

The **Commonwealth of Australia** belong to the Crown and the People



Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act from 1st January 1901
Preamble

WHEREAS the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, humbly relying on the blessing of **Almighty God**, have agreed to unite in one **indissoluble** Federal Commonwealth **under the Crown** of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and **under the Constitution** hereby established:

Be it therefore enacted by the **Queen's most Excellent Majesty**, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: **(Almighty God Refer page 8)**

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

We have a Parliament of the Commonwealth and a Government of the Commonwealth.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA



An Act for the interpretation of Acts of Parliament and for Shortening their Language.

Acts Interpretation Act No. 2 of 1901 Assented to 12th July, 1901

BE it enacted by the **King's Most Excellent Majesty**, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows :

Section 17 **Constitutional and official definitions.** **(refer page 5)**

- (a) “The Commonwealth” shall mean the Commonwealth of Australia
- (b) “Australia” includes the whole of the Commonwealth
- (c) “The Constitution” shall mean the Constitution of the Commonwealth
- (d) “The Constitution Act” shall mean *The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act*
- (e) “The Parliament” shall mean the Parliament of the Commonwealth
- (f) “The Governor-General” shall mean the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, or the person for the time being administering the government of the Commonwealth] acting with the advice of the Executive Council:
- (m) “The Gazette” shall mean the Commonwealth, of Australia Gazette
- (n) “The Government Printer” shall include any person printing for the Government of the Commonwealth

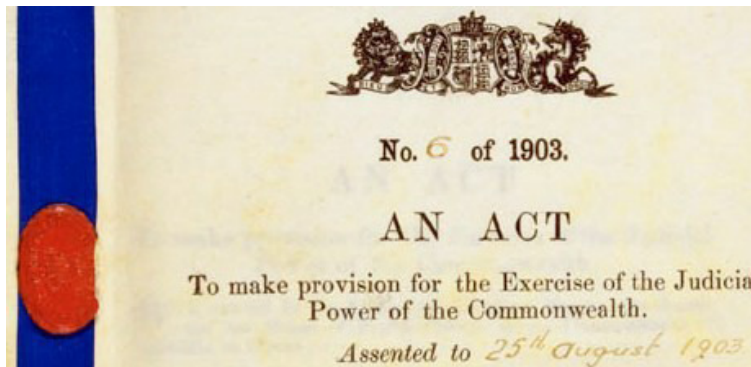
THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA



Act No. 7 of 1902.

An Act relating to the Governor-General's Establishment
BE it enacted, by the King's most Excellent Majesty, the Senate,
and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of
Australia, for the purpose of appropriating the grant originated in
the House of Representatives, as follows:-

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA *Judiciary Act 1903, Act No. 6 of 1903*



Also sealed
with the
SIGNET

To make provision for the Exercise of the **Judicial Power of the Commonwealth.**

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of
Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

PART II.—**Constitution and Seat of the High Court** (refer page 6 & 7)

Justices of the High Court, ss. 4–9.

Seat of the High Court, ss. 10–14.

9. Every Justice of the High Court shall before proceeding to discharge the duties of his
office take an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form in the Schedule to the
Constitution, and also an oath or affirmation in the form following:—

I A.B. do swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King in the office of a
Justice of the High Court of Australia and I will do right to all manner of
people according to law without fear or favour affection or ill-will : so help me GOD.

Or I A.B. do solemnly and sincerely promise and declare that

(& c. as above, except the words “So help me GOD”)

80 Common law to govern: 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 -----(refer page 8)

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA



No 12 of 1902.

An Act relating to Royal commissions

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows :-

1: This Act may be cited as the **Royal Commissions Act** 1902.

Power to send for witnesses and documents

2: Whenever the Governor-General by Letters patent under the

Power to send for witnesses and documents

Great Seal of the Commonwealth issues a Commission to any persons to make any inquiry, the President or chairman of the commission, or the sole Commissioner as the case maybe, may by writing under his hand summon any person to attend the Commission at a time and place named in the summon and then and there to give evidence and to produce any books documents or writings in his custody or control material to the subject matter of the inquiry. (Great Seal of the Commonwealth refer page 4)

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

CRIMES.

1914.

No. 12 of 1914.

An Act relating to Offences against the Commonwealth.

Assented to 29th October, .1914

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows :-

This Act may be cited as the **Crimes Act** 1914

3: In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears-

"Commonwealth officer" means any person holding office under the Commonwealth, and includes any person. permanently or temporarily employed in the public Service of the Commonwealth, or in connexion with the Naval or Military forces of the Commonwealth, or in, the service of any public authority under the Commonwealth and includes an officer of the Commonwealth Bank

"Constable " includes any member of the police force of the Commonwealth or of a State or of a Territory beings part of the Commonwealth

TOTAL BETRAYAL OF TRUST

This COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

“AUSTRALIA”

below is Created by Political Parties NOT by the People

The Evolution of Political Parties taking ownership and control of everybody’s rights to our real and personal property and our civil and political rights and liberties are being abused and overridden by the entities within the Australian Government System.



This is a Stylised version of a Public Function Seal NO Authority for Law.

Under the Australian Government System E.G.WHITLAM created a Statutory Instrument **Queen of Australia**: enacting their Private Political Acts: and their own **Parliament of Australia**: Their own Private Political Parliament for M.Ps: and

Great Seal of Australia: (refer page 3) Their own Private company Seal for their own Acts (Policy) Outside of any Constitution to create their own Private Company.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington D.C.20549

CIK: 0000805157
Company Name: COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
File Number: 333-163307

Royal Style And Titles Act 1973 No. [114] of 1973

AND WHEREAS the **Government of Australia** considers it desirable to propose to Her Majesty a change in the form of the Royal Style and Titles to be used in relation to **Australia** and its Territories:

BE IT THEREFORE enacted by **the Queen**, (**Queen of Australia**) the Senate and the **House of Representatives of Australia**, as follows:—

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.

Created by Political Parties for their own Private Parliament of Australia and the Australian Government. “Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God **Queen of Australia** and Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth”. A **Statutory Instrument**.

This enactment by their Private Statutory Instrument **Queen of Australia, Senate and House of Representatives of Australia** is **NOT** enacted by the **Parliament of the Commonwealth** of which binds the **courts, judges, and people of every State** and of **every part of the Commonwealth**

Gazetted in their own private “**Australian Government GAZETTE**”. Sealed with their own Private “**Great Seal of Australia**” for the use of Our Government of Australia and by our own Private Political Parties “**Governor General of Australia**”



The Governor-General Ms Quentin Bryce was asked if the seal shown here was the seal referred to in the Commission given by Queen Elizabeth II to Ms Quentin Bryce, to which an administrative assistant from Government House in Canberra replied that the seal shown **“is the same seal as the one that is on the Governor-General’s Commission”**.

The Garter King of Arms at the College of Arms in London was asked if the seal shown above, is recognized in British law and can be used by the Queen of the United Kingdom, to which The Garter King of Arms of the College of Arms stated:- **“The devise submitted does not incorporate any Royal Arms.”**
No Royal Arms NO Royal Commission from the Crown: Absolutely NO authority only Office Holder to the Political Party in Power creating their own Company.

Commission

*Passed under the Royal Sign Manual and the **“Great Seal of AUSTRALIA”** appointing QUENTIN ALICE LOUISE BRYCE AC to be the Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia*

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

Witnessed by **“Chief Justice of AUSTRALIA”**

Political Parties own Private **“Chief Justice of Australia”** and their own Private Company **“Commonwealth of Australia”** it’s **“Great Seal of Australia”** and **“Queen of Australia.”**

Acts Interpretation Act 1973 No. 79

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen, (Statutory Instrument Created by the Political Parties) the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia, (Private Political MPs) as follows:-

Constitutional and official definitions. (refer page1)

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

(a) by omitting paragraphs (a) and (b) 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.”;

4. (2) Section 17 of the Principal Act is amended by omitting paragraph (m) and substituting the following paragraph:—

“(m) ‘The Gazette’ means the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* published before the date of commencement of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1973* or the *Australian Government Gazette* published on or after that date.”.

5 After section 17 of the Principal Act the following section is inserted :—

“17A. For the purposes of an Act in which reference is made to a paper or document purporting to be printed by the Government Printer, the words Government Printer of Australia ' appearing on a paper or document shall be deemed to refer to the Government Printer.”.

By changing **Constitutional and Official definitions** this COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA Created by Political Parties without a **Referendum** of the people is **NOT** the Commonwealth of Australia as under the **Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act from 1st January 1901**

Statute Law Revision Act 1973 (Cth) Act No. 216 commenced 31st December 1973.
Statute Law Revision Act 1974(C'wth) Act No. 20 of 1974, **purportedly** assented to on 25th July 1974, **was deemed to** commence 31st December 1973, **and unconstitutionally removed the words** “of the Commonwealth” **and replaced** “Great Seal of the Commonwealth” **with** “Great Seal of Australia” **in the Revisions to numerous Statute Laws**. Definition **“of the Commonwealth”**, which is clear and unchallengeable, according to the express wording of the **Preamble and the first six clauses** of the **Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act from 1st January 1901**

Governor-General Act 1974 No. 16, 1974

The Governor General is representing Political Parties **NOT** Representing the Crown and is now only an **Office Holder** to which ever Political Party is in Power.

Banking Act 1974 (Cth) Act No. 132 of 1974 was assented to on 9th December 1974, Section 39 gave power to a Governor-General (**who swore Allegiance to a “Sovereign of AUSTRALIA”**, a Statutory Instrument **“Queen of Australia”** under the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*) to make regulations relating to matters of **“Australian property”** as defined at Section 39 (8) **“Australian currency”** includes notes, coins, postal notes, money orders, bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, letters of credit and travellers’ cheques payable or expressed in Australian money, and also includes rights, and instruments of title, to Australian money;
Australian Money is Fiat money is only backed by Political Parties and is **NOT** made under the **Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act from 1st January 1901** so does **NOT** bind the People to the (Political Parties) **DEBT**.

High Court of Australia

Leask v Commonwealth [1996] HCA 29; (1996) 187 CLR 579;

The High Court of Australia tells us there is NO Head of Power for the Money

Legislative Drafting Institute Act 1974 (Cth) Act No. 6 of 1974, assented to 10th April 1974, was “An Act to Establish a Legislative Drafting Institute” **For their Company**.

Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975 Act No. 33 (**Fraudulent Con**) **Supposable taking away the right of people to Her Most Excellent Majesty’s Privy Council**

Family Law Act 1975 Act No. 53 of 1975

(Section 21 of which established the **Family Court of Australia**)

Enacted by the “Queen of Australia” under the Royal Style and Titles Act 1973(C'wth)

Federal Court Of Australia Act 1976 No. 156

By His Excellency the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia using the **Great Seal of Australia**. **These Governor Generals are Office Holders to the Political Parties**.

Australian Federal Police Act 1979 No.58

The Australian Government and it’s Entities are protecting themselves against us the People.

Judges’ Pensions Amendment Act 1979 No. 88

High Court of Australia Act 1979 No. **137** of 1979

Proclamation By his Excellency the Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia under their **“Great Seal of Australia”** Commencement 21 April 1980

Judiciary Amendment Act (No. 2) 1979 No. **138** of 1979 Commences with High court **Repealed: PART II.—Constitution and Seat of the High Court** (refer page 2)

Evidence Amendment Act 1979 No. **139** of 1979 Commences with High court

Family Court of Australia: These Courts are enacted for the Political Parties by their
Federal Court Of Australia: Statutory Instrument Queen of Australia creating their
High Court of Australia: own Judiciary by repealing PART II the Constitution and
Judiciary Amend Act: Seat of the High Court (refer page 2) all protected
Evidence Amend Act: by their own Security agency the Federal Police

High Court of Australia

Mobil Oil Australia Pty Ltd v Victoria [2002] HCA 27 (26 June 2002)

**GLEESON CJ, GAUDRON, GUMMOW, KIRBY, HAYNE AND
CALLINAN JJ GLEESON CJ**

statement of **Viscount Haldane** that

"The root principle of the English law about jurisdiction is that the judges stand in the place of the Sovereign in whose name they administer justice, and that therefore whoever is served with the King's writ, and can be compelled consequently to submit to the decree made, is a person over whom the Courts have jurisdiction".

As private people in the High Court of Australia are telling us that their **NOT** Judges appointed by Her Most Excellent Majesty holding Her Royal Commission; their Judges appointed by the Political Parties Queen of Australia and Don't have Jurisdiction over the Private People of the Commonwealth of Australia as under the

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act from 1st January 1901

Australia Act 1986 Act No. 142

An Act 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.

"constitutional arrangements" and "States into conformity" This is to put the Queen of Australia over the States by removing Her Most Excellent Majesty therefore giving all power of the people to the Political Parties of the States and Political Parties of **Australia**. BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Queen, (**Note "Queen of Australia" NOT Her Most Excellent Majesty**)

and the Senate and the House of Representatives "of the Commonwealth" of Australia, as follows:

"of the Commonwealth" This is the Political Parties Commonwealth.

Interpretation

16. (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

"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;

other than the High Court of Australia is already under their Queen of Australia

Now all Courts under the Political Parties Commonwealth are under their Queen of Australia the Statutory Instrument

The **Australia Act 1986** is Contra to the

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act from 1st January 1901 *inter alia* with every Lawful State Constitution

The High Court of Australia.

Decision-Re Wakin [1999] HCA 27; 198 CLR 511; 163 ALR270; 73 ALJR 839 (17 June 1999)

Kirby JJ stated

A legislature cannot, by preambular assertions, recite itself into constitutional power where none exists. [239]

The Private People of High Court of Australia; are telling us that the Legislature is NOT Using or Acting under any Constitution.

Under their **Judiciary Act** enacted by their Statutory Instrument Queen of Australia they replaced “**common law of England**” with “**common law in Australia**” a fictitious Common Law for their Political Parties Company. registered with the (refer page2)

UNITED STATES
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High Court of Australia

Sons of Gwalia Ltd v Margaretic [2007] HCA 1; (2007) 232 ALR 232;
In the *Sons of Gwalia* case, Gummow and Hayne JJ made the point that there is **no common law** of companies: the company is a statutory creature and the principles governing it must be derived from statute
Again the Private People of the High Court of Australia; are telling us that the Political Parties Company **Commonwealth of Australia** has NO Authority over us the Private People.

In the High Court of Australia the Political Parties Judges sit there as a **Coram**.
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/hca/bulletin/2011/4.html#_Toc285634920

Butterworth's Concise Australian Legal Dictionary

Coram: Lat— in the presence of; before (Not as Judges)

The Political Parties Courts **High Court of Australia; Family Court of Australia; Federal Court Of Australia**; Private Judges Private Security Agency (Federal Police) and all their Policies of the Parliament of Australia; Australia Government with their Statutory Instrument Queen of Australia started 5th December 1972. The State Governments and their Parliaments; Courts; Private Judges Security Agency (Police Service) and all the Policies since Her Most Excellent Majesty was removed and the Queen of Australia inserted by Political Parties *Australia Act* 1986. Also by their Company Sealing and Copyrighting “Defender of the Faith and the Church of England out of their Courts.(refer page 1)

The Political Parties Governor General and State Governors are Impersonation Authority they don't have and they DON'T represent “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” the current holder of the CROWN.

Australian Business Number Lookup on the website www.abr.business.gov.au:



business.gov.au

An Australian Government Initiative

ABN Lookup

ABN: 18 108 001 191

Entity name: THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

Entity type: Commonwealth Government Entity

Trading name(s):

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET



**AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT
PRIVATE COMPANY SEAL**

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT ABN: 92 661 124 436

Corporations Act 1989 Act No. 109 of 1989

6 Application of regulations in force under section 22

(4) In subsection (3):

private person means a person other than:

(a) the Commonwealth, a State or the Capital Territory; or

(b) an authority of the Commonwealth, of a State or of the Capital Territory

ABN: 69 445 188 986

Entity name: HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Trading name(s): THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Business Number Lookup on the website www.abr.business.gov.au:



**QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENTS
PRIVATE COMPANY SEAL**

ABN: 75 818 456 675

Entity name: QUEENSLAND STATE GOVERNMENT

Trading name(s): QUEENSLAND STATE GOVERNMENT

ABN: 13 846 673 994

Trading name(s): DEPT OF JUSTICE & ATTORNEY-
GENERAL CROWN LAW

ABN: 19 108 283 540

Entity name: OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR BRISBANE

State Government Entity

CORPORATIONS (QUEENSLAND) ACT 1990

Application of regulations

8. (4) In subsection (3)—

“private person” means a person other than

(a) the Commonwealth, a State or the Capital Territory; or

(b) an authority of the Commonwealth, of a State or of the Capital Territory.

*Acts Interpretation Act 1973, Act No. 79 of 19th June 1973,
altered the Constitutional and official definitions of “the Commonwealth”
and “Australia” at Section 17.*

Any of the above Courts; Judges making Judgements over the Private People of the Commonwealth of Australia under the

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act from 1st January 1901 *inter alia* to any Lawful **State Constitution** are Personation Authority they don't have and by Fraud and Theft are taking control of people's rights to their real and personal property and our civil and political rights and liberties

Impersonation; Personation Theft and Fraud are Criminal offences.

Dick Yardley