

THE AUSTRALIAN JUDAEO-CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE

“One New Man”

Fact Sheet 002

Response to public conditions in Australia as at December 2018

GOVERNANCE

The current political debate confirms that the Australian population is fractured with regard to basic beliefs and expected outcomes; the indigenous account differs from the immigrant account, and the Judaeo-Christian account of early immigrants from Europe differs from that of recent immigrants from Asia and the growing number of Secular-Humanists.

The Australian Population Census (2016) reports that the following ideologies are held by significant groups within the Australian populace:

Liturgical Christian	44%	(shrinking by 2% per annum)
Secular-Humanist	30%	(growing by 10% per annum)
Indigenous/Folk Religion	14%	(stable)
Asian Religions	5%	(incremental increasing)
Evangelical Christian	4%	(incremental increasing)
Non-Denominational Christian	3%	(increasing by 6% per annum)
Judaism	0.5%	(stable)

CONTENTIOUS MATTERS

Different belief systems produce differing values, practices and social structures. In a cultural mix, community expectations can be controversial. The following are examples of conflicting positions currently evident in Australia:

- Belief in God v Atheism
- Creation v Evolution
- Nuclear Family v Open Society
- Procreation v Eroticism
- Biological Gender v Gender by choice
- The Right to Life v Abortion/Euthanasia
- Monogamy v Polygamy
- Nationalism v Globalism
- British Common Law v Indigenous Law/Sharia
- Controlled Borders v Open Borders
- Reality v Climate Change

The dominant groups in Australia, Christians and Secular Humanists, are sharply divided on most of these matters. Secular humanists, despite being only 30% of the populace, are demanding that all Australians must hold to their views and practices; they have become dominant in the Labour Party, the Greens, the universities, public schools and the media, and are highly active in proselytising young people in those institutions. Their focus is on destroying the influence of Judaeo-Christian principles of life by any and every means. Contrasted with this, the Christian community is sectarian, disorganised, uncertain and stricken with syncretism, having been persuaded, in some quarters, to embrace homosexuality and evolution, matters which are directly in opposition to their stated core values and beliefs.

The other group which is causing public nuisance is the Medinan Muslims that support Jihad. It is generally agreed that their actions are against the public interest and the response has been considerable. To what degree the more passive Meccan Muslims are quietly building enclaves and waiting to introduce Sharia, as they have in Europe, is uncertain.

COMMON GROUND

If we hope to live together in an ordered society, we must find common ground. Our Alliance holds that Australian Law should confer the following general benefits on citizens without favour:

1. Security of their person and property
2. Freedom of movement in public places
3. An Education of their choice
4. Participation in the Economy in a field of their choice
5. Equal rights before the Law

RESPECT FOR DIVERSITY

The current rhetoric in Australia is that we should value and have respect for diversity. We hold that, apart from the necessary things defined above, peoples with a common belief system should have the right to congregate, organise themselves and live out their values without imposition from persons or groups holding to alternative ideologies - in the same way that indigenous groups, Muslims and Buddhists and other minority groups in Australia have been given general support to practice their culture independent of outside influences.