

Foreword

This Foreword and Overview refer to the Compilation of 442 Pages which were **Compiled from research into factual evidence of Treason, Treachery, Sabotage against “the Commonwealth of Australia”**, compiled from years of research, proving such matters as, but not limited to:-

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, have deceived us and our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, by creating under a progressive evolutionary process, Corporations that control all entities inside Parliaments, Governments and Courts “of Australia”, with NO Separation of Powers and with purported “Governor-Generals” and “Governors” under their control also.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, have thereby committed **Treason, Treachery and Sabotage**

– **against our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch**

who holds Crown authority under the Crown of the United Kingdom

– **and against us, the people**

“of the Commonwealth of Australia”

which was established and constituted on 1st January 1901

under the “Founding and Primary Law of the Commonwealth of Australia”

i.e. the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901*,

as Proclaimed and Gazetted,

and as consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule

with the Oath/Affirmation to our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch.

The Parliaments, Governments, Courts and other entities “of Australia” as created by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, do not recognize, nor apply, the Preamble, Clauses 1 to 8 and the Schedule as in our “Founding and Primary Law of the Commonwealth of Australia”, the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901*, as Proclaimed and Gazetted.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, have also deceived our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and us, by altering to words used in the common vernacular, the “Constitutional and official definitions” in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, Act No. 2 given Royal Assent on 12th July 1901, thereby altering the intention and meaning of constitutionally defined words in the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901*, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, and thereby committing the crimes of Treason, Treachery and Sabotage against our “Founding and Primary Law of the Commonwealth of Australia” which states that its Preamble and Clauses 1 to 8 may not be altered, particularly Clause 6—Definitions.

Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, may be altered, but only by Referendum of the people “of the Commonwealth of Australia”, meaning that the Schedule—Oath/Affirmation, may only be altered by a Referendum asking the people “of the Commonwealth of Australia” if they were to agree to no longer live under a Constitutional Monarchy. So far the people have said NO!

Hyperlinks to researched data are given throughout this document as evidence.

The researcher disclaims any liability for any unintentional errors and/or omissions.

OVERVIEW

Pages 1-11, of the 442 paged research document of factual evidence, refer to:-

The *Commonwealth of Australia Act* which was

Assented to 9th July 1900

Proclaimed 17th September 1900

Gazetted 1st January 1901.

The Royal Proclamation of 17th September 1900, in which the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria, after being satisfied that the people of Her six Colonies agreed, declared that:-

“on and after the First day of January
One thousand nine hundred and one,
the people of
New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland,
Tasmania, and Western Australia,
shall be united under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia”.

The Letters Patent of 29th October 1900, which were published in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 1 of 1st January 1901 [1901GN01], were granted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria, under Royal Sign Manual and Signet, and were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting the Office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia, and made patent that those Letters Patent may not be revoked, altered, or amended by anyone else other than the holder of the Crown of the United Kingdom, Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Her heirs and successors in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom.

The Commission of 29th October 1900, which was published in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 1 of 1st January 1901 [1901GN01], was issued by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria, under Royal Sign Manual and Signet, appointing the Right Honourable The Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Instructions of 29th October 1900, which were published in the *Queensland Government Gazette* of 1st January 1901, [Vol. LXXV] [No. 2], were issued by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria, under Royal Sign Manual and Signet, instructing the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia, to act on behalf of the holder of the Crown of the United Kingdom.

The people “of the Commonwealth of Australia”, having faith in Almighty God, believed that they would live in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Constitution thereby established on 1st January 1901.

Pages 11-25, of the 442 paged research document of factual evidence, refer to:-

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria and
heirs and successors in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom,
as our Constitutional Sovereigns and Monarchs.

The details of Governor-Generals and Commanders-in-Chief
who were appointed by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet,
up to but not including 2nd February 1960.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief Sir William John McKell
on 7th May 1953, who published his Proclamation of 28th April 1953
"under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
with respect to the
Royal Titles Act 1953 (UK) [1 & 2 Eliz. 2] [Ch. 9] of 26th March 1953
"An Act to provide for an alteration of the Royal Style and Titles"
Royal Style and Titles Act 1953 (Cth) Act No. 32 of 3rd April 1953
"An Act relating to the Royal Style and Titles"
[Reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure, 18th March, 1953.]
[Queen's Assent, 3rd April, 1953.]
[Queen's Assent proclaimed, 7th May, 1953.]
with its Schedule according to its Section 4, enshrining:-

The Royal Style and Titles
Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the
United Kingdom, Australia and Her other Realms and Territories
Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief Sir William Joseph Slim,
took his Oath on 8th May 1953 and in his Proclamation of 8th May 1953
"under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
he stated that his appointment was by
Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet on 27th November 1952
by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Second.

Up to 27th November 1952,
each Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia
was appointed by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet
as prescribed in Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.

On 2nd June 1953 Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second took
Her Coronation Oath in the Collegiate Church of St Peter at Westminster
and granted Royal Warrants of 16th February 1954 and 17th November 1955.

On Page 23 of the 442 research document is a copy of the painting annexed to
His Majesty King George the Fifth's Royal Warrant of 19th September 1912,
granting to the Commonwealth of Australia, the Armorial Ensigns and Supporters,
to be used by Public Functionaries, not for sealing laws, and has been confirmed by
Sir Peter Llewellyn Gwynn-Jones KCVO, Garter Principal King of Arms (1995-2010).

Pages 25-28, of the 442 paged research document of factual evidence, refer to:-

List of Governor-Generals NOT appointed under Royal Sign Manual and Signet, commencing with Governor-General William Shepherd Viscount Dunrossil, who was Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Australia, as published in his Proclamation of 2nd February 1960 given under “my Hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia”, with his appointment by Commission dated 18th December 1959 under Royal Sign Manual and the Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia [NOT Signet], i.e. Governor-Generals now under the control of Political Parties, NOT the Crown.

Note that on 3rd August 1962, the first members of the Australian Army Training Team Vietnam (AATTV) arrived in South Vietnam. [Refer: <http://www.vvaa.org.au/>]

Pages 29-32, of the 442 paged research document of factual evidence, refer to:-

Decimal notes and coins were introduced 14th February 1966, marking the end of British-style currency system based on pounds, shillings and pence, but done *contra* to our “Founding and Primary Law of the Commonwealth of Australia”, the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901*, as Proclaimed and Gazetted. particularly at Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia.



In 1974 the words “Commonwealth of Australia” were changed to “Australia” in the “Legend” on the medium of exchange in the form of paper money.

“Australian Dollars” are NOT Legal Tender “of the Commonwealth of Australia”, have NO “Head of Power”, have NO Crown and Constitutional authority, and are only a medium of exchange “of Australia” NOT “of the Commonwealth of Australia”.

A magnified inspection of an “Australian Dollar” polymer (plastic) note, reveals a watermarked seal, the “Stylised Arms No. 2 (Solid) US Serial No. 89000533”, which was registered in 1992 with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).



Australian Citizenship Act 1973, No. 99 of 17th September 1973 has this seal

Pages 33-106, of the 442 paged document of factual evidence, refer to:-

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, who with their objectives to reform the "Australian Constitution" towards the existence of "Australia" as an independent republic,

under a progressive evolutionary process from approximately 2nd February 1960, with Governor-Generals William Shepherd Viscount Dunrossil, on 02/02/1960,
William Philip Sidney, Viscount De L'Isle, on 03/08/1961,
Richard Gardiner Casey, on 22/09/1965,
Sir Paul Hasluck, on 30/04/1969,

who all published Proclamations under "my Hand" and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia", and who all stated that their appointments as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Australia, by Commissions of 18/12/1959, 07/07/1961, 15/09/1965, 01/04/1969, resp. were under Royal Sign Manual and Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia. i.e. NOT appointed by Commission under "Royal Sign Manual and Signet" as prescribed under Letters Patent of 29th October 1900, as amended on 29th March 1911 and then again on 15th December 1920;

deceived the people "of the Commonwealth of Australia" and their Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch;

created "Australian Dollars" with NO "Head of Power" on 14th February 1966;

created from 1966 processes to alter Canon Law to change the name "Church of England in Australia" to "Anglican Church of Australia" and has been known by this name since 24th August 1981.

and after the 1972 election, despite the people of the Commonwealth of Australia being led to believe that their elected representatives would sit as Members of the House of Representatives in the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia,

created an "Australian" system of government from approx. 5th December 1972 when Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and Deputy Prime Minister Lance Barnard, being two Members of a Political Party with its own Party's Constitution and policies, were sworn in by Governor-General Sir Paul Hasluck, into 27 Portfolios of a duumvirate government, ("duumvirate" meaning a ministry of two).

Note: The day before 27 ministers were sworn into the "Australian Government", the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which was opened for signature in New York on 19th December 1966, was signed for "Australia" on 18th December 1972, entry into force generally (except Article 41) on 23rd March 1976 and for "Australia" (except Article 41) on 13th November 1980. Article 41 came into force generally on 28th March 1979 and for "Australia" on 28th January 1993, and published by the Australian Government Publishing Service in 1998.

[Cont.] Pages 33-106, of the 442 paged document of factual evidence, refer to:-
Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, purportedly elected into an "Australian" system of "oligarchy" government from 1972, such as the MPs (NOT MHRs) under the direction of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, created their own private "Australia" and "the Commonwealth" by altering the "Constitutional and official definitions" WITHOUT a Referendum of the people, omitted "the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and "of the Commonwealth" from the unconstitutional enacting manner and form commencing 1973, in purported "laws of Australia", such as, but not limited to:-

<i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1973,</i>	No. 7 of 16th March 1973
<i>Commonwealth Banks Act 1973,</i>	No. 18 of 11th April 1973
<i>Crimes Act 1973,</i>	No. 33 of 27th May 1973
<i>Acts Interpretation Act 1973,</i>	No. 79 of 19th June 1973
<i>Evidence Act 1973,</i>	No. 80 of 19th June 1973
<i>Australian Citizenship Act 1973,</i>	No. 99 of 17th September 1973
<i>Death Penalty Abolition Act 1973,</i>	No. 100 of 18th September 1973
<i>Royal Style and Titles Act 1973,</i>	No. 114 of 19th October 1973
<i>Banking Act 1973,</i>	No. 116 of 26th October 1973
<i>Commonwealth Banks Act (No. 2) 1973,</i>	No. 117 of 26th October 1973
<i>Reserve Bank Act 1973,</i>	No. 118 of 26th October 1973
<i>Banking Act (No. 2) 1973,</i>	No. 193 of 17th December 1973
<i>Lands Acquisition Act 1973,</i>	No. 208 of 19th December 1973
<i>Currency Act 1965-1973,</i>	No. 95 of 10th December 1965 as amended to 19th December 1973
<i>Statute Law Revision Act 1973,</i>	No. 216 of 19th December 1973 as amended by <i>Statute Law Revision Act 1974</i> , No. 20 of 25th July 1974 (No. 216 of 1973 & No. 20 of 1974 came into operation 31st December 1973, <u>made unconstitutional amendments to numerous Statutes including but not limited to</u> <u>omitting the words</u> <u>"Seal of the Commonwealth" "Great Seal of the Commonwealth";</u> <u>inserting the words "Great Seal of Australia";</u> <u>removing "of the Commonwealth";</u> <u>repealing <i>Royal Style and Titles Act 1953</i>, Act No. 32 of 3rd April 1953)</u>
<i>Petroleum and Minerals Authority Act 1973,</i>	No. 43 of 8th August 1974
<i>Banking Act 1974,</i>	No. 132 of 9th December 1974
<i>Parliament Act 1974,</i>	No. 165 of 17th December 1974
<i>Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975,</i>	No. 33 of 30th April 1975
<i>Federal Court of Australia Act 1976,</i>	No. 156 of 9th December 1976,
<i>Australian Federal Police Act 1979,</i>	No. 58 of 15th June 1979,
<i>High Court of Australia Act 1979,</i>	No. 137 of 23rd November 1979
<i>Judiciary Amendment Act (No. 2) 1979,</i>	No. 138 of 23rd November 1979
<i>Evidence Amendment Act 1979,</i>	No. 139 of 23rd November 1979

(Note: Nos 137, 138 and 139 were purported to commence 21st April 1980) and in particular:-
Letters Patent of 21st August 1984
Australia Act 1986, No. 142 of 4th December 1985
Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985, No. 143 of 4th December 1985

Pages 106-165, of the 442 paged document of factual evidence, refer to:-

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, with their objectives including to reform the "Australian Constitution"

towards the existence of "Australia" as an independent republic,

with certain of their members sitting inside their own "Parliament of Australia",

with their own:

"Australia" or "the Commonwealth",

"Australian Government Gazette",

"Government Printer of Australia",

"Land for Australia",

"Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to their own "Queen of Australia",

"Federal Court of Australia" from 9th December 1976,

"Australian Federal Police" from 15th June 1979,

"High Court of Australia" from 21st April 1980,

"Judiciary Act 1903" as amended,

"Evidence Act 1905" as amended,

private "Governor-General" using a "Great Seal of Australia",

all receiving from 1966 "Australian currency" in fiat "Australian Dollars",

(as well as the Governors in all States receiving same)

continued to make their own purported "laws of Australia", in particular:-

1984 Letters Patent of 21st August 1984,

Australia Act 1986, No. 142 of 4th December 1985, and the

Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985, No. 143 of 4th December 1985,

resulting directly from 24th June 1982, 25th June 1982, and 21st June 1984 Conferences held in Canberra where

an unconstitutional Prime Minister and unconstitutional Premiers agreed:-

on the taking of certain measures to bring **constitutional arrangements** affecting the Commonwealth and the States

into **conformity** with the **status** of "**the Commonwealth**" of

"Australia" as a **sovereign, independent and federal nation**"

(i.e. a Republic by stealth and WITHOUT a Referendum of the people

"of the Commonwealth of Australia" under a Constitutional Monarchy.)

Meanings in the Oxford Dictionary:-

" conformity *n.* compliance with conventions, rules or laws"

" status *n.* the official classification given to a person, country, etc."

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, progressively have created their own "Australian" system of government, enabling them to enforce the policies and Constitutions of the Political Parties "of the day", over the people "of the Commonwealth of Australia", with the use of the members of their police force, as well as members of the Judiciary who are now bound to take judicial notice of only the purported evidence and "laws of Australia" as from 1973, and created for their own benefit, their own private MPs and

"Governor-General of Australia" who gave assent to their "laws of Australia"

which had NO Royal Assent by our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch.

In the Referendum held on 6th November 1999, the people said NO to a Republic, therefore we, the people, are still to live under a Constitutional Monarchy.

Pages 160, 161, 182-392, of the 442 paged document of factual evidence, refer particularly to Provision 13 of the *Australia Acts 1986* and the prior and resultant legislation and relevant matters in Queensland.

13. Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland.

- (1) The Constitution Act 1867-1978 of the State of Queensland is in this section referred to as the Principal Act.
- (2) **Section 11A** of the Principal Act **is amended** in subsection (3)
 - (a) **by omitting** from paragraph (a)
 - (i) “ and Signet ”; and
 - (ii) “ constituted under Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom ”; and
 - (b) **by omitting** from paragraph (b)
 - (i) “ and Signet ”; and
 - (ii) “ whenever and so long as the office of Governor is vacant or the Governor is incapable of discharging the duties of administration or has departed from Queensland ”.
- (3) **Section 11B** of the Principal Act **is amended**
 - (a) **by omitting** “ Governor to conform to instructions ” and **substituting** “ Definition of Royal Sign Manual ”; and
 - (b) **by omitting** subsection (1); and
 - (c) **by omitting** from subsection (2)
 - (i) “ (2) ”;
 - (ii) “ this section and in ”; and
 - (iii) “ and the expression ‘ Signet ’ means the seal commonly used for the sign manual of the Sovereign or the seal with which documents are sealed by the Secretary of State in the United Kingdom on behalf of the Sovereign ”.
- (4) **Section 14** of the Principal Act **is amended** in subsection (2) **by omitting** “ subject to his performing his duty prescribed by section 11B, ”.

Sections **11A, 11B** and **14** of **Queensland’s Constitution Act 1867-1978** are **Referendum entrenched**, **therefore Provision 13 of the *Australia Acts 1986* can have NO effect.**

Acts Interpretation Act 1954 [3 Eliz. 2 No. 3] of 27th April 1954,

“An Act to assist in the shortening and interpretation of Queensland Acts”

as amended and Current as at 22nd March 2016

(and as similar to provisions in legislation in all other States “of Australia”)

Part 3—General provisions applying to Acts

9A—Declaration of validity of certain laws

Each provision of an Act

enacted, or purporting to have been enacted,
before the commencement of the Australia Acts
has (and always has had) the same effect as **it** would have had,
and is (and always has been) as valid as **it** would have been,
if the Australia Acts had been in operation
at the time of **its** enactment or purported enactment.

Explanation:-

Each provision of an Act enacted

before the commencement of the Australia Acts
or each provision of an Act purporting to have been enacted
before the commencement of the Australia Acts
has the same effect (and always has had the same effect)
if the Australia Acts had been in operation
at the time of enactment or purported enactment
of each of those provisions

enacted or purporting to have been enacted
and each provision of an Act enacted

before the commencement of the Australia Acts
or each provision of an Act purporting to have been enacted
before the commencement of the Australia Acts
is as valid (and always has been as valid)
if the Australia Acts had been in operation
at the time of enactment or purported enactment
of each of those provisions enacted or purporting to have been enacted

Oxford Dictionary: purport v. appear to be or do, especially falsely

Because Section 9A—Declaration of validity of certain laws

infers that some Acts have been enacted falsely and only appear to be Acts,
then the Australia Acts have no effect, and never had any effect, on the validity
of any provision of any Act enacted, or purporting to have been enacted
before the commencement of the Australia Acts.

The same applies to Provision 14 (Pages 161 and 162)

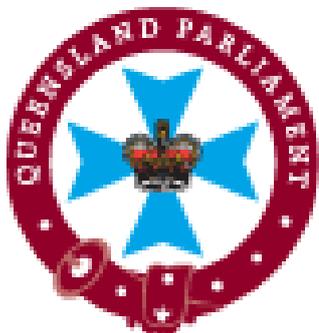
as Provision 14—Amendment of Constitution of Western Australia
deals with referendum entrenched sections of the Constitution of the people.

Page 321 of the 442 paged document of factual evidence,

shows the differences between Seals in Queensland used prior and after
Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies,
have committed Treason, Treachery and Sabotage
against the people of the Commonwealth of Australia in Queensland
and against their Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch.

SEALS IN QUEENSLAND

CORPORATE SEALS



“Queensland Parliament”
(“Royal Crown” with dipped arches)



“Badge of the State”
(“Royal Crown” with dipped arches)



“Queensland Government”

This corporate Seal
has been used on laws since 1991 and
described in laws from 5th December 1997
(with its “Royal Crown” with dipped arches)
as a “Public Seal of the State”
and is used by the corporate
“Queensland Government”
“Governor of the State”
“Queensland Parliament”

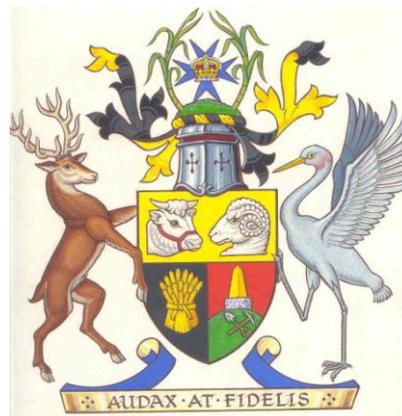
CROWN’S SEALS



The Parliament of Queensland
(Crown of the United Kingdom
with the Lion and the Unicorn)



Badge of Queensland
(Imperial Crown with raised arches)



Government of Queensland

(Seal granted under Royal Warrants)
(Queen Victoria 29th April 1893)
(Queen Elizabeth II 9th March 1977)
(Imperial Crown with raised arches)
This Seal of Queensland
is for use by Public Functionaries
of the Government of Queensland
but NOT for use to seal laws
under a Constitutional Monarchy

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, with their objectives to reform the Australian Constitution towards the existence of "Australia" as an independent republic, under a progressive evolutionary process,

proceeded from 24th June 1982, 25th June 1982, and 21st June 1984 Conferences held in Canberra, at which a Prime Minister and Premiers agreed:-

"on the taking of certain measures to bring constitutional arrangements affecting the Commonwealth and the States into conformity with the status of the Commonwealth of Australia as a sovereign, independent and federal nation", called "Australia";

to have those purported elected Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, sitting in purported Parliaments of the States, all being paid in "Australian Currency" in "Australian Dollars", to make in each of those States, "laws of the State" under a "Sovereign of Australia", "Queen of Australia", with a "Governor of the State" using a "Public Seal of the State", in order to conform to the objectives of the Constitutions and policies of the Political Parties.

However those "laws of the State", particularly in Queensland are contra to the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia", the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901*, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, and contra to Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, sitting as elected purported Members of the Legislative Assembly in a unicameral Parliament in Queensland, deceived our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and us, Her subjects, the people of Queensland and "of the Commonwealth of Australia";

by having Sir Walter Campbell, Governor from 22nd July 1985 to 28th July 1992, who was paid in "Australian currency" in "Australian Dollars", "not Pounds", seal the Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985, (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985 with the Royal Coat of Arms "for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the Seal", when that Act consisted of unconstitutional provisions that would NOT pass the Seal;

by having all future Governors in Queensland take Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance and Office to a Statutory Instrument, "Sovereign of Australia", "Queen of Australia";

by altering all "laws of Queensland" as well as reprinting, resealing and copyrighting them to become "laws of the State" in Queensland;

by using words in the "Australian" vernacular to make those changes under an "oligarchy" unicameral purported Parliament of Queensland, then creating their own

"Queensland Government"—"Queensland Parliament"—"Queensland Courts", with NO Separation of Powers as required under the Westminster system of government; contra to Section 53—Certain measures to be supported by referendum, under Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977.

Pages 393-394, of the 442 paged document of factual evidence, refer to:-

Premiers in Queensland	from 1968 to 2017
Governors in Queensland	from 1972 to 2017
Queensland State Elections	from 1966 to 2015

Pages 394-401, of the 442 paged document of factual evidence, refer to:-

Governor-Generals	from 1901 to 2017
Prime Ministers	from 1971 to 2017
Federal Elections	from 1972 to 2016

Pages 410-413, of the 442 paged document of factual evidence, refer to:-

“The Charter of the Commonwealth”

“Principles of International Law Recognized in the Charter of the Nürnberg Tribunal and in the Judgment of the Tribunal”

“The Charter and Judgment of the Nürnberg Tribunal History and Analysis: Memorandum submitted by the Secretary-General, United Nations General Assembly, International Law Commission (1949)”

“The Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct 2002”

Pages 414-421, of the 442 paged document of factual evidence, include:-

Web Links with respect to
“The Commonwealth of Australia” and to “Australia”

Pages 422-435, of the 442 paged document of factual evidence, include:-

Web Links with respect to Queensland

Page 436 of the 442 paged document of factual evidence, includes:-

Web Links with respect to the High Court of Australia

Pages 437-438 of the 442 paged document of factual evidence, include:-

Web Links with respect to International Matters

Page 439 of the 442 paged document of factual evidence, includes:-

Web Links with respect to:-
Major Australian Political Parties
Elections
Prime Ministers

Page 439 of the 442 paged document of factual evidence, includes:-

Web Links with respect to:-
Governor-Generals
Australian Government’s “National Archives of Australia”
Australian Government’s “Federal Register of Legislation”
Hansards of the “Parliament of Australia”
Members of 45th Parliament in 2016
“The Constitution” as printed on 1st January 2012
Australasian Legal Information Institute Databases by Universities
“Queensland Government” Corporation
Queensland Legislation published by the “Queensland Government”
Hansards of the “Queensland Parliament”
“Queensland Courts”

Pages 440-442, of the 442 paged document of factual evidence, include:-

Web Links with respect to:-
Governor-Generals from 1901 to 2017

Some references to, and extracts from, Quick and Garran's

Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia,
can be seen in the 442 paged document of factual evidence, on Pages

1	39-41	75	82-85	110	133-137	150-151
172	267	270	404	408-409	414	

Some references to, and extracts from, the High Court in/or/of Australia,

can be seen in the 442 paged document of factual evidence, on Pages

8-9	31	71	76-77	79-85	88-94
98-103	106	113-114	120	126-127	134
140	142-150	152-153	155	166	184
201	222	237	247	262	280-281
356	361	400	403	408-409	414
419-420	436	441			



It has been widely reported that Kim Beazley MP, whilst representing a political party in “Australia” as a purported elected member of the Parliament “of Australia” and as a Cabinet Minister of the Government “of Australia” and as the Deputy Prime Minister “of Australia” from 1995 to 1996, said:-
*“The United Nations has given the Federal Government a mandate of ownership for housing, property, farms and businesses to government control **once the Republic has been proclaimed**”.*

The above quote of what Kim Beazley has reportedly said, correlates with his political party’s “ALP National Constitution” as adopted 26 July 2015, for example at:-

Part B Objectives and Principles

Objectives

5 To achieve the political and social values of equality, democracy, liberty and social co-operation inherent in this objective, the Australian Labor Party stands for

- (m) reform of the Australian Constitution and other political institutions to ensure that they reflect the will of the majority of Australian citizens and the existence of Australia as an independent republic

(Refer Page 54 of the 442 paged document of factual evidence)

However, “Australian citizens” were abstract “entities” created by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, under their private *Australian Citizenship Act 1973*, No. 99 of 17th September 1973, and have been paid in fiat and counterfeit money, “Australian Dollars” which are only a medium of exchange “of Australia” NOT “of the Commonwealth of Australia”, and with NO “Head of Power”, have NO Crown and Constitutional authority, and which therefore are NOT Legal Tender “of the Commonwealth of Australia”.

Oxford Dictionary: “abstract” *adj.* theoretical rather than physical or concrete
“entity” *n.* a thing with distinct and independent existence

“Queen of Australia” is a non-living abstract “entity”, Statutory Instrument created by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, and is Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God Queen of Australia and Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth as under their private *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973.

Whereas our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch is a “person” with the Constitutional Royal Style and Title of Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Australia and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith as under the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1953* (Cth) Act No. 32 of 3rd April 1953.

The Armorial Ensigns, granted to Queensland under Royal Warrant by Her Majesty Queen Victoria on 29th April 1893, had Supporters of a Red Deer and a Brolga granted and assigned to them under Royal Warrant on 9th March 1977 by:-

Elizabeth the Second by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Our other Realms & Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, have committed Treason, Treachery and Sabotage, by unconstitutionally removing “United Kingdom” and “Defender of the Faith” thereby removing from the people “of the Commonwealth of Australia” their access to a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, and their own private Parliaments, Governments, Courts and all their other entities such as Local Governments and the Council of Australian Governments (COAG), do NOT recognize our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, do NOT recognize our Defender of the Faith, do NOT recognize the Crown of the United Kingdom, do NOT recognize the Crown’s Seal on lawful Deeds of Grant of land, do NOT recognize the Crown’s Seal on lawful Certificates of Title to Land, do NOT recognize our constitutional rights, liberties and privileges.

When land is sold, the buyer is actually in receipt of stolen goods, because Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, with their private three tiers of corporate government, with NO Separation of Powers, have taken ownership of all land “of the Commonwealth of Australia” and have taken control over all the people “of the Commonwealth of Australia” by having created their own “Australia” and “the Commonwealth” by Treason, Treachery and Sabotage, and with the Company named

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CIK#: [0000805157](#)
being registered in Washington D.C. (District of Columbia.)

When there are Federal, State or Local Elections in “Australia”, those persons wishing to nominate for a position on the Ballot Paper, are forced to apply under the Electoral Legislation created under the constitutions and policies of the Political Parties and under their own private definitions of “Australia” and “the Commonwealth”

NOT under the “Founding and Primary Law of the Commonwealth of Australia”, the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901*, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, at Clause 6—Definitions

“The Commonwealth” shall mean the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act;

NOT the Constitutional “Australia” as in the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1953* (Cth) Act No. 32 of 3rd April 1953, Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Australia and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith;

NOT the Constitutional “Australia” as in the Coronation Oath of 2nd June 1953;

and NOT the Constitutional “Australia” as in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, Act No. 2 given Royal Assent on 12th July 1901 Section 17—Constitutional and official definitions

17. In any Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

(a) “The Commonwealth” shall mean the Commonwealth of Australia

(b) “Australia” includes the whole of the Commonwealth.

However, the Constitutional and official definitions as shown in Section 17 above, were given contrary intention, with NO Crown or Constitutional authority, but by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution, with their

Acts Interpretation Act 1973, No. 79 of 19th June 1973

Constitutional and official definitions

4.(1) Section 17 of the Principal Act is amended—

(a) by omitting paragraphs (a) and (b) from Section 17, and substituting the following paragraph:-

“(a) ‘Australia’ or ‘the Commonwealth’ means the Commonwealth of Australia and, when used in a geographical sense, does not include an external Territory;”;

No contrary intention, has been shown since, in any “laws of Australia” made by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, to the meaning of their own created “Australia” or “the Commonwealth”, as can be seen in Sections 1A, 2B and 15B of their own corporate *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, Compilation 29 Registered 7th March 2016. Endnote 4—Amendment history shows that their private *Acts Interpretation Amendment Act 2011*, No. 46 of 27th June 2011, repealed Section 17, so there are NO “Constitutional and Official definitions” since, in any of the “laws of Australia”.

In the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* [3 Eliz. 2 No. 3] of 27th April 1954,
“An Act to assist in the shortening and interpretation of Queensland Acts”
as amended and Current as at 22nd March 2016

at Schedule 1—Meaning of commonly used words and expressions—section 36:-

Australia Acts means the *Australia Act 1986* (Cwlth) and the
Australia Act 1986 (UK),

but these are different Acts with different meanings to words in their definitions.

For example:-

In the *Australia Act 1986* (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986

“Australian court” means a court
of a State or any other court of Australia or of a Territory
other than the High Court of Australia.

In the *Australia Act 1986* (Cwlth) No. 142 of 4th December 1985,

Australian court means a court
of a State or any other court of Australia or of a Territory
other than the High Court.

Our Founding and Primary “Law of the Commonwealth of Australia”,
the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901*, as Proclaimed and Gazetted,
consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, prescribes at
Clause 5—Operation of the Constitution and laws

This Act, and all laws made
by the Parliament of the Commonwealth under the Constitution,
shall be **binding** on the courts, judges, and people
of every State and of every part of the Commonwealth,
notwithstanding anything in the laws of any State;, and at

Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia,

Chapter III—The Judicature

Section 71—Judicial Power and Courts

The judicial power of the Commonwealth
shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court,
to be called the High Court of Australia,

The *Judiciary Act 1903*, Act No. 6 given Royal Assent on 25th August 1903, an Act
to make provision for the Exercise of the Judicial Power of the Commonwealth states
at Part XI—Supplementary Provisions:-

Application of Laws

Common law to govern

80. So far as the laws of the Commonwealth are not applicable
or so far as their provisions are insufficient to carry them into effect,
or to provide adequate remedies or punishment,
the common law of England as modified
by the Constitution and by the statute law in force in the State
in which the Court in which the jurisdiction is exercised is held
shall, so far as it is applicable and not inconsistent
with the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth,
govern all Courts exercising federal jurisdiction
in the exercise of their jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters.

Constitutional Separation of Powers between Parliament, Executive and Judiciary, NO longer exists in this country called “Australia” or “the Commonwealth” of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies,

whose Justices under their High Court “of Australia”:-

are NOT constitutionally appointed,

do NOT make Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance and of Office
to our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch

but to an abstract “entity”, a Statutory Instrument named “Queen of Australia”
that does NOT have “United Kingdom” and “Defender of the Faith” in its title,

do NOT act as the Constitutional Guardians

of the Constitution of the people “of the Commonwealth of Australia”,
as is in our “Founding and Primary Law of the Commonwealth of Australia”,
Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901,
as Proclaimed and Gazetted,

but sit as a Coram, with NO Crown and Constitutional authority,

(Note: Butterworths Concise Australian Legal Dictionary
Coram /koraem/ *lat* – in the presence of)

do NOT sit in place of the Sovereign in whose name they are to administer justice,

sit as Justices under definitions of “Australia” and “the Commonwealth” created by
Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies,
sitting in a Parliament “of Australia” with a “Queen of Australia” and a

Senate and House of Representatives “of Australia”,

make decisions bound to the “laws of Australia” from 1973, including the

High Court of Australia Act 1979, No. 137 of 23rd November 1979,
Judiciary Amendment Act (No. 2) 1979, No. 138 of 23rd November 1979,
Evidence Amendment Act 1979, No. 139 of 23rd November 1979,

(Note: Nos 137, 138 and 139 were purported to commence 21st April 1980)

despite subtly explaining that they are NOT operating

under our “Founding and Primary Law of the Commonwealth of Australia”,
Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901,
as Proclaimed and Gazetted,

despite openly presenting in courtrooms “of Australia”, factual evidence
which supports the findings in the 442 paged document by the researcher,

are protected by a Police Service which is actually a private security agency
under the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*, No. 58 of 15th June 1979,

as well as being protected by Police in the States “of Australia” since 1986,

do NOT apply the “common law of England” but instead “common law in Australia”,

created with amendments to Section 80 of *Judiciary Act 1903-1988* with the
Law and Justice Legislation Amendment Act 1988, No.120 of 14th December,
(Refer also to *Mabo v Queensland (No 2)* (“*Mabo case*”) [1992] HCA 23),

The *Australia Act 1986* at Provision 16—Interpretation states:-

court includes a judge, judicial officer or other person acting judicially

decision includes determination, judgment, decree, order or sentence.

Members of Political Parties, are bound to the Constitutions and policies of those Political Parties, and as such, do not represent those people who voted for them, and are bound to the “sovereign, independent and federal nation” called “Australia” with its “Australian Constitution”.

It is ironic that when it suits the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, they will refer to sections of their “Australian Constitution”, but in 2017, that “has come back to bite them”, and will continue to do so in 2018, with respect to the “Dual Citizenship” Controversy.

The “Australian Constitution” states at Section 44—Disqualification at Chapter I—The Parliament, Part IV—Both Houses of the Parliament,

44. Any person who:

- (i) is under any acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a foreign power, or is a subject or a citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign power; or

The opinions and decisions of the Justices of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, in: ***Sue v Hill [1999] HCA 30;***

(23 June 1999); 199 CLR 462; 163 ALR 648; 73 ALJR 1016

Gleeson CJ, Gaudron, McHugh, Gummow, Kirby, Hayne and Callinan JJ

include the following Extracts from Gleeson CJ, Gummow and Hayne JJ.:-

III FOREIGN POWER

at **United Kingdom institutions and the Constitution**

59. It may be accepted that the United Kingdom may not answer the description of “a foreign power” in s 44(i) of the Constitution if Australian courts are, as a matter of the fundamental law of this country, immediately bound to recognise and give effect to the exercise of legislative, executive and judicial power by the institutions of government of the United Kingdom.

However, whatever once may have been the situation with respect to the Commonwealth and to the States, since at least the commencement of the Australia Act 1986 (Cth) (“the Australia Act”) this has not been the case.

The provisions of that statute make it largely unnecessary to rehearse what are now the matters of history recounted in the judgments in *New South Wales v The Commonwealth*[69], *Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd* [No 1][70] and *Nolan v Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs*[71].”

at **Legislative power**

65. It follows that, at least since 1986 with respect to the exercise of legislative power, the United Kingdom is to be classified as a foreign power.

at **The meaning of “the Crown” in constitutional theory**

96. The point of immediate significance is that the circumstance that the same monarch exercises regal functions under the constitutional arrangements in the United Kingdom and Australia does not deny the proposition that the United Kingdom is a foreign power within the meaning of s 44(i) of the Constitution.

Australia and the United Kingdom have their own laws as to nationality[132] so that their citizens owe different allegiances.

97. As indicated earlier in these reasons, we would give an affirmative answer to the question in each stated case which asks whether Mrs Hill, at the date of her nomination, was a subject or citizen of a foreign power within the meaning of s 44(i) of the Constitution.

at **Citizenship of a foreign power**

173. At the very latest, the Commonwealth of Australia was transformed into a sovereign, independent nation with the enactment of the Australia Acts. The consequence of that transformation is that the United Kingdom is now a foreign power for the purposes of s 44(i) of the Constitution.

The above decisions were correct, particularly when considering the fact that the Company named: COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CIK#: 0000805157 is registered in Washington D.C. (District of Columbia.).

Any person, who makes an Oath/Affirmation of Allegiance and/or Office to a “Sovereign of Australia” (i.e. a “Queen of Australia”, a Statutory Instrument under the private *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973), and who renounces all other allegiances, also removes himself/herself from any nationality.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, took control over the Governor-Generals in “Australia” from 2nd February 1960, by removing the “Signet” from their Commissions, so a Royal Commission under Crown and Constitutional authority has NOT been able to be held since then in “Australia”.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, have a “Queen of Australia” with NO “United Kingdom” or “Defender of the Faith” in its title, and “Australian Dollars” have NO Crown or Constitutional authority, yet on 30th November 2017 an unconstitutional “Prime Minister” “of Australia” released Draft Terms of Reference for a Royal Commission into Misconduct in the Banking, Superannuation and Financial Services Industry.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, under their created definitions for “Australia” and “the Commonwealth, have incurred major debts for “Australia”, “the Commonwealth”, and for the States “of Australia”. Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, are liable for those debts, especially those debts in counterfeit “Australian Dollars”. The people “of the Commonwealth of Australia” are NOT liable for those debts.

Extracts from the Crimes Act 1914-1960 of the Commonwealth of Australia:-

Treason.

24.—(1.) A person who—

- (a) kills the Sovereign, does the Sovereign any bodily harm tending to the death or destruction of the Sovereign or maims, wounds, imprisons or restrains the Sovereign;
 - (b) kills the eldest son and heir apparent, or the Queen Consort, of the Sovereign;
 - (c) levies war, or does any act preparatory to levying war, against the Commonwealth;
 - (d) assists by any means whatever, with intent to assist, an enemy—
 - (i) at war with the Commonwealth, whether or not the existence of a state of war has been declared; and
 - (ii) specified by proclamation made for the purpose of this paragraph to be an enemy at war with the Commonwealth;
 - (e) instigates a foreigner to make an armed invasion of the Commonwealth or any Territory not forming part of the Commonwealth; or
 - (f) forms an intention to do any act referred to in a preceding paragraph of this sub-section and manifests that intention by an overt act,
- shall be guilty of an indictable offence, called **treason**, and liable to the punishment of death.”

24.—(2.) A person who—

- (a) receives or assists another person who is, to his knowledge, guilty of **treason** in order to enable him to escape punishment; or
 - (b) knowing that a person intends to commit **treason**, does not give information thereof with all reasonable despatch to a constable or use other reasonable endeavours to prevent the commission of the offence,
- shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for life.

24.—(3.) On the trial of a person charged with **treason** on the ground that he formed an intention to do an act referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) of sub-section (1.) of this section and manifested that intention by an overt act, evidence of the overt act shall not be admitted unless the overt act was alleged in the indictment.

24.—(4.) A sentence of death passed by a court in pursuance of this section shall be carried into execution in accordance with the law of the State or Territory in which the offender is convicted or, if the law of that State or Territory does not provide for the execution of sentences of death, in accordance with the directions of the Governor-General.

Treachery.

24AA.—(1.) A person shall not—

- (a) do any act or thing with intent—
 - (i) to overthrow the Constitution of the Commonwealth by **revolution** or **sabotage**;
 - (ii) to overthrow by force or violence the established government of the Commonwealth, of a State or of a proclaimed country; or
- (b) within the Commonwealth or a Territory not forming part of the Commonwealth—
 - (i) levy war, or do any act preparatory to levying war, against a proclaimed country;
 - (ii) assist by any means whatever, with intent to assist, a proclaimed enemy of a proclaimed country; or
 - (iii) instigate a person to make an armed invasion of a proclaimed country.

24AA.—(2.) Where a part of the Defence Force is on, or is proceeding to, service outside the Commonwealth and the Territories not forming part of the Commonwealth, a person shall not assist by any means whatever, with intent to assist, any persons—

- (a) against whom that part of the Defence Force, or a force that includes that part of the Defence Force, is or is likely to be opposed; and
- (b) who are specified, or included in a class of persons specified, by proclamation to be persons in respect of whom, or a class of persons in respect of which, this sub-section applies.

24AA.—(3.) A person who contravenes a provision of this section shall be guilty of an indictable offence, called **treachery**.
Penalty: Imprisonment for life.

(4.) In this section—

'proclaimed country' means a country specified by proclamation made for the purpose of this definition to be a proclaimed country, and includes any colony, overseas territory or protectorate of that country, or any territory for the international relations of which that country is responsible, which is a colony, overseas territory, protectorate or territory to which the proclamation is expressed to extend;

'proclaimed enemy', in relation to a proclaimed country, means an enemy—

- (a) of and at war with a proclaimed country, whether or not the existence of a state of war has been declared; and
- (b) specified by proclamation made for the purpose of this definition to be an enemy of and at war with that country.

(5.) A proclamation shall not be made for the purpose of the definition of 'proclaimed country', or for the purpose of the definition of 'proclaimed enemy', in the last preceding sub-section except in pursuance of a resolution of each House of the Parliament passed within the preceding period of twenty-one days.

Sabotage.

24AB.—(1.) In this section—**Sabotage.**

'act of sabotage' means the destruction, damage or impairment, for a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth, of any article—

- (a) that is used, or intended to be used, by the Defence Force or a part of the Defence Force or is used, or intended to be used in the Commonwealth or a Territory not forming part of the Commonwealth, by the armed forces of a country that is a proclaimed country for the purposes of the last preceding section;
- (b) that is used, or intended to be used, in or in connexion with the manufacture, investigation or testing of weapons or apparatus of war;
- (c) that is used, or intended to be used, for any purpose that relates directly to the defence of the Commonwealth; or
- (d) that is in or forms part of a place that is a prohibited place within the meaning of section eighty of this Act;

'article' includes any thing, substance or material.

(2.) A person who—

- (a) carries out an **act of sabotage**; or
 - (b) has in his possession any article that is capable of use, and which he intends for use, in carrying out an **act of sabotage**,
- shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for fifteen years.

Oxford Dictionary:-

treason *n.* the crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government

sabotage *v.* deliberately destroy or obstruct, especially for **political** or military **advantage**

indictable *adj.* (of an offence) rendering a person who commits it liable to be charged with a serious crime that warrants a trial by jury

"Ignorance of the law is NO excuse", particularly with respect to any person—

who assists in making laws, e.g. Governor-Generals, Governors of a State, and Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies;

who acts judicially, e.g. justices, judges, magistrates, justices of the peace, police;

who is in other positions of authority and control over other persons;

who is in other positions of trust and influence over other persons, including church leaders.