

Notice and Knowledge: On and For any and all Public Record to establish Facts of Treason by Political Parties, Governor-Generals and State Governors against the People of the Commonwealth of Australia as established under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule.

Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent
Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal.

.....
.....
.....
.....2020

To:
.....
.....

In order to stop and correct any wrong doings,is required to accept and consent to establishing back to its original Authority, the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule as Proclaimed and Gazetted.

This document is not to be treated as a complaint, but rather as a **Notice and Knowledge: On and For any and all Public Record, to establish Facts of Treason by Political Parties, Governor-Generals and State Governors against the People of the Commonwealth of Australia as established under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, as Proclaimed and Gazetted.**

As one of the people of the Commonwealth of Australia as established under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, it is my constitutional and civic duty to notify you of the Facts of Treason enclosed herein as you have the Authority to investigate.

If you were to “pass the buck” and hand this Notice and Knowledge to any other Staff, Agent(s), Representatives or Entities, then an agreement is automatically formed that you as well as any other Staff, Agent(s), Representatives or Entities, accept all personal responsibility for any actions that may follow, such as Misprision of Treason.

Fact 1: page 2 – Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief commission to be Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

Fact 2: page 4 – Political Parties remove Signet and take control Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

Fact 3: page 5 – Political Parties create money with no head of power outside Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule as Proclaimed and Gazetted.

Fact 4: page 10 – Commonwealth Political Parties create Republic by changing Constitutional definitions without Referendum.

Fact 5: page 12 – States join Commonwealth Republic without Referendum.

.....

[VICTORIA R]
Signature

Letters Patent 29th October 1900

INSTRUCTIONS to Our Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Commonwealth of Australia, or in his absence, to Our Lieutenant-Governor or the Officer for the time being administering the Government of Our said Commonwealth.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's this [Twenty-ninth] day of [October] 1900, in the Sixty-fourth year of Our Reign.

I. Our first appointed Governor-General shall, with all due solemnity, cause Our Commission, under Our Sign Manual and Signet, appointing Our said Governor-General, to be read and published in the presence of Our Governors, or in their absence of Our Lieutenant-Governors of Our Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia and such of the members of the Executive Council, Judges, and members of the Legislatures of Our said Colonies as are able to attend.

The Commissioning of the Governor-General and State Governors as established under these Letters Patent has never been changed with Crown Authority. Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief commission to be Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

Gazette No 3 Friday 16th January 1903

Commission passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, appointing the Right Honourable Lord Tennyson, K.C.M.G., to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Gazette No 4 Thursday 21st January 1904

Proclamation

Commission under His Royal Sign Manual and Signet, the Right Honourable Henry Stafford, to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Gazette No 45 Wednesday 9th September 1908

Proclamation

Commission under His Royal Sign Manual and Signet, the Right Honourable William Humble to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Gazette No 59 Monday 31st July 1911

Commission under His Royal Sign Manual and Signet, the Right Honourable Thomas, Lord Denman to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Gazette No 27 Friday 22nd May 1914

Commission under His Royal Sign Manual and Signet, the Right Honourable Sir Ronald Craufur Munro Ferguson to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Gazette No 81 Wednesday 6th October 1920

Commission under His Royal Sign Manual and Signet, the Right Honourable Lord Forster to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Gazette No 88 Thursday 8th October 1925

Commission under His Royal Sign Manual and Signet, the Right Honourable Lord Stonehaven to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Gazette No 5 Thursday 22nd January 1931

Commission under His Royal Sign Manual and Signet, the Right Honourable Sir Isaac Alfred to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Gazette No 15 Thursday 23rd January 1936

Commission under His Royal Sign Manual and Signet, Brigadier-General The Right Honourable Lord Gowrie to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Gazette No 21 Tuesday 30th January 1945

Commission under His Royal Sign Manual and Signet, appointing His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Gazette No 27 Friday 8th May 1953

Commission under His Royal Sign Manual and Signet, appoint me Sir William Joseph Slim to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Gazette No 60 Thursday 17th November 1955

Elizabeth R

ROYAL WARRANT

To all and singular to whom this Warrant shall come. Greetings!
WHEREAS by Our Warrant given at Our Court at Government House, Canberra, on the sixteenth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, We authorise and directed that a Great Seal prepared by Our Order for the use of Our Government of Our Commonwealth of Australia be used in sealing all things

whatsoever that should pass the Great Seal of the Commonwealth or the Seal of the Commonwealth.

And Whereas it is desirable that the said Great Seal be used as a Royal Great Seal for certain purposes:

Now Therefore Our Will and Pleasure is and We do hereby authorise and direct that the said Great Seal be used as a Royal Great Seal in sealing all things whatsoever (other than things that pass the said Great Seal) that bear Our Sign Manual and the counter signature of one of Our Ministers of State for Our Commonwealth of Australia.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's this 19 day of October, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-five, and in the Fourth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Commnad,
ROBERT G. MENZIES
Prime Minister

The Royal Great Seal is for Government of Our Commonwealth of Australia use only. NOT for removing the Signet from the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia's Commission.

" 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.

From here on Political Parties are using Treason to Circumvent the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule as Proclaimed and Gazetted .

Part II – The Senate

7 The Senate

The Senate shall be composed of senators for each State, directly chosen by the people of the State, voting, until the Parliament otherwise provides, as one electorate. NOT BY POLITICAL PARTIES

Part III – The House of Representatives

24 Constitution of House of Representatives

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members directly chosen by the people of the Commonwealth, and the number of such members shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of the senators. NOT BY POLITICAL PARTIES

These Political Parties sit under their own Party Constitutions NOT under OUR Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901.

Gazette No 10 Tuesday 2nd February 1960

NO Signet

Commission under Her Royal Sign Manual and the Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

There is NO Crown and Letters Patent Authority to remove the Signet from the Commission.

Here the Political Parties have removed the Signet and replaced it with the Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia removing the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief from representing the Queen being,

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.

Any law which they attempt to pass in excess of those powers is no law at all it is simply a nullity, entitled to no obedience.

Political Parties now control the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief. No Royal Assent to any Commonwealth Acts from 2nd February 1960 Forward. Political Parties control the Defence Force. = Treason

Gazette No 63 Thursday 3rd August 1961 NO Signet
Commission under His Royal Sign Manual and the Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia appoint me, William Philip to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Gazette No 76_B Wednesday 22nd September 1965 NO Signet
Commission under Her Royal Sign Manual and the Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia constitute and appoint me Richard Gardiner to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Australia.

Financial Agreement Act No. 30 of 1966 (Commonwealth)
AND WHEREAS the *Currency Act 1965* of the Commonwealth provides for the introduction of a system of currency in which the denominations of moneys are to be the dollar and the cent:

IN WITNESS whereof the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Premier of each of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania have signed this Agreement respectively for and on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia and of the said States.

SIGNED by the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia for and on behalf of the said Commonwealth in the presence of— F. JENNINGS	} HAROLD HOLT
SIGNED by the Premier of the State of New South Wales for and on behalf of the said State in the presence of— A. J. OLIVER	} R. W. ASKIN
SIGNED by the Premier of the State of Victoria for and on behalf of the said State in the presence of— E. W. COATES	} HENRY E. BOLTE
SIGNED by the Premier of the State of Queensland for and on behalf of the said State in the presence of— J. A. SEWELL	} GORDON W. CHALK Acting Premier
SIGNED by the Premier of the State of South Australia for and on behalf of the said State in the presence of— G. F. SEAMAN	} FRANK WALSH
SIGNED by the Premier of the State of Western Australia for and on behalf of the said State in the presence of— P. M. THORNBUR	} DAVID BRAND
SIGNED by the Premier of the State of Tasmania for and on behalf of the said State in the presence of— K. J. BINNS	} ERIC REECE

Notice and Knowledge: On and For any and all Public Record to establish Facts of Treason by Political Parties, Governor-Generals and State Governors against the People of the Commonwealth of Australia as established under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule.

There is no Governor-General with Crown representation Authority to send this Act to the Queen For Her Signature.

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 for Her signature of Authority.
The Crown Authority was for the Commonwealth of Australia Pound



Therefore the Australian Dollar has NO Head of Power and is Counterfeit to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule as Proclaimed and Gazetted consisting.

Salary of Governor-General = pounds.

each senator and each member of the House of Representatives = pounds.

payable to the Queen = pounds.

Ministers of State = pounds.

Justice Dawson of the High Court "of Australia" on 5th November 1996 in *Leask v Commonwealth* [1996] HCA 29, referred to "Head of Power":-

*" As McHugh J said in *Re Dingjan; Ex parte Wagner*.*

In determining whether a law is 'with respect to' a head of power in s 51 of the Constitution, two steps must be taken.

First, the character of the law must be determined. That is done by reference to the rights, powers, liabilities, duties and privileges which it creates.

Secondly, a judgment must be made

as to whether the law as so characterised so operates

that it can be said to be connected to a head of power conferred by s 51.

In determining whether the connection exists,

the practical, as well as the legal, operation of the law must be examined.

If a connection exists between the law and a s 51 head of power,

the law will be 'with respect to' that head of power unless the connection is, in the words of Dixon J, 'so insubstantial, tenuous or distant'

that it cannot sensibly be described

as a law 'with respect to' the head of power."

No contract in Australian Dollars is valid. Contracts in fraud are a non contract.

Bankruptcy Act 1966 No 33

Assented to 1 June, 1966

This Act doesn't have Royal Assent as the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief is controlled by the Political Parties so doesn't represent the Queen being

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.

The Federal Court of Bankruptcy under this Bankruptcy Act 1966 is not within the Separation of Powers as this Court is NOT under Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, as Proclaimed and Gazetted Clause 5 and Chapter III.

Federal Court of Bankruptcy under the Bankruptcy Act 1966 has no Crown and Constitutional Authority and is established by and for the Political Parties Counterfeit Australian Dollar.

Part III.—Courts

Division 1.—The Federal Court of Bankruptcy.

Continuance of existing Federal Court of Bankruptcy. C.B.A. s. 18A.

21.—(1.) The Federal Court of Bankruptcy in existence immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, subject to this Act, continue in existence as the Federal Court of Bankruptcy.

Repeal 4.—(1.) The Acts specified in the First Schedule to this Act are repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 4 (1.).

Acts Repealed.

Bankruptcy Act 1924

Bankruptcy Act 1927

Bankruptcy Act 1928

Bankruptcy Act 1929

Bankruptcy Act 1930

Bankruptcy Act 1932

Bankruptcy Act 1933

Bankruptcy Act 1945

Bankruptcy Act 1946

Bankruptcy Act 1954

Bankruptcy Act 1958

Bankruptcy Act 1959

Bankruptcy (Decimal Currency) Act 1965

WHAT HAPPENED TO GUARDIAN OF THE CONSTITUTIONS

The High Court is the “guardian of the Federal Constitution;” that is to say, it has the duty of interpreting the Constitution, in cases which come before it, and of preventing its violation. The Federal Parliament and the State Parliaments are not sovereign bodies; they are legislatures with limited powers, and any law which they attempt to pass in excess of those powers is no law at all it is simply a nullity, entitled to no obedience.

Notice and Knowledge: On and For any and all Public Record to establish Facts of Treason by Political Parties, Governor-Generals and State Governors against the People of the Commonwealth of Australia as established under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule.



Legal tender guaranteed by the "Crown" and the "Commonwealth of Australia"

Half the Guarantee is missing



NOT Guaranteed by the "Crown" Changed from "Commonwealth of Australia" to "Australia"



United States Patent

Trademark office
Serial No 89000533
Political Party
Australian
Republic Money



United States Patent
Trademark office
Serial No 89000533
Political Party

Australian
Republic Money

Gazette No 35_B Wednesday 30 April 1969

NO Signet

Commission under Her Royal Sign Manual and the Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia constitute and appoint me Paul Husluck to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Australia.

In 1973 the Political Parties changed the enacting manner and from outside the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule as Proclaimed and Gazetted.

From this enacting manner and form giving Crown Authority to Bills to become an Act with Crown Authority.

“Be it enacted by the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia ...”

Last Act 1972

Political Parties circumventing the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act on every Act helped by the ownership of their Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief

To this

“BE IT THEREFORE enacted by the Queen, *(Note: Most Excellent Majesty removed)* the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia, ...” *(Note the*

Commonwealth removed) *First Act 1973*

By removing (Most Excellent Majesty) the Political Parties removed all Crown and Constitutional Authority.

The Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth

Attention is particularly drawn to this **definition of Commonwealth, which is clear and unchallengeable, according to the express wording of the Preamble and the first six clauses of the Imperial Act.**

This removed the **Preamble, 1 Short title, 2 Act to extend to the Queen’s successors, 3 Proclamation of Commonwealth, 4 Commencement of Act, 5 Operation of the Constitution and laws, 6 Definitions.**

Political Parties changed the Constitutional and official Definitions creating their own private Australia, Commonwealth, Commonwealth of Australia in 1973.

Australian Citizenship Act 1973 No. 99

This Act created Oaths for Australian Citizens as abstract entities as they removed all living from their Acts by removing the Preamble and Clause 2.

SCHEDULE 2

Section 15

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I, A. B., renouncing all other allegiance, swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Elizabeth the Second, Queen of Australia, Her heirs and successors according to law, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Australia and fulfil my duties as an Australian citizen.

AFFIRMATION OF ALLEGIANCE

I, A. B., renouncing all other allegiance, solemnly and sincerely promise and declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Elizabeth the Second, Queen of Australia, Her heirs and successors according to law, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Australia and fulfil my duties as an Australian citizen.

Notice and Knowledge: On and For any and all Public Record to establish Facts of Treason by Political Parties, Governor-Generals and State Governors against the People of the Commonwealth of Australia as established under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule.

Political Parties Republic

NO Crown and Constitutional Authority, NO Royal Assent

Royal Style and Titles Act 1973 No. 114

This Act created the purported Royal Style and Title for the Political Parties Abstract Queen of Australia.



Great Seal of Australia



Queen of Australia

SCHEDULE

Royal Style and Titles

Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God Queen of Australia and Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth.

(Note the Queen of Australia does NOT hold the Title "Most Excellent Majesty" or "Defender of the Faith".) This Act is 3 pages

Royal Style and Titles Act 1973 Proclamation and Gazette 5 pages.

Political Parties created their own private sovereign, independent and federal nation.

"God" (not being Our God)	"Our Sign Manual"
"Governor-General of Australia"	"Great Seal"
"Royal Great Seal"	"Great Seal of Australia"
"Government of Australia"	"Parliament of Australia"
"Queen of Australia"	"Our Royal Proclamation"
"Elizabeth R"	"Our Australian Parliament"

"Elizabeth R". ("R" stands for the Latin *Regina*, meaning "Queen".

This creates "Elizabeth R" for the Political Parties

"Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God Queen of Australia". **UNDER the above Republic there is NO Common Law of England, King James Bible, Magna Carta, Bill of Rights, Habeas Corpus etc, All to the benefit of Political Parties.**

Under the Political Party Republic they created Acts to enforce their Republic.

Gazette No 57 A Thursday 11th July 1974



NO Signet

Commission under Her Royal Sign Manual and the Royal Great Seal of Australia to appoint me, Sir John Robert Kerr to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force of Australia.



Republic of Australia

Symbol registered United States Patent and Trademark Office
US Serial No 89000533

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of Australia at Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory on 11 July 1974.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. G. WHITLAM
Prime Minister

The Contrary intention of the Political Parties Definitions hasn't changed.



Gazette No S 280 Thursday, 8 December 1977

Commission under Her Royal Sign Manual and the Royal Great Seal of Australia to appoint me, Sir Zelman Cowen to be Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia and Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force of the Commonwealth of Australia:

NO Signet



Symbol registered United States Patent and Trademark Office U S Serial No 89000533

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of Australia at **Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory on 8 December 1977.**

By His Excellency's Command,
MALCOLM FRASER
Prime Minister

After the Political Parties Created their Australian Republic Parliament and Government they created Acts of Treason to enforce their Australian Republic.

Family Law Act 1975 Act no 53 this Act created the **Family Court of Australia.**

Federal Court Of Australia Act 1976 No. 156

Australian Federal Police Act 1979 No.58

Section 3. The Commonwealth Police Act 1957 is repealed.

High Court of Australia Act 1979 Act No 137

Judiciary Amendment Act (No. 2) 1979 No 138

Evidence Amendment Act 1979 No. 139

All these Acts were enacted to the Political Parties Queen of Australia and Great Seal of Australia for their Republic of Australia.

NO Crown and Constitutional Authority.

To create the Political Parties Private High Court of Australia they used the Judiciary Amendment Act (No. 2) 1979 No 138 to repeal Sections 4 to 14 at Part II—

*Constitution and Seat of the High Court. **That High Court is OUR High Court under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule as Proclaimed and Gazetted Clause 5 and Chapter III** Acts No 137, 138, 139 were purported to commence 21st April 1980*

The Political Parties High Court of Australia sits as a Coram

NO Crown and Constitutional Authority

Political Parties in conjunction with Church Leaders used Treason to circumvent the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule as Proclaimed and Gazetted to remove the "Defender of the Faith". by removing the Church of England therefore removed "humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God" This removed the Crown contract to the ownership of your land to the benefit of the Political Parties.

These are those Acts and Ordinances.

Australian Capital Territory Anglican Church of Australia Ordinance 1980

Tasmania Anglican Church of Australia Constitution Act 1977 No 90

New South Wales Anglican Church of Australia Act 1976 No.21

Victoria Anglican Church of Australia Constitution Act 1977 No 8984

Notice and Knowledge: On and For any and all Public Record to establish Facts of Treason by Political Parties, Governor-Generals and State Governors against the People of the Commonwealth of Australia as established under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule.

Western Australia Anglican Church of Australia Act 1976 No 121

South Australia Anglican Church of Australia Constitution Act 1977 No 90

Queensland Anglican Church of Australia Act 1977

Northern Territory Anglican Church of Australia Ordinance 1978 No 5

These Acts of Treason involved the Governor-General all State Governors and the Legislative Assembly for the Northern Territory of Australia



NO Signet

Gazette No 162. Thursday, 29 July 1982

Commission under Her Royal Sign Manual and the Royal Great Seal of Australia to appoint me, Sir Ninian Martin Stephen to be Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia and Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force of the Commonwealth of Australia:



Symbol registered United States Patent and Trademark Office US Serial No 89000533

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of Australia at **Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory on 8 December 1977.**

By His Excellency's Command,
MALCOLM FRASER
Prime Minister

South Australia



ANNO TRICESIMO QUARTO

ELIZABETHAE II REGINAE

A.D. 1985

No. 95 of 1985

Australia Acts (Request) Act, 1985

Assented to 31 October 1985

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Governor of the State of South Australia with the advice and consent of the Parliament thereof, as follows:

*The South Australian Governor **Sir Donald Beaumont Dunstan** can only use the Royal Coat of Arms for things that pass the Royal Coat of Arms. This Governor has joined the Political Parties Conspiracy to overthrow the Queen using Treason by sealing this Act with the Royal Coat of Arms. The Queen being*

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.

An Act to enable the constitutional arrangements affecting the Commonwealth and the States to be brought into conformity with the status of the Commonwealth of Australia as a sovereign, independent and federal nation.

*Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 section 128 is **Referendum Entrenched** to change the status of the Commonwealth of Australia as a Constitutional Monarchy to become a sovereign, independent and federal nation.*

WHEREAS the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premiers of the States at conferences held in Canberra on 24 and 25 June 1982 and 21 June 1984 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:

The Prime Minister and the Premiers of the States Conspired on two occasions to restrain and overthrow the Queen (as shown above) from Her position within the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901.

Clause 2 Act to extend to the Queen's successors

The provisions of this Act referring to the Queen shall extend to Her Majesty's heirs and successors in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom.

Chapter II – The Executive Government

61 Executive power

The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative, and extends to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and of the laws of the Commonwealth.

This Act also levies war, or does any act preparatory to levying war, against the Commonwealth by the status of the Commonwealth of Australia as a sovereign, independent and federal nation.

After the Political Parties Created their Australian Republic Parliament and Government they created Acts of Treason to enforce their Australian Republic. Assisted by any means whatever, with intent to assist, an enemy at war with the Commonwealth, whether or not the existence of a state of war has been declared.

AND WHEREAS it has been agreed that the Parliament of the Commonwealth at the request of the Parliaments of the States in pursuance of section 51 (xxxviii) of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia should enact an Act in the terms in the first schedule:

The status of the Commonwealth of Australia as a sovereign, independent and federal nation is outside of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 so can't engage the use of section 51 (xxxviii)

Australia Acts (Request) Act, 1985 Section 13

Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland

13. (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";

(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,".

Queensland's Constitution Act 1867-1978

REQUIREMENT FOR REFERENDUM

53. Certain measures to be supported by referendum

(1) A Bill that expressly or impliedly provides for the abolition of or alteration in the office of Governor or that expressly or impliedly in any way affects any of the following sections of this Act namely—

sections 1, 2, 2A, 11A, 11B, 14; and
this section 53

shall not be presented for assent by or in the name of the Queen unless it has first been approved by the electors in accordance with this section and a Bill so assented to consequent upon its presentation in contravention of this subsection shall be of no effect as an Act.

Australia Acts (Request) Act, 1985 Section 14

Amendment of Constitution Act of Western Australia

14. (1) The Constitution Act 1889 of the State of Western Australia is in this section referred to as the Principal Act.

(2) Section 50 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";

(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 Western Australia"; and

(c) by omitting from paragraph (c) -

(i) "under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom"; and

(ii) "during a temporary absence of the Governor for a short period from the seat of Government or from the State".

(3) Section 51 of the Principal Act is amended –

(a) by omitting subsection (1); and

(b) 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".

Western Australia's Constitution Act 1889

PART VII.—MISCELLANEOUS

Legislature as constituted by this Act empowered to alter any of its provisions

73 (2) A Bill that

(a) expressly or impliedly provides for the abolition of or alteration in the office of Governor; or

(b) expressly or impliedly provides for the abolition of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly; or

(c) expressly or impliedly provides that the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly shall be composed of members other than members chosen directly by the people; or

(d) expressly or impliedly provides for a reduction in the numbers of the members of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly; or

(e) expressly or impliedly in any way affects any of the following sections of this Act, namely sections 2, 3, 4, 50, 51, and 73,

shall not be presented for assent by or in the name of the Queen unless

(f) the second and third readings of the Bill shall have been passed with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the members for the time being of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, respectively; and

(g) the Bill has also prior to such presentation been approved by the electors in accordance with this section,

and a Bill assented to consequent upon its presentation in contravention of this subsection shall be of no effect as an Act.

Without the Referendum Entrenched Sections being heard by the People as established in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, Queensland's Constitution Act 1867 and Western Australia's Constitution Act 1889 this

Australia Acts (Request) Act, 1985 cannot proceed forward. Therefore from the 6th November 1985 forward NO Act has Crown and Constitutional Authority.

South Australia Legislation

<http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/Web/Information/Understanding%20legislation/UnderstandingLegislation.aspx#acts>

[Legislative power of the State](#)

Legislative power of the State

The Parliament of South Australia is entitled to legislate on any matter for the peace, welfare and good government of the people of the State of South Australia. There is no principle of separation of powers in the State constitution nor is the State's legislative power subject to a requirement to preserve fundamental human rights.

However, there are certain limitations on the State's legislative power, including the following:

- The subject matter must have a nexus with the State.
- The Parliament must comply with manner and form provisions relating to the constitution or the powers and procedures of the Parliament.
- The State cannot legislate in an area where the Commonwealth has exclusive legislative power (for example, section 90 of the Commonwealth Constitution (Exclusive power over customs, excise, and bounties)).
- A State law that is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law will be invalid.
- The State law must conform with requirements of the Commonwealth Constitution, for example, section 92 (Trade within the Commonwealth to be free), section 114 (States may not raise forces. Taxation of property of Commonwealth or State) and section 117 (Rights of residents in States).

State legislation must be consistent with the [Australia Act 1986](#) of the Commonwealth. **All the above is Treason.**

Referendums by the Political Parties Australia
as a sovereign, independent and federal nation

Referendum 1999

Question 1. To alter the Constitution to establish the Commonwealth of Australia as a republic with the Queen and Governor-General being replaced by a President appointed by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Commonwealth Parliament.

Question 2. To alter the Constitution to insert a preamble.

Results

Q1. The referendum was **NOT carried**.

No States recorded a YES vote. Nationally 45.13% of electors voted YES.

Q2. The referendum was **NOT carried**.

No States recorded a YES vote. Nationally 39.34% of electors voted YES.



Former Electoral Commissioner Bill Gray returns the writs for the 1999 referendum to the Governor-General, Sir William Deane.

The Political Parties Republican Australian Electoral Commissioner under their sovereign, independent and federal nation, forced people as established under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule as Proclaimed and Gazetted to vote in this Referendum to become a Republic or stay as a Constitutional Monarchy and took no notice of the results.

A Federal Referendum of the people is an explicitly binding Act on all Australian Parliaments, Governments (COAG). When all Australian Parliaments, Governments (COAG) don't listen to Referendums they enact TREASON upon themselves.

Under the Australian Republic there is no Common Law of England which includes King James Bible, Magna Carta, Bill of Rights, Habeas Corpus etc, No Separation of Powers, all to the benefit of the Political Parties. = WILFUL TREASON.

The Contrary intention of the Political Parties Definitions establishing their Republic in 1973 by changing the Constitutional and official definitions hasn't changed.

SUPREME COURT SOUTH AUSTRALIA

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

SUPREME COURT SOUTH AUSTRALIA

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE JUSTICE LIVESEY

NO.SCCIV-18-1361

COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA - PLAINTIFF

V

PETER SCOTT HAUGHTON – DEFENDANT

MONDAY, 4 MAY 2020 AT 11.04 A.M.

Page 43

MR HAUGHTON:	Okay, we will come back to that after	8
	lunch, if that's possible, so I can do some work out	9
	there.	10
	Okay, so we can now - we now know that the	11
	double entrenchment referendum of, at a minimum, of	12
	Western Australia and Queensland were omitted.	13
HIS HONOUR:	Yes.	14
MR HAUGHTON:	So that means the Australia Act's	15
	finished.	16
HIS HONOUR:	Yes.	

**ALL ACTS AFTER THE AUSTRALIA ACT 1986 ARE ONLY
PURPORTED ACTS WITH PURPORTED ENACTMENTS.
THEREFORE ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS ARE VOID.
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (COUNCILS) ARE FINISHED.**

WHY Political Parties don't Recognize Referendums

**Referendums by the Political Parties Commonwealth of Australia
as a sovereign, independent and federal nation**

Referendum 1999

Question 1. To alter the Constitution to establish the Commonwealth of Australia as a republic with the Queen and Governor-General being replaced by a President appointed by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Commonwealth Parliament.

The Referendum of 1999

Question 1. To alter the Constitution
"the Constitution" is not the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule.

The Referendum of 1999

Question 1. To alter the Constitution
"the Constitution" Together with the Australia Act 1986.

The Referendum of 1999

Question 1. To alter the Constitution

“the Constitution” Together with the Australia Act 1986 © Commonwealth of Australia 1999



Political Parties
Republic of Australia

Symbol
registered
United States
Patent and
Trademarked
Office US
Serial No
89000533

The Referendum of 1999

Question 1. To alter the Constitution

“the Constitution” is under the Political Parties
Republican Seal

The Referendum of 1999

Question 1. To alter the Constitution to establish the Commonwealth of Australia
This “Commonwealth of Australia” was already acting as a Republic.

The Referendum of 1999

Question 1. To alter the Constitution to establish the Commonwealth of Australia
This “Commonwealth of Australia” is a sovereign, independent and federal nation.

The Referendum of 1999

Question 1. To alter the Constitution to establish the Commonwealth of Australia
as a republic with the Queen

This “Queen” is the Queen of Australia as this Commonwealth of Australia is a
sovereign, independent and federal nation so can't enact Royal Assent as it's not a
Constitutional Monarchy. Queen of Australia is an Abstract entity, not living.

The Referendum of 1999

Question 1. To alter the Constitution to establish the Commonwealth of Australia
as a republic with the Queen and Governor-General.

This Governor-General sits in Treason and is owned and controlled by the Political
Parties since 2nd February 1960 and is not the representative of The Queen being;
**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.**

The referendum of 1999 removed each and every republican Act in the
Commonwealth and the State rendering every Australian Court Federal and State
“Australian court means a court of a State or any other court of
Australia or of a Territory other than the High Court.”

Political Parties used the Judiciary Amendment Act (No.2) 1979 (Cth) to help create
their private Australian Courts, which repealed Sections 4 to 14 at Part II—
Constitution and Seat from “OUR” High Court established within the Commonwealth
of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the
Schedule and the Judiciary Act 1903 (Cth) Act No. 6, by circumventing Constitutional
Definitions = Treason.

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

Notice and Knowledge: On and For any and all Public Record to establish Facts of Treason by Political Parties, Governor-Generals and State Governors against the People of the Commonwealth of Australia as established under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule.

All void, disabled, defective and defunct acting in Treason, NO Crown and Constitutional Authority.

Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985 No. 143, 1985

Australia Act 1986 No.142 of 1985 **Both of these Acts were enacted under the Political Parties Definition of Australia established by and for the Political Parties in 1973 by changing the Constitutional definitions without a Referendum = Treason.**

United Kingdom Australia Act 1986 CHAPTER 2 **This Act was enacted by the English Parliament of the United Kingdom under European Union Civil Law.**

These three Australia Acts are of Treason and enforced by Political Parties, their private Australian Courts and Federal and State Police.

GUARDIANS OF THE CONSTITUTIONS

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 is NOT a tool to be wielded for Political Party expediency. It is the Supreme law of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Governor-General and State Governors in conjunction with the High Court at Chapter 3, Judiciary Act No 6 of 1903 are the Constitutional Commonwealth and State Guardians to take care that it is followed, NOT outmanoeuvred by Political Parties. The Federal and State Parliaments are not sovereign bodies; they are legislatures with limited powers, and any law which they attempt to pass in excess of those powers is no law at all it is simply a nullity, entitled to no obedience.

A Federal Referendum of the people is an explicitly binding Act on all Australian Parliaments, Governments (COAG). When all Australian Parliaments, Governments (COAG) don't listen to Referendums they enact TREASON upon themselves.