

AGENDA 21

Your Life In Their Hands



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Summary

The United Nations Agenda 21 / Sustainable Development programme is

'a comprehensive plan of action to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organizations of the United Nations System, Governments, and Major Groups in every area in which humanity impacts on the environment'.¹

Some of its' key policy objectives are

- an end to national sovereignty
- an end of western democratic process
- the ending of Common Law
- the abolition of private property
- the abolition of private transport
- the destruction of western industrialisation
- the ending of free enterprise
- the harmonisation of incomes and re-distribution of wealth across the globe
- the limitation of resource use (energy, water, minerals)
- populations to be concentrated in cities close to their place of employment,
- the restructuring of the family unit and increasing limitations on mobility and individual opportunity
- continuous surveillance and monitoring of the population
- the end of freedom of choice

Now, consider just a few of the policies coming out of our own British Government:

- an end to national sovereignty European and UN "laws" applied at the local level - the "Big Society"
- private property and assets stripped away through economic hardship and crippling taxes
- the systematic destruction of our industry
- the spiralling burden of ever increasing overseas aid programmes
- children stolen by the state and pushed into a privatised multi billion pound care system
- 0 -19 education programmes (schools opening longer, no parental influence)
- crippling public transport costs and soon to be imposed road charging
- the highest concentration of CCTV cameras in the world
- increased behaviour modification '*nudge*' programmes

The Big Society is the UK version of the UNs Agenda 21. It is a Marxist inspired plan which will have a devastating impact on, not only your own life, but also upon the lives of your children and grandchildren.

If, after reading this document, you fail to act, then your silence will signify your consent to place **'Your Life in THEIR hands'**.

'Qui tacet consentire videtur- he who is silent is taken to agree'

¹ United Nations Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform, [Agenda 21 summary](#)

Historical Background

The Treaty of Westphalia and the concept of 'Sovereign' Nation States

The concept of Nation States is known to both legal and political scholars as the Westphalian Order. Its origins can be traced to a series of treaties known collectively as the Treaty of Westphalia (1648). Historically, this Treaty ended the thirty years war. The Peace of Westphalia established a Code of Nations, which was based on the Christian principle of man created in the image of God, a principle of foreign policy, which in practice, meant helping neighbouring peoples and nations according to their economic needs, not for the interest of one's own nation. Key principles which impacted on the old world order were

- The principle of the sovereignty of states and the fundamental right of political self determination
-
- The principle of legal equality between states
-
- The principle of non-intervention of one state in the internal affairs of another state

The key pillar of the Treaty was that it established the principle that a Nation State's 'sovereignty' was the highest legal power against which there was no appeal. This concept of 'sovereignty' has served as the organising principle of the world order for over 300 years. ²

Within the United Kingdom the structural integrity of the Nation State was buttressed by a number of key components. Following the Glorious Revolution and the Bill of Rights (1689) a new model of Constitutional Monarchy was established. A Constitutional Monarchy being one in which the powers of the ruler are restricted to those granted under the Constitution and laws of the nation. In this system the democratically elected parliament, - and its leader, the prime minister-, exercise power, with the monarch holding residual powers whilst holding a titular position as head of state.

The reasons for the revised constitutional arrangements are clearly expressed in the following language.

'that the religion, laws and liberties of this Kingdom might not be in danger again of being subverted' - Bill of Rights (1689)

The duties to preserve the structural integrity of the Nation State are contained within the covenants expressed by the monarch during the coronation oath, Ministerial and Parliamentary oaths sworn by elected representatives upon taking office and: judicial oath sworn by those administering the British, 'Common Law' system of justice.

In addition, the reciprocal allegiance, duties and obligations owed by the state to the individual and the individual to the state are expressed in various Treason Statutes and also within the Common Law itself.

² Dr Michael Vaughn: [After Westphalia, Whither the Nation State, Its people and its Governmental Institutions](#), School Of Political Science & International Studies The University Of Queensland, September 2011.

Actions to undermine the British Nation State have rarely been brought to the attention of our Courts. One of the most high profile decided cases concerned the radio broadcast of German propaganda by William Joyce, otherwise known as Lord Haw Haw.³ His actions were described as an offence of:

'traitorously contriving and intending to aid and assist the...enemies of our Lord the King and his subjects did traitorously adhere to and aid and comfort the said enemies in parts beyond the seas without the realm of England'.

When determining the issue of whether or not Allegiance to the British Sovereign could be renounced the Court stated @ 190 that

"The natural born subject owes allegiance from his birth, the naturalised subject from his naturalisation, the alien from the day he comes within the realm. By what means and when can they cast off allegiance? The natural born subject cannot, at common law, at any time cast it off...nor can the naturalised subjects at common law"

Within his judgement Lord Jowitt LV stated @ 191

The principle which runs through the feudal law and what I may perhaps call constitutional law requires on the one hand protection, on the other fidelity: a duty of the Sovereign Lord to protect, a duty of the liege or subject to be faithful. Treason, trahison, is the betrayal of a trust: to be faithful to the trust is the counterpart of the duty to protect.

Globalisation and the Governance Challenge

During the 20th Century we have witnessed the ascendancy of multi-national corporations which rival many governments in economic power. They operate across national boundaries and owe no allegiance to the Nation State. International Civil Society Organisations are also in the ascendancy and have greater influence in world affairs. Examples being the World Wildlife Fund and Greenpeace.

In addition, a plethora of inter-governmental organisations (IGOs) such as the United Nations, World Health Organisation, World Bank, World Trade Organisation, Inter-Parliamentary Union and European Union have been created. One major criticism of these IGOs is that they claim global authority but have no democratic legitimacy due to their having no directly elected officials.

The Monarch's Oath⁴ *'to govern the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland...according to their respective laws and customs'* should not permit diktats from the European Union, United Nations or any other body to interfere in our everyday lives.

In the ascending political and economic system there are also an increasing number of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), often collaboratively working in alliances and networks, who now claim to better represent individuals, or as we are now called, *'Civil society'*.

³ [Joyce V Director of Public Prosecutions \[1946\] 1 All ER 186.](#)

⁴ [The Official Website of the British Monarchy, The Monarch's Oath, 2 June 1953.](#)

Dark Actors promoting the globalist agenda

In addition to the groups described above there are also a range of other largely unknown groups seeking to exert influence on the world stage. These groups include the G20, G7, the Bilderberg Group, Council on Foreign Relations, Trilateral Commission (USA), The Ditchely Foundation, Royal Institution of International Affairs (UK), the Club of Madrid and then there is the Club of Rome which was founded in 1968 at David Rockefeller's estate in Bellagio, Italy.

The Club of Rome describes itself as *"a group of world citizens, sharing a common concern for the future of humanity."*⁵ It includes within its membership familiar names such as:

Bill Clinton – former President of the United States, founder of the Clinton Global Initiative; Jimmy Carter – former President of the United States; Al Gore, - former VP of the USA, leading climate change campaigner;

Maurice Strong, - former Head of the UN Environment Programme, Secretary General of the Rio Earth Summit, co-author (with Gorbachev) of the Earth Charter; Kofi Annan – former Secretary General of the United Nations;

Gro Harlem Brundtland– United Nations Special Envoy for Climate Change; Robert Muller – former Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations and creator of the 'World Core Curriculum'; David Rockefeller – CoR executive member, former Chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, founder of the Trilateral Commission, executive member of the World Economic Forum;

Bill Gates – founder of Microsoft, philanthropist; Ted Turner – media mogul, philanthropist, founder of CNN; George Soros – multibillionaire, major donor to the UN; Tony Blair – former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; Juan Carlos I – King of Spain; Prince Philippe of Belgium; Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands; Dona Sophia – Queen of Spain; Romano Prodi – former Prime Minister of Italy and President of the European Commission and; Jacques Delors – Former President of the European Commission.

A flavour of the intentions of this Marxist dominated globalist cabal emerged in the 1970s:

*Now is the time to draw up a master plan for sustainable growth and world development based on global allocation of all resources and a new global economic system. Ten or twenty years from today it will probably be too late."*⁶

Key tools being used to actively threaten the authority of National Governments & Nation State's sovereignty are global challenges such as: The International financial crisis, International crime and terrorism, unregulated internet use and the threat posed by global warming / climate change which cannot themselves be addressed by purely national legislation.

"In searching for the new enemy to unite us, we came up with the idea that pollution, the threat of global warming, water shortages, famine and the like would fit the bill. In their totality and in their interactions these phenomena do constitute a common threat which demands the solidarity of all peoples. But in designating them as the enemy, we fall into the trap about which we have already warned, by human intervention and it is only through

⁵ The Club of Rome website – About us <http://www.clubofrome.org/?p=324>

⁶ [Club of Rome, Mankind at the Turning Point \(1974\)](#)

changing attitudes and behaviours that they can be overcome. The real enemy, then, is humanity itself.”⁷

When you have completed reading this document you will realise and fully understand that there is currently a global war being conducted. But this is not a war being fought in any military sense. It is a war of visions, ideas and beliefs. The key actors within its theatre of operations are the modernisers and globalists who see themselves at the top of the revised pyramid of societal power.

Their natural opponents are those of us who still adhere to the Nationalist principles consequential to the Westphalia Treaties and WE are in the MAJORITY. The central focus of this global conflict revolves around the principles of Agenda 21 / Sustainable Development.

What is Sustainable Development?

The most common quoted definition of Sustainable Development is

“Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”⁸

According to the United Nations the following are not sustainable

Ski runs, grazing of livestock, plowing of soil, building fences, industry, single family homes, paved and tarred roads, logging activities, dams and reservoirs, power line construction, and economic systems that fail to set proper value on the environment.⁹

Historical development and origins

The term Sustainable Development is another one of those phrases that seems to have sprung from nowhere, and yet has so easily become embedded into modern Western language.

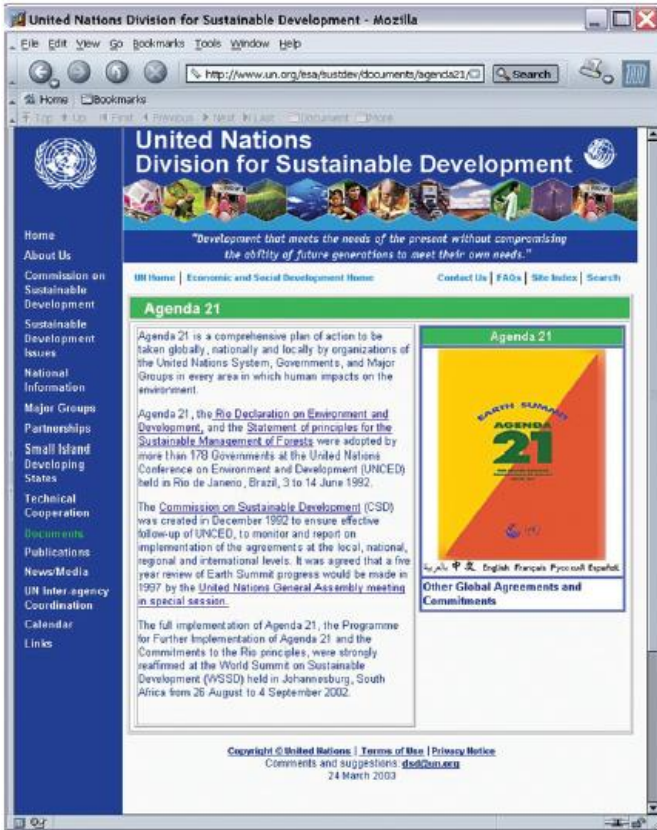
Much like other examples, such as “transparency”, “moving forward” or “big society” – “sustainability” (or sustainable development - Look out for “common” and “community” words too) is one of those vague terms which initially sounds hugely positive. But is it, in reality, a cutesy phrase designed to soften the potential realities of a political agenda and lessen any negative impact, thus largely avoiding alerting a questioning or opposing public?

In 1989, the Brundtland report (Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future – A/42/427), was debated in the UN General Assembly, which decided to organize a UN Conference on Environment and Development. This in turn laid much of the foundation for the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 and the introduction of the UNs Agenda 21 /Sustainable Development programme.

⁷ [Alexander King and Bertrand Schneider: The First Global Revolution, report for the Club of Rome, P 115](#)

⁸ Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development - ‘Our Common Future’

⁹ UNEP Biodiversity Assessment report



More than 178 nations adopted Agenda 21 at the Rio Earth Summit and also pledged to provide progress reports on their implementation of the plan at five year intervals.

Although we have found evidence that Sustainable Development is being implemented by the UK Government, the Scottish Parliament, the Northern Ireland and Welsh Assemblies together with Regional, County and City Councils right across the Nation, in many instances this political agenda is largely a complete mystery to the general public. This is because it is being implemented under different names. For example, there may be *affordable housing* or *smart growth* schemes in your local area, both of which fall under the umbrella of Agenda 21.

Similarly, you will probably hear the terms sustainable transport, sustainable agriculture, sustainable fishing, sustainable consumption

and production and sustainable communities. Possible explanations for public ignorance might be provided by the following quotations:

“Participating in a U.N. advocated planning process would very likely bring out many... who would actively work to defeat any elected official... undertaking Local Agenda 21/Sustainable Development. So we call our process something else such as ‘comprehensive planning’, ‘growth management’ or ‘smart growth’.
 – J. Gary Lawrence, 1998 UNEP Conference U.K.

An alternative explanation is that:

‘there are thus two tasks for the mass media division of UNESCO, the one general the other special. The special one is to enlist the press, radio and cinema to the fullest extent in the service of formal and adult education, of science and learning, of art and culture. The general one is to see that these agencies are used to contribute to mutual comprehension between different Nations and cultures, and also; to promote the growth of a Common Outlook [my emphasis] shared by all Nations and Cultures.

The task is to help the emergence of a single world culture, with its' own philosophy and background of ideas, and it's own broad purpose'.¹⁰

The conflict between the foundations of Liberty and Sustainable Development

The institution of private property has long formed the basis for liberty within the United Kingdom. (*An Englishman's home is his castle*). Its principles are enshrined in our largely

¹⁰ [Julian Huxley - UNESCO: Its' Purpose and its' Philosophy.](#)

uncodified constitution which include the Magna Carta, the Act of Settlement and in our Common Law. Three examples follow

No Freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseised of his Freehold, or Liberties, or free Customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any other wise destroyed; nor will We not pass upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either Justice or Right. – Magna Carta

Not only did the above clause of Magna Carta introduce the concept of due process into English law it also provided the foundation for trial by jury and paved the way for legal cases to be tried by Lay Magistrates (Justices of the Peace). In the latter case this became crystallised in the Justices of the Peace Act 1361 from which the present day powers of the JP can be traced.¹¹

The constitutional significance of the Magna Carta, Bill of Rights and our system of Common Law was restated in the early 18th century:

whereas the laws of England are the birthright of the people thereof and all the Kings and Queens who shall ascend the throne of this realm ought to administer the government of the same according to the said laws". - Act of Settlement 1701

As recently as 1996 the importance of our Common Law was re-stated in the House of Lords:

A statute is a creature of common law. It is defined by common law. The doctrine that no parliament can bind its successor is a doctrine of common law. Indeed, the doctrine of the sovereignty of Parliament itself is a doctrine not of Parliament but of the courts. Above all, those great principles upon which this nation's freedom has depended throughout the centuries—the principles of liberty and of equality and of fairness and reasonableness—are not principles created by statute; these are principles established by the common law through the courts of this country. – Lord Kingsland.¹²

The late Senior Law Lord and former Lord Chief Justice - Lord Bingham of Cornhill - described the magistracy thus: '*a jewel beyond price and it gives members of local communities a key role in the administration of justice*'.¹³ Around 95% of criminal cases which are brought to court are dealt with by Magistrates. Local Magistrates Courts are now under threat for a variety of reasons. The principle ones appearing to be

- the workload of magistrates' courts has been reduced because of increased use of out-of-court methods of dealing with offenders: cautioning, conditional cautioning, penalty notices for disorder, fixed penalty notices
- court closures and merger of local justice areas

¹¹ Website of Trafford Magistrate's Court, History of Magistrates

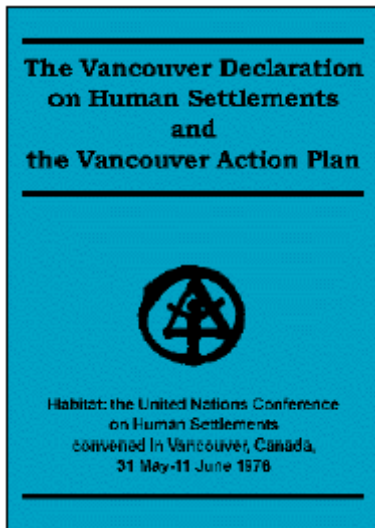
¹² [The Constitution - House Of Lords Debate 03 July 1996 vol 573 cc1449-570](#)

¹³ Phillips, Andrew (2 December 2001). "[We must hold on to local justice](#)". *The Guardian*, A Phillips (London: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/>). Retrieved 20 November 2013.

The Ministry of Justice has already announced that 93 Magistrates' Courts will close providing financial savings. The Magistrates Association warns of a 'shattering blow' to Community Justice.¹⁴

The abolition of private property is a long term objective of the United Nations

The protection of private property rights afforded by the British Constitution is in direct conflict with the philosophy of the United Nations. For example, in 1976 a United Nations Conference convened in Canada generated the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements and the Vancouver Plan of Action.



The preamble to (Agenda item 10 (d)) Vancouver Plan of Action states the following:

Land, because of its unique nature and the crucial role it plays in human settlements, cannot be treated as an ordinary asset, controlled by individuals..... Private land ownership is also a principal instrument of accumulation and concentration of wealth and therefore contributes to social injustice; if unchecked, it may become a major obstacle in the planning and implementation of development schemes. Social justice, urban renewal and development, the provision of decent dwellings-and healthy conditions for the people can only be achieved if land is used in the interests of society as a whole.

Recommendation D.1 Land resource management goes on to say that

Public ownership or effective control of land in the public interest is the single most important means of... achieving a more equitable distribution of the benefits of development whilst assuring that environmental impacts are considered.

- a) *Land is a scarce resource whose management should be subject to public surveillance or control in the interest of the nation....*
- b) *...Governments must maintain full jurisdiction and exercise complete sovereignty over such land with a view to freely planning development of human settlements...*

Another frightful creature to emerge from the Rio Earth Summit (UNCED) was the Global Biodiversity Assessment (GBA). The GBA is a huge, 1,140-page instrument that claims to provide a "scientific" basis for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity.

"Property rights are not absolute and unchanging," it informs us, "but rather a complex, dynamic and shifting relationship between two or more parties, over space and time."

An indication of the warped mindset of the globalists promoting Agenda 21 / Sustainable Development can be obtained by reference to the following quotations:

¹⁴ 93 Magistrates Courts and 49 County Courts will close, Family Law week <http://www.familylawweek.co.uk/site.aspx?i=ed74468> retrieved 20 November 2013

A reasonable estimate for an industrialized world society at the present North American material standard of living would be 1 billion. At the more frugal European standard of living, 2 to 3 billion would be possible." - - United Nations, Global Biodiversity Assessment

"A total population of 250-300 million people, a 95% decline from present levels, would be ideal." - Ted Turner, founder of CNN and major UN donor

"My three main goals would be to reduce human population to about 100 million worldwide, destroy the industrial infrastructure and see wilderness, with it's full complement of species, returning throughout the world." -Dave Foreman, co-founder of Earth First!

Also spawned at the 1992 Earth Summit were the UN Commission on Sustainable Development and an international NGO with quasi-official functions known as the Earth Council. These organizations coordinate the activities of national councils on biodiversity, which have been established to implement Agenda 21.

The Earth Council Alliance is presided over by Maurice Strong, Secretary-General of the Rio Earth Summit, a director of the World Economic Forum, a member of the Commission on Global Governance, and a director of the Gorbachev Foundation. ¹⁵

Property ownership is also the bedrock of the western capitalist system and the capitalist system itself is also in conflict with the United Nations ideology.

"We must make this an insecure and inhospitable place for capitalists and their projects. We must reclaim the roads and plowed land, halt dam construction, tear down existing dams, free shackled rivers and return to wilderness millions of acres of presently settled land." - David Foreman, co-founder of Earth First!

"Isn't the only hope for the planet that the industrialized civilizations collapse? Isn't it our responsibility to bring that about?" - Maurice Strong, founder of the UN Environment Programme

The 126th Assembly (April 2012) of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (the international organization of Parliaments)

Believes that, notwithstanding the current financial and economic concerns, climate change, by far the greatest challenge facing humanity, should be consistently and effectively addressed through a fair, transparent and equitable process, fully engaging all sections of civil society and respecting the principles of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, in particular equity and common but differentiated responsibilities;

Calls for sustainable development to be given the highest political priority and welcomes the proposal of the Global Sustainability Panel in the context of Rio+20 to create a global sustainable development council. ¹⁶

¹⁵ <http://earthcouncilalliance.org/>

¹⁶ [Redistribution of power, not just wealth: ownership of the International agendas](#)

Members of the delegation from the House of Lords included: Lord Popat, Conservative Party, Member of The Governing Council; Lord Rennard MBE, Liberal Democrat Party and Lord Judd, Member of The House of Lords, Labour Party.¹⁷

Judd was also member of the International Commission on Global Governance (1992 – 2001) where he sat alongside Maurice Strong.¹⁸

Implementing Sustainable Development

The three 'E's' of Sustainable Development



The 3Es of sustainability which make up the *Sustainable Development* logo consists of three connecting circles labelled,

- Equity (Social)
-
- Economic Prosperity
-
- Ecological Integrity

The first E - Social Equity: Using the Law to Restructure Human Nature

Social Equity is based on a demand for “social justice.” - in non-Newspeak this means the redistribution of wealth. Social justice is described as the right and opportunity of all people,

“to benefit equally from the resources afforded us by society and the environment.”

Equity is a system of “social justice” that works to abolish the British common law concept of equal justice for all in order to pursue the globalist ideal of the “common good.” Karl Marx was the first person to use the term social justice.

“Individual rights will have to take a back seat to the collective.” - (Harvey Ruvin, Vice Chairman, ICLEI.).

Second E - Economic Prosperity: The Redistribution of Wealth and the Creation of Public Private Partnerships

Readers should bear in mind the fact that almost every concept under Agenda 21 / Sustainable Development is written in *Newspeak*. In order that the public might be deceived, words often have the opposite meanings of those described in your Oxford Dictionary. The term ‘*economic prosperity*’ is no different. If you look around you will see that there is austerity for the masses whilst the global elite enjoy economic prosperity as though they were isolated from world realities.

¹⁷ British Group, Inter-parliamentary Union, 126th IPU Assembly, Kampala, Uganda 31 March 2012 to 5 April 2012 – (<http://www.bgipu.org/our-work/126th-ipu-assembly#sthash.ep0JkCEe.dpuf>) – Retrieved 20 November 2013.

¹⁸ UK Parliament website, Lord Judd Biography (<http://www.parliament.uk/biographies/lords/lord-judd/1660>)

“...current lifestyles and consumption patterns of the affluent middle class – involving high meat intake, use of fossil fuels, appliances, home and work air conditioning, and suburban housing are not sustainable.” – Maurice Strong, Secretary General, U.N. Conference on Environment and Development, 1992.

The Draft International Covenant on Environment and Development states in Article 8 (page 53):

*“equity will be achieved through implementation of the international economic order...and through transfers of resources to developing countries....”*¹⁹

In fact, such justification covers up the real transfer of power and resources to the elite cabal that drives world government.

In addition to its appeal for the international redistribution of wealth, Sustainable Development is actually restructuring the British economy, moulding it not on private enterprise but on Public Private Partnerships.

A PPP is defined as:

‘an exclusive partnership between a public authority and a private entity that uses the financial resources of the private sector to carry out the legal activities or functions of the public sector’.

PPPs do not work in a free market way where honest competition decides who wins and who loses the business contract, due to the fact that the private company part of the PPP is granted special privileges by the government. This may include financial incentives, tax breaks, subsidies and insider privileges. Such an arrangement forces non PPP corporations to operate in a distorted marketplace, undermines the free market system and ultimately creates government sanctioned monopolies in selected segments of the economy.

In essence PPPs are a legal vehicle being driven across many sectors in the UK to re-model both central and local Government. PPPs can be found within the Health & Care sectors, energy, transport, waste management, housing and education. The motivational factor in the private arm of the PPP will always be *‘bottom line profit’*.

Historically your local authority political representatives could be replaced by local electors if local services fell below an acceptable standard. When such services are provided by the private arm of a PPP there is no such accountability to the taxpaying public. As a result local democracy is being undermined.

The Sustainable Development *“partnerships”* involve some domestic corporations, most multinational, many tax-exempt foundations, select individuals, and collectivist politicians and their administrations. The potential for fraud against the British taxpayer is enormous.

¹⁹ <https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/edocs/EPLP-031-rev3.pdf>

The Third E - Ecological Integrity: Environment, Nature elevated above man

The British naturally support laws and regulations that are designed to effectively prevent pollution of the air, water, or the property of another. But whilst Sustainable Development is 'prima facie' concerned with the environment; it is really far more concerned with restructuring the governmental system of the world's nations so that all the people of the world will be the subjects of a global collective. It works towards this end by continuously altering the relationship between the individual and the state.

To better understand the scale of the transformation of society under sustainable development, consider this quote from the UN's Biodiversity Treaty

"Nature has an integral set of different values (cultural, spiritual and material) where humans are one strand in nature's web and all living creatures are considered equal. Therefore the natural way is the right way and human activities should be moulded along nature's rhythms."

In the minds of the globalists and Agenda 21 proponents humans are just one strand in the nature of things and are biological resources to be exploited by THEM

A Magistrates Court and Agenda 21

The absurdity of the UN Agenda 21 programme in action is perfectly illustrated in a local news story reported in the Vale of Glamorgan area in August 2013.



The former court site is set become affordable homes and retail units

'The scheme to transform the former Barry Magistrates court into 52 affordable houses and flats together with retail units can now resume....the scheme is funded with a Welsh Office grant and private finance secured ..through a recent bond issue".²⁰

Regionalisation is a direct assault on Sovereign Nation States

Regionalisation is an interim step along the road to globalisation. It can be described as the creation of another layer of government administration. Regionalisation within the United Kingdom began following the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty (Article 198) of the European Union 1992 by John Major's Conservative Government. The Regionalisation process is also the worldwide goal of the United Nations following the Earth Charter / Agenda 21 blueprint for Sustainable Development which was also ratified in 1992. The process of Regionalisation accelerated under NULabour following the subsequent EU Treaty of Amsterdam (1997)(Articles 263-5). In addition to the Regionalisation of the members states of the EU, Regionalisation is also found in many other member states of the UN. Examples being the USA, New Zealand and Australia.

²⁰ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-23315366>

There has been no rolling back of the Regionalisation programme since the election of the Conservative / LibDem Coalition Government of 2010 which clearly demonstrates that the three major UK political parties are complicit in the process. Under the present and future model of global governance, the coalition is the only acceptable form of rule in member states, so it is not expected that any political party alone will succeed to office or power in Britain again.

We have been able to identify a series of steps, taken by successive governments, which have prevented the blocking of the regionalisation process by a hostile public. These steps have included:-

- Ignoring a referendum vote which rejected the concept of elected regional assemblies.
- Covertly establishing, funding and promoting an organisation designed to train future leaders in the new United Nations governance system
- The re-modelling of the architecture of the British system of Government.
- Marginalising the views of individual electors by introducing a new system of 'participatory' democracy by stealth.

Those promoting the new model of global governance hold the following view of representative democracy -

"Democracy is not a panacea. It cannot organize everything and it is unaware of its own limits. These facts must be faced squarely. Sacrilegious though this may sound, democracy is no longer well suited for the tasks ahead. The complexity and the technical nature of many of today's problems do not always allow elected representatives to make competent decisions at the right time." ²¹

Elected Regional Assemblies

Initially, elected assemblies were created for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The Welsh Assembly was created by the Government of Wales Act 1998, which followed a referendum in 1997. The Northern Ireland Assembly is one of two "mutually inter-dependent" institutions created under the 1998 Good Friday Agreement, the other being the North/South Ministerial Council with the Republic of Ireland. In 1999, following the Scotland Act 1998, the Scottish Parliament was established. The Greater London Authority (GLA) is the top-tier administrative body for Greater London, England. It consists of a directly elected executive Mayor of London, currently Boris Johnson, and an elected 25-member London Assembly with scrutiny powers. The authority was established in 2000- following a local referendum, and – it derives most of its powers from the Greater London Authority Act 1999.

The City of London Corporation, officially and legally the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, is the municipal governing body of the City of London, the historic centre of London and the location of much of the UK's financial sector. Until 2006, when the name was changed to avoid confusion with the wider London local government authority, the Greater London Authority, it was informally known as the Corporation of London.

²¹ [Club of Rome, The First Global Revolution \(1991\) @ P 81.](#)

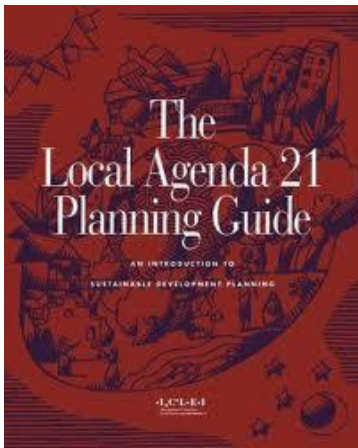
Unelected Regional Development Agencies

The Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) were created following the Regional Development Agencies Act 1998. Their statutory objectives included: to further economic development, and -regeneration of the region and to contribute to sustainable development.

The RDAs were funded by Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, the Department for Communities and Local Government, the Department for Energy and Climate Change, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport and UK Trade and Investment. Between 2006 – 2011 they received funding estimated to be in the region of £10.75 billion.

Unelected Regional Assemblies

8 Regional Assemblies (RAs) in England were created by the provisions of the Regional Development Agencies Act 1998. Their role was to include scrutiny of their regional development agency, to integrate policy development and enhance partnership working at the regional level across the social, economic and environmental policy agenda. Each RA also acted as a Regional Planning Body with a duty to formulate a Regional Spatial Strategy, including Regional Transport Strategy, replacing the planning function of county councils.



About two-thirds of assembly members were appointees from the county and district councils and unitary authorities in each region, the remaining one-third were appointees from other regional interest groups.

In 2004 a referendum was held in the North East of England to legitimise a Regional Assembly that was already in existence. When the electorate were asked if they wanted an elected Regional Assembly, 197,310 voted 'for' and 696,519 voted 'against'. The NuLabour government response to such public opposition was to continue with regional assemblies as if nothing had happened.²²

In England, the unelected Regional Assemblies were: East of England Regional Assembly, East Midlands Regional Assembly, North East Assembly, North West Regional Assembly, South East England Regional Assembly, South West Regional Assembly, West Midlands Regional Assembly and **Yorkshire and Humber Assembly**, which we will examine in greater detail, as a case study, later in this document.

The origins, funding and role of Common Purpose

Central to all this, a charity was established with the sole purpose of training future leaders who could be parachuted in to control the levers of power in the new governance system.

The Common Purpose conveyor belt system for producing 'useful idiots' was initially funded by Deutsche Bank and previously mentioned shadowy organisations such as the Ditchley Foundation and the Royal Institution for International Affairs (Chatham House).²³

Former Prime Minister John Major, of Maastricht Treaty infamy, served as Chairman of the Council of Management²⁴ of the Ditchley Foundation between 2000 – 2009, is currently listed

²² - [North East votes 'no' to Assembly](#).

²³ William Clarke: [The Tainted Word](#) published by Variant magazine, Summer 2001 edition, Page 3

as an Honorary Governor ²⁵ of the Ditchley Foundation; and he is currently one of three Joint Presidents of Chatham House. ²⁶

The other Joint Presidents at Chatham House are Lord Ashdown (LibDem) and Baroness Scotland (NuLabour) Also listed amongst the Honorary Governors of the Ditchley Foundation are Lord Chris Patten, Chairman of BBC Trust who is associated with Common Purpose ²⁷ and David CAMERON, President of the United Nations Association (UK) and Common Purpose activist ²⁸ (so here we have yet another coalition). Common Purpose is headed up by Julia Middleton, formerly of the Marxist think-tank DEMOS and the Industrial Society (now known as the Work Foundation), operating from Westminster. ²⁹

Middleton's political ideology complementing perfectly that of Cameron who is rolling out Marxist Saul Alinski inspired community organisers in his '*Big Society*' initiative.

Since its launch in 1989 additional funding came from Department for Trade and Industry and other departments in the '*action for cities initiative*'. ³⁰

Thirdly, here's what the UN said about re-modelling our system of Government

With a view to strengthening the role of non-governmental organizations as social partners, the United Nations system and Governments should initiate a process, in consultation with non-governmental organizations, to review formal procedures and mechanisms for the involvement of these organizations at all levels from policy-making and decision-making to implementation. ³¹

Note that in this post democratic era there will be consultation with NGOs but not with the electorate!!

This is what happened in England & Wales.

'*Beyond Boundaries: Citizen Centred Local Services for Wales*', published 2006, was a review of local service delivery in Wales. ³² The review team was Chaired by Sir Jeremy Beecham. The following statements are extracted from that report:

Para 6.30 - Leaders need to create a culture which emphasises achieving results across organisational boundaries.

Para 6.56 - The search for citizen centred solutions must include genuine and open partnership with the private and third sectors.

Para 6.58 - The third critical success factor is partnership. Partnership is difficult and needs the investment of time, resources and leadership, but it has a key role to play in delivering significant improvement in services. To achieve this, the whole architecture of

²⁴ <http://www.ditchley.co.uk/conferences/past-programme/2010-2019/2011/annual-lecture-xlvii>

²⁵ <http://www.ditchley.co.uk/the-foundations/the-ditchley-foundation/honorary-governors>

²⁶ <http://www.chathamhouse.org/about-us/patron-presidents-council-and-directors>

²⁷ <http://www.commonpurpose.org/info/biographies/dishaaag/lord-patten-of-barnes>

²⁸ <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2486847/Why-did-David-Cameron-reveal-links-Press-curb-group.html>

²⁹ <http://www.theworkfoundation.com/Partnership>

³⁰ Hansard written answers, 25 July, 1991, vol 195 c840W

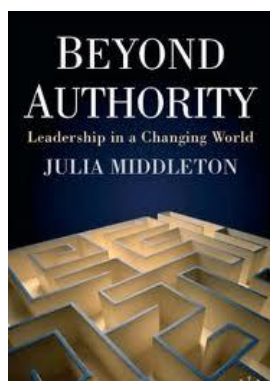
³¹ [The United Nations Agenda 21 & the Millenium Development Goals, Strengthening the role of non-governmental organisations: Partners for sustainable Development.](#)

³² <http://wales.gov.uk/dpsp/publications/policies/boundaries/beyondboundaries.pdf?lang=en>

public services, and the culture, skills and behaviours of those who work in them, must be made more conducive to shared delivery.

Para 6.59 - For a partnership to make a real difference, politicians are going to have to be willing to go much further in pooling sovereignty with other organisations.

Para 6.62 - The aim must be to make local and regional partnership working more routine. By creating systems which fit together and are not sealed into silos. [My emphasis] ³³



*'Many leaders have established their reputation in the internal **silos** environment of their organization. When they extend their leadership role beyond the organization, authority and legitimacy are constantly in question'.* - Julia Middleton, CEO, Common Purpose.

It is no coincidence that Sir Jeremy Beecham, author of the Beyond Boundaries report, has been a Council Member at Common Purpose since 1989. ³⁴

'Mutual Action, Common Purpose: Empowering the Third Sector', published by the Marxist Fabian Society in 2008, also describes many of the structural changes to the British system of Government outlined in the Beecham report. It is the English counterpart to the Sir Jeremy Beecham report. Many of the individuals named in the acknowledgement section of this report also have connections with the organisation, Common Purpose. ³⁵

Representative Democracy replaced by Participatory democracy

The final crucial step to prevent any blocking of the regionalisation process was the deliberate shift away from our traditional representative system of democracy to a new participatory model.

'Traditional democracy aggregates citizens by communities of neighbourhood (their electoral districts), but in participatory democracy citizens aggregate in communities of interest. And thanks to modern information and communication technologies these communities of interest can be global as well as local'. ³⁶

In addition, Paragraphs 27.1 & 27.5, Section III of Agenda 21 introduced the following

Non-governmental organizations play a vital role in the shaping and implementation of participatory democracy. Their credibility lies in the responsible and constructive role they play in society. Formal and informal organizations, as well as grass-roots movements, should be recognized as partners in the implementation of Agenda 21.

³³ <http://wales.gov.uk/dpsp/publications/policies/boundaries/beyondboundaries.pdf?lang=en>

³⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeremy_Beecham,_Baron_Beecham

³⁵ <http://www.fabians.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/MutualActionCommonPurpose.pdf>

³⁶ [We the peoples: civil society, the United Nations and global governance, June 2004.](#)

*Society, Governments and international bodies should develop mechanisms to allow non-governmental organizations to play their partnership role responsibly and effectively in the process of environmentally sound and sustainable development.*³⁷

Participatory Democracy In Action

The most blatant example of how the voice of the British electorate has been silenced and replaced by the views of favoured NGOs is best illustrated by reference to the following short extract from the Hansard report³⁸ of the House of Commons debate concerning ratification of the Treaty of Lisbon (2008).

David Miliband: Only in Britain do we have a major party opposed to the contents of the treaty. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has pledged its support for the provisions of the treaty - [Interruption] Let me make the point.

Several Hon Members rose -

David Miliband: No, I am going to make the point. The NSPCC pledged its support as have One World Action and Oxfam - [Interruption] I will give way in due course - [Interruption] Environmental organisations support the treaty provisions on sustainable development and even the Commission of Bishops supports the treaty.

Mr John Gummer (Suffolk Coastal) (Con) Would not the government be in a much stronger position to defend a treaty...if they had not promised a referendum, yet are now denying it? Is it not the real issue that people in Britain....believe that the Government have gone back on their word?

In relation to our continuing involvement with the European Union a referendum could and most certainly should have been held. Instead, the six European Treaties were ratified without our explicit consent. Neither did we agree that our views could be expressed to Parliament via the NSPCC, One World Action, Oxfam, Environmental Groups or the Commission of Bishops.

*Civil society also has another function alongside the state, which is to promote active and responsible citizenship, going beyond parliamentary democracy to a participatory democracy exercised on a daily basis. Civil society organisations are a channel for transmitting citizens' concerns and ideas to elected parliamentarians in the North and the South, through national parliaments, the European Parliament and the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly.*³⁹

Whilst our attention has been distracted elsewhere the United Nations model of Participatory Democracy has been introduced by stealth. This 'sham democracy' imposed by the United Nations & its Agencies is the soviet model.

Once you understand this concept you will be better able to grasp why the views of Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) such as Friends of the Earth or Sustrans (a charity promoting cycling as a greener travel option) often carry more weight in local matters than the views of local individual voters.

³⁷ <http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=52&ArticleID=75>

³⁸ <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200708/cmhansrd/cm080121/debtext/80121-0008.htm#08012113000001>

³⁹ - [Reflection document: The Role of Civil Society in the EU's Development Policy, May, 2002.](#)

In a further example, the Leader of Cardiff City Council has forced to re-shuffle her Cabinet twice in a week following legal advice that

'Councillor Huw Thomas had a potential conflict of interest in his new post as the cabinet member for strategic planning and transport because he also works for sustainable transport charity Sustrans'.⁴⁰

Regionalism promotes soviet style councils which develop policy that is then rubber-stamped by elected officials, with no meaningful public oversight. It is an extra level of government that operates outside the provisions of the Constitution, thus advancing globalist objectives whilst insulating most elected officials.

In short, regionalism works to advance the globalist goals of political restructure:

- To implement a step-by-step approach to the abolition of private property;
- To promote the relocation of people from rural areas to Smart Growth urban centers;
- To conscript public private partners and mandate community volunteerism.

Consequently, government no longer operates the way that many believe it does.

"The concept of national sovereignty has been immutable, indeed a sacred principle of international relations. It is a principle which will yield only slowly and reluctantly to the new imperatives of global environmental cooperation. What is needed is recognition of the reality that...it is simply not feasible for sovereignty to be exercised unilaterally by individual nation-states, however powerful." - Maurice Strong, Former UN Undersecretary-General at the 1992 Earth Summit and Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

'Regionalism must precede globalism. We foresee a seamless system of governance from local communities, individual states, regional unions and up through to the United Nations itself'⁴¹

Leadership training is the key to transforming existing Constitutional models of British Government into the United Nations Model of Governance

In a free and democratic society there are a series of constitutional checks and balances that act to protect the rights of individuals and rein in the excessive use of power by the state. Clearly defined boundaries exist between the state, private sector, charities and the individual. In the UN model of Governance these boundaries are deliberately blurred and the concept of accountability undermined.

In this new model of governance a new style of leadership is required. It is in this arena that we are able to link the ideology of leadership training organisation Common Purpose with that of the United Nations.

⁴⁰ 'Council Leader forced to reshuffle her reshuffled cabinet', Wales online, 25, July 2015 (<http://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/wales-news/one-labour-leader-heather-joyces-5324616>)

⁴¹ ['Our Common Neighbourhood', a report by the United nations Commission on Global Governance \(1995\).](#)

Public leadership programmes should be used selectively. Their chief value is to get managers out of their corporate silos [my emphasis] and cross-fertilising with managers from a wide variety of organisations. Recommended programmes in this context include those of the Windsor Leadership Trust, the Whitehall and Industry Group, the Campaign for Leadership and Common Purpose. - Professor John Adair (2003).⁴² In 2009, John was appointed Chair of Leadership Studies, United Nations System Staff College, Turin.⁴³

In every society, there is an invisible, vital “space.” It lies between the individual and the state, between the immediate responsibilities facing each individual and the institutional responsibilities of the government. It is a place where people come together and act for the greater good. And it is open to everyone, from every sector of society.... Our aim is to fill this space with as many, and as diverse, people as possible—people who may not see themselves as leaders in a traditional sense. We want to give them the knowledge, inspiration, and connections they need to be effective. - Julia Middleton, CEO, Common Purpose.⁴⁴

But where exactly can this ‘invisible, vital space be found?’

Following the June 2010 "emergency" budget, the coalition government announced its intention to replace the Regional Development Agencies with smaller-scale partnerships between local authorities and businesses, known as Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs).

The RDAs were all abolished on 31 March 2012.

Local Enterprise Partnerships

These are defined as

‘locally-owned partnerships between local authorities and businesses. They play a central role in determining local economic priorities and undertaking activities to drive economic growth and the creation of local jobs.... the make-up of Partnership Boards, in terms of public and private-sector participants, varies greatly too’.⁴⁵

There are 39 LEPs within England and they therefore do not individually cover the same geographical areas previously covered by the old Regional Development Agencies. However, it appears that these organisations are setting up an infrastructure for a new economic system based on public / private partnership that has the potential, if left unchecked, to totally destroy free enterprise.

‘The Sheffield City Region LEP supports Lord Heseltine’s recommendations to expand the economic leadership role and funding on offer to LEPs. “This report clearly endorses the principle that private-public partnership is the best way to deliver economic growth’.⁴⁶

⁴² http://www.windsorleadershiptrust.org.uk/media/images/adair_art_732.pdf

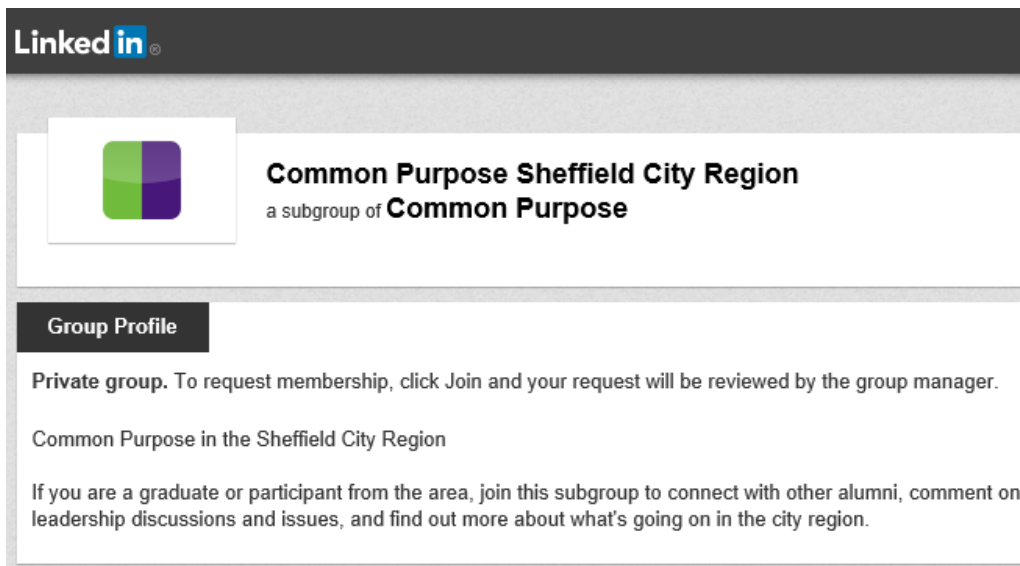
⁴³ <http://www.johnadair.co.uk/>

⁴⁴ Profiles in Diversity Journal, Julia Middleton, Common Purpose Charitable Trust, May 3, 2013. <http://www.diversityjournal.com/10570-julia-middleton-common-purpose-charitable-trust/>

⁴⁵ <http://www.lepnetwork.org.uk/the-lep-network.html>

⁴⁶ Sheffield City Region welcomes Lord Heseltine’s LEP recommendations, 31 October, 2012 (<http://www.sheffieldcityregion.org.uk/2012/10/sheffield-city-region-welcomes-lord-heseltines-lep-recommendations/#sthash.DKcBFuF8.aTSUg1iu.dpuf>)

Board members ⁴⁷ of Sheffield City Region LEP include Paul Houghton (Common Purpose, Matrix Leeds 1992 / 3). ⁴⁸



<http://www.linkedin.com/groups/Common-Purpose-Sheffield-City-Region-3918507/about>

The Humber Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)



The Humber (LEP) is a business-led partnership that works closely with government to promote and develop the natural economic area surrounding the Humber estuary. *'Our vision is for the Humber to become a national and international centre for renewable energy'*. ⁴⁹

Board Members ⁵⁰ include Paul Sewell, Managing Director, Sewell Group (Common Purpose 20:20 (2000) and Matrix Hull (1998) ⁵¹ and observers include Mark Jones, Hull City Council (Common Purpose Matrix Hull (2003 / 4) ⁵² and Alan Menzies, East Riding of Yorkshire Council (Common Purpose Matrix Hull (1999 / 2000). ⁵³

⁴⁷ <http://www.sheffieldcityregion.org.uk/about/the-lep-board/>

⁴⁸ <http://www.cpexposed.com/graduate/houghton-paul>

⁴⁹ <http://www.humberlep.org/about-us>

⁵⁰ <http://www.humberlep.org/about-us/lep-board>

⁵¹ <http://www.cpexposed.com/graduate/sewell-paul>

⁵² <http://www.cpexposed.com/graduate/jones-mark>

⁵³ <http://www.cpexposed.com/graduate/menzies-alan>

Local Government Yorkshire and Humber

On 31 March 2009, the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly was abolished and replaced by Local Government Yorkshire and Humber, which continues to be based in the former Assembly premises in King Street in Wakefield.



Local Government Yorkshire and Humber (LGYH) boasts that it is

*'the cross party alliance of local authorities, which enables them to work together and collaborate on issues of common purpose.'*⁵⁴

LGYH is the regional partnership of the 32 local authorities including councils, police, fire & rescue and national parks. Its membership provides a regional strategic vision for local government in Yorkshire and Humber. Through the Leaders and Chief Executives, it provides political and managerial local government leadership for public sector delivery across Yorkshire and Humber.

Despite the fact that elected councillors of the 32 local authorities making up the coalition membership of LGYH are from the three main political parties, the electorate's vote makes no difference to the strategic direction of travel within the Yorkshire and Humber area. This marginalises the local resident voter.

LGYH undertakes much of its work through Networks, Task Groups, Boards and Panels consisting of local authority members, officers and relevant partners. It also claims that, as an organization it is different because *'it is responsive and connected to what councils really want'*. But shouldn't a body of this type be responsive and committed to what its electorate really wants. Isn't this turning what we understand to be local democracy completely on its head?

LGHY seeks to *'Ensure the development of collaboration within the region on EU and international issues e.g. with business and universities, and the **'Monitoring and implementation of EU legislation'***.

One name amongst the LGYH Council Membership list that stood out was that of Roger Stone, leader of Rotherham Metropolitan Borough. Stone was a confirmed speaker⁵⁵ at the UN-Habitat – World Urban Forum IV dialogues, 06 November 2008 in Nanjing, China.⁵⁶

The main theme of WUF4, *Harmonious Urbanization: The Challenge of Balanced Territorial Development*, was supported by six sub-themes. Stone was a speaker in Dialogue 6: *A City for all generations*.⁵⁷ This was concerned with *'Bridging the age gap and **harmonizing the interests, beliefs, and views of all generations'***.

⁵⁴ <http://www.lgyh.gov.uk/About-Us/What-is-LGYH-and-how-does-it-work/>

⁵⁵ <http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?cid=5951&catid=5&typeid=6>

⁵⁶ <http://cn.unhabitat.org/content.asp?typeid=19&catid=535&cid=5469>

⁵⁷ http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/5469_89018_dialogue6.pdf

Isn't this precisely the type of 'group-think' that can be achieved with the application of Neuro-linguistic programming (NLP) much favoured by leadership training organisations such as Common Purpose?

Stone is also a member of The seventeen-strong Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Board ⁵⁸ and the Rotherham Partnership Board. ⁵⁹ The Rotherham Strategic Partnership claims to be an organisation that brings together Rotherham's public, private, voluntary and community sector organisations to work together to improve Rotherham. It is the accredited Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) for Rotherham. Supporting the Partnership Board to co-ordinate the planning and delivery of the Community Strategy is the Chief Executive Group. ⁶⁰ This group includes the Chief Executives and equivalent of the Council, Hospital, Primary Care Trust, Colleges, Police, Chamber of Commerce, Fire and Rescue and Voluntary Action Rotherham.

The Chief Executives group ⁶¹ includes Martin Kimber - Chief Executive, Rotherham MBC Council (Common Purpose) ⁶² and Janet Wheatley- Chief Executive, Voluntary Action Rotherham (Common Purpose). ⁶³

The Rotherham Community Strategy (2005 – 2011) very helpfully provides a graphic to illustrate these interlinked networks. ⁶⁴



⁵⁸ <http://moderngov.rotherham.gov.uk/mgOutsideBodyDetails.aspx?ID=799>
⁵⁹ http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/info/10010/partnerships/525/rotherham_partnership/3
⁶⁰ http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/info/10010/partnerships/525/rotherham_partnership/2
⁶¹ http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/info/10010/partnerships/525/rotherham_partnership/4
⁶² <http://www.cpexposed.com/graduate/kimber-martin>
⁶³ <http://www.cpexposed.com/graduate/wheatley-janet>
⁶⁴ http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/download/105/rotherham_partnership

ICLEI and Rotherham MBC



ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability is the world's leading association of cities and local governments dedicated to the United Nations programme of sustainable development. ICLEI promotes local action for global sustainability and supports cities to become sustainable, resilient, resource-efficient, biodiverse, low-carbon; to build a smart infrastructure; and to develop an inclusive, green urban economy.⁶⁵

ICLEI was launched in 1990 at the World Congress of Local Governments for a Sustainable Future. It is headquartered in Bonn, Germany. ICLEI was instrumental in the development of Agenda 21, having drafted Chapter 28 in 1991 in preparation for the Earth Summit. In reaffirming its dedication to the UN 2002 Earth Summit mandate:

'Local Action 21 strategies will ensure the unwavering, systematic implementation of local action plans over the next decade'.

ICLEI works around the world with local special interests to translate international policy objectives into local and regional legislation. Every county has Sustainable Development Strategies guided by Government Agencies, NGOs and / or ICLEI.

ICLEI directs policies that promote:

- Stack 'em and pack 'em surveilled housing.
-
- Traffic congestion.
-
- Inaccessible open space.
-
- Managed control over our lives.
-
- Mismanagement of water supplies.
-
- Prohibition on natural resource management that leads to increased fire hazards and private property restrictions.

Karl Marx said in the Manifesto of the Communist Party (1848), Part II, Proletarians and Communists:⁶⁶

"In this sense, the theory of the Communists may be summed up in the single sentence: Abolition of private property".⁶⁷

ICLEI cascades these Marxist ideals into otherwise robust cities—now referred to as human settlements in core areas—by new zoning laws, taxes, and styles of living such as high density housing combining retail space with housing units. Private homes will be things of the past.

⁶⁵ <http://www.iclei.org/iclei-global/who-is-iclei.html>

⁶⁶ <http://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1848/communist-manifesto/ch02.htm>

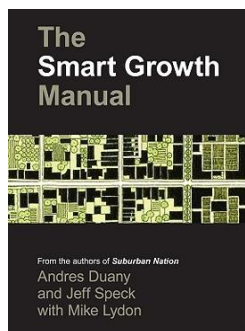
⁶⁷ http://www.usrpn.org/articles/single/iclei_the_trojan_horse_of_agenda_21

SMART Growth

SMART Growth (UK) is

*'a national coalition pursuing sustainable communities, planning and transportation. It seeks traditional ways of planning towns based around local services, ease of walking and cycling and good public transport, especially rail-based. Smart Growth reduces dependence on road transport and increases opportunities for walking, cycling and public transport. Towns, cities and villages should be pedestrian-friendly and rail-accessible.'*⁶⁸

Partners include: Smart Growth America, Prince's Foundation for the Built Environment, the New Economics Foundation (NEF) and the Campaign for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE).⁶⁹



The new planning goal is to standardise residential developments across the nation with 'smart growth / affordable housing'--these developments being subsidised by your property tax pounds, with a mixture of both commercial and high density apartment blocks. Within such development schemes there is very limited parking, little open space and few private outdoor areas. Such housing schemes are deliberately designed to discourage the use of private vehicles, minimise the use of natural resources such as water and make a minimum contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

Planning documents for each and every city and county across the UK are standardized and brought into alignment with this idea. No one can get anything built that does not conform to this plan, and only government-favoured developers (cronies) can get their projects built / passed.

Rotherham MBC, Smart Growth and ICLEI

A CPRE report reveals that the following brownfield site is already receiving funding under the Smart Growth initiative: *Carlisle Park, Rotherham, South Yorkshire (up to 400 new homes).*⁷⁰

Evidence of the involvement of Rochdale MBC with ICLEI is found on page 20 of the *EU Circular - Newsletter for ICLEI members, partners and friends, Issue 21, Autumn 2004.*⁷¹

Rotherham MBC is one of 24 Local Authorities involved in Phase 2 of the Local Authorities Carbon Management programme.

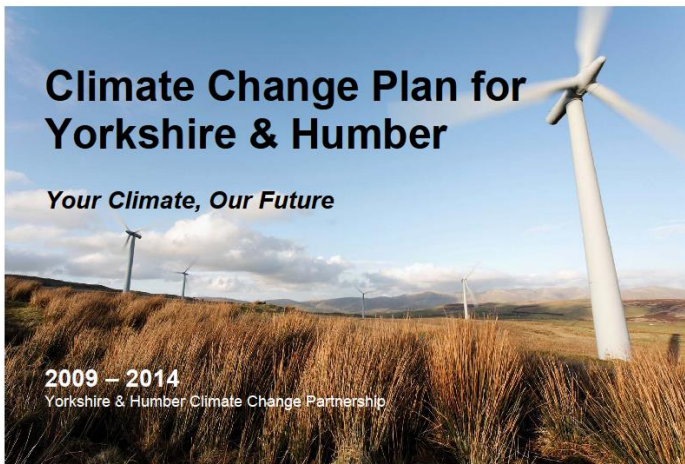
In common with the Community Strategies of many other UK wide Local Authorities the direction of travel at the strategic level is to impose United Nations and EU policies upon a largely unsuspecting British public.

⁶⁸ <http://www.smartgrowthuk.org/>

⁶⁹ <http://www.smartgrowthuk.org/links/>

⁷⁰ [Family Housing - the power of concentration \(April 2008\)](#) See also CPRE website: 'New alliance calls for "Smart Growth" investment in cities, not more 1980s-style sprawl'

⁷¹ http://www.iclei-europe.org/fileadmin/templates/iclei-europe/files/content/ICLEI_IS/Circular/EC-21.pdf



In support of this assertion is the fact that the Rotherham Community Strategy (2012 – 2015) states:

'Our [Strategic] Framework ... promotes biodiversity, accessible locations and sustainable travel choices, promoting sustainable waste management and the efficient use of resources. Our policies aim to promote and nurture the local environment and to help combat climate change'.⁷²

Local Development Plans, Public Consultations & Delphi Meetings

At this local level your own council will have prepared what is known as a local development plan (LDP). An LDP is *"the plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community"*.⁷³



This consultation with the community will be in the form of public/private meetings. These will usually take the form of a Delphi meeting. A Delphi Meeting⁷⁴ is set up on the premise that the organiser is *'welcoming the public's input'* but the truth is that the outcome of the meeting was pre-determined in advance. This meeting will be run by a trained facilitator. However, it is not the role of the facilitator to ensure that all views expressed at the meeting are entered into the public record. The facilitator's role is to guide the group into reaching a consensus on the project.

Consensus is generally reached by using subtle tactics to marginalise opposition. One tactic might involve recording only *'good'* ideas whilst promoting criticism for *'bad'* ideas. The public is there for the sole purpose of providing a veneer of respectability that the outcome was arrived at by democratic means and that there is a majority public view in support of the LDP.

⁷² <http://www.rotherham.nhs.uk/about/publications/Rotherham%20Community%20Strategy%202012-2015.pdf>

⁷³ See Annex 2: Glossary, National Planning Policy Framework, Communities and Local Government, March 2012)

⁷⁴ A.V. Burns: The Delphi Technique: Let's Stop Being Manipulated! (<http://www.vlrc.org/articles/110.html>)

This product of the stakeholder council, typically approved by local governments without question, requires individuals to submit to predetermined conclusions of the non-elected regional authority that is no longer accountable to the voters.

Funding Sources

The list of money sources for the implementation of Sustainable Development is enormous. British taxpayers money is re-distributed via UK Government Departments. Non-government organisations (NGOs) are essential players in the UN Governance system. Taxpayer Funds become channelled via Government departments down to these NGOs who are given massive tax advantages. Examples of these NGOs are:

Climate Partnership UK, The Energy Saving Trust, Change Agents UK, Common Purpose, Smart Growth UK, The National Trust.

After Government and the supportive NGOs, the third 'leg' of the Sustainable Development Financial insiders is a group of tax-exempt foundations. Some examples being:

Joseph Rowntree Foundation, The Esme Fairburn Foundation, The Prince's Foundation, Carnegie UK Trust, The Sainsbury Family Charitable Trust, UK Community Foundations, The Big Lottery Fund and many, many more.

Political Support

The following screenshot was taken on 11th November 2012 and is of the United Kingdom Country page.⁷⁵

The screenshot shows the website for the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Sustainable Development, specifically the National Information page for the United Kingdom. The page includes a navigation menu on the left with links to Home, About Us, Commission on Sustainable Development, Sust Dev Topics, Major Groups, National Information, National Sustainable Development Strategies, Indicators of Sustainable Development, Partnerships, Small Island Developing States, Technical Cooperation, Calendar, Documents, News/Media, Publications, UN Inter-agency Coordination, and Links. The main content area is titled 'National Information - United Kingdom' and features a 'National Focal Point' section with the name Mr. Jonathan Tilson, his title, and contact information. Below this are sections for 'National SD Reports', 'National SD Strategy', 'National Indicators of Sustainable Development', 'SD Partnerships', and 'SD-related websites'. The 'National SD Reports' section lists CSD-16/17 National Reports, Case Studies, Past Thematic Profiles, Country Profile 2002, and National Assessment Report for WSSD. The 'National SD Strategy' section lists 2004 and 2003 Status Reports and a link to the country's NSDS. The 'National Indicators of Sustainable Development' section lists 2007 and 2003 Status Reports. The 'SD Partnerships' section lists partnerships being implemented. The 'SD-related websites' section lists the United Kingdom Government, Scottish Executive, and National Assembly for Wales. At the bottom, there is a section for 'Statements and presentations at CSD and WSSD' with a link to the index of CSD and WSSD Statements.

A United Kingdom Country page now also appears on the United Nations Sustainable development knowledge platform.⁷⁶

⁷⁵ website of the UN Department for Economic & Social Affairs - Division for Sustainable Development. (<http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/countr/uk/index.htm>)

The screenshot shows the United Nations Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform website. The main content area is titled 'United Kingdom' and features a UK flag. Below the title, there is a 'FOCAL POINT' section with contact information for Mr. Jonathan Tison, including his title, department, and address. A table titled 'NATIONAL REPORTS' is also visible, with columns for 'REPORT', 'TOPICS COVERED', and 'PROCESS'.

REPORT	TOPICS COVERED	PROCESS
Sustainable Consumption & Production Patterns	Sustainable consumption and production;	CSD-18; CSD-19;
Transport	Sustainable transport;	CSD-18; CSD-19;
Waste Management	Chemicals and waste; Chemicals and waste;	CSD-18; CSD-19;

On Page 10 of the UK document '10 year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns' it states that

'Sustainable Consumption and Production is a cross-Government influencing programme led by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). It builds partnerships with key stakeholders to influence and effect changes in the way business operates and how people live their everyday lives.

As well as a range of ministries such as the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills and the Department for Transport; public funded bodies such as the Sustainable Development Commission (SDC), the Office of Government Commerce (OGC) and the Environment Agency are members of the project board. The Sustainable Development Commission is the Government's independent advisory body on sustainable development. Their work is fourfold: Advisory, Capacity Building, Advocacy and Watchdog'.⁷⁷

According to the United Nations

"Effective execution of Agenda 21 will require a profound reorientation of all human society, unlike anything the world has ever experienced, a major shift in the priorities of both governments and individuals and an unprecedented redeployment of human and financial resources.

This shift will demand that a concern for the environmental consequences of every human action be integrated into individual and collective decision-making at every level." - UN Agenda 21

According to a former UK Minister and member of the Privy Council:

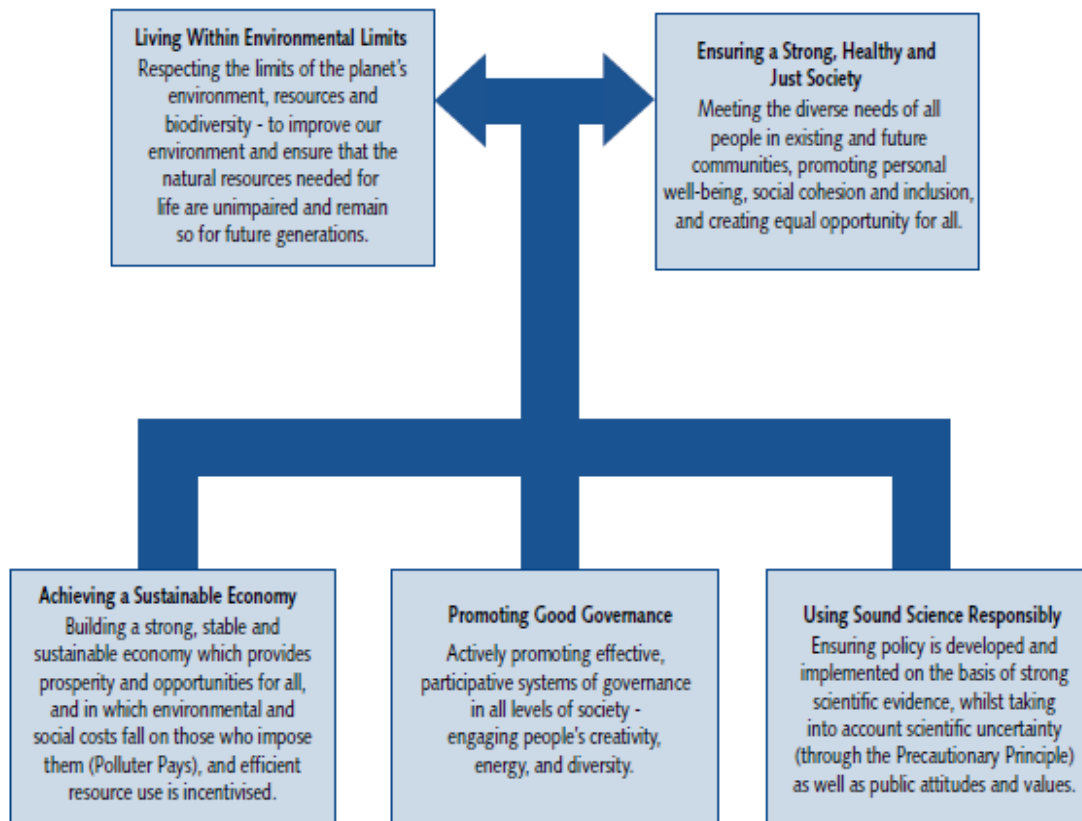
⁷⁶ <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=6&nr=51&menu=139>

⁷⁷ <http://www.rotherham.nhs.uk/about/publications/Rotherham%20Community%20Strategy%202012-2015.pdf>

“we require a radical shift in energy policy alongside new thinking determined to bring about a long-term shift to a low carbon economy”. - Peter Mandelson (2003) ⁷⁸

In 2005 ‘One Future - Different Paths: The UKs shared framework for Sustainable Development’ was published. ⁷⁹

The UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and the Northern Ireland Administration, agreed upon the following set of shared UK principles that will help achieve our sustainable development purpose. They bring together and build on the various previously existing UK principles to set out an overarching approach, which our four separate strategies can share.



Source: 'One future - different paths'. The UK's shared framework for Sustainable Development

“The past 20 years have seen a growing realisation that there are models of development which are simply unsustainable. We live in a world coping with the consequences of climate change and many resources strained by patterns of production and consumption. This joint framework represents a decisive move toward more sustainable development – a move we are making not merely because it is the right thing to do, but because it is in our own long-term interests. Sustainable development, across the UK, is not an option. It is a necessity.” - The Rt Hon Tony Blair MP, former Prime Minister

⁷⁸ The Energy White Paper – A step change in policy direction? - Inside track – The quarterly magazine of the Green Alliance, Issue 5, Summer 2003 @ page 8 <http://www.green-alliance.org.uk/uploadedFiles/Publications/issue%205%20to%20boldly%20go.pdf>

⁷⁹ <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/documents/SDFramework.pdf>

Principles of Sustainable Development have been cascaded down to every County in the United Kingdom. Any apparent conflict between the Political Parties (Conservative, LibDem and NuLabour) is purely an illusion to convince an already deceived electorate that we still inhabit a Nation operating a system of representative democracy.

*“we need to see the whole of the government pulling in the same direction to cut emissions and green our economy. Climate change cannot solely be concern of the climate change minister” - George Osborne (2009)*⁸⁰

The reality confronting us all is that by offering an apparent choice in the elections of Britain, people are sold the illusion that elected politicians are accountable to the majority.

The Communist Party of Great Britain and Sustainable Development

The New Politics Network was established in December 1999 following the transformation of Democratic Left. Democratic Left was the legal successor organisation to the Communist Party of Great Britain.⁸¹

In 2004, *Charter 88* and the New Politics Network set up a joint working relationship to make the most of their resources. This led to, among other things, the establishment of the Elect the Lords campaign. The two organisations decided to formalise their working relationship in 2006 and, following an all member ballot of both organisations, decided to merge as **Unlock Democracy** in November 2007.

Unlock Democracy also incorporates two other organisations: Active Citizens Transform and POWER 2010. Active Citizens Transform was established in 2004 by former executive director of Friends of the Earth, Charles Secrett, and campaigner Ron Bailey. Secrett was a member of the Labour government's Commission for Sustainable Development.



Its main project was Local Works, the eventually successful campaign for the Sustainable Communities Act 2007. Active Citizens Transform merged into Charter 88 in 2006. Charter 88 was a campaign for a new constitutional settlement.⁸² Amongst its demands were

a fair electoral system of proportional representation.

reform the upper house to establish a democratic, non-hereditary second chamber.

⁸⁰ 'Retoxified? How the chancellor turned his back on the green agenda, Friends of the Earth, March 2012.
<http://www.foe.co.uk/sites/default/files/downloads/retoxified.pdf>

⁸¹ <http://www.unlockdemocracy.org.uk/pages/a-short-history>

⁸² <http://www.unlockdemocracy.org.uk/pages/the-original-charter-88>

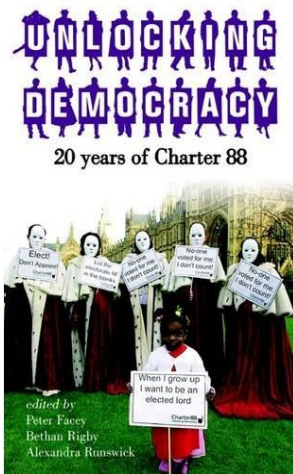
POWER 2010 was established by the Joseph Rowntree Reform Trust Ltd and the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust to campaign for democratic reform for the 2010 UK general election. It merged into Unlock Democracy in June 2010.

Dame Helena Kennedy was Chair of Power 2010,⁸³ was a founding member and the chair of Charter 88 from 1992 to 1997⁸⁴ and is currently a trustee and acting chair of the Media Standards Trust where she sits alongside deputy chair Julia Middleton, CEO Common Purpose.⁸⁵ Kennedy is an active campaigner for the United Nations form of social justice (redistribution of wealth) as opposed to British common law justice (equal justice for all).⁸⁶

On Wednesday 15th July 1998 the House of Commons debated the role of the British Council. During that debate questions were raised concerning the suitability of Baroness Helena Kennedy as Chair of that organisation. For example, it was revealed that

For three years in the 1980s, Baroness Kennedy chaired the Haldane Society of so-called Labour Lawyers, which is in fact the British arm of the Soviet front, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. In the early 1980s, a curious announcement appeared in the personal columns of the Morning Star, congratulating Helena Kennedy on the birth of her son, from the Covent Garden branch of the Communist party.⁸⁷

It is also worth noting that the International Association of Democratic Lawyers was **founded in 1946 as a KGB front organisation**. In the late 2000s the organisation was still being employed as an **active tool by the Russian intelligence agencies**.



Unlocking Democracy: 20 Years of Charter 88 [Paperback] was authored by Gordon Brown, David Cameron, Nick Clegg and Helena Kennedy amongst others.⁸⁸

David Cameron recently acted as co-chair of the UN Eminent Persons High Level Panel on Post 2015 Development Agenda.⁸⁹ This body has just published an 81 page report "A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies Through Sustainable

⁸³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_2010

⁸⁴ <http://www.helenakennedy.co.uk/about/main.html>

⁸⁵ <http://mediastandardstrust.org/about/people/>

⁸⁶ <http://www.helenakennedy.co.uk/>

⁸⁷ <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm199798/cmhansrd/vo980715/debtext/80715-04.htm>

⁸⁸ http://www.amazon.co.uk/gp/product/1842752324/ref=as_li_ss_tl?ie=UTF8&tag=greenliberald-21&linkCode=as2&camp=1634&creative=19450&creativeASIN=1842752324

⁸⁹ http://www.amcow-online.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=309&Itemid=171&lang=en

Development"⁹⁰ In the event of David Cameron losing power at the 2015 general election there is every possibility that he will follow his predecessors Tony Blair and Gordon Brown into a 'job for life' with the United Nations.

"Climate change makes us all global citizens, we are truly all in this together" - Gordon Brown, former UK Prime Minister.⁹¹



Educating Youth: Moulding the Minds of Tomorrow

"The goal of education is the advancement of knowledge and the dissemination of truth."
John F. Kennedy

In the National Curriculum of 2000, the following values, aims and purposes were introduced:

"Pupils should develop awareness and understanding of, and respect for, the environments in which they live, and secure their commitment to sustainable development at a personal, national and global level."

In chapter 25 of the U.N. Sustainable Development Agenda 21, you will find that it calls to *"enlist and empower children and youth in reaching for sustainability."*



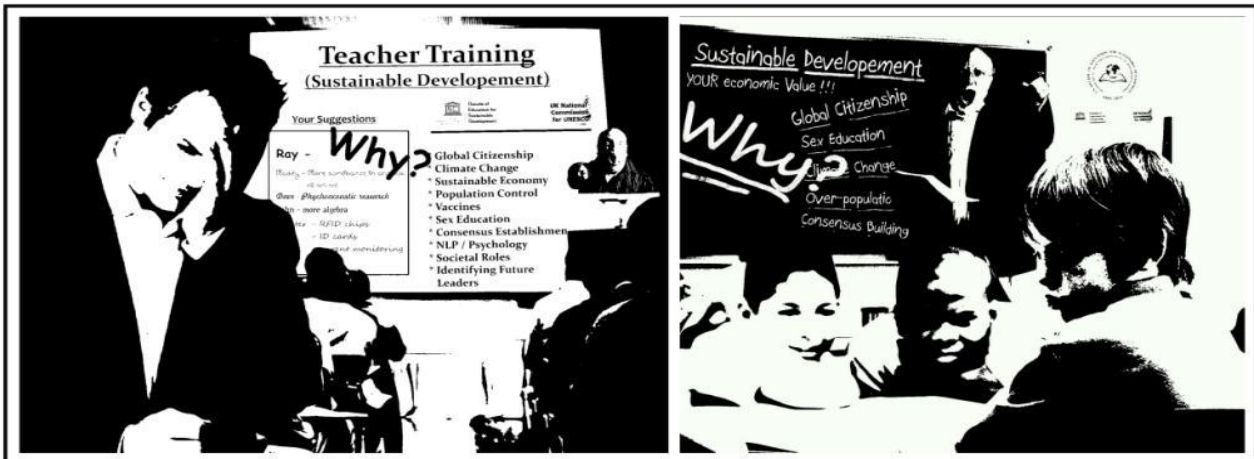
As this document is being written, a UN program called "Decade of Education for Sustainable Development" (DESD) is drawing to a close. Headed up by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), DESD ran from 2005 – 2014 and the goals of this decade were to provide an opportunity for refining and promoting the vision of, and transition to, sustainable

⁹⁰ <http://www.amcow-online.org/images/docs/un-report.pdf>

⁹¹ <http://www.green-agenda.com/index.html>

development – through all forms of education, public awareness and training. ⁹²

The doctrines of ESD and DESD have been carefully implanted into nearly every school subject from French, history and economics to religious and computer studies.



Everything in the curriculum now has the sustainability stamp on it centred on “*saving the world*” through green issues as well as acceptance of global citizenship. ESD and DESD have been implemented globally in an attempt to indoctrinate an entire generation of future workers and generations to the Agenda 21 principles.

The NGO sector in the UK boasts a wide variety of ESD activities within formal and informal education at all levels. NGOs involved with ESD ⁹³ include:

WWF-UK, Forum for the Future, Groundwork, Oxfam, The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), Campaign to Protect Rural England, Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, Common Purpose and the Yorkshire and Humber Global Schools Association. ⁹⁴

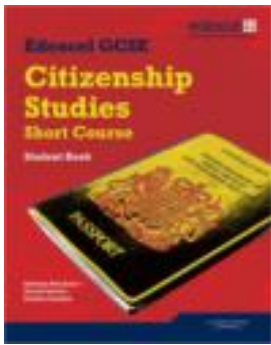
While parents are involved less and less in aiding the development of their childrens’ minds and personas – due to high working hours, stress, family break-ups and being shut out of school decisions etc. - their taxes are being used to fund a governmental education program that is destroying critical thinking, creativity and inquisitiveness.

The end result is a powerful behavioural change program that relies heavily on peer pressure and self-worth evaluation in order to gain conformity in the classroom. Peer pressure not only works in the classroom, but is also brought to the home as children are encouraged to persuade their parents to adopt “*healthy*” green practices (and to give generously to Charities).

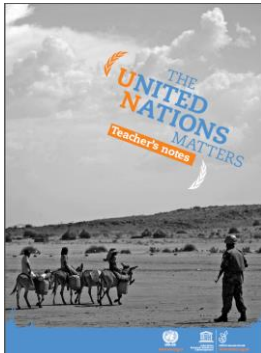
⁹² <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/education-for-sustainable-development/>

⁹³ http://www.desd.org.uk/Civil_Society_Organisations_.htm

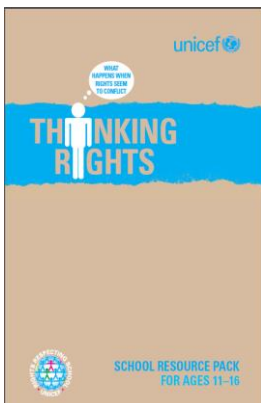
⁹⁴ <http://www.yhgsa.org.uk/association.php>



There are a multitude of teacher-training research groups that are dedicated to sustainable development and the preparation of schools' abilities to implement the UN's agreed practices. Citizenship is also a must if there is to be conformity amongst students. Despite the communistic-sounding name that has induced much distrust amongst children and parents alike, citizenship classes have been part of the curriculum since 1999 with all secondary schools to have been prepared to teach the subject by September 2002.



'The United Nations Matters - A Teacher's Handbook' comprehensively covers an important part of the Citizenship curriculum in England and also delivers the eight key concepts of the Global Dimension (as defined in 'Developing the global dimension in the school curriculum', guidance written by DFID, DfES, et al, 2005) – Sustainable Development, Conflict Resolution, Interdependence, Diversity, Human Rights, Social Justice, Global Citizenship and Values & Perceptions – and in so doing prepares students to be active and engaged global citizens. The pack also covers elements of the Geography curriculum in England.⁹⁵



Thinking Rights (UNICEF UK) is a School resource pack for ages 11 – 16'. It builds on pupils' previous experience of working on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The activities support Citizenship Education, are in line with the Philosophy for Children approach and address a range of aspects of Personal and Citizenship Education.⁹⁶

The activities involve the use of drama and role play. The activities encourage children to be more reasonable – 'that is, ready to reason and be reasoned with'. You can read more about this 'Philosophy for Children' approach at <http://sapere.org.uk/>

According to our understanding, tomorrow's Global Citizen owes no duty of allegiance to his Nation State in direct contrast with the loyalties of his ancestors. Instead of his freedoms and liberties being protected via the UK Common Law Courts the 21st Century citizen has to seek protection of his rights and liberties within the United Nations Human Rights Conventions. Unfortunately, his / her rights are considerably limited and restricted by Article 29 (3) which states that:

*These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.*⁹⁷

⁹⁵ <http://www.una.org.uk/sites/default/files/Teacher%27s%20Handbook.pdf>

⁹⁶ http://www.unicef.org.uk/Documents/Education-Documents/Resources-Documents/Thinking_Rights_Dec12_LR.pdf

⁹⁷ http://www.unic.org.in/items/Other_UniversalDeclarationOfHumanRights.pdf



On 13th July 2012 Gordon Brown was appointed by the United Nations as the special representative of the Secretary-General for Global Education.⁹⁸

*'Although many challenges lie ahead, it is my belief that if we rally together governments, NGOs, businesses and the general public, we can put education where it deserves to be – at the top of the agenda'.*⁹⁹

*"....students are encouraged to play an active role in the school, from Democracy Day, during which the head boy and girl are elected, through to the junior leadership team, house councils and many other roles that students can play in the running, decision-making and tracking of school life and progress."*¹⁰⁰

The UN view on leadership development for our younger generation is thus:

Now, what do you do at world level about half the world's population, who include the leaders of tomorrow, all the leaders of tomorrow. The strategic, operational team leaders are all in that mass, and we, globally, have to think not five, ten years ahead, but twenty years ahead or thirty years ahead. So there are windows of opportunity with young people, which, if you miss, like learning a language, you don't ever get it back again.

And what can be done? Well, you have to break up young people into four areas. You have to look at schools.. the voluntary sector (global players here, people like the Scouts, who have 28 million members worldwide)... And the fourth area to look at with young people is scholarships and fellowships. – Professor John Adair, Windsor Leadership Trust Website, published 2005.¹⁰¹ Adair is now Chair of Leadership Studies, United Nations System Staff College, Turin.¹⁰²

Leadership identification is also the main tactic of NGO's such as Common Purpose. It is in place so that the next generation of CEOs and MPs can be found, but also to identify those who may become a problem to controlling powers in the future. As for "Tracking of school life and progress", I think that speaks for itself.

Relevant Common Purpose Courses include Your Turn and Frontrunner.

*The Your Turn Course is designed for talented young leaders between 13 to 15 years old, who have already displayed their leadership in school or the community and aspire to take more of a lead in the future.*¹⁰³

⁹⁸ <http://www.un.org/sg/srsg/other.shtml>

⁹⁹ The Office of Gordon & Sarah Brown (<http://gordonandsarahbrown.com/2012/09/hope-for-a-world-at-school/>)

¹⁰⁰ - Extract from "Why schools need citizenship" – The Guardian, 14th April 2011.

¹⁰¹ http://www.windsorleadershiptrust.org.uk/media/images/adair_art_732.pdf

¹⁰² <http://www.johnadair.co.uk/>

¹⁰³ <http://www.commonpurpose.org.uk/courses/courses-for-young-people/your-turn>

The Frontrunner Course *helps university students, who have a track record of leading change, to set their sights even higher as they look ahead beyond full-time education.*¹⁰⁴

At this point let us remind ourselves of the words of Cicero, Roman philosopher, statesman, lawyer, political theorist, and Roman constitutionalist, who said.

‘a Nation can survive its fools, and even the ambitious. But it cannot survive traitors from within. An enemy at the gate is less formidable, for he is known and he carries his banners openly. But the traitor moves among those within the gate freely, his sly whispers rustling through all the alleys, heard in the very halls of government itself’.

The Localism Act and what it means for you

The historical limitation of powers of Local Authorities and other public bodies.

The default position at law has been long settled. The case of *Entick V Carrington* [1765] EWHC KB J98¹⁰⁵ established the civil liberties of individuals and limited the scope of executive power. The Court declared that

‘the state may do nothing but that which is expressly authorised by law, while the individual may do anything but that which is forbidden by law’.

The case is famous for the dictum of Camden LJ: *“If it is law, it will be found in our books. If it not to be found there, it is not law”.*

A natural consequence of the above caselaw has been that actions taken by Local Authorities and public bodies which are not authorised by law are *ultra vires* (beyond the powers) and have been struck down by the Courts.

For those keen on implementing the principles of sustainable development the above caselaw had to be circumvented. The official law reports contain many examples where public authority actions have been struck down by the courts for being *ultra vires* in accordance with the 18th century precedent established in the case of *Entick v Carrington*. A more recent example determined that:

*‘the well-being power in the Local Government Act 2000 did not empower authorities to set up and fund a mutual insurance company’.*¹⁰⁶

The majority of readers would find it difficult to argue that hardworking taxpayers money should be gambled by public authorities on speculative commercial ventures. However, there are some that suggest that the Localism Act of 2011 could do just that. For example, if clause 1 is read in conjunction with clause 4 c) it reads:

¹⁰⁴ <http://www.commonpurpose.org.uk/courses/courses-for-young-people/frontrunner>

¹⁰⁵ <http://everything2.com/title/Entick+v.+Carrington>

¹⁰⁶ Brent LBC v. Risk Management Partners Limited and London Authorities Mutual Limited and Harrow London Borough Council as interested parties [2009] EWCA Civ 490.

A local authority has power to do anything that individuals generally may do. It confers power in any way whatever, including—

power to do it for a commercial purpose or otherwise for a charge, or without charge, and power to do it for, or otherwise than for, the benefit of the authority, its area or persons resident or present in its area.

The 'Plain English Guide to the Localism Act, Department of Communities & Local Government, Nov 2011' expands a little by saying that:

*(Local authorities' powers and responsibilities are defined by legislation. In simple terms, they can only do what the law says they can)... The Government has turned this assumption upside down. Instead of being able to act only where the law says they can, local authorities will be freed to do anything - provided they do not break other laws. .. It gives local authorities the legal capacity to do anything that an individual can do that is not specifically prohibited; they will not, for example, be able to impose new taxes.*¹⁰⁷

In the November 2011 edition of the Association of Council Secretaries and Solicitors publication (representing monitoring officers and corporate governance managers) we discovered the following commentary:

"A local authority has power to do anything.." Those are the words that everyone will hear and understand. As well as freeing us from parliament, the power will give us independence from government. We, not Westminster, know what's in the best interests of our people and communities". John Tradewell, Director of Democracy, Law & Transformation, Staffordshire County Council.¹⁰⁸

At this point in time we can only speculate on how Public Authorities will take advantage of these new powers of competence. If they are free to perform activities for a *commercial purpose... otherwise than for, the benefit of the authority, its area or persons resident or present in its area*, for whose benefit would these activities be performed?

The Localism Act

*'frees authorities from having to link their commercial trading activities to a relevant statutory function (although they will still have to trade through a corporate medium) and instead allows authorities to extend what they may do in pursuit of profit, efficiencies and to provide greater local choice far beyond traditional functions'.*¹⁰⁹

Perhaps we should view the potential application of the New Localism powers of competence through the lens of Public Authority procurement.

Public sector spending is worth approximately 16% of the UK's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Central government alone buys the equivalent of 9% of GDP.

¹⁰⁷ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/5959/1896534.pdf

¹⁰⁸ 'A passion for leadership and going beyond austerity'

http://www.acses.org.uk/public_file/filename/45/A_Passion_for_Leadership_Going_Beyond_Austerity.pdf

¹⁰⁹ See The Localism Act 2011 – 'Power to make a difference', The Local Government Association. http://www.local.gov.uk/web/guest/home/-/journal_content/56/10180/3633016/ARTICLE

The public sector can use this buying power to encourage suppliers to make their products and services sustainable. It can also use its buying power to make the way contractors carry out works sustainable. ¹¹⁰

This massive sum spent on procurement by Central government and Public Authorities generates a series of questions. For example,

- What would prevent a Local Authority from setting up any number of corporations that provide goods and services required by themselves and also by other public authorities?
- What impact would this have on other local suppliers of goods and services currently bidding for local authority contracts?
- With this level of purchasing power isn't there the potential for the local free market economy to become initially distorted and ultimately destroyed?
- Wouldn't unfettered use of this power lead to cronyism between Public Authorities and those companies and community groups actively supporting and promoting Agenda 21 / Sustainable Development to the detriment of others?

Only time will tell.

How can I tell if Agenda 21 is being implemented in my area?

- 1) Your Council is a member of organisations such as ICLEI (International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives) which promotes the creation of sustainable communities in line with United Nations Agenda 21.
- 2) Your Council has a Sustainability Director or Department of Sustainable Development in charge of coordinating the planning and implementation of sustainable development policies in your area.
- 3) Your Council has a Vision, Master, or Comprehensive Plan typically created within the past 5-10 years that promotes the three E's of Sustainable Development (Environment, Economy, and Social Equity). This might be named a Sustainable Development Strategy and there may also be a Local Development Plan.
- 4) Your Council supports compact, high density, mixed use, pedestrian and bicycle oriented development patterns, constructed primarily along public transit and rail corridors. This may be termed 'affordable housing' but is also known as 'Smart growth'.

¹¹⁰ 'Making sustainable development a part of all government policy and operations'. <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/making-sustainable-development-a-part-of-all-government-policy-and-operations>

- 5) Your Council belongs to the Earth Charter, or your mayor has signed the Covenant of Mayors agreement '*voluntarily committing to increasing energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources in their areas*'.¹¹¹
- 6) Your local leaders accept manmade global warming as fact and begin to endorse policies to mitigate any actions or development that may promote global warming.
- 7) Your local leaders begin to refer to your community as a "transition town", and begin teaching through local government and institutions a community focus on interdependence with nature, interconnectedness and globalism.¹¹²
- 8) Your local government uses the language of Social Equity; such as food justice, economic and environmental justice, fairness, direct democracy, diversity, food deserts, food parcel centers, social justice, and wealth redistribution.
- 9) Your local school is promoting environmental awareness and sustainable development; with a focus on becoming environmentally literate, good global citizens. Your local school may also be involved with UN sponsored education agendas. It may also have fingerprint ID for school lunches.
- 10) Your local government authorities begin using and exceeding their constitutionally granted powers alongside private organizations to assist in the promotion of sustainable initiatives through Public-Private Partnerships.
- 11) Your political leaders use language that calls for "redefining" how we determine progress and prosperity away from traditional wealth and growth measurements like GDP (Gross Domestic Product) toward non-specific ideas such as 'well being', 'wellness' and 'happiness'.

Where next?

Congratulations if you now find yourself at this point. You have already discarded the option we presented to you on the first page of this document:

If, after reading this document, you fail to act, then your silence will signify your consent to place 'Your Life in THEIR hands'.

You therefore do not agree to blindly follow British leaders whose direction of travel is towards a cliff-edge descending into a new de-industrialised world powered by windmills and solar panels. You do not agree that our Common Law Justice system should be replaced by one in which individual rights are sacrificed for '*community rights*'. Neither do you wish to live in a society where your every action is monitored, recorded and subjected to '*behaviour change*' programmes.

¹¹¹ http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/about/signatories_en.html

¹¹² http://www.transitionnetwork.org/initiatives?themes=All&community_type=All&status_value=All&country=uk&field_title_search=

Because of this you will want to see the UN Agenda 21 programme stopped in its tracks NOW.

This challenge may at first appear both daunting and unachievable.

It is not.

In every area of this Nation there are disparate groups of individuals, just like you, opposing single strands of the UNs '*global to local*' Agenda 21 programme. These groups may be opposing plans to privatise or close their local hospitals or schools. Some are already opposing plans to drain their local reservoirs which will be replaced by '*stack 'em and pack 'em*' affordable housing. Whilst others are opposing the devastating impact on our countryside presented by proposals for wind or solar farms and other major engineering projects such as HS2.

The above groups, and many others, contain your natural allies. They contain within their ranks individuals just like you.

What can you do?

There are a number of practical steps that we can all take to restore and protect liberty.

Here are just a few ideas

1. Get active. Join one, or more, of your (non-establishment) local groups opposing any strand of the UNs Agenda 21 programme in order to observe events and identify genuine potential individual allies. Introduce THEM to the information contained in this brochure. The genuine campaigners will wish to join with you to take positive action.
2. Establish your own *Local Agenda 21 Watch Group*. Help and guidance is available via editor@ukcolumn.org
3. Keep yourself up to date with local and National events by subscribing to receive regular copies of the UK Column newspaper. Subscription details can be found here >> <http://www.ukcolumn.org/join-the-uk-column>
4. Attend meetings of your Regional, County, City or Town Council and speak out. Don't be afraid to voice your opinion, raise objections to council proposals or to subject your political leaders to searching and probing questions. You might even present them with a copy of this document and ask them whether they are implementing locally the global Agenda 21 plan. If so, you could ask them to justify claiming to represent their electors whilst also serving a second master, The United Nations.

5. Liaise with the UK Column's dedicated 'Agenda 21 Research Unit'. In the future they will be producing a bi-monthly briefing. Further details to be announced on our website: <http://www.ukcolumn.org>

6. Get flyering. Flyering is a cost effective means of getting the message out to large numbers of people in a short time. To order leaflets email carole@ukcolumn.org

7. Get involved in our campaign to bring back the Bradbury Pound, deal with the bankers and fix the economy >> <http://www.ukcolumn.org/bring-back-the-bradbury>

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ukcolumn