



## The Federal Party of Australia

### NOTICE BOARD – Historical

#### DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

- **Political Reformation Council of Australia (PRCA)**
  - Inaugurated in January 1985
  - Federal President – Garth William Eaton
  - Wholly ceased in 1990
  - PRCA bank account at CBA, South Brisbane was closed in 1990
- The PRCA spawned The Federal Party of Australia (The FPA) and its Federal Constitution was fully drafted by April 1988.
- **The FPA was inaugurated 5 May 1988**
  - Federal President – Brian Axelby
  - Federal Secretary – Garth William Eaton
  - Federal Treasurer – Keith Horsley
  - Federal Platform – Economic Independence of Our Nation
- Media Conference convened in Brisbane at The Boulevard function rooms on Friday 20 May 1988.
- Garth William Eaton took over as Federal President in August 1988.
- The FPA was instrumental in developing the Constitution of the National Corruption Tribunal. This organisation was inaugurated 18 November 1988 and would eventually become a new organisation, The Australian Justice Tribunal, inaugurated 31 December 2005.
- **Headquarters of The FPA**
  - 243 Adelaide Street, Brisbane CBD 1988/1989
  - AMP Place, Brisbane CBD 1989/90
  - 483 Adelaide Street, Brisbane CBD 1990-94
  - Maurer Street, Middle Park, Brisbane 1994-2003
  - Munday Court, Mount Louisa, Townsville 2003 – Current
- Full page advertising was placed in major State daily newspapers Australia-wide in April 1991 effectively relaunching The FPA and calling for Members.

- An application to the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) – supported by 1,500 FPA Members – saw The Federal Party of Australia entered into the Register of Political Parties under Part XI of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918. Accordingly, The FPA formally became a Registered Political Party on 4 November 1991.
- The FPA’s Candidate, Stan Germaine, contested the Victorian electoral division of Wills at a by-election on 11 April 1992. Prime Minister, Bob Hawke had stepped down leaving a vacant seat in the Lower House of the Australian Parliament. An ‘Independent Candidate’, Phil Cleary, won that seat.
- The Federal President’s business commitments and impending court battle with the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission caused The FPA to cease contesting further elections. The FPA effectively became a lobby group throughout the ensuing years.
- A decision was made to allow The FPA’s registration as a political party to lapse in February 1997.
- In recent years, attention has been paid to modifying the Australian Legal System to a stage where it becomes closely aligned with the European Inquisitorial (Investigative) models. Justice Reform is a Critical Policy of The FPA.
- Another Critical Policy of equal prominence with Justice Reform is Cultural Bonding which involves the introduction of an Onshore Defence Force (ODF) comprising young men and women who are educated – for one further compulsory Gap Year – in the theory and practices of Australia’s emergency and Defence Force capabilities; and within that year are comprehensively exposed to the substance of diverse career paths that may otherwise never present.
- A trilogy of National Security policies comprising Cultural Bonding (1), Immigration (2), and Foreign Investment (3) have been developed to restore and protect the Sovereignty of our nation; and now form part of The FPA’s seven (7) Critical Policies, each underpinned by our Extraordinary Critical Policy on Internal Defence.
- The Federal Constitution was redrafted and adopted by the Central Executive of The Federal Party of Australia on 10 June 2011 and amended on 20 September 2014 and 14 February 2017.
- An application to the AEC to reregister The Federal Party of Australia as a Registered Political Party will be made in the near future. Following its registration The FPA will contest seats in the Upper and Lower Houses of the Australian Parliament at the 2018/2019 federal election.