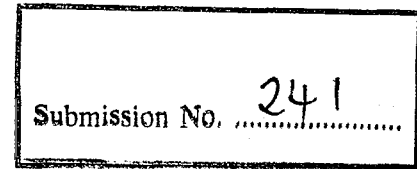


AUSTRALIAN PATRIOT MOVEMENT
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE



KEVIN THOMPSON

P.O Box 216
Brunswick Heads
N.S.W 2483
Phone (02) 66851719



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JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON TREATIES.

Mr. Bob Morris,

Dear Sir,

It is the opinion of the Australian Patriot Movement National Executive, of which I am the National Co-ordinator, that the proposed bill known as the Statute of the International Criminal Court Bill 2001 should not be ratified by the Australian Parliament.

As you will note I refer to the members not as a government but as the Parliament. This executive only considers the sovereign people of Australia, as the government.

Our submission to your joint standing committee on treaties is as follows.

This bill endangers the sovereignty of the Australian Legal system, also the sovereignty of the commonwealth of Australia Parliament and the people, the Australian Government, under law.

Obligations laid out under the Rome Statute concerning articles of law, place in danger, citizens that are in breach of international law, as defined within the act. Those people who are not currently in breach of domestic law under the present statute, or commonwealth law, or system of law, under future Australian Parliaments or courts or of any future Republic law or laws.

The safe guards of domestic law are put at risk by the signing of or being party to such a document under law.

Take for instance arrest warrants, pertaining to foreign nationals. These people may be in breach of international law for opposing the government of they country of origin. Refugees would have no protection under Australian Law.

Any act of dissent could see that person being arrested and sent overseas as a war criminal, to face a hostile country or government. Australian citizens could find themselves classed as war criminals for also dissention of a future government or the International Court of Justice.

Section 13; states that requests made to our Attorney Generals could raise problems relating to Australia's international obligations to a foreign power. It is the belief of this executive that is true as to the signing of resent treaties by Australia as indicated.

Section 50; of this proposed act, division 3 deals with refusal of assistance by the Attorney General or future Attorney's General. This treaty lays out guidelines that must be met under this treaty or bill however it does not mention penalties for failure to comply.

It is the opinion of this executive that this must be a reason to not be a Party to this bill at this time. This bill at first glance looks to be a good document however that is due to the present political and legal climate that is about to change, so we should not take this bill on face value.

Australia is already in breach of International Law for allowing British Law to be imposed on the sovereign people of Australia. We have a sovereign nation under international law since 1st October 1919.

Treaties that have been signed since that date and our membership to the United Nations prove this to be true. We are a sovereign state under all forms of international law. Recognised by the Court of Justice and the War Crimes Tribunal also the United Nations.

Any Treaty that has been signed by the past and present parliaments are nul and void, because they have not had the sanction of the government of Australia, through a referendum.

Section 268.41 states that a war crime has been committed when a person or persons (or perpetrators) use the flag or insignia of a hostile party. [c.] When the perpetrator user the flag or insignia knowing this to be an illegal action.

This section of the act clearly puts Australia in breach of the act as a sovereign nation we carry a foreign flag in the corner of our national flag, being the Union Jack under international law of the United Nations. It is illegal for member states to impose their law on another Member State. Great Britain and Australia are sovereign member states of the United Nations. Australia operates under British law, which is an illegal act.

The Royal styles and titles act 1953-73 is an honorary title on the English Queen Elizabeth 2. As Queen of Australia it holds no basis in law. The British Parliament holds sovereignty over the British people not the monarch; therefore we are not part of Britain

so British law does not apply.

We the Australian Government as the people are controlled by a hostile race as we are forced to be subjected to the laws of a foreign power. The Vichy French Government members were executed as war criminal for imposing German law on French citizens during the second world war, the same offence that all past and present parliament members of the commonwealth are guilty of.

The English Monarchy is also party to this act, as we have been since The 1st October 1919 a republic. The day we signed our first international treaty. Joseph Cook our first Ambassador was introduced by the reigning King George the V as the representative of the newly independent nation of Australia, an ex-colony.

The parliament cannot say one day that treaties only a piece of paper or it is a document of fact. The present parliament of the commonwealth is in breach of international law in several places. If this treaty is a ratified then members of the past and present will be referred to the international bodies for charges to be laid for breaches of these acts.

It is time that the Federal Australian Attorney General advised the parliament on the need to change the status of Australia to that of a republic and make all British law nul and void, so Australia will come into line with the international legal position concerning treaties.

Section268.7 of the proposed act clearly states that a perpetrator [that being the Australian Parliament] commits an offence if they cause great pain either physical, mental or suffering to or serious injury to body, health of one or more persons.

Under this proposed bill the Australian parliament could be deemed to cause mental stress by the introduction of and the continued use of the goods and services tax known as the G.S.T.

Section 268.28 War Crimes: Destruction and appropriation of property.

- (1) The perpetrator or persons commit an offence if:
- (2) The perpetrator destroys or appropriates certain property

Section55 of the Australian Constitution refers to the fact that only the Commonwealth Parliament shall raise taxes, which means that land rates raised by Local Government are illegal. Property seized by these Municipal bodies is an illegal act under this bill.

The Australian Government, which is the people, has had illegal acts, in the name of the monarchy, which does not exist under international law, also in the name of the Federal Government or Commonwealth of Australia, which is an illegal body since the 1st. October 1919.

The signing of the proposed bill will be nul and void unless the people have say via a referendum. Federal members of both houses, All State members of parliament and all Local government, judges, J.Ps. and the military swear an allegiance to a foreign power. That under international law is already an illegal act, in fact a war crime.

It is obvious to this executive that the signing of past treaties and international agreements have meant nothing to the past and present Federal Parliaments.

The real governments of this great nation have been lied to duped mislead by these people who are only in parliament for their own benefits. It is time that we either stop signing treaties or start to abide by them.

Sections of this proposed bill could see foreign troops used against the sovereign people of Australia. The statement that this bill comes into force once it receives Royal assent is in itself an illegal act under international law.

The people only have the right to permit the bill to be ratified; the Federal members of parliament do not have a mandate off the people to enter into any international treaty or agreement.

All present, past and future parliaments could be seen under this bill to be in breach of the war crimes tribunal. Breaches of this bill if enacted by the international court of justice could see foreign troops used in or on sovereign territory of Australia, this would be unacceptable to this executive.

The question of rape as an example is raised in the (consequential amendments bill 2001) The crime of rape already has a penalty under law in Australia. But according to this proposed bill that offence is also a war crime. That means a person can once released can be recharged by the International Court of Justice with a war crime.

That is in breach of National Sovereignty and to this executive unacceptable.

268.83 Once again the war crime of enforced prostitution as an example: The Australian Patriot Movement National Executive also has a problem with this proposed bill, in different areas of Australia prostitution is legal and the people involved are of a criminal nature. The women involved do have people protecting them standing over them and controlling them but they feel safe, in this situation to claim this as a war crime is not acceptable to this executive.

If a complaint is made as to a person involved in prostitution then the courts will take action under Australian law if not then the war crimes tribunal has no right to get involved.

This executive feels that any person in the sovereign state of Australia could be changed

at any time under this proposed bill with an offence by either the international court of justice or the war crimes tribunal when in fact the past and present Federal Parliaments and members of such bodies and at present and in the past been guilty of breaches with no action being taken by either international body. It seems to us that these laws are aimed at only the citizens of Australia not those who are the real war criminals.

Section 286.86 the war crime of sexual violence reads;

1. The perpetrator is guilty of a war crime if that person commits a sexual act against one or more persons.
2. Or causes one or more persons to engage in a sexual act or acts.

This is a violation of article 3 common to the Geneva Convention - any person who engages in, means the makers of a pornographic movie or those who run what is known as a swingers club, these activities are legal in some parts of Australia. Yet these activities could be a war crime under this proposed bill, the penalty for this is twenty-five years.

268.91 War crimes deal with the mutilation of a person or persons. (1) A person (perpetrator) commits an offence if (a) the perpetrator subjects one or more persons to mutilation such as permanently disfiguring that to us means that a tattoo or body piecing could mean that a war crime has been committed.

That is unacceptable to my executive, as both of these activities are legal in Australia.

Sub division H war crimes that are grave breaches of protocol of the Geneva Convention 268.94 war crimes: medical procedure (1) a (person) perpetrator commits an offence if- (a) A person (perpetrator) subjects a person or persons to a medical procedure

DNA testing or taking samples by police is acceptable under law in Australia and also this is carried out in hospital and prison.

That under the act or proposed bill places the state Governments in breach of this war crimes tribunal.

268.97 War crimes: Removal of blood, tissue or organs for transplantation this once again could be seen as an attack on freedoms of the sovereign people of Australia, many people because of religious belief do not believe in the giving of blood.

This means that if a doctor overruled this person or persons to save a life under the meaning of the act he or she could be classed as a war criminal. Any person who is bitten by a snake and blood is taken by a person or persons without permission could be deemed a war criminal under the meaning of the act.

The exposure draft The International Criminal Court Bill 2001No, 2001 states that the attorney General of the Commonwealth of Australia can only refuse co-operation under

specified section of the bill as laid out in division 3. Restriction on Provision of assistance ^ 50 refusal of assistance.

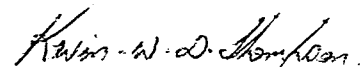
No mention is made of what international penalty will be dealt if the said attorney General decides not to abide with articles within or any party of this bill. This failure to lay out the penalties involved is of concern to the Australian Patriot Movement National Executive.

As the real Government of the Commonwealth of Australia the people are entitled to know what will happen to Australia by the articles of this bill once signed being refused by an attorney General of the future. Armed intervention could be a result, which means the people would have no choice but to respond as the parliament will not bring this matter to the attention of the real government "the people". Then any attack or invasion by forces from the war crimes tribunal or the international Court of Justice or the United Nations would be seen as an act of war by a foreign power.

It is the Concern of the Australian Patriot Movement National executive that if occurred, then prisoners taken would be executed by the Australian people as war criminals, as the Geneva Convention is a foreign document of a hostile Force.

The only obligation that the sovereign people of Australia have is to this Great Nation, one another and onto God. Therefore it is the submission of the Australian Patriot Movement National Executive that this bill or treaty should not be ratified by the Parliament of the Commonwealth as they do not have the Authority without the permission of the people via a referendum. I wish to thank the Joint Standing Committee on this treaties for allowing us the opportunity to take part in this inquiry this is proof of democracy at work. Thankyou Sirs

Yours in Patriotism.


Kevin W. D. Thompson

National Co-ordinator.