.”*

The response I received hoped that I would see my way to supporting the Coalition at the next election.

Currently, China has become more aggressive towards Australia. In August 2022 the Chinese Ambassador to Australia Xiao Qian addressed the National Press Club resulting in this reply from the late Senator Jim Molan.<sup>[16]</sup>

A change as huge, and as far reaching as this, should have been put to a referendum of the people before it was introduced. This failing prompted my review of the available forms of democracy, and resulted in developing the report ‘Bottom-Up Government’. The abstract reads:

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<sup>15</sup> <https://sec.report/CIK/0000805157/2#documents>

<sup>16</sup> <https://bosmin.com/ICS/MolanNPC1.jpg>

*A report designed to address the problems associated with a top-down form of government. It concludes: Citizens Initiated Referendum (CIR) is the only effective control available to a nation intent on community development rather than just being governed. It provides a unique opportunity to unlock the whole community's intelligence, and gives clear instruction and accountability to those chosen to lead.*

It is important to note the difference between CIR being used as an addendum to the constitution, and CIR being used as an advisory vote - which can be easily ignored by a leadership group. The former is applied in the Swiss system, while the latter are common in several jurisdictions including Australia, California and New Zealand.

### 1.3 State and Territory vs Federal Governments.

Australia is governed by a series of democratically elected governments at State, Territory and Federal levels.

The population of Australia is quoted at 25,914,884 according to the Population Clock of 8 July 2022. There are 830 politicians to govern this group, at the executive level, as shown in Exhibit 4.

	Lower Houses	Upper Houses		Ratio:
	House of Reps	Senate	Population	Pop/pol
Federal	151	76	25,914,884	114,162
NSW	NSW Legislative Assembly 93	NSW Legislative Council 42	8,220,983	60,896
Victoria	Legislative Assembly 88	Legislative Council 40	6,704,278	52,377
Queensland	Legislative Assembly of Queensland 93		5,229,138	56,227
South Australia	House of Assembly 22	Legislative Council 47	1,727,219	25,032
Western Australia	Legislative Assembly 59	Legislative Council 37	2,824,948	29,427
Tasmania	Legislative Assembly 25	Legislative Council 7	523,596	16,362
Northern Territory	Legislative Assembly 25		251,430	10,057
Australian Capital Territory	Legislative Assembly 25		433,292	17,332
Totals	581	249	25,914,884	31,223
Grand total	830			

Exhibit 4.

The Federal Government has the highest ratio of population to politicians at 114,162:1 with the Northern Territory having the lowest at 10,057:1. These ratios compare with world figures shown at [17]. India has the highest ratio at 1,568,965 and Pitcairn Islands with the lowest ratio at five.

However; Switzerland with its system of direct democracy, comes in at a ratio of 32,770 which is close to our country average figure of 31,223.

<sup>17</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_legislatures\\_by\\_number\\_of\\_members](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_legislatures_by_number_of_members)

Australian governments are not operating efficiently for various reasons. However; there are several advantages in the current political system which should be recognised before contemplating a change. Of particular benefit are the differences between various States and Territories. This provides a degree of healthy competition which should be preserved. Some of the jurisdictions only have one house of parliament, described as a unicameral system, with no upper house of review - used to review legislation before it is enacted. This provides an opportunity to combine the State upper houses of review - where they still exist - to one Senate in Canberra. In this model, the Senate would be tasked with ensuring legislation passed at the State level was consistent across the Nation, and not to otherwise modify the wishes of a State. This proposal also provides a house of review where one does not currently exist - often to the detriment of that State's politics.

Another benefit of the current system is the monarchical system of government which is a cost-effective method of appointing a titular head of state who is unencumbered by political considerations. Monarch representatives exist at state as well as federal levels, which seems excessive when only one position can serve the needs of our nation.

The tabulation of political representation would alter as shown in Exhibit 5, should the Federal Senate be the only house of review.

	Lower Houses	Upper Houses		Ratio: Pop/pol
Federal	House of Reps 0	Senate 152	Population 25,914,884	170,493
NSW	NSW Legislative Assembly 93	NSW Legislative Council	8,220,983	88,398
Victoria	Legislative Assembly 88	Legislative Council	6,704,278	76,185
Queensland	Legislative Assembly of Queensland 93		5,229,138	56,227
South Australia	House of Assembly 22	Legislative Council	1,727,219	78,510
Western Australia	Legislative Assembly 59	Legislative Council	2,824,948	47,880
Tasmania	Legislative Assembly 25	Legislative Council	523,596	20,944
Northern Territory	Legislative Assembly 25		251,430	10,057
Australian Capital Territory	Legislative Assembly 25		433,292	17,332
Totals	430	152	25,914,884	44,527
Grand total	582			

Exhibit 5.

The Senate size is doubled from 76 to 152 to accommodate the extra work involved in reviewing the State and Territory legislation, and the House of Representatives at National level is removed, because the States should handle those domestic tasks without duplication from a Federal Government.

The other responsibilities for the Federal Senate to assume are for; national security, collecting and distributing taxation, foreign affairs, providing national voting services, and administering Australian remote territories. The Senate can also have a role in providing administration services, on a temporary basis, to replace any State or Territory government which operates in a way that runs counter to the Australian Constitution.

The grand total of political representatives drops from 830 to 582, and the gross average ratio

of people to politician increases from 31,223 to 44,527.

The Federal Senate becomes the only house of review in the Nation, and is responsible for reviewing and sanctioning all national legislation. The only criterion for senate review is to ensure legislation across the nation is compatible, and follows the constitution together with its associated amendments.

To introduce this changed system of government, all existing legislation, including federal, should be reviewed, to ensure it is required and compatible with the revised constitution. Each piece of surviving legislation will be enacted by the Governor General in Canberra to signify it is constitutional.

This model requires that the executive branch of government transfers to the Senate.

The existing monarchy arrangements stay in place at the federal level, and are respected by all states and territories.

The High Court will continue to run unencumbered by politics - through the separation of powers - and be strictly confined to interpretations of the Australian Constitution. However, the court will be subject to referendum outcomes initiated by the people, which may defeat any of their previous judgements.

The High Court can initiate changes to the constitution through CIR processes. However, such initiatives need to be backed by a unanimous application from the full bench of the High Court.

These changes would require alteration to Chapter One of the Australian constitution.

#### 1.4 Chapter 1 Conclusions

1. The Australian Nation needs an updated constitution which includes CIR, to safeguard the people from inefficient governments.
2. CIR is an initiative political parties seeking to increase their public appeal, should urgently consider. The voting public can be advised of a party's active support for CIR by including the statement on all their election hoarding material: "***We actively support CIR.***" This statement is designed to beg the question; what is CIR? which opens an opportunity to discuss Bottom Up government.
3. Native Title should be altered to a form of Freehold Title to avoid maintaining an element of apartheid in Australia, and to provide indigenous Australians with equality.
4. All of our Top Down systems of Australian government should be changed to a form of Direct Democracy embodied in Bottom Up Leadership.
5. Tax payers must not be separated from the tax spenders for the term of a government.
6. Australia's economic decline can be controlled by a form of Bottom Up Government embodying a system of direct democracy. The Swiss Empire has stood in the middle of Europe since at least 1648 as a stable democracy and generally avoided armed conflict.
7. A change as huge and as far reaching as the Covid-19 political reaction, should have been put to a referendum of the people - before it was introduced.

8. Australian governments are not operating efficiently for reasons inherent to Top Down leadership.
9. Particular benefit of the current Australian government arrangement is the degree of competition that exists between the various states and territories.
10. An opportunity exists to combine the state upper houses of review - where they still exist - to one Senate in Canberra who would be tasked with ensuring legislation passed across the nation is consistent.
11. The Federal Senate additional responsibilities include national security, collecting and distributing taxation down to the council level, foreign affairs, providing all voting services, and administering the Australian remote territories.
12. The executive branch of government transfers to the Senate, and the existing monarchy arrangements stay in place.
13. The Senate can have a role in providing administration services, to replace any state or territory government which deviates from the Australian Constitution. This action requires initially passing a referendum on the issue.
14. The High Court continues to run unencumbered by politics through the separation of powers, but the court is subject to referendum outcomes initiated by the people which can defeat any of their judgements.
15. The High Court can initiate changes to the constitution through CIR processes. However, such initiative needs to be backed by a unanimous application from the full-bench of the High Court.
16. The monarchical system of government is a cost-effective method of appointing a titular head of state unencumbered by political considerations.
17. A republican model could include joining the US to form several associated states.



## 2. THE IMPORTANCE OF A STRONG CURRENCY.

Exhibit 3, point 10 (over extended) followed by 14 (printing money) - now referred to as 'quantitative easing' defines a country's downward path. Australia is well established on that trend and urgent action is required.

In many parts of the world societies exist which include a growing proportion of families who receive sufficient funds so that members of that family will never have to 'work' for a living again. The family becomes sufficiently rich that members can live off the interest earned from the capital invested. In other words, the original payments can be described as 'paid an inheritance' rather than a 'salary'. Such earnings may be justified in terms of originators of business enterprises which grow and employ people with the originators becoming very wealthy - mostly through share ownership in the business. The difference occurs when a group of salary earners get into some sort of cabal and are responsible for paying themselves extraordinarily high salaries. Bank executives became prominent in this form of remuneration during the 1980s - surprisingly following government inspired laws which required the executives to publish their remuneration details. The effect was to start a 'bidding war' on salary sizes. Since then it has extended to include many public servants - operating under union protection - to the extent that now the effect threatens the stability of the very currency and tax systems that is used to pay the salaries.

In order to strengthen our currency it could be backed by land and/or gold. The former option implies an ultimate national take over. As Australia is a country that mines considerable quantities of gold, securing sufficient gold to back our currency should be possible. To start with, our currency might be redeemable by 10%, and gradually be increased as opportunities appear. This policy is in strong conflict with the policy adopted under the Howard/Costello (Exhibits 6, 7) government which had the Reserve Bank of Australia sell much of our gold reserve for what now appears to be a bargain basement price. In 1997 the RBA sold 167 tonnes of our gold reserves for A\$2.4b at an average price of A\$450/oz. This reduced our reserves to 80t, and the money was partly used as a basis to form the Future Fund. Last year our gold reserve dropped to 60t - a clear sign of financial panic at Federal level. July 2022 gold price is A\$2,550/oz (5.67 times higher than 1997).



Exhibit 6.



Exhibit 7.

Australia is a significant gold mining country, but fails to appreciate the importance of holding gold savings to underpin our financial asset value.

Gold mined around the world in prior human history is 205,238 tonnes.<sup>[18]</sup>

The best estimates currently available suggest that around 205,238 tonnes of gold have been mined throughout history, of which around two-thirds has been mined since 1950. And since gold is virtually indestructible, this means that almost all of this metal is still around in one form or another.

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<sup>18</sup> <https://www.gold.org/goldhub/data/how-much-gold>

US price of gold \$56,025/kg, or \$56,025,000/t, [<sup>19</sup>] and the US government debt in May 2022 stood at US\$30,499,619,000,000. Equivalent debt value in gold is  
 $\$30,499,619,000,000 \div \$56,025,000 = 544,393$  tonnes

Currently, the USD debt level is equivalent to 2.65 times all the gold ever mined on earth. The USD used to be backed by gold. So is the price of gold undervalued, or is the USD debt, and by implication its reserve status, unsustainable?

A physically backed currency should go ‘hand in hand’ with a simple but effective tax system such as the Employment Investment Tax proposal [<sup>20</sup>] where the Abstract reads:

*Employment Investment Tax (EIT) proposes replacing all existing tax collection points at State, Local, and Federal Government levels, with a single tax collected by the Commonwealth for distribution to the various levels of government. It also provides automatic access to the first step on the employment ladder for youths over the age of fifteen years, and avoids adding expense related taxes to low income earners. The current tax system rewards maximising deductible expenses, whereas the EIT rewards increased employment.*

Singapore faced a similar challenge, as they developed their new nation economically, as discussed in Wikipedia. Australian comparison with that system is illuminating.[<sup>21</sup>]

## 2.1 The Looming Government Net Debt Problem

My money theory is: “If you can’t hold it or stand on it, you don’t own it”. There is a difference between long-term personal savings and public borrowings. Personal savings need to be in a form which is tangible and convertible, when required. Property usually does not fall into this category, because it is usually not the case that a small portion of property can be sold to satisfy a need for cash. However, if the saving is in the form of metal ingots, jewels, or privately owned shares, cash needs can be satisfied by selling part of the holding.

NB. Many share-holdings in Australian super funds, or US 401(k) accounts cannot be easily accessed, depending on government-imposed age criteria.

In the case of National or State debt (as opposed to private company debt), we are assuming that printing money is not a long term solution to creating public facilities. Printing money, has no short-term accountability. However if the loan is underwritten by State owned property, accountability can be introduced. There should be no net government debt within the normal election cycle. This can be ensured by changing to the Employment Investment Tax (EIT). EIT is a flat tax with a rate that can be adjusted on a yearly basis to ensure a balance is maintained between expenses and income. The alternative is to back the tax loss with government property, further discussed below. This has the advantage of keeping the current

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<sup>19</sup> <https://www.kitco.com/charts/livegold.html>

<sup>20</sup> <https://bosmin.com/EmploymentInvestmentTaxProposal.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> <https://bosmin.com/ICS/Singapore1.pdf>

government directly responsible for overspending.

If the State-owned property is held as security against a financial loan. The loan may be used to expand the economy, but must be paid back or forfeited.

A problem emerges when the loan is used for a poor public investment, or for ‘pork barrelling’ political purposes. To combat irresponsible public investment, or ‘pork barrelling’, the loan could be secured against publically owned land on the legal understanding that the initial loan will be paid back in a defined time period before the next election, or over twenty years if the loan has bipartisan support such as a bid for an international games bid. Either way, the loan payback appears as a line item in the relevant budget.

If the loan is not paid back, the ownership of the land is transferred to the lenders on a freehold ownership basis, together with the mining rights to any mineral wealth below that surface.

This raises the question of what price should be put on the public-land?

Escalation is a factor which can be assessed by using the average ratable value in the relevant capital city, for the states, or the average nation city value for the national debt.

A worked example for Queensland is shown in Exhibit 8.

BCC Valuation 17/3/2023		
Land Type	Value	% of Total
Commercial	\$18,929,501,300	6.5%
Industrial	\$15,442,862,500	5.3%
Primary production	\$82,380,000	0%
Single-unit residential	\$214,596,946,890	73.5%
Multi-unit residential	\$33,250,346,500	11.4%
Rural residential	\$6,641,670,000	2.3%
Other	\$2,930,239,383	1%
Totals	\$291,873,946,573	100.0%
Land Area (km squared)	1342.7	
Value Per Km squared	\$217,378,377	

Exhibit 8

The debt repayment profile, for longer term loans, is shown in Exhibit 9, based on ABC recent reports at<sup>[22]</sup>, which also extends the 20 year repayment profile to 2046.

The existing 311 Queensland park regions are listed at<sup>[23]</sup> where 41 of the parks, not included in the world heritage regions, and are greater area than 180 km<sup>2</sup>. This represents the highest land area repayment due by 2046.

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<sup>22</sup> <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-06-21/qld-state-budget-handed-down-cameron-dick-health-coal-royalties/101168348>

<sup>23</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protected\\_areas\\_of\\_Queensland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protected_areas_of_Queensland)

It would be up to the State government to reduce the net debt burden no later than 2041, in order to avoid any land forfeiture.

The National Debt is currently quoted on the Australian debt clock site as \$1,109,063,300,000 which is the Queensland valuation equivalent to 5102.0 square kilometres.

Qld Debt Profile	Year	Net Debt (A\$)	Repyment Value (Km2)	20 year debt anniversary (Km2)
	1984	0	0.0	
	1985	1,000,000	0.0	
	1986	3,000,000	0.0	
	1987	7,000,000	0.0	
	1988	8,500,000	0.0	
	1989	10,000,000	0.0	
	1990	12,500,000	0.1	
	1991	15,000,000	0.1	
	1992	17,500,000	0.1	
	1993	20,000,000	0.1	
	1994	20,100,000	0.1	
	1995	20,200,000	0.1	
	1996	20,300,000	0.1	
	1997	20,400,000	0.1	
	1998	20,500,000	0.1	
	1999	20,600,000	0.1	
	2000	20,700,000	0.1	
	2001	20,800,000	0.1	
	2002	20,900,000	0.1	
	2003	20,950,000	0.1	
	2004	21,000,000	0.1	0.0
	2005	30,750,000	0.1	0.0
	2006	40,500,000	0.2	0.0
	2007	47,000,000	0.2	0.0
	2008	53,500,000	0.2	0.0
	2009	60,000,000	0.3	0.0
	2010	72,400,000	0.3	0.1
	2011	84,810,000	0.4	0.1
	2012	86,700,000	0.4	0.1
	2013	88,610,000	0.4	0.1
	2014	90,500,000	0.4	0.1
	2015	92,400,000	0.4	0.1
	2016	94,300,000	0.4	0.1
	2017	96,200,000	0.4	0.1
	2018	98,100,000	0.5	0.1
	2019	99,050,000	0.5	0.1
	2020	100,000,000	0.5	0.1
	2021	25,500,000,000	117.3	0.1
	2022	35,500,000,000	163.3	0.1
	2023	19,700,000,000	90.6	0.1
	2024	21,000,000,000	96.6	0.1
	2025	30,100,000,000	138.5	0.1
	2026	39,200,000,000	180.3	0.2
	2027			0.2
	2028			0.2
	2029			0.3
	2030			0.3
	2031			0.4
	2032			0.4
	2033			0.4
	2034			0.4
	2035			0.4
	2036			0.4
	2037			0.4
	2038			0.5
	2039			0.5
	2040			0.5
	2041			117.3
	2042			163.3
	2043			90.6
	2044			96.6
	2045			138.5
	2046			180.3

Exhibit 9.

USA government debt in May 2022 stood at US\$30,499,619,000,000. Reference is made to analysis by Dr. Joseph Mercola who wrote 'All wars are Bankers Wars' in October 21,

2023<sup>[24]</sup> which raises the question of national security. The high US debt can be accepted on the basis that the US dollar forms a reserve currency for much of the Western world, and so provides an international safeguard against undemocratic regimes who might otherwise seek to impose their system of government on a member country.

## 2.2 Global Cooling Events

It is disquieting to note that we are facing the distinct possibility of a global cooling event which could become generally evident around 2025. Global cooling events, in previous times were associated with financial collapse, wars, and supply shortages. Counter measures are discussed at <sup>[25]</sup> where the Abstract reads:

*The paper identifies a possibility that Earth is approaching an extended period of unusually cold weather. This new Ice Age could include permanent surface ice over much of the high latitude northern and possibly the southern hemispheres, which makes those regions unsuitable for major human habitation, in the near future. A sequence of mass migration towards the equatorial regions is proposed to ensure a significant human survival rate is achieved. Major infrastructure requirements are identified as well as a new system of government to ensure peaceful cooperation occurs.*

## 2.3 Tax Policy.

The Australian Tax Act is a huge tome comprising several subdivisions. It is fair to say the average company or a tax payer has very limited knowledge of the Act and pays an accountant to interpret and complete annual tax returns. This complication stems from the involvement of deductible expense items. These reduce the amount to be taxed, which is then applied to the relevant tax table. Backup files are required to verify the deductions, should a tax audit be subsequently applied. Files need to be kept for seven years before the statute of limitations runs out.

Another flat rate tax system is called the Employment Investment Tax Proposal (EIT), referred to previously. This proposal reduces the number of deductible expenses to one - being an employment sum which is verifiable from existing bank documents. The tax rate is variable, but balanced to annual budget requirements. A worked model for 2014 shows a tax rate of 12.9% including a nominal salary to everyone aged more than fifteen years.

Simpler tax systems are proposed based on a flat rate of tax.<sup>[26]</sup> One such tax system is the '2% flat tax', as proposed in 1977 <sup>[27]</sup> by engineer and publisher John McRobert. John subsequently wrote two books 'A Diet of 2% Tax' and 'Your Future in Your Hands', as well as preparing two presentations to the Senate in 1998 and 2003.

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<sup>24</sup> <https://bosmin.com/ICS/AllWarsAreBankersWars.pdf>

<sup>25</sup> <https://bosmin.com/PSL/GlobalCooling.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> <https://bosmin.com/ICS/RichardEpsteinTheCaseFlatTax.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> <http://like2percenttax.com.au/the-origin-of-2-tax/>

More details at Supplement-A - Draft Book Comments - John McRobert

Other Tax proposals may warrant further investigation, and should be added to this review.

## 2.4 Superannuation.

The superannuation policy was introduced by the Hawke/Keating government (Exhibits 10 & 11), and available in Australia from the 1980s. It gradually increased in size and quantity following BlackRock investment advice to the government. The time line shows in Exhibit 12:<sup>[28]</sup>



Exhibit 10. Exhibit 11.

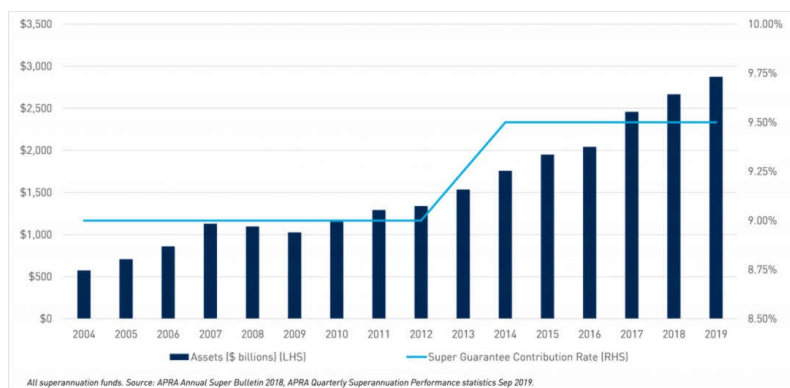


Exhibit 12.

The current level of investment is close to three trillion dollars and climbing steadily. The salary contribution rate is shown on the RHS and is scheduled to be increased to 12.5%. This will generate significantly higher figures.

The scheme has attracted criticism including:

1. A lack of opportunity for home owners to invest adequately in their own properties.
2. The high level of annual administration deductions.
3. About one trillion dollars invested overseas, rather than locally.
4. Super fund trustees, often union representatives, have used their publically owned share holdings to sway company voting results, and not necessarily in the best interests of their unit holders. This can be thought of as a form of scam.
5. BlackRock has earned similar criticism on the world stage.

This raises the question: Why not return the assets to the owners and let them invest privately as they used to? Changes to the Tax Act could overcome difficulties which the national superannuation scheme was expected to prevent. The existing superannuation scheme causes many Australians to become economically illiterate, which has negative consequences.

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<sup>28</sup> <https://www.apra.gov.au/superannuation-australia-a-timeline>

## 2.5 Immigration.

Australia has developed over the years, with heavy reliance on immigration. The result is a nation of people with relatives all over the world. Our immigration flow stopped during the Covid-19 travel restrictions as illustrated in the Exhibit 13, but have since started to resume again.

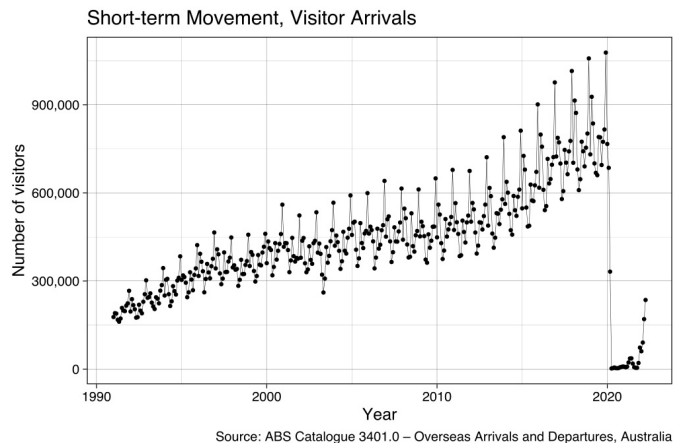


Exhibit 13 [<sup>29</sup>]

This is a good time to assess the immigration policies of the past to see if there is any room for improvement. Of particular note is the disconnection between the Federal and State government responsibilities in terms of providing infrastructure for new migrants.

Importing migrants is a Federal (UN) priority, and one side of the equation, but providing services to accommodate the influx is the other side - which becomes a State responsibility. Australia is a land of 'freedom' which precludes most dictatorial initiatives to direct migrants to live in particular locations. The net effects are the most populated States find difficulty providing infrastructure requirements in a timely manner. This adversely affects the existing residents as well as new migrants.

Another issue concerns the security of the Australian nation. Some migrants come from countries which have religious objections to our local way of life. They are trained to actively resist any form of amalgamation with the Australian culture. This can extend to different views on the treatment of women, or serious medical interventions based on gender.



Exhibit 14.

The Australian immigration policy was formulated by Immigration Minister Al Grassby (Exhibit 14) in the Gough Whitlam (Exhibit 15) government, who is regarded as 'the father of Australian *multiculturalism*'. This is significantly different to a policy of *multiracialism*. The former allows for isolated foreign groups to form in Australia while the latter allow for migrant groups to assimilate into the Australian way of life. The latter option is the safest and



Exhibit 15.

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<sup>29</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy\\_of\\_Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Australia)



ensures the local population is not expected to accept any form of separate development within their Nation.

Once such a division is introduced, it becomes part of the 'history' of the Nation and cannot be easily changed. Once again 'multiculturalism' was announced when a referendum for public verification would have referred that policy for ratification to those who now live with the consequences.

Our immigration policy should be *multiracial* in nature, only be available to those who regard women as equals, and who accept the Australian culture as the one they can aspire to join. *Multiculturalism* has been established in Australia since Al Grassby was an MP. By appealing to the average individual through a CIR referendum, we can reinforce a single Australian culture.

The level of immigration should be based on the ability of the States and Territories to accommodate the anticipated volume of immigrants, and should be individually approved by those administrations.

The recent referendum in 2023 (the voice) established a grass roots feeling for the present and a rejection of the past. This is a positive indicator for CIR. Indigenous Australians should continue to be offered an opportunity to support a modern Australian culture, which includes National Service.

Singapore faced greater issues of integration in the 1960s. Their solution is one Australia should learn from.<sup>[30]</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> <https://bosmin.com/ICS/Singapore2.pdf>

## 2.6 Chapter 2 Conclusions

1. Australia is a major gold mining country, but has failed to secured the value our currency with significant gold holdings.
2. Using Public Land to retire large debt burdens needs formal consideration as the Queensland debt is estimated at 180 km<sup>2</sup> of land including the underlying minerals.
3. The National Debt is currently quoted on the Australian debt clock site as \$1,109,063,300,000 which is the Queensland valuation equivalent to 5,102 km<sup>2</sup>.
4. Australians require referendum approval for any new tax proposals.
5. The EIT tax proposal includes several apparent advantages which warrant formal investigation.
6. Superannuation has become a socialist tool for undemocratic community control. The existing superannuation scheme causes many Australians to become economic illiterates. Superannuation assets should be returned to their owners, who will invest their funds privately.
7. The Australian immigration policy should be multiracial, not multicultural, in nature.
8. Australian immigration should only be available to those who regard women as equals, and who accept the Australian culture as the one they aspire to join.
9. The level of immigration should be based on the ability of the States and Territories to accommodate the anticipated volume of immigrants, and should be individually approved by those administrations at a referendum.
10. The recent referendum in 2023 (the voice) established a grass roots feeling for the present and a rejection of the past, and is a positive indicator for CIR.
11. Indigenous Australians should continue to be offered an opportunity to support modern Australian culture, which includes National Service.
12. Singapore faced greater issues of integration in the 1960s. Their solution is one Australia should learn from.

### 3. NATIONAL SECURITY.

Energy security is a basic requirement for ensuring the stability of a Nation. This matter was discussed in writing, with the Premier of Queensland in 2013<sup>[31]</sup>. The conclusions and recommendations are as applicable to Queensland as they are to the Nation, and I quote:

*Conclusions:*

- 1. Queensland base load power can be generated from coal or gas and the best options are site-specific.*
- 2. Low power costs are critical to the economic prosperity of Queensland.*
- 3. The State has adequate reserves of coal and gas suitable for use in low cost base power generation, but must reserve areal portions of the asset for the population's beneficial ownership.*
- 4. Maintaining public ownership of energy supply lines is critical to avoiding consumer cost increases.*

*Recommendations:*

- 1. Reserve a 10% areal portion of coal and gas basin reserves for domestic power generation.*
- 2. Open park reservations to energy exploration and utilisation.*
- 3. Quarantine identified energy reserves against State royalties and future sale.*
- 4. Prohibit the sale of State owned supply routes and power lines.*
- 5. Review the sale of existing State owned power stations when the Carbon Tax is rescinded.*
- 6. Study options available for low cost base load power supply in Queensland, and implement when projected power demand requires additional generating capacity.*

The broad concept developed here requires the Nation to reserve an areal extent of discovered energy resource for the Nation. Reserve-park areas are put aside for National resource exploration and contracted development. Retain power distribution lines and gas pipes for National use.

Renewable energy needs to be addressed in light of the huge public investment that exists. The most salient point to be made is that renewable energy is not directly compatible with the existing grid supply in capacity or geographical distribution. Legislation giving priority access to renewable energy is problematic for generating efficient base load power.

The second most salient point is that the global impact of carbon dioxide is impossible to alter by limiting the human initiated discharge of carbon dioxide. This is due to the application of Henry's Gas Law, <sup>[32]</sup> further discussed in Chapter 4.1 Marxist Ambitions, which effectively shows that the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is solely controlled by the average sea surface temperature. Humans have zero influence.

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<sup>31</sup> <https://bosmin.com/QldReservationPolicy.pdf>

<sup>32</sup> <https://bosmin.com/HenrysLaw.pdf>

Having said that, we have made huge investments in renewables and it is incumbent on Australia to best utilise those investments. We can distinguish between small photovoltaic installations and wind power. The former is largely domestically based and must stay connected to the grid. Where it is organised as a ‘solar farm’, it can be combined with wind power for use assessment, and described as ‘large renewables’.

Initially, large renewables need to be separated from a direct connection to the grid so as to restore the efficiency of that system. Secondly, renewables should be exclusively used to pump water to a higher elevation where it can be used for hydro power storage, instead of batteries. When the grid requires extra power, the stored water can be run through generators connected to the grid. The water can be reused for power storage, or in the case of some mountain sites, it can be discharged into dry land regions of Australia, shown in Exhibit 16.<sup>[33]</sup>

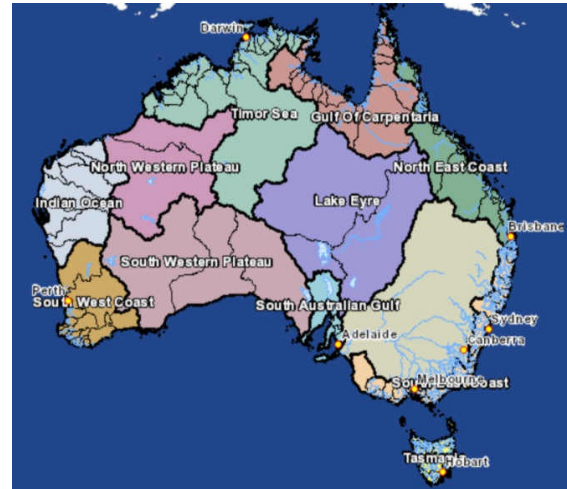


Exhibit 16.

This initiative also includes developing a new piece of wind harvesting equipment called the Fuselage Turbine (FT) Exhibit 17. FT generators can operate in high wind velocity regions, are more efficient than blade turbines, through the use of a nozzle and evase’ attachments. The blades are internal, which also prevents the ingress by various avian forms.

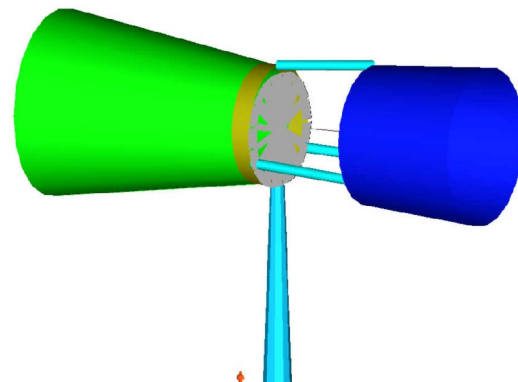


Exhibit 17

Other applications include pumping sea water onto cliff sites for power storage and discharging back into the oceans when more electric power is required. Preliminary calculations show 90% of the power consumed in WA or SA can be generated from wind passing over the Great Australian Bight coast line, as seen in Exhibit 18. Large scale solar farms can be added to this generation capacity.



Exhibit 18.

<sup>33</sup> <https://bosmin.com/ICS/WindIntoWater.pdf>

Maintaining an adequate petroleum refining capacity is critical to Australia having a secure energy supply. Refineries need to be selectively sited to provide the most efficient combinations of domestic feed and distribution locations. A note of caution regarding nuclear power. The power station can become a liability during an invasion, if the invading force chose to target the power station.

### 3.1 Environment Policy.

Australia is impeded by over enthusiastic environmental concerns. Duplication exists at Federal and State government levels of environmental responsibility. This situation is further exacerbated by outside interference from bodies such as the United Nations, the World Economic Forum, or the Club of Rome. 'Climate Change' and net zero by 2050 is a striking example of the cost exacted on Australia. Ian Plimer has published a note relevant to this subject.

Australia has 'been at net zero for a long time': May 29, 2022



Geologist Ian Plimer argues Australia is already at net zero because the nation's wealth of vegetation sequesters more carbon dioxide than the output of the population. "We've been at net zero for a long time because we're a very, very big country with very few people, we've got a huge amount of grasslands and forests," he told Sky News Australia. "If we look at the amount of carbon dioxide that we emit every year in this country, it's about 417 million tonnes. "Those grasslands and forests suck up 940 million tonnes per annum, so we're already there, and then when you put the continental shelf of Australia around it, and that's only 2.5 million square kilometres, we actually sequester five times as much carbon dioxide as we emit." Mr Plimer said Australia's emissions situation wasn't being recognised because it doesn't "fit the narrative". "In this country, we do emit a lot of carbon dioxide per person, it's about 20 tonnes per person per annum, and that's because we do the heavy lifting for the rest of the world," he said. "If you do the sums, for our 7.6 million square kilometres in this country, we absorb more than we emit." According to the Department of Industry, Australia's emissions in 2020 were 499 million tonnes, a 5 per cent decrease on 2019."

Much of the interference has Neo Marxist characteristics which effectively stymie Australia's legitimate opportunities to develop and be self sustaining. The most telling criticism should be reserved for our political leaders, who have allowed this situation to develop virtually unhindered for many years.

A common reaction to a proposed development is to resort to 'the precautionary principle'.<sup>[34]</sup>

The precautionary principle (or precautionary approach) is a broad epistemological, philosophical and legal approach to innovations with potential for causing harm when extensive scientific knowledge on the matter is lacking. It emphasizes caution, pausing and review before leaping into new innovations that may prove disastrous. Critics argue that it is vague, self-cancelling, unscientific and an obstacle to progress.

An ongoing problem develops when people or business directly affected by this 'obstacle to progress' have to permanently endure the consequences of a missed opportunity. This has National debilitating consequences - such as when 'anthropogenic global warming' was proposed and fostered by the United Nations - causing the western world to suffer grievously. The 'developing world' however, continued to advance without suffering any of the economic hardships of this Neo Marxist restriction.

Restoring accountability to the people directly affected by development exclusions, requires a system of official investigation, followed by a vote of the people on that specific issue. This can be accomplished through a process of Citizens Initiated Referenda.

Neo Marxism has permeated Australian over several years, and now is common parlance amongst several levels of society. It is amazing to find how widely accepted the ideas have become at the top corporates, and all levels of education, as well as in media commentary. This has resulted in city-based communities now accepting foreign inspired Marxist principles without question.

### 3.2 Engineering Opportunities.

Chapter 5 Domestic Defence Policy discusses the use of the Royal Australian Engineers (RAE) to manage the construction of projects regarded as of national importance.

Most of Australia's history is a peaceful one, albeit interspersed with periods of extreme terror. However, are we using our peacetime capability to the best national advantage?

#### **Royal Australian Engineers (RAE)**

For example;

Why is RAE only rated fourth in Australian Defence Force terms behind Staff Cadets, Armoured and Artillery Corps? This might make sense in a war time situation, but in peace time - which is the most common mode - why not have RAE moved up ahead of Staff Cadets?

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<sup>34</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Precautionary\\_principle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Precautionary_principle)



In that position RAE can be recognised as our nation's default project construction force, and thereby inherit the required political support. This is similar to the United States Army Corp. of Engineers who have effectively managed several projects of strategic significance to the United States.

### **Bradfield Water Diversion Scheme**

RAE should be instrumental in project managing the Bradfield water diversion scheme, which has languished on our Australian to-do list since 1939. A recent revision to this project is shown at 'BOSMIN Plan - B' [<sup>35</sup>] Exhibit 19.

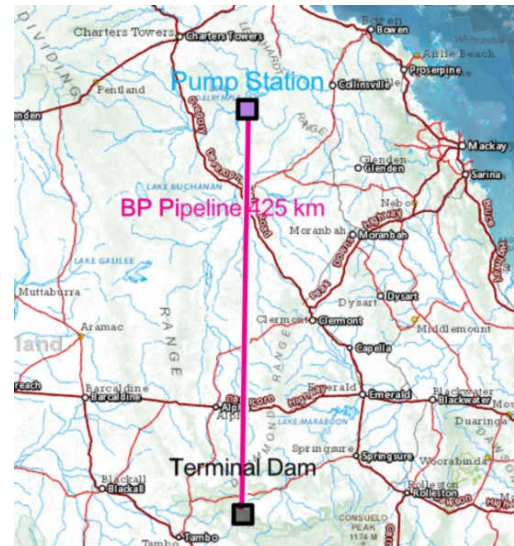


Exhibit 19.

### **Australian Reservoir Deslimeing Project**

Apart from the Bradfield project, a RAE task force could be employed in an Australian reservoir deslimeing project which would offer significant national rewards in terms of additional water storage capacity, as noted at [<sup>36</sup>] 'Review of Australian Water Reservoirs' (Our large reservoirs have never been deslimed, or deepened, resulting in significant evaporation loss.) This can be remedied by manufacturing a Slusher system as illustrated operating in Exhibit 20.



Exhibit 20.

### **RAE Project Managers**

Having RAE project-manage construction would assist with handling the inevitable state parochial issues, and so provide a more distinct path to project completion.

National construction projects could be used as 'hands on' training opportunities for our peacetime troops, or better still as a National Service initiative. This would serve to provide a sense of unity to our young and multi cultured people. It also provides an opportunity to employ some of our returned soldiers (veterans) in roles that will earn respect and assist their integration back into civilian life.

### **AUKUS Agreement**

Our submarine contract with France was replaced by the AUKUS agreement which promises to furnish nuclear-powered submarines to Australia. In the interim, Australia could provide 'home port' facilities to a variety of allied nuclear submariners, which would be a visible presence to any aggressor to show Australia has several powerful friends. Such facilities need constructing before locally owned submarines are delivered, as intended. Which raises the question - do we need to own the submarines?

<sup>35</sup> <https://www.bosmin.com/HOME/BosminPlanB.pdf>

<sup>36</sup> <https://bosmin.com/Reservoirs.pdf>



### **Transport Options**

Inland rail has been discussed for some time with limited advancement. From a security point of view, national communication is a high priority. An alternative to rail is an Autobahn network as further discussed by Kevin Loughrey<sup>[37]</sup>

We should also take advantage of our large coast line. Seatransport<sup>[38]</sup> are naval architects and have experience with ferries, transshipment vessels, cargo vessels and work boats as well as military naval vessels.

### **Energy Security**

Fuel supplies are critical at all times in our nation's development. This is not effectively actioned at this stage, and is hampered by politically inspired 'climate change' considerations. RAE in conjunction with Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) could play a critical role in matching renewable generation with available base load power, and to research new methods that tackle various supply options.

We are going backwards in several energy supply aspects, due to external UN sponsored Marxist ideology concerning 'fossil' energy. Australia needs to have an urgent political review of the influence the United Nations has on our (and the World's) national interests. That review needs to be backed up with subsequent CIR legislation, to ensure the findings are incorporated in our Constitution and are as 'the forgotten people' would wish.

Other projects RAE could manage involve providing enhanced national security within our borders as discussed in Chapter 5 Domestic Defence Policy, and at Chapter 8 Supplement-A Draft Book Comments - John McRobert.

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<sup>37</sup> <https://kevinloughrey.com.au/InlandRail/Thoughts.html>

<sup>38</sup> <https://seatransport.com>

### 3.3 Chapter 3 Conclusions

1. Australia's base load power can be generated from coal, gas, nuclear or hydro, and the best options are site-specific.
2. Low power costs are critical to the country's economic prosperity.
3. The country has adequate reserves of coal and gas suitable for use in low cost base power generation, but central government should reserve an areal portion of these assets for the population's beneficial ownership.
4. Maintaining public ownership of energy supply lines is critical to avoiding consumer cost increases.
5. Duplication exists between Federal and State government environmental responsibilities. Environmental concerns in Australia are characteristic of Neo Marxist interference which effectively stymie Australia's legitimate opportunities to develop, or be self-sufficient.
6. Restoring accountability to the people directly affected by development exclusions, requires a system of official investigation, followed by a vote of the people on that specific issue. This can be accomplished through a process of CIR.
7. Most of Australia's history is a peaceful one, albeit interspersed with periods of extreme terror, which provides a peacetime capacity of the RAE to manage the construction of projects which are to our national advantage.
8. Having RAE project manage construction assists with handling the inevitable state parochial issues, and provides a more distinct path to project completion.
9. National Service can be introduced to give a sense of unity to our young and multi cultured people.
10. RAE as project managers also provides an opportunity to employ our returned soldiers (veterans) in roles that will earn respect and assist their integration back into civilian life.
11. RAE in conjunction with Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) can play a critical role in matching renewable generation with available base load power, and to research new methods that tackle various supply options.
12. There is a security need for a national transport system including consideration of rail, Autobahn, and sea transport designs.
13. Australia needs to have an urgent political review of the influence the United Nations has on our (and the World's) national interests.

## 4. THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations had an interesting history, and clearly described at, [<sup>39</sup>] where it states:

The history of the United Nations as an international organization has its origins in World War II. Since then its aims and activities have expanded to make it the archetypal international body in the early 21st century.

The UN has a fairly complex background including:

The first international organizations were created to enable countries to cooperate on specific matters. The International Telegraph Union was founded in 1865 and the Universal Postal Union was established in 1874. Both are now specialized agencies of the United Nations. In 1899, the Hague Convention established the Permanent Court of Arbitration, an intergovernmental organization which began work in 1902.

The predecessor of the United Nations, the League of Nations, was conceived after World War I, and established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles "to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security." The main constitutional organs of the League were the Assembly, the Council, and the Permanent Secretariat. The Permanent Court of International Justice was provided for by the Covenant and established by the Council and Assembly. The International Labour Organization, which is also now a UN specialized agency, was created under the Treaty of Versailles as an affiliated agency of the League. In addition, there were several auxiliary agencies and commissions.

It is noted that neither the United Nations nor its predecessor the League of Nations required a democratic election of their members. They were both conceived following periods of war in the hope of avoiding similar atrocities in the future, and to resolve problems before they 'get out of hand'. The UN has access to huge sums of money - delivered mostly by automatic deduction - from member countries. This enables the UN to spread its influence throughout the world on the basis of 'trust me, we are here to help'.

Currently, the UN produces a series of documents from their International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which purport to warn against 'global warming' caused by human activity involving the release of carbon dioxide. This has led to huge efforts by many nations to limit the emission of carbon dioxide, and culminating with signed statements which forecast 'zero carbon by 2050'. This expensive exercise based on dubious principles of investigation should be ignored, as it was by the 'developing countries' as defined.

### 4.1 The World Health Organisation

Another UN component is the World Health Organisation (WHO) who took charge of the Covid-19 issue. This included several advice instructions to the world which caused great consternation and expense in several countries.

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<sup>39</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_United_Nations)

The book, 'Slaying the Vaccine Devil', offers pertinent advice:[<sup>40</sup>]

*This volume, like those related publications identified herein, helps demonstrate just how far down the rabbit hole have all had to travel during the covid-19 pandemic in search of understanding the mass insanity.*

*Critical reasoning skills have been at a premium. We The People have been betrayed by those we trusted most. From our doctors, elected representatives, mainstream media - there is little doubt that they are a key part of the problem. Even our own families and close friends seem to have shunned those of us who dared to show skepticism and do more than keep in lockstep with nonsensical and unscientific policies which have taken our society to the brink of collapse.*

*Almost all politicians, the media, large corporations, and the billionaire class have been so intent in an insane collaboration to impose mandatory injections, contrary to the Nuremberg Code and while blinkered from those other therapies proven to be as good as, if not safer and more effective than, what Big Pharma is pushing.*

The UN and its subsidiaries need to be recast as democratic organisations with elected staff provided by a unanimous vote of the major funding organisations.

#### 4.2 The World Economic Forum

The World Economic Forum (WEF) is another undemocratic group which purports to know the economic needs of the world. [<sup>41</sup>]

The World Economic Forum's "Global Redesign" report suggests to create "public-private" United Nations (UN) in which selected agencies operate and steer global agendas under shared governance systems. It says that a globalised world is probably best managed by a coalition of multinational corporations, governments and civil society organizations (CSOs), which it expresses through initiatives like the "Great Reset" and the "Global Redesign".

These well-founded initiatives overlook the importance of the individual on whose behalf they purport to be speaking. Unless there is regular feedback from those most affected, it is unsurprising that the general response is one of skepticism, reserve, or outright rejection.

Political commentator Cory Bernardi notes in his article 'Gradually, then Suddenly' of 13<sup>th</sup> July 2022:

We've come to know that policy play book as ESG. That's the acronym for Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance which prioritises a feel good decisions over live well profits. The ESG mantra has been pushed by the world's

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<sup>40</sup> <https://bosmin.com/ICS/OsullivanBookChapters.pdf>

<sup>41</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World\\_Economic\\_Forum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Economic_Forum)

largest asset manager BlackRock and is also a key plank of the World Economic Forum. ESG has also been wracked by corruption as a bunch of profiteers rush to cash in on the trend. It's pushing companies to go woke. ESG was wholeheartedly embraced by Sri Lanka which turned their entire economy upside down to comply with this new mantra.

#### 4.3 Marxist Ambitions.

The doctrine of Marxism is described as [<sup>42</sup>]

Marxism, a body of doctrine developed by Karl Marx and, to a lesser extent, by Friedrich Engels in the mid-19th century. It originally consisted of three related ideas: a philosophical anthropology, a theory of history, and an economic and political program. There is also Marxism as it has been understood and practised by the various socialist movements, particularly before 1914. Then there is Soviet Marxism as worked out by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and modified by Joseph Stalin, which under the name of Marxism-Leninism (see Leninism) became the doctrine of the communist parties set up after the Russian Revolution (1917). Offshoots of this included Marxism as interpreted by the anti-Stalinist Leon Trotsky and his followers, Mao Zedong's Chinese variant of Marxism-Leninism, and various Marxisms in the developing world. There was also the post-World War II non dogmatic Marxisms that have modified Marx's thought with borrowings from modern philosophies, principally from those of Edmund Husserl and Martin Heidegger but also from Sigmund Freud and others.

In Australia we are subject to a form of Neo Marxism, which has gradually permeated our education institutions, reduced our national identity through multiculturalism, relaxed our attitude to recreational drugs, provided a legal system with bias against victims of crime, increased reliance on public funding assistance, provided left wing media bias, encouraged family breakdown and reduced participation in church activity.

Eleven tenants of cultural Marxism defined during the Frankfurt School of Marxism in the early 1900s include:

- Creation of racism offences
- Continual change to create confusion
- Teaching of sex & homosexuality to children
- Undermining of schools' & teachers' authority
- Destruction of national identity through immigration
- Promotion of mind altering and/or addictive substances
- Emptying of churches
- Unreliable legal system with bias against victims of crime
- Dependency on the state or state benefits

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<sup>42</sup> <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Marxism>

- Control and dumbing down of the media
- Encouraging the breakdown of the family

We seem to be tracking pretty closely, as was identified by several recent book authors, one of which is *Cancel Culture* by Kevin Donnelly. Another prolific book author is Ian Plimer who contributed to *Cancel Culture*, and has written forcefully on environmental issues in his recent book *Green Murder*.

Several noted contributors to *Cancel Culture* identified the following problems:

**Peta Credlin** laments ‘business leaders are only too ready to jump on activists’ band waggon.’ And, as Tony Abbott has often said, ‘a majority that stays silent does not long remain a majority’.

**Kristian Jenkins** lists the several violent uprisings that previously occurred in France, Russia, and China. ‘But let us not lose heart altogether’ followed by positive examples including the Brexit UK vote, Boris Johnson’s election, Trump’s 2016 victory, and the Australian Coalition victory in 2019. Importantly, Jenkins concludes ‘in the end it comes down to a sense of proportion.’

**Gary Marks** opines the radical left has not been wholly successful, and the aphorism ‘the price of freedom is eternal vigilance’ should never be forgotten.

**Kevin Donnelly** notes initially far left success has led to faster and more assertive introduction of Marxist ideology in both private and public institutions. This puts formal education as a ‘high priority fix’ item in any programme to establish better standards.

**Jennifer Oriel** continues the Donnelly theme by focussing on the university sector, and avers ‘universities transformed from sites of higher learning into revolutionary colleges during the late 1960s’. She follows this up with several incidents confirming the steady march towards Marxism. Oriel reports on the introduction of the term Islamophobia as ‘conceived in the bowels of Muslim think-tanks, for the purpose of beating down critics’. *This amounts to the introduction of a procedure for separating Muslim from Judeo-Christian religious criticism.*

**Fiona Mueller** continues with comment on education failures, and opens with the Edmund Barton quote “It is the duty of the State to educate, and the right of the people to demand education”.

**David Daintree** establishes the importance of history in understanding our current place in the world, and that reestablishing historical knowledge generally is important for stabilising our society against the incursion of Marxism.

**Tony Abbott** reminded us he was the health minister during the Howard years and procedures were established to handle pandemics, but the procedures never envisaged closing state borders, shutting workplaces and cancelling mass gatherings. The procedures included ‘that measures taken are proportional to the threat’. Abbott goes on to opine the health impacts of Covid-19 are similar to Asian flu of late 1950s and the Hong Kong flu of late 1960s. He notes that governments are generally more fearful and place unwarranted reliance on unelected and unaccountable experts. But long term problems loom from our huge public debt as a result of our stringent pandemic responses

**John Steenhof** avers the seeds of change towards Christianity and the privileged class were

noticeable sixty years ago and have now come to full bloom in the US and Australia. Australian laws are being weaponised to silence religious voices and to cancel religions - initially in the public square, but increasingly in private domains. *The failure to enact modest changes to Section 18c of the Racial Discrimination Act has shown how dedicated the left are to preserving tools of oppression in the current vilification laws.*

**John Dillon** discusses Aboriginal Australia in the context of cancel culture including the fragmentation and separation which is recklessly pursued by some. He is part-aboriginal and his father Col Dillon, is Australia's highest ranking Aboriginal police officer and a supporter of Bill Leak's famous aboriginal cartoon. The main problem occurred through pandering to the offended.

**Patrick Byrne** explains the impact of radical transgender theory as it impacts sport, as proposed by key sports bodies and the Australian Human Rights Commission. This follows a verified Marxism agenda. Many education departments now include gender fluidity in their curricula. The Morrison Liberal Government has asked the Australian Law Reform Commission to investigate limiting or removing exemptions for faith-based schools and institutions, which could force gender fluidity policies on those schools. Gender identity laws are fundamentally about eradicating old moral values and enforcing new ones.

**Ian Plimer** uses his extensive geological knowledge to aver that 'climate has always changed', and there has been no noticeable change to the climate over the past 30 years due to human produced carbon dioxide. Planet Earth is dynamic and not static as inferred by the human induced climate change proposal. There have been numerous periods in geological history when ice cover has expanded and then contracted. Earth has experienced periods when the atmosphere had hundreds of times more carbon dioxide than at present, and the carbon dioxide was naturally sequestered in marine dolomite sediments, evident today. This occurred without any runaway global warming. *Henry's Law shows that atmospheric carbon dioxide is always in equilibrium with ocean water temperature, and the gas cannot accumulate uncontrolled in the atmosphere, as is inferred.*

**Stephen Chavura** notes 'cancel culture' has itself evolved out of cultural changes that have been taking place for decades, not merely in universities but in society at large. It has origins in the doctrines of the New Left or Neo-Marxists of the 1960s and 1970s, particularly with the idea that speech itself can be dangerous to social progress. Leftist Herbert Marcuse opined, the only speech that may be tolerated is that which conforms to a leftist social agenda. In Australia during the 2017 same-sex marriage debate, Bill Shorten said there should be no postal survey or debate on the subject, because it would be detrimental to the mental health of LGBTIQ+ kids. *So, no public debate on an issue of public law in a democracy?*

#### 4.4 Internal Terrorists.

In many ways these are the most dangerous type of terrorist, because they can operate without drawing particular attention or appearing unusual. They can operate as under cover agents of a religious sect, or be part of a national group which are generally accepted. Their nefarious activities can be, socialism, drugs related, stand-over inspired, religious fundamental, culture incompatibility, or gang associated.



Australians generally tolerate these groups in the interests of being a free society. Often political expedience has allowed the problem to grow and prosper. The net effect is that the ultimate cost to our society far outweighs the short term benefits that may accrue through turning a blind eye to those activities.

Neo Marxism has permeated Australia over several years, and now is common parlance amongst several levels of society. It is amazing to see how widely accepted the ideas have become at top corporate, and at all levels of education, as well as in media commentary. This results in city-based communities in particular, now accepting foreign inspired Marxist principles without question.

Many of the younger generation have turned off the main stream media in favour of other social media channels. These are channels where subtle forms of socialist propaganda often flourish. The result is a lack of nationalism, or support for our heritage.

For example the following text was received from a middle aged Australian who was also traumatised by the Covid19 inoculation saga:

Do you have the Trump Tracker App?

How about the Deep State or the 'Drain the Swamp' lot occupying Ukraine then? Is that ok?

You think there are no treasonous crooks in high places in America and around the world still?

This is what D Trump and many, many other good, brave, patriots have been fighting for years now.

This is why the media and the likes of Nancy Pelosi to name another, give Trump such a hard time. Because he has been exposing what they have all been up to. Selling out their own country and its people for the benefit of themselves. What is that called? Is that treason?

You just don't seem to get it yet unfortunately. So many others have seen the lies and deception within our own governments and media in the West and around the world particularly since 2020.

If I was a country like Russia or China I would want to protect my country from the likes of Biden, Obama, Clintons, Albanese, Trudeau, and so many others as well. And I am for peace, freedom and stability in Australia. Believe it or not. We don't get that by sending \$500M to a far off overseas country to fight a 'war' that has nothing to do with honest, hardworking Australians.

A period of National Service would engender a better understanding of what Australia has to offer, and act to consolidate a single Australian culture.

#### 4.4 Voting System.

The Australian voting system has undergone several changes as noted [<sup>43</sup>]

The Australian electorate has experienced three types of voting system First Past the Post, Preferential Voting and Proportional Representation (Single Transferable Vote).

First Past the Post was used for the first Australian parliamentary elections held in 1843 for the New South Wales Legislative Council and for most colonial elections during the second half of the nineteenth century. Since then there have been alterations to the various electoral systems in use around the country. These alterations have been motivated by three factors: a desire to find the perfect system, to gain political advantage, or by the need to deal with faulty electoral system arrangements.

Today, two variants of Preferential Voting and two variants of Proportional Representation are used for all Australian parliamentary elections. This paper has two primary concerns: firstly, explaining in detail the way each operates, the nature of the ballot paper and how the votes are counted; and secondly, the political consequences of the use of each system. Appendix 1 gives examples of other Australian models used over the years and Appendix 2 lists those currently in use in Commonwealth elections as well as in the states and territories.

Under Full Preferential Voting each candidate must be given a preference by the voter. This system favours the major parties; can sometimes award an election to the party that wins fewer votes than its major opponent; usually awards the party with the largest number of votes a disproportionate number of seats; and occasionally give benefits to the parties that manufacture a three-cornered contest in a particular seat. With Optional Preferential Voting the voter may allocate preferences to as few as one candidate. This system can produce similar outcomes to full Preferential Voting, but can also produce results where the winning candidate wins with less than half of the votes. It also clearly lessens the importance of preferences in many seats.

The Proportional Representation system used in Senate elections increase the chance of minor parties and independents winning seats, produces closer results in the struggle between the major parties, and makes it difficult for a major party to gain control of the Senate.

The Hare-Clark system ensures that no seat is safe, creates an electoral system where party members fight each other as much as their external opponents, and operates in such a way that minority government are more common than when Preferential Voting is used.

Despite parliamentary enquiries after each Commonwealth election, there is generally little call for major changes to be made to Australian electoral systems. On balance it

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<sup>43</sup> [https://www.aph.gov.au/About\\_Parliament/Parliamentary\\_Departments/Parliamentary\\_Library/pubs/rp/RP0708/08rp05](https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/rp/RP0708/08rp05)

seems that Australia has found arrangements that suit the needs of its people, its parties and its parliamentarians.

These reassuring words conceal the fact that the voting system is largely a matter of trust. Details of the 2007 and 2010 Federal election have been analysed and were found to be dangerously lacking as discussed at [44]. Several important conclusions and recommendations were attached to that investigation.

The issues were brought to the attention of the “Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters”. Several exchanges occurred with public servants, but no alterations to the voting system were apparent. However, it has now become increasingly difficult to obtain multiple voting records and certainly not in a timely fashion.

It is critical to let the general population have an effective voice in determining their future through the introduction of a CIR mechanism, as discussed in my paper[45] where the abstract reads:

*“This proposal is to alter The Australian Constitution to include a provision for Citizen’s Initiated Referendum, and thereby embody a system of Direct Democracy in Australia.”*

Further to this discussion, Kevin Loughrey Lt Col(Ret'd) BE Mech(hons), psc, jssc, Grad Dip Strategic Studies has posted a report covering Election Reforms [46]. He also strongly supports paper ballots: *“The only sure way to conduct an election, if it really matters, is voting in person, in the privacy of a ballot booth, in full view, and on paper with the counting being performed totally in the open under the watchful eyes of scrutineers.”*

The Swiss have tried electronic voting and rejected it in favour of paper ballots as discussed:[47] “In 2019, politicians and computer experts launched a people's initiative to ban the use of e-voting for security reasons.”

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<sup>44</sup> <https://bosmin.com/ICS/FederalElections07-10.pdf>

<sup>45</sup> <https://bosmin.com/AustralianConstitution.pdf>

<sup>46</sup> <https://kevinloughrey.com.au/Election/Reforms.html>

<sup>47</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voting\\_in\\_Switzerland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voting_in_Switzerland)

**Unfortunately, recent security issues evident<sup>[48]</sup> with the internet means that reliable voting procedure must utilise the previous indelible pencil and paper approach. This means that postal votes can only be accepted when requested by a verified registered voter. All the other votes must be cast on voting day, and counted by hand with scrutineers present and capable of close observation. Local area networks may be required to guard against multiple voting issues, and vote counting can be controlled by weighing vote piles.**

A further detailed, and concerning, discussion on internet security is available on [YouTube](#).

Australian Electoral Commission voting procedure need reviewing in the light of this recently available internet security data which confirms:

- The importance of having a reliable registration of voters, kept current by Australia Post, in association with the AEC.
- Retain compulsory voting to avoid having ‘votes for sale’.
- Use ‘first past the post’ voting procedure rather than preferential voting.
- Retain paper voting use, on a nominated day.
- An absentee ballot can be requested by a registered voter, using the postal service to conduct this service.

#### 4.6 Veterans.

The term Veteran is defined in this chapter to mean any person who has seen, or is expected to see, combat action on the behalf of the ADF.

Our Veterans are Australians who served their country up and beyond the call of normal civil duty, to the point where they put their lives ahead of living a normal life. As such, they deserve special consideration by our Nation.

They are trained to kill and hopefully survive. This is not a normal occupation in our society and deserves some form of special recognition.

The reality is veterans were brought up in a country that treats capital punishment with due opprobrium. From that start they are trained to forget what they were taught, and develop a completely different value for human life. To many I suspect, this is a step too far.

Divisive politics has reared its ugly head on several previous occasions regarding our veterans, which must be regarded as beyond contempt. The media also has some infamous history on this subject.

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<sup>48</sup> <https://bosmin.com/ICS/KevinLoughreyEmailApril2023.pdf>

#### 4.7 Chapter 4 Conclusions

1. The UN inspired IPCC reports are an expensive exercise based on dubious principles of investigation, which should be ignored at the National level.
2. The World Economic Forum is an undemocratic group which purports to know the needs of the world, and Australia should closely monitor their activities backed by the potential antidote of CIR, where appropriate.
3. Australia should call for CIR confirmation before agreeing to any WHO advice.
4. The UN and its subsidiaries need to be recast as democratic organisations with elected staff provided by a unanimous vote of the major funding organisations.
5. We need to use twentieth century capability to support and amplify traditional Australian values. Two most powerful capabilities are the power of 'the forgotten people' coupled with CIR provisions.
6. Australia can resist the infiltration of Neo Marxism by developing a CIR system of government which allows specific infiltrations to be addressed individually, over time, by a majority of Australians.
7. Make photo identification compulsory at all voting booths, or supply registered voters with optional bar code ID.
8. AEC to provide real time updates for roll mark off at all polling stations, and quarantine votes with photo identification recorded from electors previously listed as "marked off".
9. Commission Australia Post to keep and update the electoral rolls. Start by requiring all voters to re-register at their local post offices using photo identification, and nominating their preferred polling place.
10. AEC to routinely conduct registered post mail-out verification to all electors in the electorates with winning margins of 1.5% or less. Then conduct separate bye elections if a significant error is detected.
11. Veterans should have the right to ask for a referendum of the people before they are committed to a specific combat role, and they should never have to account for their time in combat - other than to their service commander.
12. Veterans should always be publically regarded as such have (VE) permanently added after their names. Return to civilian life should include the offer of domestic service employed in a RAE managed Australian Nation building project.

## 5. DOMESTIC DEFENCE POLICY.

Australia has a land area of 7,692,024 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 26,077,567 (June 2022). This produces an average ratio of 3.39 people per square kilometre, but far from evenly spread.

With that concentration of people, we are not going to defend ourselves with force of numbers. So what lessons have we learnt from past conflicts?

Australians should never lose sight of the fact that our nation is richly endowed with a wide range of resources which represents a very 'ripe plum' to any potential invader, or indigenous ancestor.

**The importance of "the Australian Nation" should never be compromised with formal, or informal, associations with international bodies such as the UN, without getting prior referendum approval from Australians.**

World War II in the Pacific was brought to an end with leading edge technology supplied by the United States of America, who came to our aid as part of the Allied forces arranged around the World at that time. The leading edge technology was the atomic bomb, two of which were dropped on Japan at Hiroshima and Nagasaki on the 6th and 9th of August 1945 respectively.

This display of new war equipment did more than provide an end to the war. It ended how world wars would be fought in the future, because **it shifted the front line from the trenches to the capital cities**. This places all political leaders in the front line - which is a position they never expected to occupy or wanted. There have been no world wars since 1945, but a Cold War existed from 1947 to 1991.

The only leaders not subject to this constraint are of a religious disposition who believe that death is preferable to life. That comparatively minor group are still motivated by a 'fight to the death' mentality, for resolving insoluble disputes.

In defending Australia, we should note some radical extremists have located within our borders, and must be monitored closely. External threats can never be contemplated on some matching numbers basis. Other means need to be employed:

Today, the greatest threat to a western nation is by infiltration of the culture by Neo Marxism. Lessons can be learnt from Switzerland where Direct Democracy has operated successfully since the introduction of the 1848 constitution, [<sup>49</sup>] including a period of neutrality during both world wars. [<sup>50</sup>]

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<sup>49</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics\\_of\\_Switzerland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_Switzerland)

<sup>50</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland\\_during\\_the\\_World\\_Wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland_during_the_World_Wars)

During World War I and World War II, Switzerland maintained armed neutrality, and was not invaded by its neighbours, in part because of its topography, much of which is mountainous. Consequently, it was of considerable interest to belligerent states as the scene for diplomacy, espionage, and commerce, as well as a safe haven for refugees.

This topography sounds similarly unapproachable to “*our home is girt by sea*”.

Former army Major General and Liberal Party Senator the late Jim Molan published the book *Danger on our Doorstep* which requests that readers submit their thoughts on Australia’s defence strategies.

Mine are summarised as two important components for our defence:

- A. Defending against a coastal invasion - is our domestic responsibility.
- B. Reacting to international attack - is an allied responsibility and probably includes eliminating a foe’s capital cities.

#### **A. Land Mass defence.**

The dominant Australian defence policy should therefore be to defend our land mass stoically. A good start has already been made with introduction of the Sovereign Borders policy. However, our land mass security also requires effective road, landing ground, supply lines, ports, and transport facilities throughout Australia. This will enable a rapid deployment and support of front line troops on our mainland. Fighter aircraft, drones, submarines, and fleets of wave piercing multi-hull craft can confront an invading force on the continental shelf. Much of this infrastructure can be justified on the basis of good economic development.

We need an ability to rapidly deploy naval craft which can be used to defend our coast line as well as travelling to neighbouring islands that may require physical support occasionally.

Suitable craft for this Land Mass defence strategy include a basic twin or triple hull craft that can be specialised to accommodate torpedoes, vertical takeoff aircraft, drones, anti aircraft weapons, tank and truck transport, personnel and hospital delivery, fuel supplies. These craft could be Australian designed and built, <sup>[51]</sup> as was HMAS *Jervis Bay*, Exhibit 21.

HMAS Jervis Bay (AKR 45) was a wave piercing catamaran that operated in the Royal Australian Navy (RAN). Built by Incat in Tasmania and launched in 1997 as Incat 045.



Exhibit 21.

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<sup>51</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMAS\\_Jervis\\_Bay\\_\(AKR\\_45\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMAS_Jervis_Bay_(AKR_45))

A possible port facility in this context is proposed by engineer John McRobert [<sup>52</sup>]

Port Clinton, Exhibit 22, directly opposite the Capricorn Channel below the Great Barrier Reef (GBR), gives direct access to the Coral Sea where the last great naval battle was fought to protect us from Japanese attack. Port Clinton would make an excellent joint Defence/Commercial port à la Hampton Roads on the east coast of the USA to allow access to the largest bulk carriers, oil tankers, aircraft carriers and submarines for operations, maintenance and repair. Container ships could dock there in a secure operation for customs checking to service an Inland railway feeding the population centres of the east coast.



Figure 22.

*An important component of defence is highly trained and motivated personnel. To achieve this we need a citizen's defence force supported by a period of Compulsory Military Training. This policy also serves to 'Australianise' multinational immigrants to this country.*

An aspect of defence which is not currently recognised is the part the Royal Australian Engineers (RAE)[<sup>53</sup>] could play in developing the Australian Nation. Our country is riven by division between the States and the Commonwealth over several development opportunities - most of which have since languished indefinitely. An outstanding example is the important Bradfield river diversion scheme, which was initially proposed in 1939 by the designer of the Sydney Harbour bridge.

To overcome such stalemates we should use the RAE to project manage these projects. This is employed successfully by the United States and could have similar application in Australia.

Australia should (and might be) conducting secret research effort to stay at the 'cutting edge' of international defence. To facilitate this aim the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) should be closely allied to the RAE on specific projects.

## **B. Reacting to International Attack.**

Australia can rely on intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM), advanced submarines, and long range aircraft, aimed at deterring any aggressor nation from afar. This equipment may be procured through international allied cooperation. Nuclear-powered submarines do not have

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<sup>52</sup> <https://bosmin.com/ICS/MarinePilotsConferenceJMcR1.pdf>

<sup>53</sup> <https://www.army.gov.au/our-people/organisation-structure/army-corps/royal-australian-engineers>



to be Australian owned now the reliable AUKUS defence agreement with other nations exists. Australia can provide 'home port' facilities to submariners, ICBM, and long range aircraft, from several allied nations, which will support our commitment to allied cooperation. Australia then becomes the unsinkable carrier.

*The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance.*

### 5.1 International Defence and Trading Associates.

Australia is protected by several international defence and business agreements, as well as several treaties as outlined in the Directorate of International Government Agreements and Arrangements [<sup>54</sup>]

The Directorate of International Government Agreements and Arrangements (DIGAA) has the role of ensuring that Defence related agreements and arrangements accord with Defence's objectives and scope, are consistent in language and format, do not duplicate or overlap current agreements and arrangements, and are consistently interpreted in Australia's interest.

and [<sup>55</sup>]

A treaty is an international agreement concluded in written form between two or more States (or international organisations) and is governed by international law. A treaty gives rise to international legal rights and obligations.

The power to enter into treaties is an Executive power within section 61 of the Australian Constitution. Given that any treaty necessarily involves an element of Australia's foreign relations, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) have responsibility for treaties. DFAT's International Law: Advising and Treaties Section (Treaties Section) is responsible for, and should be consulted on, all aspects of the treaty-making process.

Conflict threats to Australia come from countries who ignore international agreements and follow imperial ambitions.

The most notable such recent action occurred when China refused to acknowledge the International Court at the Hague and decided to arbitrarily include a large portion of the China Sea, together with the associated sea bed mineral resources, into their region of ownership.

Another threat comes from restrictions applied by Australia which may not be accepted by other international players. An example shown under Legislation, regimes and agreements, The Missile Technology Control Regime, states [<sup>56</sup>]

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<sup>54</sup> <https://defence.gov.au/legal/Directorates/digaa.asp>

<sup>55</sup> <https://www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/treaties>

<sup>56</sup> <https://www.defence.gov.au/business-industry/export/controls/export-controls/legislation-regimes-agreements>

The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) was established in 1987 to provide best practice guidance, international consistency and coordination in efforts to prevent the proliferation of unmanned systems (e.g. missiles and unmanned aerial vehicles) capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction. The MTCR covers the control of transfers of missile equipment, complete rocket systems, unmanned air vehicles, and related technology for those systems capable of carrying a 500kg payload at least 300 kilometres. The MTCR also covers missiles or related systems capable of carrying smaller chemical and biological payloads.

Two of the most obvious Australian defence initiatives include ANZUS [<sup>57</sup>]

The Australia, New Zealand, United States Security Treaty (ANZUS or ANZUS Treaty) is a 1951 non-binding collective security agreement between Australia and New Zealand, and separately, Australia and the United States, to co-operate on military matters in the Pacific Ocean region, although today the treaty is taken to relate to conflicts worldwide. It provides that an armed attack on any of the three parties would be dangerous to the others, and that each should act to meet the common threat. It set up a committee of foreign ministers that can meet for consultation. The treaty was one of the series that the United States formed in the 1949–1955 era as part of its collective response to the threat of communism during the Cold War.

And AUKUS [<sup>58</sup>]

AUKUS is a trilateral security pact between Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, announced on 15 September 2021 for the Indo-Pacific region. Under the pact, the US and the UK will help Australia to acquire nuclear-powered submarines.

The pact also includes cooperation on advanced cyber, artificial intelligence and autonomy, quantum technologies, undersea capabilities, hypersonic and counter-hypersonic, electronic warfare, innovation and information sharing. The pact will focus on military capability, separating it from the Five Eyes intelligence-sharing alliance that also includes New Zealand and Canada.

The People's Republic of China's sole ruling party is the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) [<sup>59</sup>] who was particularly disapproving of the deal which leads us to conclude it materially affects the CCP future plans. Similarly, Russia's President Putin has frequently warned of the nuclear danger the west faces. This is probably a self mortifying comment rather than a real threat to the west. It probably indicates a high level of personal fear.

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<sup>57</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ANZUS>

<sup>58</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AUKUS>

<sup>59</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese\\_Communist\\_Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Communist_Party)

Personal fear is an ever present vulnerability for an autocratic leader, and it may not come through nuclear attack. An ambitious second-in-command is also of great concern to the leader. This factor does not affect parliamentary democracies to the same extent as the leader is comparatively temporary, and one of several members in the leadership group.

We recently heard of a 71-year-old Al Qaeda terrorist leader, Ayman al-Zawahiri who was killed by a drone strike. On 3 January 2020, Qasem Soleimani, an Iranian major general, classified as a terrorist, was killed by another US drone strike at Baghdad International Airport.

The Australian definition of a terrorist act [<sup>60</sup>]

*A terrorist act is an act, or a threat to act, that meets both these criteria:*

*(1) it intends to coerce or influence the public or any government by intimidation to advance a political, religious or ideological cause.*

*(2) it causes one or more of the following:*

- *death, serious harm or danger to a person*
- *serious damage to property*
- *a serious risk to the health or safety of the public*
- *serious interference with, disruption to, or destruction of critical infrastructure such as a telecommunications or electricity network.*

*Advocating, protesting, dissenting or taking industrial action are not terrorist acts where the person doing the activity does not intend to cause serious harm to a person or create a serious risk to public safety.*

*Anyone guilty of committing a terrorist act could face up to life imprisonment.*

President Putin's attack on the Ukraine fits many of these prerequisites. However, President Xi has not yet fulfilled these prerequisites regarding Taiwan, but could face similar sanctions if he acted in that sphere. Several factors suggest Australia may not have to match 25 million souls against 1,450 million Chinese.

An alternate US verbal response to Russia, when Russia gathered military forces on the border with Ukraine, might have been; "You can start a front line wherever you like, but we reserve our right to establish a front line wherever we like, and you can tell your mate in Beijing we hold a similar attitude regarding Taiwan." This approach effectively 'bluffs without bluffing' as proposed by Robert J Ringer in his book *Winning Through Intimidation*, and will let unwelcome visitors know they are playing with fire. This is one of the techniques President Trump was very adept at employing.

In considering the CCP caustic response to our AUKUS agreement, one can appreciate the Chinese vulnerabilities which include;

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<sup>60</sup> <https://www.ag.gov.au/national-security/australias-counter-terrorism-laws>

- A very large population relying on imports to sustain their growing standard of living.
- Their communist and autocratic ‘leader for life’ style of politics.
- High Chinese garrison costs due to their expanding frontier outposts, expanding military arsenal, space exploration, and domestic developments.
- The CCP growing isolation from the western world coincidental with their increasingly assertive superpower status.

Australia can trade with China and both live comparatively peacefully, or China can seek to invade Australia to access our abundant natural assets. The latter option must be a CCP consideration, but unlikely to be a Chinese peoples priority.

This is another example of the difference between Top Down and Bottom Up governments.

Australia has experienced a similar type of conflict with the Japanese during WW II when they were promoted as an assertive and emerging superpower. Such groups invariably find they are limited by access to vital supplies when a war breaks out - especially when confronted by a group of allied forces. The expense and destruction associated with mounting a war frequently transpire to defeat the cause.

Allied war costs are extremely high and are only introduced after very careful consideration of the available options. The currently emerging conflict with China is based on a ‘peaceful’ takeover of various attractive assets, ideally through intimidation and infiltration. This has included Tibet, Hong Kong, and the China Sea, as well as several islands. Further anticipations could include Vietnam, The Philippines, Japan, Taiwan, Pacific Islands, elements of Antarctica, New Zealand and Australia.

However, the CCP is suffering from growing isolation with the west, while also suffering from old age. This is an inevitable consequence of an autocratic style of Top Down government, with one dominant figure head. It is regrettable that the CCP did not follow the more viable option presented to them in Hong Kong where they were given access to ‘two styles of government for one country’. Unfortunately the CCP leadership chose the inferior option.

It is relevant to consider the UN inspired Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). At present 66 countries have ratified while several, including Switzerland have not. [61] We can recognise the impossibility of ‘turning back the clock’ and accept that the best way to deter a nuclear armed foe is to form an alliance of similarly armed states sufficiently large to resist any combination of aggressors. Australia may join such an alliance through geographical and logistic considerations rather than proposed nuclear capability.

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<sup>61</sup> <https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/switzerland-s-wait-and-see-approach-to-nuclear-ban-treaty-is-sensible/47761616>

## 5.2 Chapter 5 Conclusions

1. Australians should never lose sight of the fact that our nation is richly endowed with a wide range of resources which represents a very 'ripe plum' to any potential invader, or indigenous ancestor.
2. The 1945 display of nuclear power ended WWII and forecast how world wars could be fought in the future. It effectively shifted the front line from the trenches to the capital cities.
3. Two important aspects to our defence criteria are; 1) Defending against coastal and an internal invasion. 2) Reacting to international attack.
4. There have been no world wars since 1945. Today, a great threat to our nation is from pernicious Neo Marxism infiltration.
5. Defending our land requires that we have effective roads, sea lanes, landing ground, and transport facilities throughout the nation, to enable rapid deployment of front line troops within Australia.
6. Australian owned fighter aircraft, drones, submarines, and diversified fleets of wave piercing multi hull craft can confront an invading force on the continental shelf.
7. We need an ability to rapidly deploy naval craft which can be used to travel to neighbouring islands that may require our physical support occasionally. These craft could be Australian designed and built, as was HMAS *Jervis Bay*
8. An important east coast harbour site is at Port Clinton providing safe access through the GBR for mineral exports and defence ships.
9. Australia can rely on intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM), advanced submarines, and long range aircraft, aimed at deterring any aggressor nation from afar. This equipment does not need to be locally owned, but may be accessed through international allied cooperation.
10. RAE can be repositioned, during peace times, to provide domestic project management services for Australian nation building infrastructure projects.
11. Australia should ensure secret research effort is fully maintained, thereby staying at the 'cutting edge' of international defence. To facilitate this aim the CSIRO should be closely allied to the RAE on defined security projects.
12. Chinese vulnerabilities include, a very large population relying on imports to sustain their growing standard of living, their communist style of politics, the CCP's growing isolation from the western world, the high central government garrison costs due to their expanding frontier outposts, expanding military arsenal, space exploration, and domestic developments.
13. Allied war costs are extremely high and only sanctioned after very careful consideration of the options.
14. Australia has experienced a conflict with the Japanese during WW II when they were promoted as an assertive and emerging superpower.

## 6. SUPPLEMENT-A DRAFT BOOK COMMENTS

**Kevin Loughrey** (Lt Col(Ret'd), Independent Candidate, Ballina, NSW)

I think you have raised something that is most important if we as citizens are to have a Government that serves us rather than the reverse.

**Don Brash**, ex NZ Treasurer

AMERICA'S FISCAL DOOMSDAY

Some months ago, this blog reprinted the final chapter of my autobiography, *Incredible Luck*. The chapter was headed "Does democracy have a future?" and dealt with the inherent temptation for elected governments to bribe voters with their own money.

**John McRobert** (Engineer and publisher, <http://www.copyright.net.au/>)

It would take another polymath of your experience and ability to comprehensibly critique your work. However, those with specific interests will surely have good input. Here are some comments from my perspective. Infrastructure (Ports and Dams) and Note on the 2% Tax. See (11MB): <https://bosmin.com/ICS/JohnMcRobertAustraliaReimagined.eml>

**John O'Sullivan** (PSI editor, <https://principia-scientific.org/>)

Thanks for thinking of me when looking for feedback on your new book. This seems like a perfectly responsible conservative approach towards fixing the ills Australia currently faces. The best help I can give is to invite you to be interviewed on TNT Radio, either by myself and/or one of our Australian presenters, so you can give your ideas a proper platform. Would that interest you?

**Les Davis** (geo-scientific person)

I have now read your book very carefully and I offer comments which I hope are constructive. I have tried to view your writing from the point of view of someone who is biased towards the current Marxist invasion, or is neutral, rather than a geo-scientific person; hard to do! You cover an incredible range of topics in less than 15,000 words: exemplary, if it is too long no one will finish it, but, I personally feel that it has to be restructured and fine-tuned to achieve impact. I applaud what you are doing and I hope you can take my criticisms at face value and positive.

See (1.8MB) <https://bosmin.com/ICS/LesDavisAustraliaReimagined.docx>

## 7. IN SUMMARY.

The aim of this discussion is to develop an updated constitution for the Commonwealth of Australia; of which the main task will be to introduce a process for the introduction of Citizens Initiated Referenda (CIR) into the Australian Constitution. This ensures the constitution remains current and relevant, as well as providing an opportunity to correct past errors.

Other issues, listed in these chapters, can be progressively considered when a CIR system is functioning. This is important as it serves to avoid anarchy fostered though popular unrest.

Chapters may be introduced as suggested by contributors such as: free speech, pandemic response, social media issues, republicanism. All the existing and new subjects will be studied on a 'pro-bono' basis, or with private funding.

A steering panel/s will be established to accomplish this task, ideally involving a younger generation of people, who stand to benefit most from a revised constitution.

## 8. RECOMMENDATION.

That a panel of Australian citizens be formed to promote a referendum of the public asking for a revision to the Commonwealth of Australia constitution. [<sup>62</sup>]

As the initiating Executive Chairman, I will start the process by setting up a confidential website tabulation listing those wishing to contribute to the CIR steering panel activities. You are welcome to apply.

The website details will include:

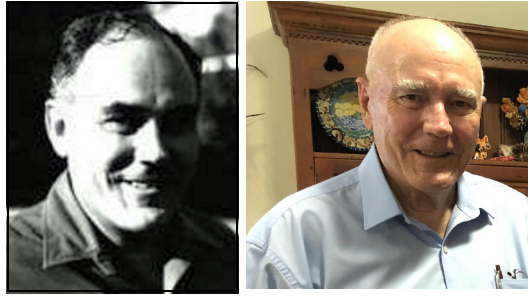
First Name	Family Name	Date of Birth	Email Address
Robert	Beatty	26 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 1941	BobBeatty@bosmin.com

This panel will terminate when a provision for CIR is introduced to serve the Australian nation.

Other proposed revisions/amendments to the constitution may include issues raised in these chapters, together with new issues which become apparent in future. Separate panels may form to evaluate and develop each issue to the stage where an Initiating Petition is delivered to the general public.

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<sup>62</sup> [https://www.aph.gov.au/about\\_parliament/senate/powers\\_practice\\_n\\_procedures/constitution](https://www.aph.gov.au/about_parliament/senate/powers_practice_n_procedures/constitution)



Author circa 1985 and 2020

Bob Beatty is an Australian Mineral Engineer, with a reputation for innovative mining processes. He is the registered inventor of seven mining related patents.

Since 1990 he has consulted under the BOSMIN trademark and conducted, or been associated with, several privately funded research projects. These include Engineering Reports;

- ☐ Aqua Park. A costed proposal to provide a large water reserve in Brisbane.
- ☐ Lake Eyre Basin Development. Proposal is to harvest incoming fresh water.
- ☐ Wind Turbine. A review of wind turbine basics and suggestion for a new design.
- ☐ Wind Into Water. This paper investigates using Fuselage Turbines for hydro storage.
- ☐ Saving The Outback. An engineering proposal to mitigate drought and flood.
- ☐ Deep Reservoirs. Desilting Australian water storages, and digging more efficient dams.
- ☐ BOSMIN Plan. An investigation into providing regular water to west of the GDR.

Science Investigations;

- ▶ Global Cooling. What to do if we are approaching another Ice Age?
- ▶ Sea Change. A report on CO<sub>2</sub> solubility in the sea water and associated reactions.
- ▶ Raining CO<sub>2</sub>. A report on CO<sub>2</sub> solubility in the atmosphere and balanced reactions.
- ▶ Henry's Law and the Carbon Dioxide Cycle. Rotary Club Presentation October 2009.
- ▶ Seismic Weather. An association between submarine seismicity and ocean storms.
- ▶ Our Saw Tooth Climate. Why CO<sub>2</sub> level fluctuate each year.

Political Considerations;

- ◆ Energy Reservation Policy. Our report to Qld government with reply from Premier Campbell Newman.
- ◆ The HAMON Nation. A Proposal to six heads of states designed to reduce political tensions in the long standing Spratly Islands dispute.
- ◆ Employment Investment Tax. Our suggestion for a new tax system.
- ◆ A proposed change to the Australian Constitution to allow CIR.
- ◆ Bottom-Up Government. An alternate to the Top-Down form of government.

Cosmology Discussions;

- GRAVISPHERES. A consideration of how gravity might derive from black holes.
- Photon Gravisphere Speeds. Discusses how stellar Redshift and Blueshift appears on Earth.
- The Nature Of Gravity. A New Steady State Theory. This paper proposes a periodic rotation of mass, to energy as gravity fields, and back to mass again.
- Connected Gravispheres. A mechanism to magnetically attach Gravispheres together.
- Planets, Satellites and Landforms. A freely available text authored by RA Beatty