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Indigenous Australians of 2017, seeking constitutional recognition and reform, Denise Bowden, CEO of Yothu Yindi, signed the Uluru Statement from the Heart, in Central Australia Uluru's Statement from the Heart was published on May 26, 2017 by delegates to the National Constitutional Assembly of Indigenous Peoples, which was held for four days near Uluru in Central Australia. The convention was held after the 16-member referendum board, appointed in 2015, travelled around the country and met more than 1,200 people. The statement was issued after the adoption of the Convention and calls for the Voice of Indigenous Peoples in the Australian Constitution and the Macararrath Commission to oversee the reconciliation and truth process between the Australian Government and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. (Makarrata is a word Yolngu, close to the meaning of the treaty.) The statement referred to the 1967 referendum, which amended the Australian Constitution to include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in the national census. On December 7, 2015, Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull and Opposition Leader Bill Shorten appointed a 16-member referendum board. The Council was to advise the Government on steps to hold a referendum on the recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the Australian Constitution. It was built on the extensive work of the Panel of Experts on Constitutional Recognition of Indigenous Australians and the Joint Committee on Constitutional Recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples. The council was made up of Indigenous and non-Indigenous leaders and co-chaired by Patrick Dodson and Mark Leibler of AC. Over the course of six months, the Council visited 12 different locations throughout Australia and met with more than 1,200 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representatives. As a result of these meetings, a consensus document on constitutional recognition was prepared, uluru's Statement from the Heart. The National Constitutional Assembly of the Peoples of South Korea was executed within four days from 23 to 26 May 2017. Council member Megan Davies made her first public reading of the statement at the conclusion of the 2017 National Constitutional Assembly in Uluru. The Convention was adopted by 250 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander delegates. The text of the Statement is: We, gathered at the National Constitutional Congress of 2017, from all points of the southern sky, make this statement from the bottom of our hearts: Our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander tribes were the first sovereign nations The Australian continent and its surrounding islands, and possessed it in accordance with our own laws and customs. This is what our ancestors did, according to the calculation of our culture, from Creation, according to the general law from time immemorial and on science more than 60,000 years ago. This sovereignty is a spiritual concept: the ancestral relationship between the land, or mother nature, and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who were born there, remain attached to it, and must one day return there to be one with our ancestors. This connection is the basis of soil ownership, or, better, sovereignty. It has never been coronated or extinguished and exists in cooperation with the sovereignty of the Crown. How could it be otherwise? That peoples have owned land for sixty millennia, and this sacred connection has disappeared from world history in just the last two hundred years? With significant constitutional changes and structural reforms, we believe that this ancient sovereignty can shine through as a fuller expression of Australia's statehood. Proportionately, we are the most imprisoned people on the planet. We are not an innate criminal people. Our children are an all-timean from their families. It can't be because we don't have love for them. And our youth languishes in prison in obscene rooms. They must be our hope for the future. This scale of our crisis clearly speaks to the structural nature of our problem. It's the torment of our powerlessness. We seek constitutional reforms aimed at empowering our people and taking a legitimate place in our own country. When we have power over our destiny, our children will prosper. They will walk in two worlds, and their culture will be a gift for their country. We call for the creation of the voice of the peoples of The Constitution. Macarrath is the culmination of our agenda: to come together after the struggle. It reflects our aspirations for a fair and truthful relationship with the people of Australia and a better future for our children based on justice and self-determination. We are looking for the Macarrat Commission to oversee the process of alignment between governments and foreign nations and the truth about our history. In 1967 we were believed to be heard in 2017. We leave the base camp and begin our journey through this vast country. We invite you to join us in the movement of the Australian people for a better future. The Makarrat Makarrat note is a word to Yolngu that describes the process of conflict resolution, peacemaking and justice or meeting after a struggle, and delegates stated that it captures our aspirations for a fair and truthful relationship with the people of Australia and the Makarrat Commission will control the process of reconciliation between governments and inonies. Artwork bark petition and statement of Barung, Uluru Statement was made in the form of a work of art. The statement is placed in the center where the authorities are located. More than 250 delegates who attended the conference and reached consensus are among the signatories. The first 100 countries are represented in the statement of the signatories, which included the name of their nation. The artwork tells the story of two stories of the creation of Tjukurpa traditional owners Uluru, Anangu people. One tells how the landscape of Uluru was formed by a fight to death at the Mutitjulu Rockhole between Kunia, a woma python with eggs from the northeast, in the upper left corner, and Liru, a venomous snake from the southwest, in the bottom left corner. Another tells the story of a Malay people represented by a Rufus Wallaby hare who, holding a ceremony on top of Uluru, got into an argument with men who came from the west. The men left and created Kurpani, a diabolical dingo presented by dog prints. The presentation of Uluru's final report and uluru's statement to the Government was published on 30 June 2017 and sent to Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull and Opposition Leader Bill Shorten. It included the Uluru Statement as a foreword, and an essay by Rom Watangu - The Land Law of Galarwuy Yunupingu, in which he describes Rom watangu as overarching the law of the earth, which is lasting and alive... My spine. His first recommendation, specifically relating to the Constitution, is: For the Australian Constitution to hold a referendum to ensure a representative body that grants Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people the right to vote in the Commonwealth Parliament. One of the specific functions of such a body, which should be established in legislation outside the Constitution, should include the function of monitoring the use of heads of power in section 51 (xxvi) and section 122. This body recognizes aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status as Australia's First Nations. The second recommendation is that, under legislation passed by all Australian parliaments, ideally on the same day, an out-of-the-way constitutional Declaration of Recognition will be adopted to formulate a symbolic declaration of recognition for the union of Australians. It also states that there are other issues of great importance to The Indigenous Peoples of Australia that can be more appropriately addressed outside the Constitution, aware of the difficulties associated with constitutional amendments, and recognizing the principle of parliamentary supremacy, being: a statement of recognition; The creation of the Macarrat Commission; process to promote the truth. The official painted and signed canvas artories of the Statement were presented to the Prime Minister and 5 August 2017 at the Garna Festival in the north-east of Arnhem in the Northern Territory. The statement was also on display alongside musician John Butler at the Woodford Folk Festival in NSW. On 26 October 2017, Prime Minister Turnbull issued a joint statement with Attorney-General George Brandis and Indigenous Affairs Minister Nigel Scullion, rejecting the statement. The statement said: The government does not believe that such a radical change in the representative institutions of our Constitution has a real prospect of being supported by a majority of Australians in most states. The defender of constitutional change and Uluru delegate, Jesse John Flea, said: This criticism came obviously unaware that most Commonwealth countries, including New ealand and Canada, had adopted much less conservative treaties with their first men, and none of those democracies had collapsed. The criticism also came with a clear ignorance that Australia remains the only Commonwealth country without a treaty with its first people. In response to community objections, without objecting to the content of the statement, Elders Anangu Alison Hunt and Donald Fraser asked the Reconciliation Council to remove the word Uluru from the title, stating that it had been included without proper consultation. The representative of the Working Group stated that it was aware of the request and that the group was prepared to respect it, but it was not unusual to name statements in honour of the meeting place from which it had been made. Lydia Thorpe and several other delegates withdrew from the convention and refused to sign the final document because of the lack of a proposal for a treaty. Thorpe believes that the Uluru process has been hijacked by indigenous corporations and agency appointments and did not reflect the aspirations of ordinary indigenous peoples. In an induction speech to the Logies Hall of Fame in 2019, journalist Kerry O'Brien expressed his support for Uluru's statement from the bottom of his heart, urging the Australian Parliament during the current term to make a genuine effort to understand and support what Uluru's statement is embodied from the heart. He added that Uluru's statement did not pose a threat to one person in any corner of the country, and certainly no threat to the integrity of Parliament. And if you're told that, don't believe it. On the contrary, it will add even more to the integrity of our people. In May 2019, 22 leaders of the Australian financial sector called on all Australians to accept Uluru's statement from the bottom of their hearts. Investment banker and philanthropist John Wylie wrote in Weekend Australia: We believe that the adoption of the appeals in the Uluru Statement on Constitutional Recognition will be stone of modern Australia, which is a spiritually generous country really at peace with itself and its history. In March 2018, the Joint Special Committee on Constitutional Recognition for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples was appointed, co-chaired by Senator Patrick Dodson and Julian Leeser, as well as six representatives of the lower house and four representatives of the upper house. She submitted her final report on 29 November 2018. The report makes four recommendations: to develop the Voices Project, which best meets the needs and aspirations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, the Committee recommends that the Australian Government begin the process of joint design with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The Committee recommends that the Australian Government, in accordance with the joint development process, consider on a deliberate and timely basis the legislative, executive and constitutional options for the creation of the Voice. The Committee recommends that the Australian Government support the truth-finding process. The Committee also recommends that the Australian Government consider establishing a national recreation area in Canberra for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander remains, which could be a place of remembrance, healing and reflection. The first recommendation to create an Indigenous voice to the government through the co-design process was made on the train by the Creation of the Senior Advisory Group (SAG), announced by Indigenous Affairs Minister Ken Wyatt in October 2019. The Senior Advisory Group is co-chaired by Professor Tom Calma AO, Rector of the University of Canberra, and Professor Dr Marcia Langton, Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, and comprises a total of 20 leaders and experts from across the country. The Government also stated that it would hold a referendum during its current term on the recognition of indigenous peoples in the Constitution if consensus was reached and if it was likely to succeed. By March 2020 (around the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in Australia), two other groups, National and Local and Regional, had been established and met at least once. From the Heart from the Heart is a campaign aimed at raising awareness and understanding of Uluru's Statement from the Heart and a constitutionally enshrined voice in Parliament, as well as to show that this is a fair and practical reform. An opinion poll commissioned by From the Heart and conducted by T Group in June 2020 shows that a majority of Australians support a constitutionally enshrined vote in Parliament, and that support has increased by 7 per cent in three months, from 49 per cent in March to 56 per cent in June 2020. 2,000 people took part in the survey, was asked: If there was a referendum today, how would you vote a proposal to amend the Constitution to create a new body composed of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, which advises the Federal Parliament on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander issues. Only 17 percent said they would vote against, down 3 percent from March 2020. See also the Australian Aboriginal Sovereignty Constitution of Australia, Indigenous Recognition and Indigenous Voice to the Government, announced in October 2019 by the Indigenous Treaties in Australia Links This article includes text available under the CC BY 4.0 license. Council - Referendum Council. 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