



One Tier Less

Will Cure The Mess

Are those who ridicule the desire for a return to common sense and individual decision making symptomatic of the dependence mentality that pervades just about everything these days? Are we over governed yet under serviced?

What's the Difference?

Most of us drive a car, catch public transport, use a credit card and go to the doctor. So why are the cards on the left managed by the States and Territories while the ones on the right are national and even international?

Other countries don't have this ridiculous situation so why here?



Grass roots movements are desperately needed to construct manifestos that will rescue people from the bloated faceless bureaucracies by acknowledging peoples' capabilities supported by technologies that actually deliver. It will be a slow, methodical process if it is to succeed. From little things, big things grow.

It will be ridiculed by the do-gooders and elites, inside and outside government, because it threatens to undermine their authority which relies on welfare dependency - the misery, gullibility and inertia of the masses.

Put simply Australia needs a referendum to form regional governments from what remains of state, territory and local governments stripped of non-essential functions.

To do this several things need to happen.

1. State, territory and local governments will only disappear if their operations are either removed or reassigned to federal or regional governments.
2. Model examples of essential services need to be identified (if they exist) and incorporated across the country. For example, there must be well run schools, hospitals etc run by competent administrations that can function without interference from external sources, such as state and territory bureaucracies. This is an example of recognising and sharing capability.

3. Given that driving a car or using public transport is a universal activity, there's no reason why we should be required to renew either (and a whole lot more) just because we crossed a border.
4. Regional Development Australia (RDA) is a national network working with all levels of government, business and community groups to support the development of their regions. The RDA map provides a blueprint.
5. Key areas of Australia's constitution need to be amended. It's not that difficult.
6. A large swath of existing bureaucrats will either need to be reassigned to actual work or paid off.
7. Lots of other things that are yet to be identified.

To get things rolling a working group should meet some time soon. That meeting will agree to form **OneTL** or something similar and put together an inaugural conference agenda. Speakers will be drawn from those in the community who run, or could run, essential services without interference from shiny bums. Other speakers will be well versed in replacing state, territory and local governments with regional governments. Forums will progress the **OneTL** manifesto.

RDA Map – Blueprint for Regional Governments



Australian Constitution

The Relevant Sections

Chapter V: The States

Contains provisions dealing with the States and their role under the federal system. Sections 106–108 preserves the Constitution, powers of the Parliament, and the laws in force of each of the States.

Section 109 provides that, where a State law is inconsistent with a federal law, the federal law prevails (to the extent of the inconsistency).

Section 111 provides that a State can surrender any part of the State to the Commonwealth. This has occurred on several occasions, most notably the surrender by South Australia to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory.

Section 114 forbids any State from raising a military force, and also forbids the State or the Commonwealth from taxing each other's property.

Section 116 establishes what is often called "freedom of religion", by forbidding the Commonwealth from making any law for the establishment of a religion, imposing any religious observance, or prohibiting the exercise of a religion, or religious discrimination for public office.

Chapter VI: New States

Allows for the establishment or admission of new states. Section 122 allows the Parliament to provide for the representation in Parliament of any territory surrendered by the States, or placed by the Queen in the authority of the Commonwealth. Section 123 requires that changing the boundaries of a State requires the consent of the Parliament of that State and approval by referendum in that State.

No new states have been admitted to the Commonwealth since federation.

Chapter VIII: Alteration of the Constitution

Specifies the procedures for amending the Constitution. Section 128 provides that constitutional amendments must be approved by a referendum.

Amendment requires:

- approval of a referendum bill, containing the proposed amendment, by an absolute majority in each house of the federal parliament; and then

- approval of the bill in a referendum, by a majority of electors in each of a majority of the States (that is, in at least four of the six States), as well as a majority nationwide (that is, comprising voters in both States and Territories);

- the franchise in a referendum is to be the same as that in an election to the House of Representatives.

The Governor-General must put the bill to a referendum between two and six months after it has been passed by the parliament. If the bill is approved in the referendum, it receives the Royal Assent and becomes law, so that the wording of the Constitution is changed.

An exception to this process is if the bill is approved by only one house of the parliament—the other house rejecting it, failing to pass it or passing it with amendments to which the first house does not agree. (Ordinarily, the bill would have been introduced in the House of Representatives; the problem would be disagreement by the Senate.) Then, after three months, the first house may pass the bill again. If the other house still does not agree with the bill, then the Governor-General may put the bill to a referendum in the form in which it was passed by the first house, with any amendments to which the two houses may nevertheless have agreed.

Section 128 also provides that an amendment that would reduce the representation of a State in either house, or its minimum representation in the House of Representatives, or that would alter the boundaries of a State or make any similar change to the State, can be presented for Royal Assent only if it has been approved in that State.

A mechanism for the conduct of a referendum is provided by federal statute: Referendum (Machinery Provisions) Act 1984 (Cth).[8] As with elections, voting is compulsory.

Dystopian Nightmare

The exponential growth of Big Pharma, Big Ag and Big Tech has seen the exponential power grab by Big Government in Australia. Either we accept it like lemmings or we do something about it before it's too late.

“Don't it always seem to go, that you don't know what you've got 'til it's gone”.

Joni Mitchell, Big Yellow Taxi

Response

To avoid the usual responses from those who could make a difference but prefer things the way they are, or those who want to make a difference but don't know where to start, please go to the draft **OneTL** website and submit a proposal.

<https://vaseycorporation.com/OneTL/index.php>

If you are not interested, pass this on to someone who is.

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