

SUBMISSION TO THE PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION (PC) INQUIRY INTO THE WORKPLACE RELATIONS FRAMEWORK CALLING FOR MORE OPEN REGIONAL TREATMENTS DEPENDING ON THE SPOTS AND THE HISTORICAL VALUES OF THOSE LIVING UPON AND ROUND THEM

'Between 1973 and 1989, ten inquiries concluded that the adversarial court system is detrimental to rehabilitation of injured workers'. (NSW WorkCover Review Committee, 1989).

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OVERVIEW: FOCUS OPENLY ON OPEN LEADERSHIP IN EXPRESSION OF REGIONAL STRATEGIC INTEREST RATHER THAN IN CLOSED PROFESSIONAL FAMILIES OF INTEREST

One refers to the Productivity Commission (PC) inquiry to examine performance of Australia's workplace relations framework. One makes recommendations in the light of PC terms of reference and issues papers, but with inadequate and insufficient information to examine work relations outcomes comparatively to improve them in any framework or institution. One nevertheless addresses:

- small businesses
- productivity, competitiveness and business investment
- barriers to bargaining
- red tape and the compliance burden for employers
- appropriate scope for independent contracting

The recommended direction follows one's article *'A Healthier approach to justice and environment development in Australian communities and beyond'* in **Public Administration Today (Issue 9 Oct.-Dec. 2006 pp.12-21)**. This addressed implementation of the National Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Advisory Council Framework for ADR Standards (2001).

The following 16 points are made later in regard to the workplace relations framework:

- Focus openly on open leadership in expression of regional strategic interest rather than in closed professional families of interest.
- Seek rationally inclusive trust openly based on shared regional operations. Don't let lawyers ruin it. (Laying our cards on the table, stumbling in).
- PC Issues Papers and workplace relations stakeholders offer good directions on regional funds and the particular project or spot.
- Inclusive birth control, health insurance and superannuation treatment appear the main keys to Australian development and trust construction in related global and regional contexts.
- Test definitions and standards openly in view of the particular grounds and production in regionally cooperative identification of shared and competitive outcomes for those affected.

- Take note of PC findings in the earlier Inquiry into allegations of unfair use of market power in communications to make more sense in future.
- Between aggregative and deliberative democracy prefer the latter.
- In regional terms, employers and employees are not the only pebbles on the beach: Also think of communities of consumers, residents, investors, etc.
- The report of Competition Policy Review (2014) is rubbish pandering to courts.
- Ask members of the Business Council of Australia (BCA) where they stand.
- Stop spending money on war machines as they kill civilians.
- To improve services and save, tackle construction and legal privileges early.
- The sick shall inherit the sicker earth because of lawyers (Don't let it be?)
- Open up philanthropic and voluntary directions to support regional and strategic planning more broadly with collegiate, professional and other community cultures.
- In education, fitness and sport, don't let sport drive or end up with doctors.
- Intellectual property and related personal notes on mental illness from the old, disabled and angry primarily to the young, depressed or trusting.

Openly cooperative regional scheme and fund management are necessary, based on regional operations and the particular place and persons within it, whether they are supposed to be acting as elected representatives, or not. Shared regional and state health services and related insurance and funding approaches are used as examples for developing data driven risk management to improve and personalize services for all more cheaply.

One suggests related implications of this regional approach attached for land and housing and for the Agricultural Competitiveness Green Paper, particularly in regard to regional debt, land and water treatment supported by related extension services, communication and education for more green and sustainable development in a fairer planned and cheaper operational state. Unfairness, competition, discrimination (choice), injury, offence and other matters are ideally addressed in related comparatively open contexts to avoid courts. The person ideally needs a holistic central record of their life and welfare starting at birth. The national census is a related planning, welfare and comparative global construct.

In these ideally related global, regional and local land and community contexts the attached submissions also address key regional and competitive state and trading contexts and the necessity for implementation of many key reports discussed later and attached. One assumes that development applications made to local councils appear as vital foundations for related open consideration by other levels of government and communities, in order to harmonize regional interests better in planning. Is this the case? Open this up. The PC does not appear to address this grounded, shared chance for learning and related competition.

Think globally, act locally and openly to improve security while reducing corruption, violence, unfairness and cost by enabling more broadly informed and comparative action. Ask the Business Council of Australia (BCA) where it sits on security and related regional concepts. Is it naturally in the US camp as appears the case? These are necessary questions

as we need to understand each other, as distinct from spending more money on lawyers and their many related wilfully blind, nasty or stupid mates.

Don't let lawyers ruin it via multiple adversarial closed associations (shops) they help to generate. Use the potential global and regional power of university and related strategic plans to promote large and small business development in broader communities of interest than the collegiate circles of comparative privilege they normally care about and support.

Whatever the case, it seems safety, equity, cost-effectiveness and freedom from corruption appear most likely to be best achieved in the open, judged in the context of the particular spot and its related environment, rather than the court. Standards administration may give preference to a range of highly paid and remote people at the top of the bureaucratic chains who often wouldn't know the real grounds if they fell over them. There but for the Grace of God went I. Now I am a grandma and member of a strata committee at St. James Court. As a Freudian one wonders, why seek to rule with a single penis when one can have more?

Surely one should assist the movement of people around the globe while giving some a home, an education, a job or an interest in development programs and strategic planning? How does this ideally relate to the poor performance of Australian job placement programs, according to a recent ABC TV program? 'Four Corners' claimed there are far too many unemployed people in comparison with the jobs available for them, so that job placement centres appear to be acting mainly as wrongly paid monitoring and surveillance rather than help. One guesses similar claims could be made about many health service providers – the physiotherapist springs to mind as a result of a background in worker's compensation. One argues here for testing a variety of services in regional planning practice, to find out more.

Consider this Australian statement first as a joint bid to enter Eurovision, in support of Rhy Muldoon's 'Man about town' article in the Sydney Morning Herald (SMH Shortlist 20.2.15, p. 2). Among other things he points out 'Our Attitude to Life is more serious than the most serious mayor of Serioustown; the length of our lunch is the most perfect length for lunch, etc. etc. How true. From tooth relic to tooth fairy too without a moment's disrespect.

We appreciated Rhys in local government in 'Grassroots' and that film about footballers, IT and identity. He could also be Mike Baird at some stage in our future - 'Hazardous Times'. (Staying in is the new going out, etc.) In this regional framework more men and women are seen as the bounty of the earth than as oppressors. Greetings from Toytown and Country.

**SEEK RATIONALLY INCLUSIVE TRUST OPENLY BASED ON SHARED REGIONAL OPERATIONS:
DON'T LET LAWYERS RUIN IT (LAYING OUR CARDS ON THE TABLE STUMBLING IN)**

In spite of the PC and stakeholders addressed later, and a little like CP Snow, perhaps, one mainly addresses men and women of Australia who are actively engaged with real science and technology. Do not think that I have never appreciated your wonders. When I was a little girl in Queensland, my daddy built everything I wanted, including our house, my doll's house and dolls' beds, thus setting the main patterns of male admiration for one's life. This framework ideally encompasses the life of the mind which includes the medical model.

I beg you guys, support this framework. From this view the world may not necessarily be your oyster but at least it makes sense and gives you a quiet life to do more of what you like. You won't have to wonder whether you have spent your life murdering people to no avail either, like Winston Churchill and guys who brought us Maralinga nuclear testing, etc.

One speaks as a grandma originally prepared for shorthand typing and marriage. One found oneself not only without the Latin but the science and technology as well. This has been a lifelong incapacity and as a result one may have overcompensated. This is a Freudian life interpretation in which one naturally regards most psychologists as the US devils' spawn. Legal reasons for this are discussed later. One hopes you will stay with us to the end. We have the view that psychology comprises stories we tell about the self. This practice is not remotely connected to science, although US salesmen and their local mates wish otherwise. Nevertheless, the stories we tell about ourselves appear clearly related to our wellbeing so are ideally inquired into broadly, honestly and freely as part of our ideals of democratic expression. Surely parents are expected to do this with children as part of raising them up. Post Nuremburg we are ideally all psychologists and ethicists now. Freud, the leading medical doctor would almost certainly not have approved this position. How about you?

Previously, one's article ***'A Healthier approach to justice and environment development in Australian communities and beyond'*** argued the appropriate relationships between courts and other dispute resolution systems need to be remade in the light of new international governance requirements and related developments in Australia. Community demands for health and justice should be met and delivered via well designed and coordinated services which produce data to promote health, fairness and sustainable development. The major dispute resolution needs are identified by stakeholders in Australian PC, industry and community contexts discussed later. As an Australian resident, one is a key stakeholder, defining the public interest in global terms in more regionally and openly cooperative and competitive approaches to funding development. This is the context for the framework.

Open matters up to judge them better in situ: This approach to PC terms of reference provides key reasons for generating more broadly reasonable and informed discussion and treatment of issues closer to the ground and its related circumstances. Whether business ownership is public, private and/or voluntary is not the main importance. The key issue for service in the broader public interest is the comparability of genuine services and outcomes. Funds are ideally managed to promote this, in the interests of informed competition. Competition which is not informed is gambling for fools. You saw it in 2008.

The key trading justification is individual choice which is ideally in the public interest, which is ideally globally inclusive. From this view 'unconscionable conduct' is not ideally an aspect of competition law, discussed later. It is action judged purposely unsafe or unfair for some reason, when carried out in the ideal global and regional frameworks for fair trading, which ideally are also reasonably flexible, depending on many places and matters, personal or not.

Workplace relations are part of trading frameworks. In these regional and related place, person and production based contexts, judgments ideally recognize key individual, environment and production differences, as well as the dominant or ideally related aims of cultural practice in globally related geographic arenas with historically driven institutions.

Price and other discrimination (choice) are ideally treated on merit in related contexts which appear real in practice. Despite professional men dividing life according to their interests, it is normally experienced personally as finite, holistic and informed from many quarters. Lawyers instead seek to make standards into law historically imprisoned in multiple ignorant adversarial and bureaucratic iron cages with finer and finer gradations. This is the wrong approach for reasons addressed later and attached. It creates waste, junk science and more adversarial emotion as distinct from genuine empathy or understanding. No wonder if we are polite. Lawyers see its value in denying speech, honest or not, to any but their own. (This is one of the reasons one swears a lot. It is one of the mildest forms of rebellion.)

In Australia, the advent of state occupational health and safety acts in the 1980s broadened responsibility for safe production across the workforce and lifted the shield of the Crown which prevented government being prosecuted or sued. One increasingly wonders who will shield us from the court to introduce more rational judgment openly to serve the people. Key problems in professional discourses are addressed in related contexts later. All take their lead from lawyers whose operations are pre-scientific and undemocratic. Typically they hide information bought for adversarial purposes instead of openly revealing more honestly got views early and freely or cheaply to save pain and promote learning all round.

One was introduced to more regionally improving direction when working in the NSW public service before going on to work at Sydney University and retiring in 2007. Universities are powerful global institutions driven by collegiate forces and by related professional and product interests in markets, related or not. Pursuit of the public interest lies in breaking collegiate molds open to implement regional and strategic plans to meet the collective interests of individuals and their government, private or other voluntary organizations.

Share project development openly in the client and public interest. Housing and other services are discussed later in regional place and person based contexts also related to mental health, which is also treated in regional contexts of production for wellbeing. One

guesses the modern woman and work expert regard standards and surveillance as part of bonding and that she is right. One seeks to avoid the downside here and you can tell the apocryphal fork lift driver in Rooty Hill that it looks much worse than little lady lawyers.

PC ISSUES PAPERS AND WORKPLACE RELATIONS STAKEHOLDERS OFFER GOOD DIRECTIONS ON REGIONAL FUNDS AND THE PARTICULAR PROJECT OR SPOT

The PC states in its first issues paper on the context of the workplace relations framework *'No nation aspires to be a low-wage economy. The more relevant question is how a workplace relations system, together with other policies and practices, should be designed to achieve high productivity and so allocate labour to its best uses, thereby sustaining higher incomes and enabling greater wellbeing over time'* (p.15). This seems like good advice. Let us follow it and monitor the comparative outcomes of shared fund or project operations. Jobs established in more socially useful production are priorities which can save money. The money supporting lawyers and submarines for war could be much better spent. Take it away. Do the people of Adelaide want to become another Lorient? The answer is no. Help out around Broken Hill and with coastal matters instead as the desert, the sea and islands have far more international leadership and related research and development potential.

One notes the PC states in Issues Paper 2 on Safety Nets, that *some suggest that in comparison with minimum wages, in-work social security payments can achieve better employment outcomes while delivering more targeted assistance for the low-income households*. It claims the underlying question is *where the balance should lie between wage regulation and the tax and transfer system in addressing concerns about income distribution* (p. 7). Inquire into these issues in practice on the ground, in joint or individual operations which may also be highly variable, as in health care and many other services which may be offered free of charge, as mothers and others often freely give care and advice to children.

One fears the alternative is selling young people a lie about the occupational prospects they can expect in future as a result of going into vast debt for time passed in an institution or engaged in some form of internet gambling, whatever it is. One doesn't have to be Nouriel Roubini to see we appear to live in a world where there is now too much supply and too little demand. Recommended direction therefore is to create jobs by shifting resources into rehabilitative directions, especially for land, water and buildings which have been degraded for so long by so many forces, with comparatively few or powerless champions outside of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other developed government forces which have done such great work in limited places. There is around 50% youth unemployment in Greece and Spain. After the global financial crisis of 2008, global adaptation is necessary to address many destructive contemporary trajectories of feudal reproduction and closed production globally, regionally and locally. Be a help.

Ones discusses the Australian framework necessary for adaptation to address global problems later, in the light of concerns raised by employers, trade unions and others.

The Australian Industry Group (2013) told the PC the existing workplace relations system makes it difficult for businesses to hire contractors and use labour hire businesses (p. 10). The Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) said the current system lacks a safety net for workers not classified as employees, such as outworkers and contractors. It also noted the system offers inadequate protections in relation to temporary overseas workers and is too narrow in its general protections (p. 11). The Construction Forestry Mining and Energy Union (CFMEU) stated the framework allows sham contracting to be used to reduce wages and conditions (p.11). The PC had apparently found previously that the current framework encourages overly adversarial relations between management and employees which is likely to be inimical to productivity and innovation (p. 10). Can we fix it? Yes we can. Open up and manage in more open regional and strategic direction on shared ground, like it or not.

After failure of the Whitlam government to introduce a national disability insurance scheme, related approaches to industrial relations management were pioneered in Medicare, workers rehabilitation and insurance and in industry superannuation design. This often copied implementation of progressive British approaches to insurance and management which I can only guess have since been stuffed by duelling lawyers. (We've seen it before.)

One agrees with Gary Sturgess, former head of the NSW Cabinet Office under the Greiner government, in his article 'History has turned the page on state ownership' in the Australian Financial Review (AFR 5.2.15, p. 47). The stupidity of having workers compensation premium funds in private sector hands when Liberal governments were in power but in public sector hands when Labor governments were in power was readily apparent to me in the 1980s. Lawyers were the winners. Employers and trade unions were too busy fighting each other to control and deliver competitive benefits for their members by retaining ownership of the premium funds, so as to overlook comparatively stable, data driven, effective and cheap injury prevention, rehabilitation and investment services which would deliver support to members via contracted insurers. This was the new WorkCover design.

The WorkCover fund owned by its key stakeholders (government, employers and workers) contracted insurers to deliver key services. It commenced after all businesses in NSW experienced premium increases through failure of insurers to meet their obligations to the injured as the global and related underwriting cycles turned. Many insurers crashed during the 1980s after all were driven by global forces to embrace global competition. There is no proper duty of care in the comparatively ignorant exercise of performance. Lawyers live off secrets. The more secret operational spheres the better they think. This is ignorance under another name and the reason the global financial crisis of 2008 was a surprise to 'experts'.

Sturgess writes today: *'The future of public services lies in social benefit bonds for out-of-home care, drawing on the commitment and creativity of the community sector and in Disability Care, a massive voucher scheme that will empower the disabled to choose their own service providers. It does not lie in preserving the industrial monoliths of another age. The world has moved on'*. (AFR 5.2.15, p. 47)

Probably, but what does he mean and how will it work? This is the kind of thing lawyers can seldom tell insiders clearly, let alone outsiders, except perhaps in secret. They may often be too remotely ignorant of the particular ground to do so but it is also against their code of honour (or money, as the vulgar man may call it in extremis). How much information would they give 'pro bono'; what would be the 'quid pro quo'; and would we understand it? No.

Often walls between private, public, non-profit and individual or family fund ownership and control generate inability to effectively compare and judge the services provided to people by any sector. One often only trusts the public sector because it can nearly always be more easily brought to account without lawyers and one usually knows or can find out much more reliably about what the public sector does. The tendency in privatizing may simply be to write off more public assets into the shadows to rich or well-connected political friends. Malcolm Turnbull got a giant building in Canberra like that as I dimly recall? (So sue me?) People are not stupid. They know patronage is often the case, which may be why they often also vote against privatizations. The public interest lies in opening matters up to judgment using methods which are not designed to lie, confuse and rip vulnerable people off by being driven adversarial. For civilized people words ideally speak about actions outside of court.

Openly shared and managed zones and/or related common property and actions provide better opportunities to address many related personal problems to improve quality of life and productivity more broadly. As a grandma looking after children for free, for example, one may be seen professionally as having a high or low quality of life but no productivity, as one is out of the paid work force. Typical professional and economic trading, productivity and wellbeing designs, which ignore the relevance and potential of any unpaid work or free intellectual property, appear unsuitable to meet the needs of the Australian welfare state, let alone the needs of the vast farming and peasant populations of the global community.

From a rational perspective on unfair trading and monopoly, discussed later in regard to the PC Inquiry into allegations of unfair use of market power in telecommunications (2001) Microsoft was probably doing a good job providing free services to customers and should not have been broken up. It seems that consumers often love to have a free service. Many artists, writers, musicians, etc. etc. also find themselves in a position to work more freely if gaining some support from the family, government, savings or alternative sources. We may even prefer the benefits of being in this position to express ourselves more as we wish. I do. Horses for courses, however, are ideally linked better than in typical professional or peer groups, so as to set up more broadly stable meritocratic treatment on regional grounds like ours. See this 'Moneyball' direction later. (One is an Australian grandma not a fat IT kid.)

In an earlier article (AFR 23.3.12, p. 1) Sturgess approvingly quoted Alfred Sloan, long-time chief executive of General Motors, who wrote in the 1950s:

From decentralization we get responsibility, development of personnel, decisions close to the facts, flexibility – in short, all of the qualities necessary for an organization to adapt to new conditions. From co-ordination we get efficiencies and economies. It must be apparent that coordinated decentralisation is not an easy concept to apply.

Sloan wrote before the internet, personal computer and mobile phone made the potential of coordinated decentralisation more obvious, easy and potentially democratic through email, Microsoft, Google and related inventions. Use them openly and better in the service of all. Australian government has comparatively open, informative and reliable website and inquiry presences. This is a key aspect of democracy. One hopes the private sector might catch up.

If anyone ever wants anybody else to understand what is going on, which is desirable in an informed democracy, don't bring in lawyers as they prefer to carve everything up in the dark with big portions going to themselves and their mates, preferably at the beginning of any process, before the funds they are privy to knowledge about run out and they can pass the dwindling parcel to some more benighted mugs. Being in a position to jump any ship early, after helping push it down, lawyers are usually an expensive legal necessity as distinct from a help. As an old female consumer living off capital one is terrified of the private sector and could spend all day giving examples of why. I spent my retirement funds helping the kids buy a house. They are paying off the loan weekly. This cuts out all middle men like Unisuper and banks, etc. clipping the ticket. In this context one wonders why this obvious mass solution for generational money management is ignored in financial organs like the Australian Financial Review and why Self-Managed Super Funds (SMSF) management forbids the use of the fund for personal and family housing. On the other hand, you can use your SMSF to 'invest' in art. Who is pulling whose leg around here, Petunia? Elizabeth?

This means that while one can only agree with the sentiments expressed by Sturgess, as noted earlier, one has no confidence in his legal carriage as he refuses to acknowledge its existence as usual, let alone look at it critically. One assumes this may also be the best way for a gentleman to feel about his wife, present or not. One is sick to death of Elizabeth Farrelly going on about beauty in architecture without telling us where money comes from and why it so easily appears to get spent on giant hotels with strange toilets in Japan or giant freezing malls in Singapore, etc. One feels better about Turnbull than Sturgess. Trust is a funny thing. Perhaps it's how he talks about his mother. (I am a grandma and I vote.)

Today one takes a similar position to Yeates in his article 'Reluctance to spend housing wealth'. He points out that deciding to spend more of your income or borrow simply because your house has gone up in value sounds a bit simplistic, even foolhardy' (SMH 11.2.15, p. 28). Too right, especially after reading about reasons for the global financial crash of 2008 and if you are wondering if you will ever get a good job, owe a lot of money, and/or wonder when the next global or other financial crisis will be coming near you. Try

open regional, strategic approaches to project development, not closed collegiate drivers. Hire journalists and modern, open operators instead of lawyers. We all have standards. Many are even truly scientific, as distinct from largely socially constructed in closed shops.

Directions in this submission and attachments are also considered in response to NSW Government intentions to recommit to completing the process of reform begun with the Inquiry into Health Services for the Psychiatrically Ill and Developmentally Disabled (Richmond Report) in the 1980s, by taking two steps. Apparently these are to close the remaining stands-alone psychiatric institutions and shift the focus of mental health care from hospitals to the community. The broad case for reform, apparently from the perspective of people it affects, is in the NSW Mental Health Commission report entitled 'Living Well: Putting People at the Centre of Mental Health Reform' (2014). This accompanies the Strategic Plan for Mental Health in NSW. This is discussed later.

Australian states have progressed a lot since the Whitlam government tackled many questions in regard to the attempted and failed construction of national health and disability insurance and non-profit industry superannuation funds in the 70s. Lawyers nearly always oppose no-fault and non-profit systems as these fund approaches also allow more broadly rational approximations of truth to be arrived at earlier and more fairly and cheaply than adversarial systems multiplying themselves with new distinctions will ever do.

Do not let lawyers drive us backwards again via a dumb and blinding reference to courts, to deal with competition or other matters. As professional monopolists they have a nerve to discuss competition and refer to court. Like dutiful children they never question the rightness or logic of their own key institution and their place. It would be too rude. See attached response to the Panel which gave us 'Competition Policy Review' (2014) addressed later. What is Treasurer Joe Hockey doing? One also responds attached on small business.

These days one wonders why the Human Rights Commission focuses with psychiatrists on foreign children in detention. One recalls the Whitlam government establishing a Royal Commission into Human Relationships, as distinct from human rights, which was suitably far-reaching. Human rights are ideally related conceptually, as few point out today, to human duties of care, etc. One recalls that in the 1980s such lawyers and friends wanted Australian women to be able to have their children in prison with them, in the interests of both. Lawyers and psychiatrists legitimate each other in court. Neither has an adequate or sufficient evidentiary base and practice regarding others to be taken very seriously, in spite of their top professional status. One may compare them poorly, for example, to one who makes a plane and flies. Theirs are conditions for creating delay, junk science, cost and pain. Rely on those closer to the particular matters in hand and use more disinterested experts to assist people to get comparatively treated situations where they may reasonably be placed. (This is easier said than done. How would you do it?)

INCLUSIVE BIRTH CONTROL, HEALTH INSURANCE AND SUPERANNUATION TREATMENT APPEAR THE MAIN KEYS TO AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT AND TRUST CONSTRUCTION IN RELATED GLOBAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXTS

One has no reason to dispute the figures of one's local Labor federal member, Tanya Plibersek, when she recently stated in an email to residents:

- Australia's health expenditure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product has remained relatively stable over the past decade (8.4% in 2001-02 and 9.5% in 2011-12).
- Australia spends around half of what the US does on healthcare (as a proportion of GDP), and less than Canada, and New Zealand – and we still have a fantastic universal health system. That means Medicare is great value

The comparatively good performance of Australian regional health services in terms of their universal basic service coverage, access, quality and cost containment also show the way forward. So do comparatively stable performances of non-profit industry superannuation funds in comparison with US and other privatized service models. See "Health Care in the US: What Lessons for Australia?" (Duckett, 1997); 'How Australia Compares' (Tiffin and Gittins 2004); 'Red Ink: Inside the high stakes politics of the federal budget' (Wessel 2012).

In general the following direction is recommended, of which small and large businesses, voluntary (non-profit) and individual contributions are ideally part. Direction is discussed attached in regard to planning shared land use and construction of housing. This is designed to make it more affordable for the lower two thirds of the population rather than having US financial and related producers leading and following the global market up until it crashes, with all the associated cost drivers before and after any project. These problems have also been discussed by US Nobel Prize winning economist, Joseph Stiglitz, in 'Freefall: America, Free Markets, and the Sinking of the World Economy'(2010). See 'Stress Test: Reflections on financial crisis' by Timothy Geithner, former US Secretary of the Treasury' (2014) as well.

Global and historical directions taken by US interests spend as much on defense (war) as other nation states together. For related accounts of British and US activity in Australia and around the world since WWII see 'Maralinga' by Frank Walker (2014) and 'The Brothers: John Foster Dulless and their Secret World War' by Stephen Kinzer (2013). These are huge, nasty and expensive interests to take resources from to use for better jobs, discussed later. Avoid generations of innocent bystanders being murdered anew by men's bombs, guns, etc.

Our history shows planning health care and related services, including use of competition, produces better and cheaper outcomes than leaving services to the mercy of markets and their richer, more influential associations. We may also think of these as men and women travelling through life and parts openly or in secret. Speak with traders and investigate them to improve their outcomes. This has often been a woman's key marketing strategy in life. It first achieved professional status, to my knowledge, under the revealing hands of

Freud. From this view one also agrees with the religious position, that supposedly rational argument may be less convincing than feeling some truth has been personally revealed. Feeling loved is an example, rightly or wrongly. This is vital to self-determination, which is a modern inclusive and democratic value, as distinct from more fearfully ignorant submission.

One saw the Pope recently on TV saying to a giant crowd of the 100 million reproducing in the Philippines that if a man insults one's mother, it is natural to punch him on the nose. The Pope, like my dead mother, thinks women who choose not to have children are selfish. His teachings may seem like a giant menace to many Australians. However, it seems wrong to ban him and his giant reserve armies of labour from this country, as we've had the Irish and Italians. Catholics apparently think God's top goal is babies. The Business Council of Australia (BCA) and economists often appear to share this typically US view of ideal competition, in which too many producers and consumers (babies) are never enough. One discusses the related BCA Action Plan for Enduring Prosperity (2014) later in the light of National Competition Policy (1993) and other key reports. Competence is addressed later, along with education, fitness and sport, with Sydney Uni Sport and Fitness as an example.

The quality of life globally and locally now depend on state and family planning to reduce the number of children parents cannot afford to provide with employment prospects. China has improved the health and quality of life of its people and the world through family and related planning. (See, for example, 'The Global Burden of Disease: a comprehensive assessment of mortality and disability from diseases, injuries and risk factors in 1990 and projected to 2020' by the Harvard School of Public Health on behalf of the World Health Organization and the World Bank). The same study shows that Africa is a comparative global basket case. See for related example, 'The Bottom Billion: Why the poorest countries are failing and what can be done about it' by Paul Collier, Oxford Uni. Press (2008).

- 1. Understand the pioneering objectives, design and power of Australian workers compensation, health care, and non-profit superannuation models to deliver more affordable housing and other services better*
- 2. Take planned regional development and place based routes to land and housing insurance and superannuation planning for fund stability, effective competition and reduced housing or other service cost.*
- 3. Develop jointly owned state and community funds which call for competitive services to the place in the interests of key stakeholders and the broader public, so many service providers and advanced manufacturers may flourish.*
- 4. Democratic inclusion is required which depends on open fund operation as secrecy is the same as ignorance for everybody else. (Then they may hate and call you corrupt.)*

5. *Attack and divert the military industrial estate to get money for more useful development than killing implements.*
6. *Provide strong positive incentives for producing no more than two children*

One discusses later how discrimination and risk management issues are ideally addressed and related to treatment of large and small projects; including in regard to the NSW **Building and Construction Industry Security of Payments Amendment** and related funds. One starts with when money may be withheld. These matters are important because the government and the private sector both provide huge funds for construction and need to understand many more of their ideally shared production roles correctly, in regard to policy, contracts, services and all related monies to support their carriage and interests.

According to Ruth Liew, in 'Open market for foreign firms backed' (SMH 11.2.15, p.21), Lloyd's of London has apparently supported a federal government decision to allow unregulated foreign insurers to offer cover to Australians – arguing increasing competition would only improve affordability and drive down premium prices in some of Australia's most natural disaster-prone areas. This unbridled insurer competition delivers Australian premium funds into foreign hands, which take their wealth into a global casino until the next crash. Keep such funds in shared hands here, using them to approach land, water and housing more broadly and openly to improve outcomes and reduce major and/or frequent hazards. This has been pioneered in work related injury and rehabilitation insurance. Get faster, stable, better targeted, cheaper, real service without giving away the premium fund. This is better than studying price and making up more new words for ways to treat money while ignoring the fact that a crash ever took place recently. US TV has a huge lying hide.

In the article entitled 'Pillars of retirement and superannuation system weakening' (SMH 7.1.15, p. 39), 'Andrew Podger, Professor of Public Policy at ANU, should explain how annuities and longevity insurance improve things for a retiring person who fears the crash that happened to their capital in 2008 will occur again only bigger. The crisis didn't affect housing prices much here and one wonders how economists dreamed it would. Land and housing here appear good investments for government as they can't get up and walk away. Such investments ideally also invite better research and development, closer to the ground.

From this view, based on personal experience, which I guess is very common, one suspects Podger's preference. He points out that David Murray's Financial System Inquiry highlights that our system's greatest weakness is in the de-accumulation phase. Too right in my experience of 2008 after which I closed my UniSuper Account as soon as the market had recovered a bit. I didn't want to lose the lot next time around the fluctuating cycles where we all appear ignorant gamblers. Podger states too much of the accumulated savings are taken in the form of lump sums and allocated pensions and too little in the form of annuities and other forms of longevity insurance, with the result that many retirement incomes are lower than they could be, too much is left in unplanned bequests and too many rely on the

old age pension for their longevity insurance. Podger states his preference would be to mandate some form of deferred lifetime annuity, not only to reduce reliance on the age pension and enhance living standards in retirement, but also to limit opportunities for avoidance (p. 39). Who would this help, why and how? Superficially annuities seem merely to be an added risky cost creaming money off the accumulating pile needed to retire on. Remember too with life insurance if getting out early you lose the lot. Is it worth it? (One remains very grateful in retirement for a simple, stable, indexed pension from State Super.)

TEST DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OPENLY IN VIEW OF THE PARTICULAR GROUNDS AND PRODUCTION IN REGIONALLY COOPERATIVE IDENTIFICATION OF SHARED AND COMPETITIVE OUTCOMES FOR THOSE AFFECTED

PC Workplace Relations issues papers are later addressed again in contexts where regional operations on shared ground are recommended via more broadly open and effective coordination of strategic plans and operations. Land, construction, housing and mental health directions provide examples. Global directions logically require open regional fund and health related approaches to land and people for comparable estimation of outcomes. Fairness and inclusiveness are ideally also related to merit, which is discussed again later. It is important to put positive incentives in the right direction, such as having fewer children. This is very far from being a position unsupportive of medical research to improve fertility.

Hazards faced by women, children and men are better controlled if treated in situ to reduce them, rather than court. Adequate time, health and housing are necessary for the expression of some quality of life. Norman Haire, one of Australia's great family planning pioneers felt sorry for his mother who was continuously burdened with childbearing. Related hazards arise in building construction, management and maintenance of a particular property and place. Housing is strongly associated with sexual expression, caring for the young and old, domestic invalidity and violence. Rehabilitation is a usefully related concept applied to land and people living on it. It ideally involves repair services, when an Act of God or related degradation has occurred. On the other hand, we are all going to die and the passage towards death is often characterized by greater disability at home or not. Face it.

For comparative administration and related research and costing purposes (whether cooperative or competitive), many approaches to service provision or to related funding matters appear ideally driven by the clear and useful UN definition of **community** which is:

- a. a group of people with common interests who interact with each other on a regular basis; and/or
- b. a geographical, social or administrative unit

The above definition was agreed by the International Labour Office (ILO), the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN. Do not brush it aside to prefer 'experts' who know nothing about the

effects of preferring courts and related professional closures. Law often has prescriptions instead of aims and has no definitions of key terms. Instead of having a cheap and open common dictionary one must depend on interpretations in court where lawyers purchase an increasing plethora of related professional words grown up like Topsy, case by case, which will not be ignored. In 1994 the UN helpfully defined **community-based rehabilitation** as:

A strategy within community development for the rehabilitation, equalization of opportunities and social integration of all people with disabilities. Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) is implemented through the combined efforts of disabled people themselves, their families and communities, and the appropriate health, education, vocational and social services (UN Social Development Division 2001: 1).

Sojourner, don't we all have disabilities? (One speaks as one of the old and technologically challenged, as distinct from on their behalf as they certainly didn't elect me to do it). To develop coherently variable regional practices for a workplace relations framework in the public and individual interest, also avoiding lawyers costs, discussions are attached to implement: **The Community Schemes Law Reform Position Paper (2014); the Agricultural Competitiveness Green Paper (2014) and The Building and Construction Industry Security of Payment Amendment (Retention Money Trust Account) Regulation 2014**. Problems of the **Competition Policy Review (2014)** in referring back to the court after the National Competition Policy (1993) took all state and territory governments forward is also discussed.

The PC should not ignore development applications and other key local government informative, consultative, fact finding, democratic applications. Councils may be comparatively open local institutions, compared with some commercial and state operations. They ideally mesh, however, with the national, international and related regional forces more openly in the national and international community and individual interest. One wonders how and to what extent we appear stuck with local political families of interest. Bowl up and ask them. From the perspective of the regional and public interest, for example, one wonders why our locally elected politicians, such as Jamie Parker, Tanya Plibersek and Clover Moore, would withdraw from open cooperation along with any related un-elected officers or aspirants to office. This seems as vital as openly and broadly informed operation for development of more useful work based on a particular place and persons.

The common submissions model of funding often shifts money to the well-resourced and well-connected while wasting other effort. This is also true for professional peer review for research funding. Giving people sweets to give out to old friends is not ideal planning. See 'Caring for Australia's Children' (Brennan and O'Donnell 1986) for an early view of this problem in the provision of child care services where rich submission makers scooped the pool unless councils did the spade work for services needed in communities with lots of children. While domestic violence may be found in diverse socio-economic and cultural situations one guesses it is even more strongly associated today with the continuing presence of dependent women, children and men than when 'Family Violence in Australia'

(O'Donnell and Craney, 1982) was written. This presents increasing housing problems and related opportunities for improving any regional fund and related service management.

TAKE NOTE OF PC FINDINGS IN THE EARLIER INQUIRY INTO ALLEGATIONS OF UNFAIR USE OF MARKET POWER IN COMMUNICATIONS TO MAKE MORE SENSE IN FUTURE

Australia took a globally inclusive UN regional development approach during the Whitlam government through the Karmel Report on educational disadvantage and related justification of more tax support for multiracial state, church and rural schools. Later in health care, the 'universal' design of Medicare with voluntary private insurance top-up for extra services was shown to be more beneficial and trustworthy than markets as a starting point for any competition. The ideal is now to nurture open cooperation and competition in the shared regional housing service, as was done in health care. Don't let the lawyers and court kill both by their mandated secrecy, confusion and lies so that more are hurt as many Australians were in the global financial crash in 2008, including local councils, hoping to invest prudently. This regional framework also calls for planning and delivering housing more openly to administer it more like health services on the basis of a shared place and people. Mental health is discussed in related contexts later. Avoid lawyers and their mates.

After the National Competition Policy (1993) key problems were later pointed out in regard to legal and economic assumptions about the potential benefits of competition and the related horrors of monopoly, in an inquiry into telecommunications competition regulation which was initiated by former Treasurer, Peter Costello. The PC (2001) attitude to its own inquiry into allegations of unfair use of market power in telecommunications was summed up in its quote from the Hilmer Report (1993) on national competition policy when it said:

The central conundrum in addressing the problem of misuse of market power is that the problem is not well defined or apparently amenable to clear definition....
.....Even if particular types of conduct can be named, it does not seem possible to define them, or the circumstances in which they should be treated as objectionable, with any great precision.....Faced with this problem.....**the challenge is to provide a system which can distinguish between desirable and undesirable activity while providing an acceptable level of business certainty.** (PC, 2001, p. 154)

Does anyone remember that? The PC should follow its own organization and make sense as well. University academics and related collegiate entities ideally now embarked on strategic plans should act upon this too. This regional system we call Australia, is ideally open and driven in the public interest of which the sectional association and individual may be part during life cycles. Questions of personal and community waste production and treatment are ideally related also to questions about treatment of intellectual property, scientific endeavor, and all visible forms of learning or other production. One naturally supports open operation and the universal longitudinal patient record (or whatever it is called this week). One needs a good clear unified record of project expenditure to treat anyone fairly.

In this context the NSW Office of Fair Trading Home Building Contract also seems a clear, informative and helpful contract model. It must be filled in properly for quality management. Ideally, the people who originally called for the contract must see that it clearly reflects what they wanted most. Clause 11 of the contract is the **prime cost items schedule**. When filled in it should clearly display the required inputs and amounts related to the step by step achievement of the key conditions which originally led to the contract agreement and its expected production outcomes. Clause 12 provides the **progress payments schedule**, related to the staged and approved completion of the work. This may also relate to the later **schedule for inspections**. This ideally ensures work quality, the resulting periodic payment and any related accreditation of skills development on the job.

In Australia it also seems likely that people in rural areas will be more accepted as multi-skilled and multi-tasking than those working in comparatively big cities like Sydney. From this perspective in housing one would like to see, for example, how the Trades Monitor works. Does it do a good job of ensuring good standards of work or does it mainly keep competitors out of traditional closed work arenas? Having been a university teacher for much of my working life and a public servant for much of the rest, I guess the latter. The answer appears partly to lie in establishing the conditions for testing performance in the open better, as discussed attached and on www.Carolodonnell.com.au

One notes that in a space of a week a small business service provider, such as a painter, plumber or carpenter, etc. may act as an employee, an employer, a contractor, or a subcontractor depending on the size of the jobs in which he is involved and the related time or other factors served up by fate (e.g. when our gum tree branch fell) and associates. One assumes this is often also the case for women providing services for money, or not. Parents care, speak and work freely for kids in Australia. All those who can afford to do so are ideally encouraged to make a free offer of service in lieu of money. This is discussed later and attached in regard to knowledge and better treatment of intellectual property. There are many old people who would give their skilled experience and knowledge free but who are kept from doing so by the ruling professional forces and related industrial interests.

BETWEEN AGGREGATIVE AND DELIBERATIVE DEMOCRACY PREFER THE LATTER

From scientific and democratic views, the concept of aggregative democracy (voting) may be compared with deliberative democracy, which is more rationally inclusive. Deliberative democracy assumes the combination of belief and the desire to make rational decisions should drive development directions, not just money and numbers. Deliberative democracy is vital to protect the interests of future generations from destruction at the hands of currently driving, sectional, financial interests. For example, the US Supreme Court recently sanctioned unlimited corporate contributions to political campaigns. Since World War II the US increasingly became the international heart for feudal orders where violence and

poverty were driven by feudal patronage politics and their voting expectations. See 'The Brothers: John Foster Dulles, Allen Dulles and their secret World War' (2014) for accounts. Transferring traditional war production to more jobs in better employment is address later.

The distinction between aggregative and deliberative democracy ideally provides the capacity for all belief, including all religious and individual belief, to openly drive broadly scientific and democratic approaches to evidence and to related planning and development funds, in international and regional contexts. This is ideally supported through more open community and related media access and reporting. The rights and duties of individuals in regard to self-determination may also be better judged and recorded in processes where persons are more accurately contextualised in social and environmental arenas broader than the ruling lawyers and the related adversarial, medical or other professional gazes.

From this perspective, regional service provision is ideally openly designed in the key stakeholder interest, but managed flexibly to meet changing realities on the ground. **Key** stakeholders are those for whose benefit the project was established, including those who funded it. Related service providers are stakeholders. Decisions designed to achieve broadly stated regional objectives also need to be clearly and openly justified and debated in popular media. In democracies, people need easy access to reliable information to know, understand and participate freely or cheaply in the collective cultural, business and political processes. They appear likely to do this best through independent media driven by collective democratic interests as well as commercial ones. This is discussed again later.

In the colonial Australian historical context one also notes De Courcy's biography 'Dianna Mosley' (2004). She was one of the Mitford sisters, from an aristocratic family increasingly down on its luck. It is easy today to forget that fascism once seemed to many Europeans a reasonable peace makers' path between the apparently unfair and unreasonable extremes of feudal and aristocratic controls, capitalism, anarchism and communism. The sisters went separately in these directions and wrote about state and mob violence and each other. It is easy today to be unaware that contemporary Australian governance appears to be producer and occupationally driven, as in British Fascist policy, rather than more broadly democratic. In the Hawke/Keating era under the Accord this was the 'Industrial Relations Club', perhaps. From the British fascist policy view (De Courcy Appendix 1), Australia looks a rather primitive fascist case, considering that 'industry is to be divided into national corporations governed by representatives of employers, workers and consumers'. Instead we often have the usual secret circles of professionally related brotherhoods protecting their own. Open up the lot.

Since the introduction of the internet Australian government has been comparatively great in using the website, inquiry and related communications processes to give people greater understanding of the conditions under which they are ruled and the related conditions in which they are enmeshed. God knows it could also get better. One seeks better related and more open attitudes to more specified operations and trusts. Don't let lawyers ruin it.

IN REGIONAL TERMS, EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES ARE NOT THE ONLY PEBBLES ON THE BEACH. ALSO THINK OF COMMUNITIES OF CONSUMERS, RESIDENTS, INVESTORS, ETC.

The PC states in Issues Paper 3 on The Bargaining Framework that an overarching concern will be the extent to which bargaining arrangements allow employees and employers to genuinely craft arrangements suited to them and that this is 'a broad issue for stakeholders in this inquiry' (p. 1). However, employers and employees are not the only pebbles on the beach in regard to production, for example, in 'greenfield agreements'. As in pattern bargaining and other matters, such agreements appear ideally considered in terms of their merits all round, including for communities of residents and investors affected by projects.

Health, disability, education, fitness and sport, including related communication, learning and entertainment are ideally addressed later in regional and related place based contexts, along with land, construction and housing management. Housing is a service related to human well-being, or mental health, which is an ideal context for learning and research.

The ideal point of anti-discrimination legislation was to create environments in which people should be able to express themselves and no longer have to hide for fear of unfair limitation, rejection or persecution. This is ideally also broadly tied to the development of meritocracy as well as health and safety, globally, locally and in any particular region or place. Meritocracy is ideally also found in more broadly informed and open discussion, not in operations to which lawyers necessarily appear more narrowly and expensively enjoined in secret legal relations.

According to the PC Issues Paper 4: **Employee Protections**, the anti-bullying provisions under the Fair Work Act (2014) state **bullying** is defined as **behavior towards another person that is unreasonable, repeated and creates a risk to health and safety** (p.4). This appears a good definition as it also appears to invite comparatively broadly informed and objective inquiry into particular situations in more reasonably informed ways than normal. Judgment ideally may recognize the specified concerns of all involved in a situation under discussion. Recognition ideally may be given also to the views of others moved to comment on apparent concerns in any arena to shed more broadly or deeply informed light on any apparent matter in general or on the particular spot.

Why must one wait to be called by a lawyer to find out or have views known or heard? The purchase of experts to assist in adversarial legal relations involves unnecessary expense and opinions which may be chosen and purchased for their apparently conflicting views, as distinct from their closely informed or objective nature. The revelations of dueling experts has also been shown to damage the rehabilitation capacities of those who may be examined many times but only ever hear the sharply conflicting results come out eventually in court.

More open, free and early approaches than lawyers and courts allow, would provide good contexts from which to explore apparently unfair dismissal or other matters. Related problems of 'legal privilege' - the lawyers' monopoly of information are discussed later.

It seems unreasonable to limit anti-bullying provisions to the situation of employers and employees, while considering discrimination (choice) which is alleged to be unfair on the grounds of gender, disability, race or ethnicity, etc. from different but also limited legal perspectives elsewhere. However, the anti-bullying definition seems better than many considered in the broader human rights framework. The latter laws also appear more narrowly and subjectively tied to the interests of those in the dominant legal culture and a lawyer's client with specified characteristics that may perhaps also be inherited or acquired.

Like Charlie's Aunt, perhaps, one agrees with Liberal Democrat Senator for NSW, John Leyonhjelm when he wrote 'Why we cannot all be Charlie' in the Sydney Morning Herald (SMH 23.1.2015, p. 38). Following the terrorist attack against cartoons and writing in 'Charlie Hebdo', the French newspaper, which produced multiple deaths, the Senator wrote:

'Allowing what is 'hateful' or 'offensive' to be defined subjectively...means 'offence' is in the eye of the beholder. It enables people who are vexatious litigants and professional victims to complain about comments the rest of us would laugh off'.

However, the rest of us have a right and duty to discuss what may be considered a laughing matter and what may not. This is part of our education about others, as distinct from our ignorant assumptions or projections about their characteristics, unvoiced, spoken politely or not. If harassment is to be defined subjectively by a person who feels harassed, whether or not the feeling is made known, as if this secret feeling is automatically reasonable, one is in danger of not producing service workers who care for clients well, if they appear unwilling to defend even themselves against wrong. Men do not often call on higher authority for moral support but women do it often in my work experience. Is this true? If so, so what?

I consider myself a feminist. Today, however, one often see their efforts as keeping the universities safe for professional interests to keep lording their professional fantasies over others without much fear of contradiction except when paid to deliver it openly in court. The 'reasonable man' in law that Leyonhjelm elevates above the rest, on the other hand, is not the man on the Clapham omnibus renowned in Commonwealth law direction and certainly not his wife or mistress. The fact that one wants more broadly empathetic and sensible treatment than this does not excuse the thoughtless or crafty position which may equate bodily intrusion with feeling, speech or writing, and then teach youth to wield it in their professional interests. (One has often seen this driven by law and health professions.)

From a risk management perspective which seeks safety and health for the broader community it also seems wrong, for example, to assume criminal law should operate with

the burden of proof (or beyond a reasonable doubt as defined in legal practice) whereas civil law should operate according to the balance of probabilities. This view rests on the importance of sharing, not hiding information, so as to judge it as honestly as possible; so it also appears reasonable risk management for police and other key service workers to tap their members so as to test their freedom from corruption. Surveillance of a husband, lover or even a child may be seen as a comparatively wasted, nasty and pointless invasion. We don't own or employ those we love but also owe duties of care and respect to them.

It seems generally unreasonable to do as law requires, which is to define some matters as economic and proceed with them according to specified rules while others are defined as social and may be subject to totally different sets of lawyers' rules and pursuits. Competition is addressed in related contexts later. Competition is ideally seen as an aspect of fair trading (using money or not), rather than the reverse, driven by court. The court view turns us into mindless gerbils ideally joining the great chains of financial rat race being that the increasing tribes of lawyers have set up to support their brethren and related hangers-on. This is addressed and rejected attached in regard to Competition Policy Review (2014).

THE REPORT OF COMPETITION POLICY REVIEW (214) IS RUBBISH PANDERING TO COURTS

The Competition Policy Review Panel (2014) takes the wrong approach in relying on the court again for direction, after Hilmer presented a more truthful view of competition in National Competition Policy (1993), supported by all state and territory governments. They recognized the fact that competition may occur for many ends not purely financial. Every modern parent knows this as economic development has largely turned many children into consumer goods, rather than producer goods, in the lived reality of parents and related governments. People still choose to have kids even when they see them as an economic drain, not as necessary investments for family support. This is a fact of modern economic life where welfare states appear an equally compelling political reality. The Panel view of competition, depending on a feudal court fuelling more secret rat races, is crazy finance.

Competition is ideally an arm of trading which is fair, rather than the reverse. Fair trading may also have other arms which ideally aim to increase the wellbeing of all parties related to contracting now and for future generations. In the Competition Policy Review (2014) the Panel recommendation for a new national competition body appears unjustified and high risk, especially in the case of what they describe as 'human services' and for fostering any community understanding or effort in the requirements of quality management all round. See related discussion on the Panel report attached. Do not ever enact a Bill of Rights because between all the potential fora, nobody will ever get out of the courts we pay for. Sydney Uni. etc. may thrill to churning our lawyers, however, if it looks good on their books.

The Competition Policy Review (2014) Panel is blind to history. The PC should not follow but should assist development of rational approaches to planning and projects based on assessment in global and regionally related contexts which are also conceptualized as locally place based. To develop an adequate practice of the service and communication economies it would be good to implement the NSW Legislative Council Select Committee report on Social, Public and Affordable Housing. Do so to avoid repeating the misery of 2008 and after for lots of old people like me and those in small business who lost money in the global financial crisis. Avoid future generations having to pay for us via the old age or other pensions because a huge part of the operation of the financial sector is geared to creating amnesia, confusion, ignorance, misunderstanding and cost. (Deal with these liars openly.)

As residents, we normally find the law first from parents and teachers, as ideally being the distilled wisdom of the culture, whether secretively accumulative and adversarial or more intellectually and culturally advanced. (Toys are for sharing until we go home, etc. etc.) Traditionally we do not look the law up unless upset or seeking to avoid falling foul of it, as in business operation. We use common sense and knowledge to hopefully solve disputes. Stories, music and song are the artistic realms where the common truth is also clearly and variably expressed, however subjectively. We are all evolving, self-consciously or not. Mental health is discussed in regional and related place based contexts later to challenge the medical model of the self and putting sport before fitness, as is the professional rule. The life of the mind often appears increasingly consciously contained and expressed.

ASK MEMBERS OF THE BUSINESS COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA (BCA) WHERE THEY STAND

A key historical aspect of reform in Australia has been in some insurances, and in the related services and supports government has since provided. Extend these more effectively in more open partnerships, so that fewer children and adults end up in pain and impoverished or killed by natural disaster, violence, desertion, business failure, illness or accident or death. All these services and supports also present as business opportunities. Like Warren Buffett one starts with a view that the best way of making money is never to lose it. Today we ask how this historical experience of dealing with calamity, natural or not, ideally fits regionally with Australian, Chinese and related global trajectories for improving land and wellbeing. Ask how Business Council of Australia (BCA) members should contribute for better results in land, water, building and infrastructure ventures with state and territory governments, etc.

The BCA states the point of its Action Plan for Enduring Prosperity (2014) is '*to square up to Australia's economic reform task in a coherent way with a particular focus to drive productivity and competitiveness. It is about identifying and articulating how we can actually progress reform (p. 144)*'. Unfortunately, however, the Catholic Church and the BCA appear to share the common US view of competition, which is that too many producers and consumers (babies) are never enough. One discusses this and related problems attached to call for return to the more advanced National Competition Policy (1993) which was supported by all states and territories. One assumes Australian businesses, large or small,

would like to see consistent development direction, not chopping and changing depending on a government in power, while the court rules over all.

The BCA states in its Action Plan that over the next 20 years the rate at which supply of water and land is added globally would have to increase by 140 percent and 250 percent respectively, compared to the past 20 years (p. 34). Land is finite with water on or under it. One wonders whose land the BCA thinks will be bought or taken. Among other things, one wonders how BCA 'supply and demand side measures' (p. 132) ideally relate to comparative service and related production or outcome measures (e.g. in health care provision) in driving innovation (p. 132) and in meeting the nine national challenges **of climate change, ocean, water, health, food, energy, light metals, minerals and nanotechnology** (p. 140) How can the land be so ignored? They must be nuts? (This is the charitable interpretation.)

It is problematic that the BCA states in its Plan what government should do, rather than revealing anything about its powerful members' operations and planning, or how Australian or related supplier direction might or might not fit into BCA international or national action plans. The BCA brings together the chief executives of more than 100 of Australia's leading companies, *'whose vision is for Australia to be the best place in the world in which to live, learn, work and do business'* (p. 1). BCA members inevitably lead Australia so it appears disingenuous to be silent - as if pretending they don't and that government can only be a drain on business, holding it back by regulation and tax (as distinct, one assumes, from up).

Timothy Geithner, former US Secretary of the Treasury discussed his process of talking to big financial institutions in 'Stress Test'(2014) after the global financial crisis in 2008. Why wait? One wonders what the BCA is protecting in this Action Plan besides their driving financial and theoretical professional interests. These forever seek to break more natural operational links between a spoken theory and the practice on some more remote and narrowly fettered evidentiary grounds according to the unexplained legal word, settled on quietly or in court.

In an Australian Financial Review article (AFR Review 11.9.09, p.1) 'Rethinking economics' Nobel Prize winning US economist, Paul Krugman, argued that 'economists, as a group, mistook beauty, clad in impressive-looking mathematics, for truth'. In spite of all their Nobel Prizes, as a group, they did not see the global economic financial crisis coming in 2008. His first suggestion for the future is that economists should face up to the inconvenient reality that financial markets fall far short of perfection and are subject to extraordinary delusions and madness of crowds. (Too right but worse and too rude to say. Whisper it to the BCA.)

One starts in theory and practice instead from the common old rural position of the free services and insurances provided in the family, looking back to a rural village full of us old people and kids, wondering who will die next – just like Chomsky's grandma. Would the BCA today, one wonders, address us as **ecosystem services**, the **'the non-market benefits**

we derive from nature' as many economists now appear very keen to do for any fish and their environments not yet tapped by markets? We much prefer the UN Convention on Biological Diversity regional direction which describes the '*ecosystem*' approach as 'a strategy for the integrated management of *land, water and living resources* that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way'. This is discussed attached and particularly in the Illawarra on www.Carolodonnell.com.au

STOP SPENDING MONEY ON WAR MACHINES AS THEY KILL CIVILIANS

One wonders how the PC would deal with the apparently higher and more primitive intellectual authority of the court and its historic associations, including the military industrial complex and the related wars it has supported due to automatic Australian government links with Britain and then with the US throughout the 20th and 21st centuries. Australian experience from dropping bombs at Maralinga to building new submarines is sharply questioned in the current global context where money could be much better spent. Why build submarines? Who are men likely to want to kill suddenly from great depths? As one of the comparatively innocent bystanders likely to get clobbered, we want to know.

Invasion and war are the big old global businesses. Competition is ideally addressed in related regional and historical contexts to improve wellbeing by defining security more reasonably. As Keynes said, '*I can see us as water spiders, gracefully skimming, as light and reasonable as air, the surface of the stream without any contact at all with the eddies and currents underneath*'. Insurance funds Britain was building up were used for war instead. There is no reason why any men who see a quid in trouble in Ukraine, Africa, etc. will not act again. Do honestly the courtesy of pointing out what men have done to others in arms manufacture and spread through forces overwhelmingly considered legitimate or not. Always pick on your own male side to pour your scorn and hatred on. It encourages others. (For example, I follow my father in considering Churchill a lying, war-mongering butcher.)

Writing in a Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation newsletter in 2009, the North American Coordinator of Mayors for Peace pointed out US government spends nearly as much as the rest of the world's nations combined on its military. The Pentagon maintains 1000 overseas bases in over 130 countries and the US military dominates the world through operation of 10 unified combatant commands whose areas of operation cover the earth. The US is the only nation that deploys nuclear weapons on foreign soil at NATO bases in five European countries. The military and their arms producers, assisted by many feudal expectations, are key financial interests driving most populations. The US Supreme Court has also declared compulsory health insurance unconstitutional, although it is more expensive, less widely available and more inequitably provided, in comparison to services guaranteed by taxes in Australia and many other nations. The US concept of freedom is actually the right for Americans with bombs, guns, cars, etc to kill other people with or without them. Drivers, for example, can refuse a breathalyser test at the scene of a crash. Consider the comparative homicide rates globally and in US states and stop helping these peddlers of lies to kids.

In the article 'Home Base' (AFR 23.1.15 Review), Richard Tanter, professor of international relations at Melbourne Uni, argued Australia Day was a good time to consider Australian 'defense' relationships with the US, exemplified in joint military bases. (My italics). Tanter states the question is not whether the bases oblige the US to defend Australia as that will always rest on the US government's calculation of its interests. The US people also appear to put comparatively little faith in government compared with markets. One wonders where that leaves us in Australia. Tanter concludes that the critical question more urgent after sending Australian forces four times since 1990 to American wars of strategic irrelevance to Australia – is whether the alliance nullifies Australian sovereignty and its ability to assess its national interests independent of the US. (Gee, Baby, I guess that's a long, hard, expensive one; - almost as hard as the court coming to the conclusion that black people lived in this country before the English forces landed with convicts and ended up ok.)

Tanter wrote in the Australian political context that given the risks brought by the bases and the tightening web of alliance integration, the ability to test government claims in informed public debates amounts to a necessary – and presently missing – condition of Australian democracy. This is not the only place where vital debate is missing to save money and provide jobs by transferring resources earmarked for feudal operation to modern arenas.

Those who use neither contraception nor abortion and have many children commonly appear to be asking for trouble in related communities. (For example, whenever I think about Joe Hockey and his banker wife with all those kids a red mist comes over my eyes.) Strong economic incentives are ideally provided for stopping at two. Women, kids and men need this for wellbeing. Globally, rich women have chosen to control their fertility while poor women cannot. This modern view is the reverse of the traditional feudal wish for as many sons as possible, as services to the latter appear increasingly expensive. These sons also appear likely to be unemployed, under-employed or violently employed unless subject to rich family and related collegiate patronage. In the latter case they stand in the way of more meritocratic contribution to the community, whether or not they live in developed welfare states. This is a globally rational, meritocratic, fair position, which was led in China.

TO IMPROVE SERVICES AND SAVE, TACKLE CONSTRUCTION AND LEGAL PRIVILEGES EARLY

As the PC stated first in the **key points** in its **Report on Public Infrastructure (2014)** Volume 1 p. 2: **There is an urgent need to comprehensively overhaul processes for assessing and developing public infrastructure processes.** The PC also states that private sector involvement in infrastructure provision and/or financing delivers efficiency gains only if well designed and well implemented. (Too right). However, they are neither, for reasons also relating to the fact that the court is driven, like its professional communities of supporters, by the ideal that secret operations are desirable in the public interest. This is not so as it leads to greater ignorance, instability, cost and inequality all round, as in the global financial

crisis of 2008. This fuels corruption, the suspicion of corruption and hatred, right or wrong. The court and lawyers maintain their monopoly through privileged (i.e. secret) information.

The leading **PC Recommendation 7.1** calls for ***setting clear and transparent public infrastructure service standards (Vol. 1 p. 39)***. In Volume 2, **recommendation 14.2** states: ***'The Australian Government should request the PC to conduct an inquiry into Australia's apprenticeship arrangements (p. 583)***. Enough standards and abstract theoretical inquiries already surely. Today we can Google and visit the world to learn about standards and conditions relevant to the spot. Instead of another inquiry why not implement relevant reports discussed attached and others in practices with incentives designed in the public interest to promote open discussion and change in the light of more informed experience?

Open up what more organizations and associations do and are expected to be doing. It seems stupid, for example, to train managers and workers in isolation from each other in occupational health and safety and other risk management. It asks for work to be turned into ignorant battles over short term monetary gains or worse. One has said this since 1987 but nobody took any notice. At the time one was too stupid to see the unions might fancy occupational health and safety funds as re-election war chests. The usual way is by the time you find out a bit about what is actually going on, your tits drop and they sack you to get a new bunch. The retirement age of judges, however, is in the Constitution at seventy. If they are old and rich try hard to get rid of them. These old guys will never sack each other. They are rich enough to work or donate intellectual property for free if they like, as I began to do at 60. Let them do it. This is better than 'last in, first off' or other expensive queues.

One seeks to see risk management start from the top, as one was taught should happen in the WorkCover Authority. Questions about equity for small and large businesses; barriers to bargaining; red tape and the compliance burden for employers; are therefore addressed in regard to regional investment and other expected practice in the Building and Construction Industry Security of Payment Amendment (Retention Money Trust Account) Regulation 2014. Ideally, one assumes we may all be in this new project and scheme together, wherever relevant, if we so choose. Is this correct? (Discussion of regulation attached.)

One naturally wonders first how payments for projects above and below \$20 million and for related insurances are ideally treated in the Building and Construction Industry Security of Payments Amendment; and how any hold-up or related failure to supply the apparently required funding for projects of any size for the benefit of any people, are ideally to be conceptualized and treated in any related market or government contexts.

In addressing such matters in the attached submission, one turns to the top first, reading the autobiography 'Matters for Judgment' by Sir John Kerr, the former Governor General who dismissed the Whitlam Government when a hostile Senate held up supply of funds. He was urged to try mediation between the key parties but declined without giving a reason.

Surely this would have been the most intelligent approach followed perhaps by arbitration. Kerr's book gives an account of happenings in Australia from 1974 to 1978 while taking into account the earlier interactions principally between the government of NSW Premier, Jack Lang and the NSW Governor, Sir Philip Game. In 1932 Game sacked the NSW government as it refused to pay debts without a legal reason given. How government and private sector construction and fund management are ideally linked in construction is unclear. Tell us. These matters are crucial as the government, the private sector and other organizations or individuals provide huge funds for construction and need to understand their roles correctly, in regard to policy, contracts, services and all related monies to support their carriage, which is regionally and ideally conceived first on behalf of residents and voters.

The lesson one draws from Kerr's account of the Game-Lang Crisis and in the later Governor General's dismissal of the Whitlam Government in 1975; is to avoid lawyers and treat matters clearly as primarily political and moral, rather than legal, for more effectively democratic and sustainable advance. Kerr did not do so. He appears, however, to agonise unnecessarily about whether a governor general should ever be 'a rubber stamp' (p. 86).

He appears relieved to hear from lawyers that a Governor General is justified in taking 'outside advice' (p. 88) to decide better on his future action. Surely we all have a right and responsibility to see and learn? Today we may access it daily through engines like Google. This does not mean an irrational fetish should be made of inexhaustible discussion. This may ideally be left to academics to undertake as part of advancing more informed policy through more open management which often includes both cooperation and competition.

A related modern message, driven home by JK Galbraith and international treatment at the Nuremburg trials after WW2, appears to be that nobody should seek to be just a rubber stamp, including a Governor General. This is a modern moral and democratic responsibility which ideally distinguishes democratic relations and actions as distinct, for example, from earlier 'noblesse oblige' relations embodied in medical research and now seen as outdated. Legal practice, being feudal as distinct from scientific or democratic, can never catch up as it won't. Lawyers appear as part of a nasty and uncontrollable monopoly acting against the public interest by rendering law as part of a supposedly 'fair fight' with idiotic rules often based on the child-like view that ignorance of key related events equates with objectivity.

The construction industry often feels the strong force of international market and related disaster underwriting cycles as well as in the contracted industrial relations on any ground. This was made clear in the latest Inquiry into Construction Industry Insolvency in NSW. As a newly retired person expecting to live off primitively accumulated capital, I felt the effects myself in 2008 at St James Court in Glebe and found it frightening. Lawyers and their financial mates will usually discourage clarity and financial stability as it reduces their clip. This is made easier by referring to principles established by the court so as to continue their information and related monopolies, which they equate with justice. (Justice in a pig's ear.)

According to the Australian Law Reform Commission discussion paper on Client Legal Privilege and Federal Investigatory Bodies (ALRC 2007), *'a privilege is a right to resist disclosing information that would otherwise be ordered to be disclosed. It commonly covers the confidential communications passing between a client and his lawyer in civil or criminal courts, but is applied far more widely throughout Australian society.* In chapter 2, the ALRC presents the underlying rationale for client legal privilege, which is *'the protection of the confidentiality of communications between a lawyer and a client facilitates compliance with the law and access to a fair hearing in curial and non-curial contexts, thereby serving the broad public interest in the effective administration of justice'*. Lawyers won't fix it.

This first premise about client legal privilege appears highly contested in the ALRC discussion of to and fro legal opinion. This is not a good sign for advance. Views about whether the requirements of privilege are protective or destructive for society and individuals appear split and do not appear testable, because of the privilege itself and many related feudal behaviours in the court or related to it. Client legal privilege gives lawyers the duty and authority to hide key information even from the court, let alone those beyond it. Rational judgment cannot be arrived at. When they say they love the law you see why they would.

One assumes the reverse of the ALRC position, and believes that *'the protection of the confidentiality of communications between a lawyer and a client mainly facilitates non-compliance with law, thereby undermining the public interest in effective administration to obtain the goals of society and individuals, while instead increasing complex inconsistency, opacity, tardiness, opportunity for wrongdoing, and all related costs'*. The most obvious indication of this is that almost none of the supposed economic experts predicted the global financial crisis of 2008. This is a hopeless situation from which to address corruption as well as for the stable and cost-effective conduct of any business. Lawyers have created many situations where the only safe alternative is withdrawal. (Why would any small person or business keep borrowing money against the future if not forced? Americans have taught them to be self-deluding about who is in charge via TV, college, etc?)

In regard to the current Royal Commission into Trade Union Governance and Corruption, according to the Letters Patent, its first aim is to establish an inquiry that *'relates to or is connected with the peace, order and good government of the Commonwealth and any public purpose or any power of the Commonwealth'*. However, in the letters patent a **person** appears considered as an entity (**thing**), the same as an **organization, funds, laws** or directions. These are presumably given via a monarch's rule. This is confusing at the very least. As one wrote to the Royal Commission to see if any fund is a 'slush' fund, open it up.

The term 'entity', appears to support the traditional feudal view that organizations, funds and people remain equally subject to the rule of a monarch over his or her supposed lands, in contradiction of later and more relevant analytic and related inquiry and developments exemplified in ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UN and related Australian or other regional directions. I

guess lawyers also think separating entities to rule them in secret from each other and beyond is protective. However this is wrong and cannot provide an effective framework to achieve ***the peace, order and good government*** that the Royal Commission superficially appears to seek. What can the PC or anyone else do about this more highly corrupt power?

The Letters Patent appear a poor beginning for any modern investigation from scientific, quality management or related regional planning and development perspectives. It is impossible to investigate potential corruption, for example, from a feudal but legal position which sees secrecy as protective of the state or broader public, as distinct from being protective of a warring individual or tool. From modern standards this is not a good or cheap start. Such key problems in industrial relations are ideally addressed with related directions in submissions attached. Becoming a republic would do nothing to fix them because lawyers control everything and hide their business interests as if they don't exist. They appear to float above the lot unsupported, on the status of their associations with the dispensation of goodness, like the wife or secretary of some man with a lot of money.

Law usually appears to assume secrecy is protective of the public and ignorance is bliss. From any broader and more logical perspective than a man and his lawyer this is false. From any scientific and related health perspective privacy cannot protect the public. It can only protect the individual and is ignorance of his affairs for everybody else. The perfect market requires perfect information and so does perfect risk control, which one may also find in immobility and death. Informed, experienced and open action to achieve social, environmental and economic goals will protect the public better from risks which are ideally sought in modified forms to grow and overcome them and to learn and carry on. Risks may also be imponderable and fixing them may create others. For example, one often has no way of knowing which branch of any gum tree may fall and which bit of uneven path will trip some codger up. Don't root them up making concrete jungles. Openly informed action and discussion are also the best and cheapest way to prevent corruption. This is recommended.

In general, increasingly broad, varied and deep knowledge and expression are concomitant with the march of history, science, imagination and democratic wellbeing. More honest information provision is what good communication is about. Lawyers cannot deal with this. That shouldn't stop anyone attempting to make more sense of the world so as to do something much better and cheaper without them. One blames most of everything that happens poorly on lawyers and on having far too many following in related secret feudal operations on both sides of any particular legal blanket. One wishes NSW Premier Mike Baird the best of British luck with that giant crowd of concealing lying sharks. One advises him to operate openly with universities, the experiences in the field (open as lilies), etc. as the only way of getting round the vested interests in secrets, incomprehensible language and dysfunctional closures that bleed us dry at every turn of the screw. Open them up.

We have too many conflicting professional and other community standards already. In public infrastructure, (as in planning construction, management, maintenance, renovation and financing) pick key standards relevant to the situation and test them openly in use, while being clear about the decision making forces in charge. These are ideally based on giving better reasons than voting as if everyone is equal in knowledge and experience when they are not. The hospital staff, for example, do not vote on whether to take out your appendix and nor should your family. The limitations of voting in regard to making informed decisions are discussed attached. This is not to suggest others have a right to decide about your body. ('Not the church, not the state, women will decide their fate', etc.)

Although one bitches about strata management it is better than many types where boards get paid to do it, as distinct from pondering freely for love or out of suspicion, as in our old girls' typical strata case, beside the strata manager, who gets paid for her work. The apparently comparatively good regional design of strata management may also be true of local council managers, if only as they justify themselves perhaps by residential goals while businesses do not. On the other hand, councils may develop a lot of unsightly fat while some sections abide by old rules and others promote greener action. At the grass roots many may feel spurred to action by Council, only to feel put down or ignored a bit later.

THE SICK SHALL INHERIT THE SICKER EARTH BECAUSE OF LAWYERS (DON'T LET IT BE?)

This is planning for health as the WHO intended in its global definition of health as wellbeing and in its related aim of improving quality of life starting with the poorest. A medical model of health ideally fits within a regional one where prevention of problems is seen as more important than cure. Unfortunately, however, the cure drives us all first. I hate this because it so often misallocates or blindly allocates resources to the wealthy and their preferred charities. This is not an openly planned approach but may be the normal US one, where tipping, begging and charity may proceed together in menacing and embarrassing forms of noblesse oblige and mild or extreme distortion. You pat my back, I'll pat yours etc. These are more the ways of collegiate frameworks rather than the strategic planning route.

Whether sick or disabled people are going to get better or not, they need housing. One's key questions from this view are where are they going to get housing? (I have mine.) Who pays? How? Related puzzled questions apply to child care centres and other buildings. Why is mall and office space so big? (e.g. in Singapore where many men wear suits and it is freezing.) How does anybody in Australia except the landlord make a profit in malls or on the street? Why doesn't government organize more broadly shared investment in planned housing? One assumes they may know how to do so in what is laughingly called 'Defense' as distinct from 'How to murder people our former British and later US allies don't like'. Give people a surprise by housing them openly instead of the usual dropping bombs all over them and their land. (It seems easy to spend money one way, so why not another? Tell us.)

Living Well: A Strategic Plan for Mental Health in NSW 2014-2024 recommends (3.1.2) implementing local mental health and wellbeing promotion activities, complementary to national activity. This may be done by encouraging joined-up responses from government and community organizations to support student need through networks of specialized support (p. 28). **Living Well** also recommends the Department of Education and Communities' Wellbeing Framework for Education which establishes local partnerships and uses community assets, such as cultural, recreational and sporting groups, to support student wellbeing (p. 28). One thinks mainly of Tropfest amateur film-making ventures first, before it was taken from Sony. However the Plan likes singing in choirs for social inclusion and well-being (p. 26). For many years I personally preferred vigorous aerobics with music as a more effective and socially appropriate release for anger after work, until I couldn't keep up, so turned to the local Sydney Uni circuit, also fighting for music on TV, not sport. Fitness and sport are discussed in relation to Sydney Uni. Sport and Fitness Association later.

In A Living Well Strategic Plan, apparently like their American cousins, they want commitment. This may seem a little ironic. Is commitment like closure? How healthy is that? They want 'Recovery colleges' (p. 30) offering programs in an environment where hope, empowerment and possibility are promoted'. They describe the ABC of 'positive mental health' as:

Act – Keep mentally physically and socially active

Belong – participate in formal and informal group gatherings

Commit – have meaning and purpose in life by taking up realistic challenges, setting goals and getting involved in a course (p. 30) **(A course of what, exactly? Why? Is this a club?)**

Like mentors or marriage, perhaps, the above may sound rather tiresome to some but very welcome to others, depending on their particular type and situation. It is claimed a recent evaluation found this **ABC** approach had 'a positive effect on mental health literacy' (whatever that is). Consider instead the **Up; Down; Out and/or In** approaches as key ways one may escape normal life besides sickness. Thinking of Talcott Parsons, one has just now dreamed this up for joint purposes. If boys can act to produce more injury and rubbish so can girls in my book. 'Moneyball' and Sydney Uni. Sport and Fitness are addressed later.

In short, the private sector, government and universities use different key assumptions to drive operations. Narrowly collegiate and related interests, however, play a large part in controlling the lot. Effective regional management requires opening these up to broader understanding and cooperative action to get governance in the related individual and public interest. Shared regional funds are ideally addressed in related strategic planning contexts. As one often says to younger people, 'Postmodern my arse – we are still operating under feudal relations wherever it counts. We have not embraced modern relations, let alone democratic ones. We have developed no further than early fascist (large producer driven) relations so far'. One makes these points to explain and transcend them through more open industrial relations. Don't let lawyers ruin it. They can only talk partial rubbish.

In Australia we are increasingly all defined as residents, consumers and investors as well as employers, employees, contractors or subcontractors at some stages of our lives, unless we are dependent on the family or government for support. We may also be passing through on the way to or from some other places to which we may also be attached. We see a lot of this in Glebe and the process also creates huge amounts of rubbish – stray mattresses, etc. In my experience it is impossible to find out how all this stuff is managed, effectively or not. The division of the common ground into government, private sector and related voluntary operations which feel corrupt or overworked if they talk to each other creates nightmares. We cannot even solve these problems at St James Court where I cower away from outside.

What are those who seek money in internet or direct selling other than poor beggars or tricksters with or without hidden associations which they may lie about? How do they make money now and ideally fit in globally, as distinct from driving in the US producer direction? One has addressed this question for years in Glebe Pt Road. I've no idea. Have you? One thinks of specialty shops, art galleries, second hand bookstores and Vinnies, for example. Let us ask Lord Mayor Clover Moore and related regional representatives, elected or not.

There needs to be broader acceptance of a need for broader knowledge for the emergence of meritocracy, rather than supporting entitlement by birth or related association. Competency to practice requires confirmation in open action and justification. (Performance and Assessment in contract, for example.) To carry on behind closed professional or other private doors is often to hide a comparative waste of time and money. In any environment, starting with the home, the point is to learn while being harmed or harming as little as possible. The new vocational education program Smart and Skilled, is ideally addressed in related open contexts where the Industry Skills Council apparently found, according to speech by Greens MP Jamie Parker, that private registered courses have applied:

- An inappropriate use of online learning that lacked work based context
- Training delivery that does not provide the appropriate knowledge and skills
- Inappropriate use of recognition of prior learning
- Trainers who lack recent industry experience
- Enrolling students without prior requisites
- Delivering training that the registered training organizations are not registered to deliver
- Training (delivery and assessment) that varies in quality for certain target groups; and
- Pressure to push students through programs quickly to address skill shortages, or deliver qualifications for required employment.

Provide for more people to work openly and test them in practice, using, for example, the Fair Trading contract for home building which has a built-in quality management process. This is the global and regional context within which local and national planning and

operations are ideally joined up better and also based on the primary recognition that urban relations are often very different from rural ones, although they are often also badly linked.

NSW government planning and operation require better alignment with national and related regional planning. A key way for this to occur seems likely to be through more openly related strategic planning and shared project ownership which is also more openly developed and driven. Fitness and sport are naturally addressed in related community service models. These guys always put sport before fitness, thus also encouraging medical and related drug interests. Everybody loves a caring doctor best – perhaps? They are more visible to the pig ignorant than the engineer, however marvelous the latter or not. Frankly I think elite sports are crazy. Why attack your body so it breaks down young and in pain for life through doing something as stupid as fighting over a ball? (This isn't the popular view.)

OPEN UP PHILANTHROPIC AND VOLUNTARY DIRECTIONS TO SUPPORT REGIONAL AND STRATEGIC PLANNING MORE BROADLY WITH COLLEGIATE, PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER COMMUNITY CULTURES

Sydney Uni. strategic plan has key potential if coordinated with government, private sector, voluntary and individual operators in regional arenas. This is a giant global institution which is increasingly a plaything of what Americans call academic standards. These are often expressed in expensive closed journals which are often US professional and commercial propaganda peddled through English speaking supply chains. The Strategic Plan probably has more strategic potential if supporting European and Asian progressive direction, where they speak other languages. Unfortunately, however, we usually hear Americans instead. Christ almighty, haven't we had enough? (You say tomato and I say tomato, etc. etc. etc.)

Design philanthropic directions to best effect by coordinating them openly with related regional planning and project management approaches openly shared on common ground. One's view of key philanthropic directions, as outlined for example in the Sydney Uni. Dean's talk entitled '**World Class Research at the Faculty of Veterinary Science: Leading the profession; Making history: Support for veterinary science research**' is that one sees typical development problems generated by typical market relations, which also exacerbate global, regional and institutional inequality through market ignorance and instability.

Philanthropic relations should be aware of the keen potential to be cast in related cloth, which may be far from helpful compared with fixing the bleeding obvious problem directly. One thinks here of desertification, species loss and water treatment; fearing the effects of female black market protegees like Dambisa Moyo of Goldman Sachs, World Bank, Harvard and Oxford fame. She wrote '**Dead Aid: Why aid is not working and how there is another way for Africa**'. Oh yeah? Is it where we all end up as mugs as in 2008 or another election?

Anyhow, in the Vet Science research example, which involves redirection of funding systems, one predicts **companion animals** will soon scoop any health related funding pools, in line with the main US market driven medical model justification of eternal youth, joyous or not, for as many comparatively rich humans as possible, followed by their pets and others who support them in the shadows; e.g. stepping up pussy surgeries and drugs. One always fears directions such as pussy surgeries and drugs. They may appear mainly part of global problems rather than offering more direct solutions, such as providing the poor with help to create simpler, cheaper, more reliable options for living; probably healthier too. It appears a key problem that we are often all asked to embrace another new cutting edge solution.

The Vet. Science Faculty philanthropic directions ask me if I want to support identified funding needs in research where I know that the funds that I provide will be transformational. You bet I do because currently the historical evidence is that philanthropy can never make up for the effects of historical and related feudal, professional, tribal or other closed collegiate and association practice, inside government or not. See response to the Senate Inquiry into Australia's Innovation System at www.Carolodonnell.com.au

As far as one can see, however, the only thing Sydney University ever asks for is more money. While the collegiate keep their old boy mates on the payroll comparatively easily, one always wonders how the past research and teaching product of the retired can lose their stunning value overnight, thus tipping the not quite senile into doctors hands. One admires the potential leadership of Sydney Ideas, the Alumni, etc. Surely all could be a lot bolder in addressing the Sydney University Strategic Plan along with the collegiate ones.

Directions for treatment of NSW land and housing, mental health, fitness and sport are addressed in this context. Related action and research approaches are recommended tying information more closely to the specific place and what is done there in theory and practice. Do so by combining the regional and strategic planning interests of all tiers of government, commercial, voluntary sector and other non-profit or free operations more effectively with those of regional consumers, residents and investors. Work together to reflect the lot.

Open up matters to broader judgment closer to the grounds under consideration, as surgeons and other practitioners, for example, may consider a seriously ill patient in a hospital environment. The development of more openly and broadly knowledgeable, considerate and practical environments are vital and cheaper. One can never understand silent warring fury of any other parties, unless one also comes to terms with the ignorant brutality of feudal institutions which still possess the highly privileged upper hand that many of us kids need never notice. We have had a regular pay cheque all our easy working lives thanks to government institutions. They kissed us good-bye only twice in my case. How the small private sector retail product or service operator survives is a mystery also beneath or beyond our notice, considering what they must pay in rents in Sydney. Tell us Tony.

EDUCATION, FITNESS AND SPORT: (DON'T LET SPORT DRIVE OR END UP WITH DOCTORS)

From this regional perspective, partly shared perhaps with Szasz, education may be best defined as something unpredictable that in the end is right. (We hope you had the time of your life). This view requires more open and free communications and supported passages, as discussed later in regard to fitness. This regional conceptual framework is meritocratic and may be used for breaking up comparatively ignorant men's closed shops, as shown in the popular film 'Moneyball' for example. This film provides a clear and useful account of baseball management processes designed to improve team performance through more knowledgeable treatment of broader groups of players, and trading players broadly. This means offloading some and purchasing new ones. This strategy could be better applied in many arenas to improve performances requiring fitness and equity first. (Others may just wish to play or watch and sing or dance along, etc. Can all get a better informed chance?)

The 'Moneyball' service (sport) improvement and equity strategy could apply in cases also closely related to bulking players up to hit home runs, etc or to gambling cultures. There should also be a broader view, therefore, than wearing them out and throwing them away which is also why fitness is ideally preferred to sport as more relevant to health and well-being. However, in spite of compulsory student union levies on all Sydney Uni students, one sees most of the money goes to the Sydney Uni Sport and Fitness association. This appears to concentrate comparatively narrowly on elite sports with a college focus, likely perhaps to gear up, one assumes, for the US sports and related TV and other communications interests.

The Sydney Uni. Sports and Fitness (SUSF) association mission, according to its website, is ***'To be the leading provider for University-based sport, fitness and recreation services in the Asia Pacific Region'***. How is this leading provider status defined and measured now – by just being at Sydney University? Fitness is ideally addressed first in related contexts, such as schools and communities. As elite colleges start with sport, one assumes this is where the powerful male drivers of key students, players and money are. One assumes there are related key links between Frank Lowy, Greek and South Korean clubs, for example. The City of Sydney appears to have made related links locally in promoting ball games for girls held on an SUSF court where aborigines can come and watch for free. What makes an aborigine?

Competence (fitness) to practice and to get along with others or not, may depend on many things, including physical fitness. The promotion of elite competitive sport (professional or not), is often the promotion of unnatural stress on the body. Related medical models of sport and treatment feed symbiotically off each other at the expense of players and others. On the other hand, competitive sport is probably much safer than sitting on the couch eating high fat high sugar food for years on end and perhaps even more popular. This raises the question of when one ideally plays for fun, as distinct from attempting to make a career out of winning or playing enough to be a professional player or teacher, etc. Capacity to engage in sport or entertainment may be great in many other employment contexts, e.g. tour guide, etc. Similar points may be made in relation to music, dance, film and other entertainments.

All appear to need better harnessing in paid and unpaid work and entertainment than in current peer and related IT circles, if operations at Sydney University are indicative. Sydney Ideas has packaged and delivered Sydney Uni. product broadly and freely. It is just a start.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND RELATED PERSONAL NOTES ON MENTAL ILLNESS FROM THE OLD, DISABLED AND ANGRY PRIMARILY TO THE YOUNG, DEPRESSED OR TRUSTING

Since retirement I thank God I don't have to face the increasing nightmares felt by small producers, retailers and many others. It often seems one must be an all-round genius to make the business work. Surely the next generation are also being sold a giant pup. Open work up to make more rational connections. Jesus give us a break from the secret, legal, financial and other commercial and professional brotherhoods selling multiplying ranges of product. One cannot address workplace relations or other fairness without covering this.

One asked for the PC discussion papers for the workplace relations framework inquiry to be sent in hard copy as I cannot do a reasonable analysis of written material on-line and downloading gets too expensive. I have not previously stooped to saying that people who pretend they can understand complex material on line and also undertake an analysis of it are probably not merely younger than me but also a set of comparatively lying and superficial bastards with little understanding of history or politics, as lived and expressed, whether personally or not. Thank God to be finally free of their economic clutches at last. (These kind of people also thrill to the multiple-choice question. It's industrial, stupid.)

The beauty of working for government was that the minister often looked for ways to turn a sudden crisis into a silk purse to appease a broader range of people. Universities seldom take an interest like that in my experience. Being collegiate they invariably follow what they normally do for much longer, unless spurred on by market relations where secrecy may easily also undermine honesty and the public interest on the public or student purses. It superficially seems possible to turn this around in more open regional strategic planning.

Such global realities have implications for awards and related structural treatments under law and contracts, which in turn have implications for more broadly flexible and equitable treatments all round, depending on the environment, culture and jobs. In Africa, for example, public service work conditions leave little left over for the provision of the services themselves. The fact that service providers may also jet off at public expense to discuss their experiences personally in New York or Geneva, etc. adds insult to injury. What about here?

Lawyers love waste and create it by calling wilful ignorance of findings in arenas other than their own examples of their objectivity. It often makes one think that if all women now working as lawyers and under them, consciously or not, had instead been left working as secretaries, they at least would have been able to show more modern and common sense. Act more reasonably and openly to address the concepts of knowledge and practice.

As drawn to attention repeatedly, it is not meritocratic to deny provision of an open and performance based evidence and judgment context. It may also unrealistically privilege a person who put money and time into gaining a certificate, however they may have done it. The production point lies mainly in performance rather than in its profession in theory. Academics and many others find this difficult because their careers are based on multiple theoretically driven occupational closures. Lawyers are their primary gate keepers.

The design of Australian health care and insurance, including in provision of hospital services and Casemix accounting standards driven by particular diagnoses, treatment and examination of the quality of outcomes appear to have worked well. However, this is also problematic to the extent that any emphasis on diagnosis may drive concentrated attitudes of other community denial. Do not let **my diagnosis; my doctor; my drugs and surgery;** become the channeling focus instead of more holistic approaches to reduction of negative states exacerbated by state and personal violence, lack of more meaningful activity and exercise plus over consumption of bad food and drugs. To watch TV in New York is to watch little except endless nasty crippling processes. It certainly shocked the hell out of me especially when they discussed news and business. One feels the future like this stinks.

One avoids the diagnostic statistical manual, medico-legal discourse and related drugs. At work or at play, however, we have at times been deemed difficult because of our mental illness, have not been believed, or we have been shunned in the streets and we have lived with the knowledge that sometimes others are uncomfortable around us. The advent of state occupational health and safety acts in the 1980s lifted the shield of the Crown which prevented any government from being sued for this. However, who will shield us from the court to introduce more rational judgment openly to serve the people? (How about you.)

PC Draft **Rec. 14.1** regarding infrastructure was: ***The current Review of the Australian Government Building and Construction OHS Accreditation Scheme should examine options such as 'recognition' and 'provisional accreditation', with a view to the implementation of measures to improve access to Commonwealth-funded projects for firms not presently operating in Australia.*** This seems a good idea but also one which has unfair limitations to the extent that it discriminates unfairly against small businesses, consumers and related Australian operations. Give all a fair go. How ideally would this happen? Pick it up openly.

The recommendation appears to deny the Australian small business person or volunteer rights to practice which nevertheless appear extended to 'firms not presently operating in Australia'. This recommendation appears to penalise any who are unaffiliated or who have learned through experience, but appear well prepared to demonstrate their expertise against others hiding behind certificates, as in my case. It is a recommendation which

hinders rather than helps local development. Open up and give all a fair go, wherever they come from.

As a well-qualified and published academic when fairly young, I preferred the public service as it tried to be connected and concerned most with real practice, not regulating theory. In regard to intellectual property one's view is that any matter one writes for free is ideally like thought in that it belongs to the one who wrote it and they can sell it, give it away for free or do anything else they want with it, within reason, if they so wish. If they are employees, they ideally come to an agreement to benefit their employers. One tried this in enterprise bargaining for 11 years in the Faculty of Health Sciences at Sydney Uni. but neither my employer nor the National Tertiary Education Union (NTEU) would provide me with support for a direction I learned in the NSW Public Service. I didn't need any extra financial support.

As former NSW Premier Neville Wran also reminded us, the best thing about the working class is being out of it. The NTEU was a disgrace regarding the closed 19th century view they took on restructuring before and after the Sydney Uni. Strategic Plan. They showed no interest in growing the business by validating and assisting the direction one wished to talk about more broadly, in the interests of all. They treated part time and casual positions as if they should be a fixed proportion of tenured ones without ever questioning the expensively dysfunctional treatments of intellectual property and collegiate closure which were legion. See report of eleven years I spent with that lot of no-hopers on www.Carolodonnell.com.au. UniSuper wasn't much better in 2008 when it suddenly lost my money saved for retirement.

From our Freudian view, the reasoning of Breivik may just be exaggeration of the normal. Kill such mass murderers to save money. This is the logic of war in a world where religion, politics and law claim higher orders to execute the wrong with force in war. See Jung and discuss. We are told jail does not often rehabilitate, but our community of potential victims regard it overwhelmingly, I guess, as a means of protecting the public rather than punishing the guilty to rehabilitate them later. This is also a call for treating the mad seriously without drugs. One declares a personal interest which includes the taxpayer's but is far broader.

Fear and horror of lawyers is rationally constructed because of their secret associations. Do not seek further destruction of the quality of life of the comparatively old, young and poor through the irony of the court and medical or other professional approaches which appear tied to seek life everlasting. Genuflect in Wikipedia IT direction, not court. By adhering blindly to the rule and its application in adversarial arenas far removed from better and more holistic knowledge on the grounds of any matter, lawyers and commonly related professional shops grow and undermine more broadly balanced knowledge and health which are qualities for thriving. Their brief is conquest or for destruction of the other, with or without them.

To view intellectual property as preferably secret, kills the potential productivity of those who would use the knowledge if they had it. It is anti-competitive and counter-productive from regional funding perspectives as secrets encourage ignorance, risk, waste, corruption and undue entitlement. This is also related to increasing the numbers in top professional, academic and other closed shops who choose or depend on following them for paid work. Young people today are often sold an unnecessarily expensive education. If the result is depression, cynicism or a preference for an easier life of dependence it shouldn't surprise.

After Man Haron Monis held seventeen hostages in the Lindt coffee shop in downtown Sydney and killed two people before he was killed by police, the Sydney Morning Herald (SMH 17.12.14, p.10) ran an article entitled 'A loss of innocence as well as two fine citizens'. In it, Malcolm Turnbull, Minister for Communications was reported to say the morning after:

'I was on a train this morning, and you could feel the numbness in the carriage. Everyone was thinking the same thoughts: shock, horror, imagining how those people suffered during that terrible night. Thinking about the courage of the two young people that were killed. And yet I feel that everyone was also filled with love. There was something of determination on that train; a determined love; a recognition that it's love for each other; its love for our country that binds us together and makes us the most successful, harmonious society in the world. (Etc. etc. etc.' p.10)

This is an example of authoritarian speech (in case you didn't recognize it) as is commonly encouraged in professions by lawyers seeking predictions. Is the minister a mind reader? Did he hand out questionnaires? His apparent projection, where he attributes to others the key emotions he would apparently also like them to have, appears a childish dishonest case of denial, either suffocating dissent or inviting it. Should one go along with his wrong feeling he can speak for everybody else, or shut up? One often feels this about the practice of psychiatry and psychology. Compared with medicine it operates in the dark because it knows so little about the other, except what the client reflects as a result of their questions.

Many professions follow the lawyer in seeking the occupational closures which may be their bread and butter, often supported by the public purse. Fairness demands performance is open. Competence, however, is not a matter of popular or 'expert' judgment derived from a closed questionnaire, etc. – behavioral science, as distinct from social science, my foot. (This is not the Australian Bureau of Statistics we are talking about here.) Judgment needs to be openly defended and often based on broader knowledge and historical evidence from the spot. From this view, I am expert on my own body history and feelings but a dentist is an expert on peoples' teeth. Don't encourage psychologists and other professions to think they can be experts on others using tests where they won't reveal the questions they want to sell later to professional mates in related institutions. We have had more than enough.

Good luck with this, Carol O'Donnell, St James Court, 10/11 Rosebank St., Glebe, Sydney.

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(Lilith the Magic Pudding, Chief Alternative to Faith and Queen of the Monkeys)