This document was compiled from research into factual evidence, proving that Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, have, under a progressive process, committed treason, treachery and sabotage

– against our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch,
who holds Crown authority under the Crown of the United Kingdom
and who from 1st January 1901, holds the Constitutional authority
under 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 under Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38]
as amended to 5th April 1977,
with Queensland being "a State" of "the Commonwealth of Australia";

– 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",
the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901,
as Proclaimed and Gazetted,
consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule.

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

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act*
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1900/ukpga_19000012_en.html
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/63-64/12/contents
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-82.html

Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia,
by Quick and Garran
http://adc.library.usyd.edu.au/data-2/fed0014.pdf

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 1 of 1st January 1901, [1901GN01]
http://nla.gov.au/nla.ms-ms51-6-1022-s1-e-cd
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1901

Queensland Government Gazette of 1st January 1901, [Vol. LXXV] [No. 2]
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/lp_qgg_proclamation_1-JAN-1901.pdf

Governor-Generals
https://www.gg.gov.au/about-governor-general/former-governors-general-1901

Governors in Queensland
http://www.govhouse.qld.gov.au/the-governor-of-queensland/governors-of-queensland.aspx

The *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* (UK) [63 & 64 VICT.] [CH. 12] of 9th July 1900, with its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, prescribed:-

> Clause 3—Proclamation of Commonwealth
>
> 3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to declare by proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than one year after the day of this Act, the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and also, if Her Majesty is satisfied that the people of Western Australia have agreed thereto, of Western Australia, shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia.
>
> But the Queen may, at any time after the proclamation, appoint a Governor-General for the Commonwealth

Under Royal Proclamation of 17th September 1900 by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who 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 *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 1 of 1st January 1901, [1901GN01] published Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Proclamation of 17th September 1900 giving Crown authority for the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, with its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia", to commence on 1st January 1901, with the people "of the Commonwealth of Australia" to live in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom and under the Constitution thereby established, under a Constitutional Monarchy, the Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch by Commission under Letters Patent under Royal Sign Manual and Signet appointing "Governor-Generals" and "Governors" who are instructed to act on behalf of the holder of the Crown of the United Kingdom.

The *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 1 of 1st January 1901, [1901GN01] (and the *Queensland Government Gazette* of 1st January 1901, [Vol. LXXV] [No. 2]) published Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Letters Patent of 29th October 1900,

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 published the Commission passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, appointing, under Her Majesty's Crown authority and Constitutional authority, the Right Honourable the Earl of Hopetoun, PC KT GCMG GCVO, to be the first Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Extracts: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 1 of 1st January 1901 [1901GN01]

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

LETTERS PATENT passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting the Office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India :
To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting :

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament passed on the Ninth day of July, 1900, in the Sixty-fourth year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia," it is enacted that "it shall be lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than one year after this passing of this Act, the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and also, if Her Majesty is satisfied that the people of Western Australia have agreed thereto, of Western Australia, shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia. But the Queen may, at any time after Proclamation, appoint a Governor-General for the Commonwealth :"

And whereas We did on the Seventeenth day of September One thousand nine hundred, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council declare by Proclamation 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, and Tasmania, and also Western Australia, should be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia : And whereas by the said recited Act certain powers, functions, and authorities were declared to be vested in the Governor-General : And whereas We are desirous of making effectual and permanent provision for the Office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our said Commonwealth of Australia, without making new Letters Patent on each demise of the said Office : Now know ye that We have thought fit to constitute, order, and declare, and do by these presents constitute, order, and declare, that there shall be a Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief (herein-after called the Governor-General) in and over Our Commonwealth of Australia (herein-after called Our said Commonwealth), and that the person who shall fill the said Office of Governor-General shall be from time to time appointed by Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet.

And we do hereby authorise and command Our said Governor-General to do and execute, in due manner, all things that shall belong to his said command, and to the trust We have reposed in him, according to the several powers and authorities granted or appointed him by virtue of "The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900," and of these present Letters Patent and of such Commission as may be issued to him under Our Sign Manual and Signet, and according to such Instructions as may from time to time be given to him, under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and to such laws as shall hereafter be in force in Our said Commonwealth.

Extracts continued from the Letters Patent of 29th October 1900 published in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 1 of 1st January 1901 [1901GN01]

II. There shall be a Great Seal of and for Our said Commonwealth which Our said Governor-General shall keep and use for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the said Great Seal.

Provided that until a Great Seal shall be provided, the Private Seal of Our said Governor-General may be used as the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia.

III. The Governor-General may constitute and appoint, in Our name and on Our behalf, all such Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers and Ministers of Our said Commonwealth, as may be lawfully constituted or appointed by Us.

IV. The Governor-General, so far as We Ourselves lawfully may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, may remove from his office, or suspend from the exercise of the same, any person exercising any office of Our said Commonwealth, under or by virtue of any Commission or Warrant granted, or which may be granted, by Us in Our name or under Our authority.

V. The Governor-General may on Our behalf exercise all powers under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900, or otherwise in respect of the summoning, proroguing, or dissolving the Parliament of Our said Commonwealth.

VI. And whereas by "The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900," it is amongst other things enacted, that we may authorise the Governor-General to appoint any person or persons, jointly or severally, to be his Deputy or Deputies within any part of Our Commonwealth, and in that capacity to exercise, during the pleasure of the Governor-General such powers, and functions of the said Governor-General as he thinks fit to assign to such Deputy or Deputies, subject to any limitations expressed or directions given by Us :

Now We do hereby authorise and empower Our said Governor-General subject to such limitations and directions as aforesaid, to appoint any person or persons, jointly or severally, to be his Deputy or Deputies within any part of Our said Commonwealth of Australia, and in that capacity to exercise, during his pleasure, such of his powers and functions, as he may deem it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them :

Provided always, that the appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the exercise by the Governor-General himself of any power or function.

Extracts continued from the Letters Patent of 29th October 1900 published in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 1 of 1st January 1901 [1901GN01]

VII. And We do hereby declare Our pleasure to be that, in the event of the death, incapacity, removal, or absence of Our said Governor-General out of Our said Commonwealth, all and every the powers and authorities herein granted to him shall until Our further pleasure is signified therein, be vested in such person as may be appointed by Us under Our Sign Manual and Signet to be Our Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Commonwealth: or if there shall be no such Lieutenant-Governor in Our said Commonwealth, then in such person or persons as may be appointed by Us under Our Sign Manual and Signet to administer the Government of the same.

No such powers or authorities shall vest in such Lieutenant-Governor, or such other person or persons, until he or they shall have taken the oaths appointed to be taken by the Governor-General of Our said Commonwealth, and in the manner provided by the Instructions accompanying these Our Letters Patent.

VIII. And We do hereby require and command all Our Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all other the inhabitants of Our said Commonwealth to be obedient, aiding, and assisting unto Our said Governor-General, or, in the event of his death, incapacity, or absence, to such person or persons as may, from time to time, under the provisions of these Our Letters Patent, administer the Government of Our said Commonwealth.

IX. And We do hereby reserve to Ourselves Our heirs and successors, full power and authority from time to time to revoke, alter, or amend these Our Letters Patent as to Us or them shall seem meet.

X. And We do further direct and enjoin that these Our Letters Patent shall be read and proclaimed at such place or places as Our said Governor-General shall think fit within Our said Commonwealth of Australia.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Westminster the twenty-ninth day of October in the Sixty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual
MUIR MACKENZIE.

LETTERS PATENT constituting the Office of
GOVERNOR-GENERAL and Commander-in-Chief of the
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Extracts: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 1 of 1st January 1901 [1901GN01]

COMMISSION passed under the 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., to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India ;

To Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor,
John Adrain Louis, Earl of Hopetoun, Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Greeting.

WE do, by this Our Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet,
appoint you, the said John Adrian Louis, Earl of Hopetoun, to be
during Our pleasure,
Our Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over Our Commonwealth of Australia,
with all the powers, rights, privileges, and advantages
to the said Office belonging or appertaining.

II. And We do hereby authorise, empower, and command you
to exercise and perform
all and singular the powers and directions contained
in Our Letters Patent
under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-ninth day of October, 1900,
constituting the said Office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief,
or in any other Our Letters Patent
adding to, amending, or substituted for the same
and according to such Orders and Instructions as you my receive from Us.

III. And We do hereby command all and singular
Our Officers, Ministers, and loving subjects in Our said Commonwealth,
and all others whom it may concern,
to take due notice hereof,
and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

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

By Her Majesty's Command
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

COMMISSION appointing
The Right Honourable the EARL OF HOPETOUN, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Extracts from the
Queensland Government Gazette of 1st January 1901, [Vol. LXXV] [No. 2] which published Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Instructions of 29th October 1900:-

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

INSTRUCTIONS PASSED UNDER THE ROYAL SIGN MANUAL AND SIGNET TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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 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.

WHEREAS by certain Letters Patent bearing even date herewith, We have constituted, ordered, and declared that there shall be a Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief (therein and hereinafter called the Governor-General), in and over Our Commonwealth of Australia (therein and hereinafter called Our said Commonwealth).

And We have thereby authorised and commanded Our said Governor-General to do and execute in due manner all things that shall belong to his said command, and to the trust We have reposed in him, according to the several powers and authorities granted or appointed him by virtue of the said Letters Patent and of such Commission as may be issued to him under Our Sign Manual and Signet, and according to such Instructions as may from time to time be given to him, under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or by Us through One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and to such laws as shall hereafter be in force in Our said Commonwealth.

Now, therefore, We do, by these Our Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet, declare Our pleasure to be as follows :—

Extracts continued from the
Queensland Government Gazette of 1st January 1901, [Vol. LXXV] [No. 2] which published Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Instructions of 29th October 1900:-

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.

II. Our said Governor-General of Our said Commonwealth shall take the Oath of Allegiance in the form provided by an Act passed in the Session holden in the thirty-first and thirty-second years of Our Reign, intituled " An Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths ;" and likewise the usual Oath for the due execution of the Office of Our Governor-General in and over Our said Commonwealth, and for the due and impartial administration of justice ; which Oaths Our said Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our Colony of New South Wales, or, in his absence, Our Lieutenant-Governor or other officer administering the Government of Our said Colony, shall and he is herby required to tender and administer unto him.

Refer: *Promissory Oaths Act* 1868 (UK) [31 & 32] [Vic. Cap. 72] of 31st July 1868
"An Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths"
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1868/ukpga_18680072_en.html

Extracts continued from the
Queensland Government Gazette of 1st January 1901, [Vol. LXXV] [No. 2] which published Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Instructions of 29th October 1900:-

III. Every Governor-General, and every other officer appointed to administer the Government of Our said Commonwealth after Our said 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 the Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia, or some other Judge of the said Court.

Extracts continued from the
Queensland Government Gazette of 1st January 1901, [Vol. LXXV] [No. 2] which published Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Instructions of 29th October 1900:-

IV. Every Governor-General,
and every other officer
appointed to administer the Government of Our said Commonwealth
after Our said first appointed Governor-General,
shall take the Oath of Allegiance in the form provided by an Act passed
in the Session holden in the thirty-first and thirty-second years of Our Reign,
intituled " An Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths ;"
and likewise the usual Oath for the due execution of the Office
of Our Governor-General in and over Our said Commonwealth,
and for the due and impartial administration of justice;
which Oaths the Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia,
or some other Judge of the said Court,
shall and he is hereby required to tender and administer unto him or them.

V. And We do authorise and require Our said Governor-General
from time to time,
by himself
or by any other person to be authorised by him in that behalf,
to administer to all and to every persons or person,
as he shall think fit, who shall hold
any office or place of trust or profit
in Our said Commonwealth,
the said Oath of Allegiance,
together with such other Oath or Oaths
as may from time to time
be prescribed by any laws or statutes in that behalf made and provided.

VI. And We do require Our said Governor-General to communicate forthwith
to the Members of the Executive Council for Our said Commonwealth
these Our Instructions,
and likewise all such others, from time to time,
as he shall find convenient for Our service to be imparted to them.

VII. Our said Governor-General is to take care that
all laws assented to by him in Our name,
or reserved for the signification of Our pleasure thereon,
shall, when transmitted by him,
be fairly abstracted in the margins,
and be accompanied, in such cases as may seem to him necessary,
with such explanatory observations as may be required
to exhibit the reasons and occasions for proposing such laws ;
and he shall also transmit fair copies of the Journals and Minutes
of the proceedings of the Parliament of Our said Commonwealth,
which he is to require from the clerks,
or other proper officers in that behalf,
of the said Parliament.

Extracts continued from the
Queensland Government Gazette of 1st January 1901, [Vol. LXXV] [No. 2] which published Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Instructions of 29th October 1900:-

VIII. And We do further authorise and empower Our said Governor-General, as he shall see occasion, in Our name and on Our behalf, when any crime or offence against the laws of Our Commonwealth has been committed for which the offender may be tried within Our said Commonwealth, to grant a pardon to any accomplice in such crime or offence who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender, or of any one of such offenders if more than one ; and further, to grant to any offender convicted of any such crime or offence in any Court or before any Judge, Justice or Magistrate, within our said Commonwealth, a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender, for such period as to our said Governor-General may seem fit, and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may become due and payable to Us.

Provided always that Our said Governor-General shall not in any case, **except where the offence has been of a political nature**, make it a condition of any pardon or remission of sentence that the offender shall be banished from or shall absent himself from Our said Commonwealth.

And We do hereby direct and enjoin that Our said Governor-General shall not pardon or reprieve any such offender without first receiving in capital cases the advice of the Executive Council for Our said Commonwealth, and in other cases the advice of one, at least, of his Ministers ; and in any case in which such pardon or reprieve might directly affect the interests of Our Empire, or of any country or place beyond the jurisdiction of the Government of Our said Commonwealth, Our said Governor-General shall, before deciding as to either pardon or reprieve, take those interests specially into his own personal consideration in conjunction with such advice as aforesaid.

IX. And whereas great prejudice may happen to Our service and to the security of Our said Commonwealth by the absence of our said Governor-General, he shall not, upon any pretence whatever, quit Our said Commonwealth without having first obtained leave from Us for so doing under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

The Letters Patent constituting the Office of Governor-General of 29th October 1900 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 *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which consists of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, prescribes at Clause 2—Act to extend to the Queen's successors:-

> 2. 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.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria who reigned from 20th June 1837 to 22nd January 1901 our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch from 1st January 1901 was succeeded by

His Majesty King Edward VII	from	22/01/1901	to	06/05/1910;
His Majesty King George V	from	06/05/1910	to	20/01/1936;
His Majesty King Edward VIII	from	20/01/1936	to	10/12/1936;
His Majesty King George VI	from	11/12/1936	to	06/02/1952;
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II	from	06/02/1952	to	today.

Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor, whilst in a remote part of Kenya with her husband Prince Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh, heard news of the death of King George VI and of Her succession to the Throne, and is our current Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

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.

John Adrain Louis Hopetoun, first Governor-General from 1st January 1901 was appointed by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria 29th October 1900

> [Extracts from **II**. "powers and directions contained in Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-ninth day of October, 1900, constituting the said Office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, or in any other Our Letters Patent adding to, amending, or substituted for the same and according to such Orders and Instructions as you may receive from Us."]

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 1, 1st January 1901 [1901GN01]
http://nla.gov.au/nla.ms-ms51-6-1022-s1-e-cd
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1901
Queensland Government Gazette of 1st January 1901, [Vol. LXXV] [No. 2]
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/lp_qgg_proclamation_1-JAN-1901.pdf

Governor-General Hallum Tennyson, from 9th January 1903
Publication under his direction,
of his appointment by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet
by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King Edward the Seventh 3rd December 1902

[Note: "**III.** Commission of 29th October, 1900, superseded."]

[Note: King Edward the Seventh's Coronation was held on 9th August 1902]

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 3, 16th January 1903 [1903GN03]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1903

Governor-General Henry Stafford Northcote, from 21st January 1904
Publication of his Proclamation of 21st January 1904 given
"under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
and of his appointment by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet
by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King Edward the Seventh 29th August 1903

[Note: "**III.** Commission of 3rd December, 1902, superseded."]

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 4, 21st January 1904 [1901GN04]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1904

Governor-General William Humble Ward, from 9th September 1908
Publication of his Proclamation of 9th September 1908 given
"under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
and of his appointment by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet
by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King Edward the Seventh 18th April 1908

[Note: "**III.** Commission of 29th August, 1903, superseded."]

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 45, 9th September 1908 [1908GN45]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1908

Governor-General Thomas Denman, from 31st July 1911
Publication of his Proclamation of 31st July 1911
"under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
and of his appointment by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet
by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King George the Fifth 22nd March 1911

[Note: "**III.** Commission of 18th April, 1908, superseded."]

[Note: King George the Fifth's Coronation was held on 22nd June 1911]

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 59, 31st July 1911 [1911GN59]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1911

Governor-General Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson, from 22nd May 1914
Publication of his Proclamation of 22nd May 1914 given
"under my hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
and of his appointment by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet
by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King George the Fifth 2nd March 1914

[Extracts from **II.**:-

"powers and directions contained in certain Letters Patent
under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-ninth day of October, 1900,
constituting the said Office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief,

and in certain other Letters Patent under the said Great Seal, bearing date
at Westminster the Twenty-ninth day of March, 1911, amending the same, or

in any other Letters Patent adding to, amending, or substituted for the same,
according to such Orders and Instructions
as the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for the time being
hath already received, or as you may hereafter receive from Us."]

[Note: "**III.** Commission of 22nd March, 1911, superseded."]

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 27, 22nd May 1914 [1914GN27]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1914

Governor-General Henry William Forster, from 6th October 1920
Publication of his Proclamation of 6th October 1920 given
"under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
and of his appointment by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet
by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King George the Fifth 23rd July 1920

[Extracts from **II.**:-

"powers and directions contained in certain Letters Patent
under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-ninth day of October, 1900,
constituting the said Office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief,

and in certain other Letters Patent under the said Great Seal, bearing date
at Westminster the Twenty-ninth day of March, 1911, amending the same, or

in any other Letters Patent adding to, amending, or substituted for the same,
according to such Orders and Instructions
as the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for the time being
hath already received, or as you may hereafter receive from Us."]

[Note that in **III.** Commission of 2nd March, 1914 was superseded.]

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 81, 6th October 1920 [1920GN81]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1920

Governor-General John Lawrence Baird Stonehaven, from 8th October 1925
Publication of his Proclamation of 8th October 1925 given
"under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
and of his appointment by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet
by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King George the Fifth 15th July 1925

[Extracts from **II.**:-

"powers and directions contained in certain Letters Patent
under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-ninth day of October, 1900,
constituting the said Office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief,

and in certain other Letters Patent under the said Great Seal, bearing date
at Westminster the fifteenth day of December, 1920, amending the same, or

in any other Letters Patent adding to, amending, or substituted for the same,
according to such Orders and Instructions
as the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for the time being
hath already received, or as you may hereafter receive from Us."]

[Note: Commission of 23rd July, 1920, superseded.]

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 88, 8th October 1925 [1925GN88]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1925

Governor-General Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, from 22nd January 1931
Publication on 22nd January 1931 of his Proclamation of 22nd January 1931 given
"under my hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
and Publication on 29th January 1931
of his appointment by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet
by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King George the Fifth 18th December 1930

[Extracts from **II.**:-

"powers and directions contained in certain Letters Patent
under the Great Seal,
bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-ninth day of October, 1900,
constituting the said Office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief,

and in certain other Letters Patent under the Great Seal, bearing date
at Westminster the fifteenth day of December, 1920, amending the same, or

in any other Letters Patent adding to, amending, or substituted for the same,
according to such Orders and Instructions
as the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for the time being
hath already received, or as you may hereafter receive from Us."]

[Note: "**III.** Commission of 15th July, 1925, superseded."]

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 5, 22nd January 1931 [1931GN05]
Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 6, 29th January 1931 [1931GN06]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1931

Governor-General Sir Alexander Gore Hore-Ruthven, from 23rd January 1936
Publication of his Proclamation of 23rd January 1936 given
"under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
and of his appointment by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet
by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King George the Fifth 20th December 1935

[Extracts from **II.**:-

"powers and directions contained in certain Letters Patent
under the Great Seal,
bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-ninth day of October, 1900,
constituting the said Office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief,

and in certain other Letters Patent under the Great Seal, bearing date
at Westminster the fifteenth day of December, 1920, amending the same, or

in any other Letters Patent adding to, amending, or substituted for the same,
according to such Orders and Instructions
as the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for the time being
hath already received, or as you may hereafter receive from Us."]

[Note: "**III.** Commission of 18th December, 1930, superseded."]

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 15, 23rd January 1936 [1936GN15]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1936

Governor-General HRH Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, from 30th January 1945
Publication of His Proclamation of 30th January 1945 given
"under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
and of His appointment by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet
by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King George the Sixth 4th April 1944

[Extracts from **II**.:-

"powers and directions contained in certain Letters Patent
under the Great Seal,
bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-ninth day of October, 1900,
constituting the said Office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief,

and in certain other Letters Patent under the Great Seal, bearing date
at Westminster the fifteenth day of December, 1920, amending the same, or

in any other Letters Patent adding to, amending, or substituted for the same,
according to such Orders and Instructions
as the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for the time being
hath already received, or as you may hereafter receive from Us."]

[Note: "**III.** Commission of 20th December, 1935, superseded."]

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 21, 30th January 1945 [1945GN21]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1945

Governor-General Sir William John McKell, from 11th March 1947
Publication of his Proclamation of 11th March 1947 given
"under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
in which he stated that:-
his appointment was by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet
by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King George the Sixth 3rd March 1947
Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 47, 11th March 1947 [1947GN47]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1947

King George the Fifth reigned from 6th May 1910 to 20th January 1936, and was succeeded by King Edward the Eighth but who abdicated 10th December 1936.

King George the Sixth reigned from 11th December 1936 to 6th February 1952, with His Majesty's Coronation being held on 12th May 1937.

Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor,
whilst in Kenya with her husband Prince Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh,
heard the news of the death of King George the Sixth on 6th February 1952,
and of Her succession to the Throne, in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom,
with Her Majesty's Coronation being held on 2nd June 1953.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, made Her "Accession Declaration"
in the Parliament of the United Kingdom on 4th November 1952:-

> Her Majesty, being seated on the Throne,
> and attended by Her Officers of State (the Lords being in their robes),
> commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,
> through the Lord Great Chamberlain, to let the Commons know,
> "It is Her Majesty's pleasure they attend Her immediately in this House".
> Who being come, with their Speaker :
> The Lord Chancellor (pursuant to the Provisions of the Statute
> made in the First Year of the Reign of King George V, intituled
> "An Act to alter the form of Declaration required to be made
> by the Sovereign on Accession")
> administered to Her Majesty the Declaration mentioned in the said Statute,
> and Her Majesty did make, subscribe, and audibly repeat
> the said Declaration, as follows :
>
> "I, ELIZABETH do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God
> profess, testify, and declare
> that I am a faithful Protestant, and that I will,
> according to the true intent of the enactments
> which secure the Protestant succession to the Throne,
> uphold and maintain the said enactments
> to the best of my powers according to law."

Refer: *Accession Declaration Act* 1910 (UK) [10 Edw. 7 & 1 Geo. 5] [Ch 29]

http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1910/ukpga_19100029_en.html
http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/lords/1952/nov/04/the-queens-speech
https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/evolutionofparliament/parliamentwork/offices-and-ceremonies/collections/parliament-and-the-queen/elizabeth-iis-accession-declaration/

Extracts: ***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"
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1953/ukpga_19530009_en.html

WHEREAS it is expedient that the style and titles at present appertaining to the Crown should be altered so as to reflect more clearly the existing constitutional relations of the members of the Commonwealth to one another and their recognition of the Crown as the symbol of their free association and of the Sovereign as the Head of the Commonwealth :

And whereas it was agreed between representatives of Her Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Pakistan and Ceylon assembled in London in the month of December, nineteen hundred and fifty-two, that there is a need for an alteration thereof which, whilst permitting of the use in relation to each of those countries of a form suiting its particular circumstances, would retain a substantial element common to all :

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 :—

Power to alter the style and titles of the Crown.
1. The assent of the Parliament of the United Kingdom is hereby given to the adoption by Her Majesty, for use in relation in the United Kingdom and all other the territories for whose foreign relations Her Government in the United Kingdom is responsible, of such style and titles as Her Majesty may think fit having regard to the said agreement, in lieu of the style and titles at present appertaining to the Crown, and to the issue by Her for that purpose of Her Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Realm.

Short Title.
2. This Act may be cited as the Royal Titles Act, 1953.

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 26, 7th May 1953 [19537GN26]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1953
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1953A00032

Governor-General Sir William John McKell
on 7th May 1953 published his Proclamation of 28th April 1953
"under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"

and stated that a proposed law entitled
"An Act Relating to the Royal Style and Titles"
had been passed by both Houses of the Parliament of the Commonwealth,
was presented to him on 18th March for Royal Assent,
was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure,
and that as Governor-General, acting with advice of the Federal Executive Council,
proclaimed and made known that
Her Majesty had been pleased to assent to the proposed law.

(Note: Governor-General Sir William Slim took his Oath on 8th May 1953)

Extracts: ***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.]

Preamble

WHEREAS it was recited in the preamble to the Statute of Westminster, 1931 that it would be in accord with the established constitutional position of all the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations in relation to one another that any alteration in the law touching the Royal Style and Titles should, after the enactment of that Act, " require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom " :

AND WHEREAS the Style and Titles appertaining to the Crown at the time of the enactment of the Statute of Westminster, 1931 had been declared by His then Majesty King George V, in a Proclamation in pursuance of the Royal and Parliamentary Titles Act, 1927 of the United Kingdom, and were, in consequence of the establishment of the Republic of India, subsequently altered with the assent as well of the Parliaments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom :

AND WHEREAS it was agreed between the Prime Ministers and other representatives of Her Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Pakistan and Ceylon assembled in London in the month of December, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, that the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Crown are not in accord with current constitutional relationships within the British Commonwealth and that there is a need for a new form which would in particular, " reflect the special position of the Sovereign as Head of the Commonwealth " :

AND WHEREAS it was concluded by the Prime Ministers and other representatives that, in the present stage of development of the British Commonwealth relationship, it would be in accord with the established constitutional position that each member country should use for its own purposes a form of the Royal Style and Titles which suits its own particular circumstances but retains a substantial element which is common to all :

AND WHEREAS it was further agreed by the Prime Ministers and other representatives that the various forms of the Royal Style and Titles should, in addition to the appropriate territorial designation, have as their common element the description of the Sovereign as " Queen of Her other Realms and Territories and Head of the Commonwealth " :

AND WHEREAS it was further agreed by the Prime Ministers and other representatives that the procedure of prior consultation between all Governments of the British Commonwealth should be followed in future if occasion arose to propose a change in the form of the Royal Style and Titles used in any country of the British Commonwealth :

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

Short title.
1. This Act may be cited as the *Royal Style and Titles Act* 1953.

Commencement.
2. This Act shall come into operation on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.

Definition.
3. In this Act, " the United Kingdom " means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Assent to adoption of Royal Style and Titles in relation to Australia.
4. (1.) The assent of the Parliament is hereby given to the adoption by Her Majesty, for use in relation to the Commonwealth of Australia and its Territories, in lieu of the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Crown, of the Style and Titles set forth in the Schedule to this Act, and to the issue for that purpose by Her Majesty of Her Royal Proclamation under such seal as Her Majesty by Warrant appoints.

(2.) The Proclamation referred to in the last preceding sub-section shall be published in the Gazette and shall have effect from the date upon which it is so published.

Assent to adoption of Royal Style and Titles in relation to other countries of British Commonwealth.
5. The assent of the Parliament is hereby given to the adoption by Her Majesty, for use in relation to Her other Realms and Territories, in lieu of the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Crown, of such Style and Titles as Her Majesty thinks fit, in accordance with the principles that were formulated by the Prime Ministers and other representatives of British Commonwealth countries assembled in London, as recited in the Preamble to this act.

THE SCHEDULE Section 4.

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.

Refer *Royal Style and Titles Act* 1953 (Cth) Act No. 32 of 3rd April 1953
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1953A00032

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 27, 8th May 1953 [1953GN27]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1953

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

---

Refer: https://www.royal.uk/her-majesty-the-queen
http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN00435

Extracts from the Text as in the Transcript
supplied by Buckingham Palace to the House of Commons Library

(Reference SN/PC/00435 last updated on 27th August 2008.)

of the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second
held on in the Collegiate Church of St Peter at Westminster:-

THE CORONATION OATH OF 2ND JUNE 1953

The Queen having returned to her Chair,
(her Majesty having already on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1952,
in the presence of the two Houses of Parliament,
made and signed the Declaration prescribed by Act of Parliament),
the Archbishop standing before her shall administer the Coronation Oath,
first asking the Queen,

Madam, is your Majesty willing to take the Oath?

And the Queen answering, I am willing.

The Archbishop shall minister these questions;
and the Queen, having a book in her hands,
shall answer each question severally as follows:

Archbishop. Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Pakistan, and Ceylon,
and of your Possessions and the other Territories
to any of them belonging or pertaining,
according to their respective laws and customs?

Queen. I solemnly promise so to do.

Extracts continued: The Coronation Oath of 2nd June 1953:-

Archbishop. Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgements?

Queen. I Will.

Archbishop. Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the Laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel?

Will you to the utmost of your power maintain in the United Kingdom the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law?

Will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established in England?

And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the Churches there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges, as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them?

Queen. All this I promise to do.

Then the Queen arising out of her Chair, supported as before, the Sword of State being carried before her, shall go to the Altar, and make her solemn Oath in the sight of all the people to observe the premises: laying her right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the great Bible

(which was before carried in the procession and is now brought from the Altar by the Archbishop (The Bible to be brought) and tendered to her as she kneels upon the steps),

and be brought saying these words:

The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep. So help me God.

Then the Queen shall kiss the Book and sign the Oath.

And a Silver Standish

Queen having thus taken her Oath shall return again to her Chair, and the Bible shall be delivered to the Dean of Westminster.

Extracts from the
Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 10A, 16th February 1954 [1954GN10A]
Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1954

ROYAL WARRANT

To Our Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over Our Commonwealth of Australia.

WITH this you will receive a Great Seal prepared by Our Order
for the use of Our Government of Our Commonwealth of Australia.

Our Will and Pleasure is and We do hereby authorize and direct that the
said Great Seal be used in sealing all things whatsoever
that shall pass the Great Seal of the Commonwealth
or the Seal of the Commonwealth.

Our Will and Pleasure further is that you do cause
the old Seal of Our Commonwealth of Australia to be defaced by you
in the Federal Executive Council of Our Commonwealth of Australia.

And for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

Given at Our Court at Government House, Canberra,
this sixteenth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and fifty -four,
and in the third year of Our Reign.

Extracts from the
Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 60, 17th November 1955 [1955GN60-2]
Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1955

ROYAL WARRANT

To all and singular to whom this Warrant shall come, Greeting!

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 authorized 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 authorize 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 the Commonwealth of Australia.

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

Governor-General Henry Stafford Northcote,
who was appointed by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King Edward the Seventh,
by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet 29th August 1903
to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia
and who was same from 21st January 1904 to 9th September1908,
directed Publication of the
Royal Warrant granting Armorial Ensigns and Supporters
to the Commonwealth of Australia
by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King Edward the Seventh
dated 7th May 1908.

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 39, 8th August 1908 [1908GN39]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1908

Governor-General Thomas Denman,
who was appointed by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King George the Fifth,
by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet 22nd March 1911
to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia
and who was same from 31st July 1911 to 22nd May 1914,
directed Publication of the
Royal Warrant granting Armorial Ensigns and Supporters
to the Commonwealth of Australia
by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King George the Fifth
dated 19th September 1912.
in lieu of the 7th May 1908 Armorial Ensigns and Supporters.

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 2, 11th January 1913 [1913GN02]
[Last three pages thereof as subjoined to Gazette]
Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 3, 18th January 1913 [1913GN03]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1913

Sir Peter Llewellyn Gwynn-Jones KCVO, Garter Principal King of Arms (1995-2010), confirmed that the picture below is a copy of the painting that was annexed to the Royal Warrant of 19th September 1912 from which Sir Wagner made an extract, while Sir Peter Gwynn-Jones was an assistant to Sir Anthony Wagner in 1980.

Extracted from the Records of the College of Arms, London

(Sgd) Anthony R. Wagner—Garter King of Arms

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: To Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Our Hereditary Marshal of England, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Greeting:

WHEREAS His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh was graciously pleased by Warrant under His Royal Sign Manual bearing date the Seventh day of May One thousand nine hundred and eight to assign certain Armorial Ensigns and Supporters for the Commonwealth of Australia: And forasmuch as it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that certain other Armorial Ensigns should be assigned to the said Commonwealth of Australia in lieu and instead of those thus previously granted and assigned

NOW KNOW YE that We of Our Princely Grace and Special Favour have granted and assigned and do by these Presents grant and assign for the Commonwealth of Australia the Armorial Ensigns following, that is to say:—

'Quarterly of six,
the first quarter Argent a Cross Gules charged with a Lion passant guardant between on each limb a Mullet of eight points Or;
the second, Azure five Mullets, one of eight, two of seven, one of six and one of five points of the first (representing the Constellation of the Southern Cross) ensigned with an Imperial Crown proper;
the third of the first, a Maltese cross of the fourth, surmounted by a like Imperial Crown;
the fourth of the third, on a Perch wreathed Vert and Gules an Australian Piping Shrike displayed also proper;
the fifth also Or a Swan naiant to the sinister Sable;
the last of the first, a Lion passant of the second,
the whole within Bordure Ermine':

for the Crest on a Wreath Or and Azure 'A Seven pointed Star Or', and for the Supporters, 'dexter A Kangaroo, sinister An Emu, both proper' as the same are in the painting hereunto annexed more plainly depicted, in lieu and instead of the Arms previously assigned to be borne and used by the said Commonwealth upon Seals, Shields, Banners or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms: Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that you Henry, Duke of Norfolk, to whom the cognizance of matters of this nature doth properly belong do require and command that this Our Concession and Declaration be recorded in Our College of Arms in order that our Officers of Arms and all other Public Functionaries whom it may concern may take full notice and have knowledge thereof in their several and respective departments.

And for so doing this shall be your Warrant.
GIVEN at Our Court at St. James's
this Nineteenth day of September 1912 in the Third Year of Our Reign

Note: The Armorial Ensigns granted to the Commonwealth of Australia is for use by Public Functionaries, **NOT for sealing Laws of the Commonwealth of Australia**.

Governor-General Sir William Joseph Slim,
from 8th May 1953 was: Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia
as published in his Proclamation of 8th May 1953 given under
"my Hand
and the **Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia**"

and in which he stated that his appointment was by Her Majesty by
Commission dated **27th November 1952** under
Royal Sign Manual
and Signet

In the **Royal Warrant** dated **16th February 1954**, Her Majesty prescribed
that the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia
would receive a Great Seal for use by the Government
to be used in sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass
the Great Seal of the Commonwealth
or the Seal of the Commonwealth
and that the old Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia
was to be defaced by him in the Federal Executive Council
and in the **Royal Warrant** dated **19th October 1955**, Her Majesty prescribed
that the Great Seal granted in Her Royal Warrant 16th February 1954
(i.e. for use by the Government)
"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".

Note: **There were no statements to remove Her Signet from Commissions or to amend any Letters Patent**

Governor-General William Shepherd Viscount Dunrossil,
from 2nd February 1960 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**"

and in which he stated that his appointment was by Her Majesty by
Commission dated **18th December 1959** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia**

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 10, 2nd February 1960 [1960GN10]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1960

Governor-General William Philip Sidney, Viscount De L'Isle,
from 3rd August 1961 was: Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia
as published in his Proclamation of 3rd August 1961 given under
"my Hand
and the **Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia**"
and in which he stated that his appointment was by Her Majesty by
Commission dated **7th July 1961** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia**

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 63, 3rd August 1961 [1961GN63]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1961

Governor-General Richard Gardiner Casey,
from 22nd September 1965 was: Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia
as published in his Proclamation of 22nd September 1965 given under
"my Hand
and the **Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia**"
and in which he stated that his appointment was by Her Majesty by
Commission dated **15th September 1965** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia**

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 76, 22nd September 1965
Page 4 [1965GN76]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1965

Governor-General Sir Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck,
from 30th April 1969 was Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia
as published in his Proclamation of 30th April 1969 given under
"my Hand
and the **Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia**"
and in which he stated that his appointment was by Her Majesty by
Commission dated **1st April 1969** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia**

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 35, 30th April 1969
Page 6 [1969GN35]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1969

Note: As evidenced under his appointment dated 27th November 1952,
Sir William Joseph Slim, Governor-General from 08/05/1953 to 02/02/1960,
was the last Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia,
to be appointed by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet
by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Second.

The "Signet" in Her Majesty's Commission under "Royal Sign Manual and Signet",
gives Crown authority to a Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia,
to protect our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her subjects, by acting as "Commander-in-Chief" of the Defence Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia;
as prescribed in 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, particularly at:-
Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,
Chapter I—The Parliament, Part V—Powers of the Parliament,
Section 51—Legislative Powers of the Parliament

51. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power
to make laws for the peace, order, and good government
of the Commonwealth with respect to:-
(vi.) The naval and military defence
of the Commonwealth and of the several States,
and the control of the forces
to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth.
(xxxii.) The control of railways with respect to transport
for the naval and military purposes of the Commonwealth

Chapter II—The Executive Government,
Section 68—Command of naval and military forces

68. The command in chief
of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth
is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative.

However, *contra* to Her Majesty's Royal Warrant dated 16th February 1954 and
Her Majesty's Royal Warrant dated 19th October 1955, in which there were no
statements to remove Her Signet from Commissions or to amend any Letters Patent;
Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies,
sitting inside the Executive Government; by having Her Majesty's
"Signet" displaced with a Public Functionary seal from 2nd February 1960,
removed Crown authority from the "Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia",
thereby placing him under their control.

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

all published Proclamations under "my Hand
and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia";
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, respectively,
were under Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] 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.

Governor-General Sir John Robert Kerr,
from 11th July 1974 was **Governor-General of Australia and**
Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force of Australia
as published in his Proclamation of 11th July 1974 given under
"my Hand
and the **Great Seal of Australia**"
"at Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory",
[Note: "Federal Capital Territory as on 1st January 1911"]
and in which he stated that his appointment was by Her Majesty by
Commission dated **26th June 1974** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Royal Great Seal of Australia**

Refer: ***Australian Government Gazette*** No. 57A, 11th July 1974
Page 100 [1974 GN585]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1974

However, the Constitutional "Australia" in the
Royal Style and Titles Act 1953 (Cth) Act No. 32 of 3rd April 1953, and in the
Coronation Oath of 2nd June 1953 by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second,

means "the whole of the Commonwealth of Australia" as defined 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
Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1901A00002
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aia190121901257/

The ***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.]
Schedule—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.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second in Her **2nd June 1953 Coronation Oath**
in the Collegiate Church of St Peter at Westminster, answered the following question
by the Archbishop of Canterbury:-
Archbishop. Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the Peoples
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
Canada, **Australia**, New Zealand,
the Union of South Africa, Pakistan, and Ceylon,
and of your Possessions and the other Territories
to any of them belonging or pertaining,
according to their respective laws and customs?
Queen. I solemnly promise so to do.

On 14th February 1966, decimal notes and coins were introduced, marking the end of British-style currency system based on pounds, shillings and pence, meaning that from 14th February 1966, "Australian Dollars" which have NO "Head of Power" and which have NO Crown and Constitutional authority, were paid to Governor-Generals, to Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives and to Ministers;

paid *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, particularly at:-
Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,

Chapter I—The Parliament, Part I—General
Section 1—Legislative power

1. The legislative power of the Commonwealth
shall be vested in a Federal Parliament,
which shall consist of
the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives,
and which is hereinafter called
"The Parliament", or "The Parliament of the Commonwealth".

Section 2—Governor-General

2. A Governor-General appointed by the Queen
shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth,
and shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth
during the Queen's pleasure,
but subject to this Constitution,
such powers and functions of the Queen
as Her Majesty may be pleased to assign to him.

Section 3—Salary of Governor-General

3. There shall be payable to the Queen out of the
Consolidated Revenue fund of the Commonwealth,
for the salary of the Governor-General,
an annual sum which, until the Parliament otherwise provides,
shall be ten thousand **pounds**.
The salary of a Governor-General
shall not be altered during his continuance in office.

Chapter I—The Parliament, Part IV—Both Houses of the Parliament,
Section 48—Allowance to members

48. Until the Parliament otherwise provides,
each senator and each member of the House of Representatives
shall receive an allowance of four hundred **pounds** a year,
to be reckoned from the day on which he takes his seat.

Chapter II—The Executive Government,
Section 66—Salaries of Ministers

66. There shall be payable to the Queen, out of the
Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth,
for the salaries of the Ministers of State,
an annual sum which, until the Parliament otherwise provides,
shall not exceed twelve thousand **pounds** a year.

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, prescribes at:-
Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,

Chapter I—The Parliament, Part V—Powers of the Parliament,
Section 51—Legislative powers of the Parliament,

> 51. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution,
> have power to make laws
> for the peace, order and good government of the Commonwealth
> with respect to 51.(i) to 51.(xxxix)
>
> (xii) currency, coinage, and legal tender;
>
> (xiii) banking, other than State banking; also State banking
> extending beyond the limits of the State concerned,
> the incorporation of banks,
> and the issue of paper money.

For any changes to Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth, the people
of the Commonwealth of Australia must first approve by means of a Referendum
to be held under 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, as prescribed at:-
Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,
Chapter VIII—Alteration of the Constitution,
Section 128—Mode of altering the Constitution.

There was NO Referendum held of the people of the Commonwealth of Australia
to remove the "Head of Power" from our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch on
currency, coinage, and legal tender, and NO Referendum to remove Crown authority
as entrenched in 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.

"Australian Dollars" are NOT Legal Tender "of the Commonwealth of Australia";
have NO "Head of Power" and have NO Crown and Constitutional authority; so 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.

Richard Gardiner Casey, Governor-General from 22/09/1965 to 30/04/1969,
was appointed on 15th September 1965 by Commission under
Royal Sign Manual and the 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.

When the Governor-General for the Commonwealth of Australia is to be paid
in Pounds, the Legal Tender "of the Commonwealth of Australia",
under what authority did he assent to a Bill to introduce Decimal Currency?

The ***Currency Act* 1965, No. 95 of 10th December 1965**,
related to Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender, and included:-

Part I—Preliminary
Section 4—Definitions
In this Act unless the contrary intention appears—
"Australia" includes all the Territories to which this Act extends
"Territory" means Territory of the Commonwealth
Section 5—Extension to Territories
This Act extends to all the Territories
not forming part of the Commonwealth
except the Territory of Papua, the Territory of New Guinea and
the Territory of Christmas Island
Section 6—Crown to be bound
This Act binds the Crown
in the right of the Commonwealth or a State
Part II—Currency
Section 7—Repeal
The following Acts are repealed:-
Coinage Act 1901; *Coinage Act* 1936; *Coinage Act* 1947;
Section 8—Monetary unit and denominations of money
(1) The monetary unit, or unit of currency, of Australia
is the dollar
(2) The denominations of money in the currency of Australia
are the dollar and the cent
Section 9—Transactions to be in Australian currency

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1965A00095
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ca1965951965147/

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. "

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1996/29.html

Section 4 of the ***Currency Act* 1965, No. 95 of 10th December 1965**,
has a Definition for "Australia" but NOT for "the Commonwealth of Australia"
despite its occasional mention, therefore it has "two bob each way" so to speak.

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.

The intention of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, to convert "*the status of the Commonwealth of Australia as a sovereign, independent and federal nation*" called "Australia", was truly coming into fruition with the introduction of "Australian currency" in "Australian Dollars".

A magnified inspection of an "Australian Dollar" polymer (plastic) note,
will reveal a watermarked seal, as shown next to the Five Dollar Note below,

i.e. the "Stylised Arms No. 2 (Solid) US Serial No. 89000533",
which was registered in 1992
with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

The Five Dollar Note shown above
is NOT Legal Tender "of the Commonwealth of Australia",
has NO "Head of Power" and
has NO Crown and Constitutional authority, and
is a medium of exchange
"of Australia" NOT "of the Commonwealth of Australia".

Whereas a One **Pound** Note, as Legal Tender "of the Commonwealth of Australia"
has a "Head of Power", has the authority of the Crown as held by our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, and has the Constitutional authority,
all as under 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.

Refer: http://www.naa.gov.au/records-management/publications/aao/index.aspx

The *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 87 of 4th November 1965 [4833-4840],
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY,
was Printed and Published for the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia
by A. J. Arthur, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.

http://www.naa.gov.au/records-management/publications/aao/1965-11-04.aspx

The *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 98 of 6th November 1970 [7507]
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY,
was Printed for the Government of the Commonwealth
by W. G. Murray, Government Printer, Canberra.

http://www.naa.gov.au/records-management/publications/aao/1970-11-06.aspx

The *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 28 of 15th March 1971 [1874-1876]
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY,
was Printed for the Government of the Commonwealth
by W. G. Murray, Government Printer, Canberra.

http://www.naa.gov.au/records-management/publications/aao/1971-03-12.aspx

The *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 56^{A} of 31st May 1971 [3303^{A}-3303^{B}]
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY,
BY THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING SERVICE

http://www.naa.gov.au/records-management/publications/aao/1971-05-30.aspx

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, under a progressive evolutionary process,

have changed the meaning of "Australia" and "the Commonwealth"
as well as other Constitutional and official definitions;

have changed the wording in laws and publications;

have changed the names of government departments
and the allocation thereof to the port folios of Ministers;

and particularly from on or about 5th December 1972, with their intention to create their own "Queen of Australia" under their own *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*

and leading up to and thereafter, to create their own *Australia Act 1986*, which was

"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)

despite the people "of the Commonwealth", under Crown and Constitutional authority being entitled to stay living under a Constitutional Monarchy.

On 2nd December 1972, the people "of the Commonwealth of Australia",
as prescribed in 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,
voted at an election for their elected representatives
to sit in the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, as
Members of the House of Representatives (MHRs) in that Constitutional Parliament.

http://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/rp/rp1415/FedElect

The people "of the Commonwealth of Australia" were led to believe
that the Writ for that 1972 election was by Governor-General Sir Paul Hasluck,
who they were also led to believe was, from 30th April 1969,
Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia;
who they were also led to believe would act as personal representative of our current
Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch holding the Crown of the United Kingdom
as prescribed in the Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule
of the people's Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia",
the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted.

However, Governor-General Sir Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck
was 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.
Therefore with NO "Signet", he had NO Crown authority to act as Governor-General
and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Australia.

The people's Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia",
the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted,
which consists of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, prescribes at
Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,

Chapter I—The Parliament, Part III—The House of Representatives,
Section 35—Election of Speaker

> 35. The House of Representatives shall, before proceeding to the despatch
> of any other business, choose a member to be the Speaker of the House,
> and as often as the office of Speaker becomes vacant,
> the House shall again choose a member to be the Speaker.
> The Speaker shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a member.
> He may be removed from office by a vote of the House, or he may resign
> his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

Chapter I—The Parliament, Part IV—Both Houses of Parliament,
Section 42—Oath or affirmation of allegiance

> 42. Every senator and every member of the House of Representatives
> shall before taking his seat
> make and subscribe before the Governor-General,
> or some person authorised by him,
> an oath or affirmation of allegiance
> in the form set forth in the schedule to this Constitution.

After the 1972 election, although the people of the Commonwealth of Australia were led to believe that their elected representatives would sit as Members of the House of Representatives in the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, 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).

However, all decisions made on and from 5th December 1972, were made *contra* to the people's 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, particularly *contra* to:-

Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,

Chapter I—The Parliament, Part III—The House of Representatives,

Section 39—Quorum

39. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the members of the House of Representatives shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers.

Chapter II—The Executive Government,

Section 61—Executive power

61. 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.

Section 62—Federal Executive Council

62. There shall be a Federal Executive Council to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Commonwealth, and the members of the Council shall be chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and shall hold office during his pleasure.

Section 63—Provisions referring to Governor-General

63. The provisions of this Constitution referring to the Governor-General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor-General acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council.

Section 64—Ministers of State (Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth)

64. The Governor-General may appoint officers to administer such departments of State of the Commonwealth as the Governor-General in Council may establish. Such officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General. They shall be members of the Federal Executive Council, and shall be the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth.

After the 1972 election, although the people of the Commonwealth of Australia were led to believe that their elected representatives would sit as Members of the House of Representatives in the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia;

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);

and being inside a Federal Executive Council with a quorum of three, they made numerous decisions and draft regulations for an "Australian" system of government, with its second Ministry formed some days later,

as is reported in the following link to the Australian Government's National Archives:-

> " *It was a mini-ministry that was unique in Australian political history.*
> *The duumvirate made 40 significant decisions in its brief tenure, including*
> *the immediate release of all draft resisters,*
> *the removal of troops from Vietnam*
> *and the recognition of Communist China.*
> *Although it was a two-man ministry,*
> *it was actually a three-man government.*
> *To ensure there was no breach of propriety all decisions were made by the Federal Executive Council which has a quorum of three,*
> *including the Governor-General or his/her representative.*
> *Sir Paul Hasluck as Governor-General*
> *attended all meetings of the Federal Executive Council*
> *and participated in all decision-making*
> *and was thus effectively the third member of the first Whitlam government.*
> ***Caucus elected the full Ministry on 18 December***
> *and the* ***27 ministers were sworn in the next day***. "
>
> Refer: http://primeministers.naa.gov.au/primeministers/whitlam/in-office.aspx
> (Note: In that report, there is NO mention of any Speaker of the House)

Governor-General Sir Paul Hasluck, as a Governor-General in Council, should act only with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, so should NOT have been the third member of the Federal Executive Council and should NOT have been part of the "Australian" government formed in 1972 under Prime Minister Gough Whitlam.

The day before the 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.

Refer:-
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/dfat/treaties/1980/23.html
https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en

The *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 131 of 20th December 1972, published
Administrative Arrangements by Governor-General Sir Paul Hasluck, under
his Hand and the "Great Seal of the Commonwealth" on 19th December 1972.
Refer: http://www.naa.gov.au/records-management/publications/aao/index.aspx
http://www.naa.gov.au/Images/AAO_1972_12_Dec_tcm16-45115.pdf

The *Australian Government Gazette* No. 171 of 8th November 1973, published
that Governor-General Sir Paul Hasluck on 18th October 1973,
used the "Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia", and
that he referred to the "Constitution of Australia" and "laws of Australia" and
used the "Great Seal of Australia" on 9th and 25th October 1973.
Refer: http://www.naa.gov.au/records-management/publications/aao/index.aspx
http://www.naa.gov.au/Images/AAO_1973_9_Oct_tcm16-45150.pdf

Governor-General Sir Paul Hasluck, by using the "Great Seal of Australia" and
by referring to the "Constitution of Australia" and "laws of Australia",

acted *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, particularly at:-
Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,
Chapter II—The Executive Government,
Section 61—Executive power

61. 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;

acted *contra* to the 16th February 1954 and 19th October 1955 Royal Warrants of
our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, prescribing that the Governor-General
and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Australia
"would receive a Great Seal for use by the Government to be used in sealing all
things whatsoever that shall pass the Great Seal of the Commonwealth
or the Seal of the Commonwealth" and to 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" – NOT prescribing any "Great Seal of Australia";

and acted *contra* to
the "*Letters Patent constituting the Office of Governor-General, 29th October 1900*"
(as amended on 29th March 1911 and then again on 15th December 1920),
which stated that: the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia
is to be appointed by Commission under Sign Manual and Signet;
is to swear an Oath of Allegiance to our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch;
is to constitute and appoint, in the name of and on behalf of our Constitutional
Sovereign and Monarch, all such Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace
and other necessary officers and Ministers of the Commonwealth of Australia;
is to hold the Authority of the Crown as under the
Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted;
and is to keep and use the "Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
"for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the said Great Seal".

Sir Paul Hasluck, on 30th April 1969, in his Proclamation
given under "my Hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia",
purported to be the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia;
stated his appointment was by Commission dated 1st April 1969 under
Royal Sign Manual and the Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia;
(NOT by Commission under Sign Manual and Signet as prescribed under
Letters Patent of 29th October 1900, as amended in 1911 and 1920)
and proclaimed and declared he had taken the prescribed Oaths.
Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1969
Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 35, 30th April 1969 Page 6 [1969GN35]

To be the personal representative of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
as under 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,
an Oath of Allegiance and an Oath of Office of Governor-General on 30th April 1969,
should have been with respect to our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and
heirs and successors in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom, with our current
Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch being the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
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,
Royal Titles Act 1953 (UK) [1 & 2 Eliz. 2] [Ch. 9], Coronation Oath 2nd June 1953.
Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1953A00032
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1953/ukpga_19530009_en.html
http://ukbriefingpapers.co.uk/briefingpaper/SN00435

Sir Paul Hasluck had NO Crown and Constitutional authority

to swear in a Prime Minister and a Deputy Prime Minister into 27 Portfolios
of a duumvirate government, ("duumvirate" meaning a ministry of two)
as the word "Prime Minister" does not exist
in 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;
to unconstitutionally include himself inside the Federal Executive Council
as an unconstitutional quorum of three, i.e. a "three-man government";
to participate in decision-making as third member of the first Whitlam government;
to swear in Caucus's full "Australian" Ministry on 18th December 1972;
to seal documents with a "Great Seal of Australia";
to refer to "laws of Australia";
to give assent to any Bill passed under an "Australian" system of government,
intended **from the commencement of 1973** to become a "**law of Australia**"
with the **unconstitutional enacting manner and form** of:-
"BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia".

i.e. with the words: "**the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty**" **omitted**,
and "**of the Commonwealth**" **omitted**.

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act*
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1900/ukpga_19000012_en.html
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/63-64/12/contents
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-82.html

The people who were eligible to vote in Her Majesty Queen Victoria's six Colonies (now States) of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia, agreed, to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom and under the Constitution established and prescribed in 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, which commenced on 1st January 1901 under Crown and Constitutional authority, so that we, the people, can live and be governed under a Constitutional Monarchy.

Refer: http://adc.library.usyd.edu.au/data-2/fed0014.pdf

The *Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia*, by Quick and Garran, included the following extracts, with respect to

"An Act[1]" entitled the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act*

" Preamble "

" Whereas[2] the people[3]
of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania,
humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God[4],
have agreed[5] to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth[6]
under the Crown[7] of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland[8],
and under the Constitution[9] hereby established[10]:
And whereas it is expedient to provide for the admission into the
Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies and possessions
of the Queen:
Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty[11],
by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual[12] and Temporal[13],
and Commons[14], in this present Parliament assembled,
and by the authority of the same[15], as follows:— "

¶ 2. "Whereas."

" *The proper function of a preamble is to explain and recite certain facts which are necessary to be explained and recited, before the enactments contained in an Act of Parliament can be understood. ..... The preamble has been said to be a good means to find out the intention of a statute, and, as it were, a key to the understanding of it*. "

¶ 3. "The People."

" *The opening words of the preamble proclaim that the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia is founded on the will of the people whom it is designed to unite and govern. Although it proceeds from the people, it is clothed with the form of law by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, the Supreme Sovereign Legislature of the British Empire*. "

¶ 4. "Humbly Relying on the Blessing of Almighty God."

" *This appeal to the Deity was inserted in the Constitution at the suggestion of most of the Colonial Legislative Chambers, and in response to numerous and largely signed petitions received from the people of every colony represented in the Federal Convention*. "

" *This spirit of reverence for the Unseen pervades all the relations of our civil life. It is felt in the forms in our Courts of Justice, in the language of our statutes, in the oath that binds the Sovereign to the observance of our liberties, in the recognition of the Sabbath; in the rubrics of our guilds and social orders, in the anthem, through which on every public occasion we invocate a blessing on our executive head; in our domestic observances, in the offices of courtesy at our meetings and partings, and in the time-honoured motto of the nation*. "

¶ 5. "Have Agreed."

" *These words make distinct and emphatic reference to the consensus of the people, arrived at through the procedure, in its various successive stages, prescribed by the substantially similar Enabling Acts adopted by the Legislatures of the concurring colonies*. "

¶ 6. "To Unite in One Indissoluble Federal Commonwealth."

" ..... *the union, sealed by Imperial Parliamentary sanction, was intended by the contracting parties to be a lasting one, and that no alteration should be suggested or attempted inconsistent with the continuity of the Commonwealth as an integral part of the British Empire*. "

¶ 7. and 8. "Under the Crown of the United Kingdom."

" *It is a concrete and unequivocal acknowledgment of a principle which pervades the whole scheme of Government; harmony with the British Constitution and loyalty to the Queen as the visible central authority uniting the British Empire with its multitudinous peoples* "

" ..... *the origin of the Commonwealth and its form of government shows*:—

1. *That it has been established by the concurrence of the Queen*.
2. *That the Queen is an essential part of the Federal Parliament*.
3. *That the Queen is the head of the Federal Executive*.
4. *That the Queen is to be represented in the Commonwealth by a Governor-General*. "

¶ 9. and 10. "Under the Constitution hereby established."

" *The words, " Under the Constitution," imply substantial subjection. The Commonwealth is a political community, carved out of the British empire and endowed through its Constitution with a defined quota of self-governing powers. Those powers are delegated by and derived from the British Parliament, and they are to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the people of the Commonwealth in the manner prescribed by the grant, subject—*

(1) to the supreme British Sovereignty (under the Crown), and

(2) to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

" *Not only the Federal Government, but the Governments of the States, will be under the Federal Constitution to the extent to which the Constitution limits their powers, and to the extent to which the power of amendment may be exercised. The Constitution will therefore be the supreme law of the land binding the people of the Commonwealth, the Federal Parliament, and all the governing agencies and instruments of the Commonwealth to the extent expressed*. "

" *The Commonwealth is not established and the Constitution does not take effect until the date specified in the Queen's proclamation issued under Clauses 3 and 4. This proclamation was required to be issued within one year after the passing of the Act of the Imperial Parliament*. "

¶ 11. "By the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty."

" *The enacting words, showing the Authority by which the Commonwealth is created, are in the form in which Acts of Parliament have been framed from a remote period of English history. According to the theory of the Constitution the Queen is the source of law, the Queen makes new laws, the Queen alters or repeals old laws, subject only to the condition that this supreme power must be exercised in Parliament and not otherwise. Every Act of Parliament bears on its face the stamp and evidence of its royal authority. It springs from the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. It is in the Crown, and not in Parliament, that legislative authority is, according to Constitutional theory, directly vested. Parliament is the body assigned by law to advise the Crown in matters of legislation, and the Crown could not legally legislate without the advice and consent of Parliament*. "

The *Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia*, by Quick and Garran, also stated that:-

" *The Federal Parliament is a legislative body capable only of exercising enumerated powers. Its powers are determined and limited by actual grants to be found within the Constitution. Anything not granted to it is denied to it.* "

" *The Federal Parliament is a legislative body capable only of exercising enumerated powers. Its powers are determined and limited by actual grants to be found within the Constitution. Anything not granted to it is denied to it.* "

" *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*."

and at: ¶ 32. "This Act."

" *The expression "This Act" occurs in Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8. The Act consists of Clauses 1 to 9 inclusive, and Clause 9 enacts the Constitution; so that the Constitution is unquestionably a part of the Act*. "

Therefore under 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,

the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia
may NOT alter the Preamble or Clauses 1 to 8 of "This Act",
may only alter the provisions within
Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia of "This Act",
by Referendum of the people of the Commonwealth of Australia, as
prescribed at Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia
Chapter VIII—Alteration of the Constitution,
Section 128—Mode of altering the Constitution

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

Under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, the people of the Commonwealth of Australia are to live and to be governed under a Constitutional Monarchy, as prescribed inside the Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule:-

Clause 1—Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act*.

Clause 2—Act to extend to the Queen's successors

2. 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.

Clause 3—Proclamation of Commonwealth

Clause 4—Commencement of Act

4. The Commonwealth shall be established, and the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall take effect, on and after the day so appointed. .....

Clause 5—Operation of the Constitution and laws

5. 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; .....

Clause 6—Definitions

6. "The Commonwealth" shall mean the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act.
"The States" .... each .... of the Commonwealth .... be called "a State" ....

Clause 7—Repeal of Federal Council Act

Clause 8—Application of Colonial Boundaries Act

Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth

Chapters I to VIII (Sections 1 to 128), and
Schedule—Oath/Affirmation

As prescribed under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, the "Laws of the Commonwealth" are to be enacted under Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth and are to be enacted by the "Parliament of the Commonwealth" consisting of:-

the Queen's or King's Most Excellent Majesty,
the Senate and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia.

with Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,
Chapter I—The Parliament, Part I—Preliminary, prescribing at
Section 4—Provisions relating to Governor-General

4. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being, or such person as the Queen may appoint to administer the Government of the Commonwealth; but no such person shall be entitled to receive any salary from the Commonwealth in respect of any other office during his administration of the Government of the Commonwealth.

The Founding and Primary “Law of the Commonwealth of Australia”, the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which consists of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, prescribes at Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,
Chapter I—The Parliament,
Part III—The House of Representatives,

Section 34—Qualification of Members

34. Until the Parliament otherwise provides,
the qualifications of a member of the House of Representatives
shall be as follows:—
(i) He must be of the full age of twenty-one years,
and must be an elector entitled to vote
at the election of members of the House of Representatives,
or a person qualified to become such elector, and
must have been for three years at the least
a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth
as existing at the time when he is chosen
(ii) He must be a subject of the Queen,
either natural-born or for at least five years naturalized
under a law of the United Kingdom
or of a Colony which has become or becomes a State,
or of the Commonwealth, or of a State.

Section 35—Election of Speaker

35. The House of Representatives shall,
before proceeding to the despatch of any other business,
choose a member to be the Speaker of the House,
and as often as the office of Speaker becomes vacant,
the House shall again choose a member to be the Speaker.
The Speaker shall cease to hold his office
if he ceases to be a member.
He may be removed from office by a vote of the House,
or he may resign his office or his seat
by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

Section 39—Quorum

39. Until the Parliament otherwise provides,
the presence of at least
one-third of the whole number
of the members of the House of Representatives
shall be necessary
to constitute a meeting of the House
for the exercise of its powers.

Section 40—Voting in House of Representatives

40. Questions arising in the House of Representatives
shall be determined by a majority of votes
other than that of the Speaker.
The Speaker shall not vote unless the numbers are equal
and then he shall have a casting vote.

The Founding and Primary “Law of the Commonwealth of Australia”, the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which consists of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, prescribes at Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,
Chapter I—The Parliament,

Part IV—Both Houses of Parliament,

Section 46—Penalty for sitting when disqualified

46. Until the Parliament otherwise provides,
any person declared by this Constitution to be incapable of sitting as a senator or as a member of the House of Representatives shall,
for every day on which he so sits,
be liable to pay the sum of one hundred **pounds**
to any person who sues for it in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Part V—Powers of the Parliament,

Section 51—Legislative powers of the Parliament

51. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution,
have power to make laws
for the peace, order and good government of the Commonwealth
with respect to 51.(i) to 51.(xxxix)

51.(xxxix) matters incidental
to the execution of any power vested by this Constitution
in the Parliament or in either House thereof, or
in the Government of the Commonwealth, or
in the Federal Judicature, or
in any department or officer of the Commonwealth.

Section 56—Recommendation of money votes

56. A vote, resolution, or proposed law
for the appropriation of
revenue or moneys
shall not be passed
unless the purpose of the appropriation has in the same session
been recommended by message of the Governor-General
to the House in which the proposal originated.

Section 58—Royal assent to Bills

58. When a proposed law
passed by both Houses of the Parliament is
presented to the Governor-General
for the Queen’s assent,
he shall declare, according to his discretion,
but subject to this Constitution,
that he assents in the Queen’s name,
or that he withholds assent,
or that he reserves the law for the Queen’s pleasure.

The Founding and Primary “Law of the Commonwealth of Australia”, the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which consists of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, prescribes at Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,
Chapter II—The Executive Government,

Section 61—Executive power

61. 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.

Section 62—Federal Executive Council

62. There shall be a Federal Executive Council
to advise
the Governor-General
in the government of the Commonwealth,
and the members of the Council
shall be chosen and summoned by the Governor-General
and sworn as Executive Councillors,
and shall hold office during his pleasure.

Section 63—Provisions referring to Governor-General

63. The provisions of this Constitution referring to the
Governor-General in Council
shall be construed as referring to the
Governor-General
acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council.

Section 64—Ministers of State
(Queen’s Ministers of State for the Commonwealth)

64. The Governor-General
may appoint officers
to administer such departments of State of the Commonwealth
as the Governor-General in Council may establish.
Such officers shall hold office
during the pleasure of the Governor-General.
They shall be members of the Federal Executive Council,
and shall be the Queen’s Ministers of State for the Commonwealth.

Section 66—Salaries of Ministers
(Queen’s Ministers of State for the Commonwealth)

66. There shall be payable to the Queen,
out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth,
for the salaries of the Ministers of State,
an annual sum which, until the Parliament otherwise provides,
shall not exceed twelve thousand **pounds** a year.

Section 68—Command of naval and military forces

68. The command in chief
of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth
is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen’s representative.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies,

under a progressive evolutionary process from approximately 2nd February 1960 when Governor-General William Shepherd Viscount Dunrossil proclaimed that he was appointed by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and NO Signet;

with the creation with NO Crown and Constitutional authority on 14th February 1966, of "Australian Dollars" with NO "Head of Power", decimal notes and coins, marking the end of British-style currency system based on pounds, shillings and pence;

with the creation with NO Crown and Constitutional authority of an "Australian" system of government commencing from approximately 5th December 1972;

with objectives to reform the Australian Constitution towards Australia becoming an independent republic;

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

used words in "Australian" vernacular;

had those of their members who were purportedly elected into the Parliament, amend the "Laws of the Commonwealth" then convert them to "laws of Australia";

created for their own benefit, their own private "Governor-General of Australia", who gave assent to their "laws of Australia" which can have NO Royal Assent,

and with "the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and "of the Commonwealth" omitted from the unconstitutional enacting manner and form in their "laws of Australia", commencing 1973, such as but not limited to:-

Commonwealth Electoral Act 1973,	No. 7 of 16th March 1973
Commonwealth Banks Act 1973,	No. 18 of 11th April 1973
Crimes Act 1973,	No. 33 of 27th May 1973
Acts Interpretation Act 1973,	No. 79 of 19th June 1973
Evidence Act 1973,	No. 80 of 19th June 1973
Australian Citizenship Act 1973,	No. 99 of 17th September 1973
Death Penalty Abolition Act 1973,	No. 100 of 18th September 1973
Royal Style and Titles Act 1973,	No. 114 of 19th October 1973
Banking Act 1973,	No. 116 of 26th October 1973
Commonwealth Banks Act (No. 2) 1973,	No. 117 of 26th October 1973
Reserve Bank Act 1973,	No. 118 of 26th October 1973
Banking Act (No. 2) 1973,	No. 193 of 17th December 1973
Lands Acquisition Act 1973,	No. 208 of 19th December 1973
Currency Act 1965-1973,	as at 19th December 1973
Statute Law Revision Act 1973,	No. 216 of 19th December 1973
Statute Law Revision Act 1974,	No. 20 of 25th July 1974

Both No. 216 of 1973 and No. 20 of 1974 came into operation 31st December 1973, made unconstitutional amendments to numerous Statutes including but not limited to omitting the words "Seal of the Commonwealth" "Great Seal of the Commonwealth"; inserting the words "Great Seal of Australia"; removing "of the Commonwealth"; repealing the *Royal Style and Titles Act* 1953, Act No. 32 of 3rd April 1953; confirming the removal of our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch from Statutes.

The ***Commonwealth Electoral Act 1973*, No. 7 of 16th March 1973**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
increased their prospects of being re-elected at future elections,
by reducing the voting age down to 18 years of age.

However, this "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and
"of the Commonwealth of Australia"
from its unconstitutional enacting manner and form of:-
"BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia"

therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia"
of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00007
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/cea197371973260/

The ***Commonwealth Banks Act 1973*, No. 18 of 11th April 1973**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
amended the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959-1968
to remove the Limitation on the Amount of Housing Loans to Individuals.

However, this "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and
"of the Commonwealth of Australia"
from its unconstitutional enacting manner and form:-
"BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia".

therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia"
of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00018
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/cba1973181973220/

The ***Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959, Act No. 5, Royal Assent 23rd April 1959**
was: "An Act to establish a Commonwealth Banking Corporation
and to make provision for the conduct of the business of
the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia,
the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, and
the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia"
had the Constitutional enacting manner and form of:-
"BE it enacted by
the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
the Senate, and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia"
and came into operation on the same day on which
the *Reserve Bank Act 1959* came into operation.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1959A00005
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/cba195951959220/

The ***Reserve Bank Act* 1959, Act No. 4, Royal Assent 23rd April 1959**
was "An Act relating to the Reserve Bank of Australia, and for other purposes"
had the Constitutional enacting manner and form of:-
"BE it enacted by
the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
the Senate, and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia"
and stated at
Section 2—Commencement
2. This Act shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by Proclamation
Section 5—Interpretation
5(1.) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—
"Australia" includes the Territories of the Commonwealth

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1959A00004
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/rba195941959157/

The ***Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,

created for themselves, their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth",
"Australian Government Gazette" and "Government Printer of Australia",
by amending the *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901-1966, with:-

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;"; .....

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;".

Government Printer of Australia
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."

However, the *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973,
being a "law of Australia", had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words:-
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and
"of the Commonwealth of Australia"
from its unconstitutional enacting manner and form:-
"BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia"
therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia"
of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00079
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aia1973791973257/

The ***Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, Compilation 29 Registered 7th March 2016**,

has the seal shown above, a seal that was registered in 1992 with the
United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)
as the "Stylised Arms No. 2 (Solid) US Serial No. 89000533";

Part 1—Preliminary, Section 2—Application of Act
(1) This Act applies to all Acts (including this Act).
(2) However, the application of this Act or a provision of this Act
to an Act or a provision of an Act
is subject to a contrary intention.

Part 2—Definitions, Section 2B—Definitions
In any Act:
Australia means the Commonwealth of Australia, and
when used in a geographical sense, includes
the Territory of Christmas Island and
the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands,
but does not include any other external Territory.
Note: See also section 15B.
Commonwealth means the Commonwealth of Australia and,
when used in a geographical sense, includes
the Territory of Christmas Island and
the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands,
but does not include any other external Territory.
Note: See also section 15B.

Part 5—General interpretation rules
Section 15B—Application of Acts in coastal sea
Coastal sea of Australia
(1) An Act is taken to have effect in, and in relation to,
the coastal sea of Australia
as if that coastal sea were part of Australia.
(2) A reference in an Act to **Australia**, or to **the Commonwealth**,
is taken to include a reference to the coastal sea of Australia

Endnote 4—Amendment history

s. 17 am. No. 23 1930; No. 10 1937; No. 80 1950; No. 69 1957; No. 79 1973; No. 216 1973; No. 144 1976; No. 80 1982; No. 92 1987; No. 92 1987; No. 104 1992; No. 152 1997; No. 140 2003; No. 8 2005;
rep. No. 46 2011

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C00151
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/aia1901230/

***Acts Interpretation Act* 1901, Act No. 2 given Royal Assent on 12th July 1901**

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

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1901A00002
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aia190121901257/

However, the Constitutional and official definitions as shown in Section 17 above, were, without Crown or Constitutional authority, given contrary intention by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution, in 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.

Also, its 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" made by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2011A00046
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aiaa2011310/

The ***Evidence Act 1973*, No. 80 of 19th June 1973**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their
"Australian Government Gazette" and "Government Printer of Australia"

created for themselves, their own evidence to be presented in Courts
with respect to "purported" papers:-

Proof of *Gazette*
3. Section 8 of the *Evidence Act* 1905-1964 is repealed
and the following section substituted:-
"8.(1) The mere production of a paper
purporting to be the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*
shall in all Courts be evidence
that the paper is the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*
and was published on the day on which it bears date.
" (2) The mere production of a paper
purporting to be the *Australian Government Gazette*
shall in all Courts be evidence
that the paper is the *Australian Government Gazette*
and was published on the day on which it bears date.".

However, this "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and
"of the Commonwealth of Australia"
from its unconstitutional enacting manner and form:-
"BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia".
therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia"
of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

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

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00080
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ea1973801973107/

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948, Act No. 83,
given Royal Assent on 21st December 1948,
was "An Act Relating to British Nationality and Australian Citizenship".
Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1948A00083
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/naca1948831948320/

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948-1967, became the
Citizenship Act 1948-1969 after the amendments by the
Citizenship Act 1969, Act No. 22 given Royal Assent on 4th June 1969,
"An Act relating to Australian Citizenship and the Status of British Subject".
Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1969A00022
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ca1969221969175/

The ***Australian Citizenship Act 1973*, No. 99 of 17th September 1973**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their
"Australian Government Gazette" and "Government Printer of Australia"

created for themselves, their own "Australian Citizens" and their own
Oath/Affirmation of Allegiance to a NON-existent "Queen of Australia"

with their numerous amendments to the *Citizenship Act* 1948-1969
including the repealing of the Second and Third Schedules
and the substituting of new Schedule 2 and Schedule 3
with new Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance, such as in:-

Schedule 2—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. "

However, this "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent,
as NO enacting manner and form whatsoever
is shown in the copy written in text format on the websites:-

http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aca1973254/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00041

therefore it was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia"
of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

When the 2004 copy written in pdf format is downloaded from the website:-

https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00041

this "law of Australia" definitely has NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words:-
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and
"of the Commonwealth of Australia"
from its unconstitutional enacting manner and form:-
"BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia".

and it had the seal shown below, a seal that was registered in 1992 with the
United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)
as the "Stylised Arms No. 2 (Solid) US Serial No. 89000533"

The original *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948, was renamed as the *Citizenship Act* 1948-1969 after amendments by the *Citizenship Act* 1969;

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1948A00083
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/naca1948831948320/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1969A00022
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ca1969221969175/

then renamed as the *Australian Citizenship Act* 1948-1973, after amendments by the *Australian Citizenship Act 1973*, No. 99 of 17th September 1973, and the *Statute Law Revision Act 1973*, No. 216 of 19th December 1973, (deemed to commence 31st December 1973, along with the *Statute Law Revision Act 1974*, No. 20 of 25th July 1974);

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004C02041
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aca1973254/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00216
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00079
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slra19732161973283/
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slra1974256/

then continued to be named *Australian Citizenship Act 1948* in digital compilations until its last compilation prepared 1st July 2006, with amendments to No. 46 of 2006;

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2006C00317

then repealed by the *Australian Citizenship Act 2007*, No. 20 of 1st July 2007;

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2007A00020
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aca2007254/

with the current *Australian Citizenship Act 2007*, Compilation No. 22

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C00112
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/aca2007254/

The current *Australian Citizenship Act 2007*, Compilation No. 22, with amendments up to No. 166 of 2015 and Registered on 4 February 2016, i.e. legislation by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's' Constitution and policies, has the same seal as is on the *Australian Citizenship Act 1973*, and

does NOT include the words:	"Oath", "Affirmation", "Queen", "Sovereign",
but does include the words:	"Pledge", "Allegiance to Australia" "Australia", "the Commonwealth"

The words "Australia" and "the Commonwealth" and their "Australian" vernacular use, are the "Keys" to the deception used by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies.

Research reveals that in the majority of the Constitutions of Political Parties in "Australia", the objectives include to reform 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.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, must, at the time of joining or transferring to the branch or sub-branch which has geographical coverage, either be correctly enrolled with the Australian Electoral Commission to vote in a federal election at their stated address or not be so entitled because they are under 18 years of age or not an Australian citizen. The conferral of Australian citizenship is a critical part of encouraging participation by new migrants in the Australian community.

Refer: https://cdn.australianlabor.com.au/documents/ALP_National_Constitution.pdf
https://www.liberal.org.au/party
http://nationals.org.au/about/our-constitution/
https://lnp.org.au/about/party-structure/lnp-constitution/

The ***Death Penalty Abolition Act 1973*, No. 100 of 18th September 1973**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their "Australian Government Gazette" and "Government Printer of Australia" and with their "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia";

was: "To abolish Capital Punishment under the Laws of the Commonwealth and under certain other Laws in relation to which the Powers of the Parliament extend"

and stated at Section 4—Abolition of death penalty
4. A person is not liable to the punishment of death for any offence

This "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent,
as NO enacting manner and form whatsoever
is shown in the copy written in text format on the websites:-
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00004
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/dpaa1973228/

and when the 2004 copy written in pdf format is downloaded from:-
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00004

this "law of Australia" definitely has NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words:-
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and
"of the Commonwealth of Australia"
from its unconstitutional enacting manner and form:-
"BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia".

so it was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia"
of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

The ***Crimes Act 1973*, No. 33 of 27th May 1973**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
amended the *Crimes Act* 1914-1966
in relation to the Deportation of Persons from Australia.

However, this "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and
"of the Commonwealth of Australia"
from its unconstitutional enacting manner and form:-
"BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia".
therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia"
of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

Refer https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00033
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ca1973331973109/

The ***Crimes Act* 1914, Act No. 12 given Royal Assent on 29th October 1914**,
was "An Act relating to Offences against the Commonwealth",
had the Constitutional enacting manner and form of:-
"BE it enacted by
the King's Most Excellent Majesty,
the Senate, and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia"
and Section 24—Treason, at Part II—Offences against the Government,
included that any person who commits Treason,
"shall be guilty of an indictable offence and
shall be liable to the punishment of death".

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1914A00012
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ca1914121914109/

However, the word "Treason" appears nowhere in the current *Crimes Act* 1914-2016
Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C00121
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ca191482/

with the *Crimes Act* 1914-2016, Compilation No. 110 of 24th December 2015,
showing in its Volume 1, Endnotes: Endnote 4—Amendment history of Part II,

Part II	s. 24	rs. No. 84, 1960
		am. No. 33, 1973; No. 67, 1982
		rep. No. 65, 2002
	s.24AA	ad. No. 84, 1960
		am. No. 67, 1982

On the website of the Australian Government's Federal Register of Legislation,
the *Crimes Act* 1914, as amended by the *Statute Law Revision Act 1973*,
(No. 216 of 19th December 1973, deemed to commence 31st December 1973),
is the earliest amended copy that can be seen, but cannot be downloaded.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C1914A00012
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004C03156\

The ***Crimes Act* 1960, Act No. 84 given Royal Assent on 13th December 1960**, was "An Act to amend the *Crimes Act* 1914-1959", (i.e. the Principal Act) and had the Constitutional enacting manner and form of:-

"BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia"

extracts from which stated:-

Section 3. Section two of the Principal Act is repealed and the following section inserted in its stead:—

"Parts.

2. This Act is divided into Parts, as follows:—

Part I.—Preliminary (Sections 1-3A).
Part IA.—General (Sections 4-23).
Part II.—Offences Against the Government (Sections 24-30).
Part IIA.—Protection of the Constitution and of Public and other Services (Sections 3A-30R).
Part III.—Offences Relating to the Administration of Justice (Sections 31-50).
Part IV.—Offences Relating to the Coinage (Sections 51-62A).
Part V.—Forgery (Sections 63-69).
Part VI.—Offences By and Against Public Officers (Sections 70-76).
Part VII.—Espionage and Official Secrets (Sections 77-85D).
Part VIII.—Miscellaneous (Sections 85E-91)."

Section 24. Section twenty-four of the Principal Act is repealed and the following sections are inserted in its stead:—

"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."

Crimes Act 1960, Act No. 84 given Royal Assent on 13th December 1960 [cont'd]

"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"

.....

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

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1960A00084
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ca1960841960109/

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 "

Governor-General William Shepherd Viscount Dunrossil,
published in his Proclamation of 2nd February 1960 given under
"my Hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
that he was: Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia
appointed by Commission dated 18th December 1959 under
Royal Sign Manual and the
[**Note: NO Signet**] Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia

Oxford Dictionary of Law:-
" **misprision** *n*. Failure to report an offence. The former crime of misprision of felony has been replaced by the crime of compounding an offence. However the common-law offence of misprision of **treason** still exists; this occurs if a person knows or reasonably suspects that someone has committed **treason** but does not inform the proper authorities within a reasonable time. The punishment for this offence is forfeiture by the offender of all his property during his lifetime. "

***Security Legislation Amendment (Terrorism) Act 2002*, No. 65 of 5th July 2002**
made by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution, sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their "Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia", "Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", and with their own private "Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia", and their own "Australian Federal Police" and "Australian Courts", all inside their own "Commonwealth of Australia" to which they gave the status of being a sovereign, independent and federal nation "Australia",

was made: "to enhance the Commonwealth's ability to combat terrorism and treason, and for related purposes",

was made under the unconstitutional enacting manner and form of:-
"The Parliament of Australia enacts",

and stated at Schedule 1—Amendments relating to treason and terrorism
Crimes Act 1914
8. Section 24
Repeal the section

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00978
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slaa2002451/

Note: The *Crimes Act* 1914, as amended to No. 65 of 5th July 2002, compiled on 18th July 2002, does not include the words "Treason" anywhere.
Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004C03181

The ***Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their
"Australian Government Gazette" and "Government Printer of Australia"
and with their "Australian Citizens" making
Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia";

was made because the "Government of Australia"
considered it desirable to change the form of the Royal Style and Titles
to be used in relation to "Australia" and its Territories, to:-
Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God
Queen of Australia and Her other Realms and Territories,
Head of the Commonwealth;

had NO Royal Assent, with NO enacting manner and form whatsoever,
shown in the copy written in text format on the website:-
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/rsata1973258/

and being a "law of Australia", had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words:-
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and
"of the Commonwealth of Australia"
from its unconstitutional enacting manner and form:-
"BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia",
shown in the images and transcripts on the website:-
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-99.html
shown in the copy written in text format on the following website, and
shown in the copy written in pdf format downloaded from that website:-
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00044

had NO Royal Assent, as it stated "The Parliament of Australia enacts"
shown in the copy written in text format on the following website, and
shown in the copy written in pdf format downloaded from that website:-
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00044

The "Parliament of Australia" is NOT the same as
the Constitutional "Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia"
which includes the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and
the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Therefore, the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973
was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia"
of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

Governor-General Sir Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck,
published in his Proclamation of 30th April 1969 given under
"my Hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
that he was: Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia
appointed by Commission dated 1st April 1969 under
Royal Sign Manual and the
[**Note: NO Signet**] Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia

The *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973

had the same seal

as on the
Australian Citizenship Act 1973, No. 99 of 17th September 1973, a seal that was registered in 1992 with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) as the "Stylised Arms No. 2 (Solid) US Serial No. 89000533", a seal that is watermarked on current "Australian Dollar" polymer (plastic) notes.

The title created on 19th October 1973 by the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's' Constitution and policies, is for a "Queen of Australia" that has NO United Kingdom and that is NOT a Defender of the Faith.

It is interesting to note that legislation downloaded a few years ago, differs in the printing of the enacting manner and forms as shown in recent digital reprints, particularly with "Parliament of Australia enacts:" being inserted afterwards, with some legislation being extremely difficult to find and download, if at all.

Over the years, in the process of researching in books in university libraries and on the internet from various sources, comparisons can be made which reveal that the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, in their "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", are progressively replacing historical data with edited digital reprints, similar to the predictions in George Orwell's Book "*1984*".

The people of the Commonwealth of Australia never agreed by any Referendum required under 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, particularly at
Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,
Chapter VIII—Alteration of the Constitution,
Section 128—Mode of altering the Constitution,

to remove our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch,

who, under the *Coronation Oath* of 2nd June 1953,
http://ukbriefingpapers.co.uk/briefingpaper/SN00435

the *Royal Titles Act* 1953 (UK) [1 & 2 Eliz. 2] [Ch. 9] and
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1953/ukpga_19530009_en.pdf

the *Royal Style and Titles Act* 1953 (Cth), Act No. 32 of 3rd April 1953;
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1953A00032
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/rsata1953321953285/

is currently the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:-

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;

and who is, as are Her subjects,
inside the Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and Schedule, of the
Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted.

In the *Royal Style and Titles Act* 1953 (Cth) Act No. 32, given Royal Assent on 3rd April 1953, the Constitutional "Australia" included in the Royal Style and Title, means "the whole of the Commonwealth of Australia" as defined in the:-
Acts Interpretation Act 1901, Act No. 2 given Royal Assent on 12th July 1901
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

The unconstitutional and forever changing "Australia" or "the Commonwealth" created under the *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973, by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's' Constitution and policies, was in readiness for their "Australian Citizens" and "Queen of Australia" and was in readiness for their future "laws of Australia".

The ***Australian Government Gazette* No. 152 of 19th October 1973**, (5 Pages)
Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1973
https://www.legislation.gov.au/file/1973GN152

published by the "Australian Government Publishing Service"; had the same seal as on the *Australian Citizenship Act 1973*, No. 99 of 17th September 1973 and as on the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973;
illustrated documents for the creation of a "Queen of Australia" made under the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973;
and illustrated "Australia" as in constitutions of Political Parties and their Members.

Extracts from Page 1 – *Australian Government Gazette* No. 152 19th October 1973:-
ROYAL WARRANT
Elizabeth R
TO Our Governor-General of Australia
Great Seal prepared by Our Order for the use of Our Government of Australia
Great Seal be used in sealing all things whatsoever
that shall pass the Great Seal of Australia
Great Seal ..... Our Royal Warrant ..... 16 February 1954
to be defaced by you in Our Executive Council of Australia
Our Court at Government House, Canberra on 19 October 1973
E. G. WHITLAM *Prime Minister*

Extracts from Page 2 – *Australian Government Gazette* No. 152 19th October 1973:-
ROYAL WARRANT
Elizabeth R
TO all and singular
Our Warrant given this day at Our Court at Government House
Great Seal prepared by Our Order for the use of Our Government of Australia
Great Seal be used in sealing all things whatsoever
that should pass the Great Seal of Australia
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 Australia
Our Court at Government House, Canberra on 19 October 1973
E. G. WHITLAM *Prime Minister*

Extracts from Page 3 – *Australian Government Gazette* No. 152 19th October 1973:-

PROCLAMATION
To Australia By Paul Hasluck Governor-General of Australia
proposed law entitled "An Act relating to the Royal Style and Titles"
passed by both Houses of the Parliament of Australia
presented on 14 September 1973 for Royal Assent
reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure
signification of Her Majesty's pleasure has been communicated to me
Proclaimed 19 October 1973 under the Hand of Sir Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck, Governor-General of Australia and the Great Seal of Australia
E. G. WHITLAM *Prime Minister*

Extracts from Page 4 – *Australian Government Gazette* No. 152 19th October 1973:-

ROYAL WARRANT
Elizabeth R
WHEREAS by an Act of Our Australian Parliament
entitled the *Royal Style and Titles Act* 1973,
it is enacted that the assent of the said Parliament is given
to the adoption by Us, for use in relation to Australia and its Territories,
in lieu of the Style and Titles set forth in the Schedule to the
Act of Our Australian Parliament entitled the *Royal Style and Titles Act* 1953,
of the Style and Titles set forth in the Schedule to the firstmentioned Act,
and to the issue for that purpose by Us of
Our Royal Proclamation under such Seal as We by Warrant appoint:
NOW THEREFORE We do, by this Our Warrant,
appoint the Great Seal of Australia, being the Seal
that We have this day delivered to Our Governor-General of Australia,
to be the Seal under which the Said Royal Proclamation shall be issued.
GIVEN at Our Court at Government House, Canberra, on 19 October 1973.
E. G. WHITLAM *Prime Minister*

Extracts from Page 5 – *Australian Government Gazette* No. 152 19th October 1973:-

BY THE QUEEN
A PROCLAMATION
Elizabeth R
An Act of the Parliament of Australia
Royal Style and Titles Act 1973
Our Royal Proclamation
Our Warrant appointed the Great Seal of Australia to be the Seal
under which the said Royal Proclamation shall be issued.
NOW THEREFORE We do hereby appoint and declare that henceforth,
so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein
Our Style and Titles are used in relation to Australia and its Territories,
the following Style and Titles shall be used, that is to say:
Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God
Queen of Australia and Her other Realms and Territories,
Head of the Commonwealth.
GIVEN under the Great Seal of Australia
at Our Court at Government House, Canberra, on 19 October 1973.
E. G. WHITLAM *Prime Minister*

However, the "United Kingdom" and "Defender of the Faith" have been omitted, so how can the "God" above be the same "God" in the Anthem "God save the Queen", "So Help me God" in Oaths of Allegiance in the Schedule and "Almighty God" in the Preamble of the the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia", the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which consists of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule?

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, created for themselves, their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth" as under their *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973, meanings which can change and have changed, depending on the "geographical sense" used when referring to their unconstitutional "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", such as in the Schedule of the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973:-

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

In the *Royal Style and Titles Act* 1953 (Cth) Act No. 32, given Royal Assent on 3rd April 1953, the **Constitutional "Australia"** is included in the Royal Style and Title,

> 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 **Constitutional "Australia"** means
"the whole of the Commonwealth of Australia" as in the:-

***Acts Interpretation Act* 1901, Act No. 2 given Royal Assent on 12th July 1901**

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

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1901A00002
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aia190121901257/

Under a progressive evolutionary process, the Constitutional Separation of Powers between the Parliament, Executive and Judiciary, NO longer exists in this country, and will be explained more fully further on, as to how the "Australian Government" under its *Australia Act 1986*, has the status of the "Commonwealth of Australia" as a "sovereign independent federal nation", and as to the Company named

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

Refer: http://www.sec.gov/cgi-bin/browse-edgar?action=getcompany&CIK=0000805157&owner=include&count=40

The Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's' Constitution
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their
"Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia",
"Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a
"Queen of Australia", and with their own private
"Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia"
but sitting under false pretences inside the room
for the "House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia",
made the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973, and created their own "Queen of Australia" as in the Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance created in the *Australian Citizenship Act 1973*, No. 99 of 17th September 1973, for all "Australian Citizens", which included the private "Governor-General of Australia", Sir Paul Hasluck with a Commission under Royal Sign Manual but NO Signet.

Research was carried out into the seal illustrated below:-

Research Finding No. 1:-

The former Governor-General Ms Quentin Bryce
was asked if the seal as shown above 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 as shown above:-

"*is the same seal as the one that is on the Governor-General's Commission*"

Research Finding No. 2:-

The Garter King of Arms at the College of Arms in London
was asked if the seal as shown above,
which has been described as the Great Seal of Australia,
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.*
These are the Armorial Bearings of the Commonwealth of Australia.
Her Majesty is described
as Queen of Australia on the seal and not Queen of the United Kingdom."
"*I do not have any relevant record in my office."*
"*There are scores if not hundreds of Letters Patent of Armorial Bearings*
that have been issued to Australian citizens or Australian corporate bodies
of which The Queen is described as Queen of Australia."

Research was also carried out into the seal illustrated below:-

Armorial Bearings of the Commonwealth of Australia
granted under Royal Warrant of 19th September 1912
by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King George V,
for use by Public Functionaries, NOT for sealing Acts,
not giving Royal Assent after Bills have been passed
by the Senate and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia
in the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The ***Reserve Bank Act 1959*, Act No. 4, Royal Assent 23rd April 1959**
was "An Act relating to the Reserve Bank of Australia, and for other purposes"

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1959A00004
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/rba195941959157/

The ***Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959, Act No. 5, Royal Assent 23rd April 1959**
was: "An Act to establish a Commonwealth Banking Corporation
and to make provision for the conduct of the business of
the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia,
the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, and
the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia"

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1959A00005
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/cba195951959220/

The ***Banking Act* 1959, Act No. 6, Royal Assent 23rd April 1959**
was: "An Act to regulate Banking,
to make provision for the Protection of
the Currency and of the Public Credit of the Commonwealth,
and for other purposes"

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1959A00006
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ba19596195999/

All these 3 Acts came into operation on the same day, and all had the same Constitutional enacting manner and form of:-

"BE it enacted by
the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
the Senate, and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia"

Proclamations for all these 3 Acts were published on 14th January 1960
in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*.

The ***Banking Act 1973*, No. 116 of 26th October 1973**
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their
"Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia",
"Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a
"Queen of Australia", and with their own private
"Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia";
amended the *Banking Act* 1959-1967,
particularly by omitting the words "of the Commonwealth"
from sections of that Act, particularly omitting "of the Commonwealth" from
Section 5—Interpretation
5(1.) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—
"Australia" includes the Territories of the Commonwealth

However, this "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and
"of the Commonwealth of Australia"
from its unconstitutional enacting manner and form:-
"BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia".
therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia"
of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.
Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00116
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ba1973116197399/

The ***Commonwealth Banks Act (No. 2) 1973*, No. 117 of 26th October 1973**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their
"Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia",
"Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a
"Queen of Australia", and with their own private
"Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia";
amended the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959-1968,
as amended by the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1973
particularly by omitting the words "of the Commonwealth" from
Section 4—Definitions
In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—
"Australia" includes the Territories of the Commonwealth

However, this "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and
"of the Commonwealth of Australia"
from its unconstitutional enacting manner and form:-
"BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia".
therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia"
of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00117
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/cba219731171973247/

The ***Reserve Bank Act 1973*, No. 118 of 26th October 1973**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their
"Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia",
"Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a
"Queen of Australia", and with their own private
"Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia";

amended the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959-1966
particularly by omitting the words "of the Commonwealth" from
Section 5—Interpretation
5(1.) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—
"Australia" includes the Territories of the Commonwealth.

However, this "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and
"of the Commonwealth of Australia"
from its unconstitutional enacting manner and form:-
"BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia".
therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia"
of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00118
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/rba19731181973157/

The ***Banking Act (No. 2) 1973*, No. 193 of 17th December 1973**
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their
"Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia",
"Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a
"Queen of Australia", and with their own private
"Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia";

amended section 39 of the *Banking Act* 1959-1967,
as amended by the *Banking Act* 1973
and referred to "law of Australia".

However, this "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and
"of the Commonwealth of Australia"
from its unconstitutional enacting manner and form:-
"BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia".
therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia"
of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00193
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ba219731931973126/

The ***Lands Acquisition Act 1973*, No. 208 of 19th December 1973**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their
"Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia",
"Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a
"Queen of Australia", and with their own private
"Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia";
amended the Lands Acquisition Act 1955-1966, the Principal Act,
with: 4 (1) Section 7 of the Principal Act is amended—
(a) by omitting from sub-section (1)
the words "The Governor-General"
and substituting the words "The Minister"
and with the Schedule—Additional Amendments,
omitted the words "of the Commonwealth"
from numerous sections of the Principal Act
and converted
"Land of the Commonwealth" described in Imperial Measurements
to "Land for Australia" to be described in Metric Measurements;
but this "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and
"of the Commonwealth of Australia"
from its unconstitutional enacting manner and form:-
"BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia";
therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia"
of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.
Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00208
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/laa19732081973219/

Note: The ***Statute Law Revision (Decimal Currency) Act 1966*,**
No. 93 of 29th October 1966, commencing 1st December 1966,
was "to revise the Statute Law of the Commonwealth
in consequence of the adoption of Decimal Currency"
and amended Statutes including, but not limited to the:-
Banking Act 1959-1965
Acts Interpretation Act 1901-1964
Commonwealth Banks Act 1959-1963
as amended by the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1966*
Crimes Act 1914-1960
***Lands Acquisition Act* 1955-1957**
Reserve Bank Act 1959-1965
***Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act* 1960-1964**
Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1966A00093
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slrca1966931966422/
Note: Governor-General Richard Casey,
published in his Proclamation of 22nd September 1965 that he was
appointed by Commission dated 15th September 1965 under
Royal Sign Manual and the
Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia
[**Note: NO Signet**]

RE: *Statute Law Revision Act 1973*, No. 216 of 19th December 1973
*** as amended by the *Statute Law Revision Act 1974*, No. 20 of 25th July 1974.**

Both No. 216 of 19th December 1973 and No. 20 of 25th July 1974

were deemed to commence on 31st December 1973;

were made
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their "Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia", "Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", and with their own private "Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia";

were "laws of Australia" which had NO Royal Assent,
as they omitted the words:-
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and
"of the Commonwealth of Australia"
from their unconstitutional enacting manner and form:-
"BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia";

therefore were only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia" of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution;

and were "laws of Australia" which with
Schedule 1—Amendments to Acts
made unconstitutional amendments to numerous Statutes, including, but not limited to
omitting the words: "Seal of the Commonwealth"
"Great Seal of the Commonwealth"
inserting the words "Great Seal of Australia"
and removing the words "of the Commonwealth";
Schedule 3—Repeal of Acts, Part VII—Miscellaneous Acts
unconstitutionally repealed the
Royal Style and Titles Act 1953, Act No. 32 of 3rd April 1953

all of which confirmed the creation by the Members of Political Parties,
each under their own Party's Constitution and policies,
of their own "Australia", "Queen of Australia", and their own private
"Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia";

and confirmed the removal of our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch
from Statute Laws and a corporate "Australian" system of government.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00216
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slra19732161973283/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00079
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slra1974256/

The *Statute Law Revision Act 1973, No. 216 of 19th December 1973**
*** as amended by the *Statute Law Revision Act 1974*, No. 20 of 25th July 1974**, deemed to commence 31st December 1973, with Schedule 1—Amendment of Acts, made amendments to numerous Statutes, including but not limited to the following:-

Acts Interpretation Act 1901-1966, as amended
by the *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973
Amendment Extracts:-
Section 26— Omit from paragraph (e) "of the Commonwealth"
Section 30— Omit from paragraph 2(b) "of the Commonwealth"

Citizenship Act 1948-1969, as amended
by the *Australian Citizenship Act 1973*, No. 99 of 17th September 1973
Amendment Extracts:-
Section 5— Omit from the definition of "Australia" in sub-section (1) "of the Commonwealth"
Section 6— Omit "under the authority of the Commonwealth"

Crimes Act 1914-1966, as amended
by the *Crimes Act 1973*, No. 33 of 27th May 1973
Amendment Extracts:-
Section 65— Omit from paragraph (1)(a) "Great Seal of the Commonwealth", insert "Great Seal of Australia"

Currency Act 1965-1969
Amendment Extracts:-
Section 4— Omit the definition of "Territory"
Section 5— Omit "Territories not forming part of the Commonwealth except the Territory of Papua, the Territory of New Guinea", insert "external Territories except Papua New Guinea"
Section 10— From the definition of "Territory in sub-section (1) omit "of the Commonwealth"

Evidence Act 1905-1964, as amended
by the *Evidence Act 1973*
Amendment Extracts:-
Section 3— Omit "Seal of the Commonwealth", insert "Great Seal of Australia"
Section 4A— Omit from paragraph (c) "of the Commonwealth"
Omit from paragraph (d) "of the Commonwealth"

Royal Commissions Act 1902-1966
Amendment Extracts:-
Section 2— Omit "Great Seal of the Commonwealth", insert "Great Seal of Australia"

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00216
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slra19732161973283/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00079
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slra1974256/

The ***Evidence Act* 1905, Act No. 4 given Royal Assent on 25th August 1905**,
was An Act relating to the Law of Evidence,
with the Constitutional enacting manner and form of:-

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

Extracts:-

Preliminary

Short title.
1. This Act may be cited as the Evidence Act 1905.

Definition
2. In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—
"Courts" includes the High Court
the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration,
all Courts exercising federal jurisdiction, the Inter-State Commission,
and all Courts of the several States and parts of the Commonwealth,
and all Judges and justices and all arbitrators
under any law of the Commonwealth or of a State,
and all persons authorized
by the law of the Commonwealth or of a State
or by consent of parties to hear, receive, and examine evidence.

Judicial Notice

Seal of Commonwealth to be judicially noticed
**3. All Courts shall take judicial notice
of the impression of the Seal of the Commonwealth
without evidence of the seal having been impressed
or any other evidence relating thereto.**

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1905A00004
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ea190541905107/

However, the ***Statute Law Revision Act 1973*, No. 216 of 19th December 1973**
*** as amended by the *Statute Law Revision Act 1974*, No. 20 of 25th July 1974**,
deemed to commence 31st December 1973, with Schedule 1—Amendment of Acts,
made amendments to the:-

Evidence Act 1905-1964, as amended
by the *Evidence Act 1973*
Amendment Extract:-
**Section 3— Omit "Seal of the Commonwealth",
insert "Great Seal of Australia"**

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 27, 8th May 1953 [1953GN27]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1953
Governor-General Sir William Slim's 8th May 1953 Proclamation
given under "my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia",
stated his appointment as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia,
was by Commission dated 27th November 1952
under Royal Sign Manual and **Signet**.

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 10, 2nd February 1960 [1960GN10]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1960
Governor-General Viscount Dunrossil's 2nd February 1960 Proclamation
given under "my Hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia",
stated his appointment as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia,
was by Commission dated 18th December 1959
under Royal Sign Manual and the
Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia – **NO Signet**.

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 63, 3rd August 1961 [1961GN63]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1961
Governor-General Viscount De L'Isle's 3rd August 1961 Proclamation
given under "my Hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
stated his appointment as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia,
was by Commission dated 7th July 1961
under Royal Sign Manual and the
Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia – **NO Signet**.

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 76, 22nd September 1965
Page 4 [1965GN76]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1965
Governor-General Richard Casey's 22nd September 1965 Proclamation
given under "my Hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
stated his appointment as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia,
was by Commission dated 15th September 1965
under Royal Sign Manual and the
Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia – **NO Signet**.

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 35, 30th April 1969
Page 6 [1969GN35]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1969
Governor-General Sir Paul Hasluck's 30th April 1969 Proclamation
given under "my Hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
stated his appointment as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia,
was by Commission dated 1st April 1969
under Royal Sign Manual and the
Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia – **NO Signet**.

Refer:http://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/rp/rp1415/FedElect
The election held on 2nd December 1972, was the last election in which a person, who was eligible to vote, was able to vote for his/her own representative to sit as an MHR, a Member of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, inside the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, as constituted under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted.

Refer: http://whitlamdismissal.com/1974/04/11/hasluck-proclamation-dissolving-parliament.html
Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their
"Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia", "Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia",
had their own private "Governor-General of Australia", Sir Paul Hasluck, dissolve on 11th April 1974 under the "Great Seal of Australia", their "Parliament of Australia", and issue a Writ under a "Great Seal of Australia" for the Double Dissolution Election which was held on 18th May 1974 and which returned Whitlam's Government.

However, a Writ for an Election for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives to sit inside the "Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia" under 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, may only be issued under the "Great Seal of the Commonwealth" by a "Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Australia";
NOT the "Great Seal of Australia" by a private "Governor-General of Australia" of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies.

Therefore the people of the Commonwealth of Australia continued to be deceived, as after the Double Dissolution Election held on 18th May 1974, the purportedly elected people made Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", sat inside the Parliament building, and under Whitlam's Government made "laws of Australia".

As shown earlier, those people who were elected on 2nd December 1972, deceived the people of the Commonwealth of Australia they were supposed to represent, and instead of enacting "Laws of the Commonwealth", they made "laws of Australia" under an "oligarchy" government, as shown in the lists of "laws of Australia" made by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, under Whitlam's Government in 1973, 1974, 1975:-

1973: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/1973/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Browse/Results/ByYearNumber/Acts/Asmade/1973/0/0/Principal/

1974: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/1974/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Browse/Results/ByYearNumber/Acts/Asmade/1974/0/0/Principal/

1975: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/1975/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Browse/Results/ByYearNumber/Acts/Asmade/1975/0/0/Principal/

Sir William Joseph Slim, Governor-General from 08/05/1953 to 02/02/1960,
was the last Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia,
to be appointed by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet
by our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
as under 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.

The "Signet" in Her Majesty's Commission under "Royal Sign Manual and Signet",
gives Crown authority to a Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia,
to protect our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her subjects, by acting as
"Commander-in-Chief" of the Defence Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia;
as under 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, particularly at:-
Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,
Chapter I—The Parliament, Part V—Powers of the Parliament,
Section 51—Legislative Powers of the Parliament

51. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power
to make laws for the peace, order, and good government
of the Commonwealth with respect to:-
(vi.) The naval and military defence
of the Commonwealth and of the several States,
and the control of the forces to execute and maintain
the laws of the Commonwealth.
(xxxii.) The control of railways with respect to transport
for the naval and military purposes of the Commonwealth

Chapter II—The Executive Government,
Section 68—Command of naval and military forces

68. The command in chief
of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth
is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative.

However, the ***Australian Government Gazette*** No. 57A, 11th July 1974
Page 100 [1974 GN585]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1974 shows:-
Governor-General Sir John Robert Kerr's 11th July 1974 Proclamation,
given under "my Hand and the **Great Seal of Australia**"
"at Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory",
[Note: "Federal Capital Territory as on 1st January 1911"]
stated his appointment as **Governor-General of Australia and**
Commander-in-Chief
of the Defence Force of Australia
was by **Commission** dated 26th June 1974 under
Royal Sign Manual and the
Royal Great Seal of Australia – **NO Signet**

The people of the Commonwealth of Australia never agreed by Referendum as is required under 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, particularly at
Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,
Chapter VIII—Alteration of the Constitution,
Section 128—Mode of altering the Constitution,

to change "the Commonwealth",

as defined in 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, particularly at:-

> Clause 6—Definitions
> "The Commonwealth" shall mean the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act

as explained in the:-
Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia
by Quick and Garran, with respect to Covering Clause 6—Definitions

¶ 444. "The States."

" *The States are parts of the Commonwealth; this is one of the basic principles in the structure and organization of the federated community*. " .....

" *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.* "

Refer: http://adc.library.usyd.edu.au/data-2/fed0014.pdf

and as prescribed in the:-
Acts Interpretation Act 1901, Act No. 2 given Royal Assent on 12th July 1901

> **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**

Also, the people "of the Commonwealth of Australia" have never agreed in any Referendum required under Section 123—Alteration of limits of States, at Clause 9, Chapter VI—New States, of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, to keep changing the boundaries of the States and Territories "of the Commonwealth", as has been done in the "laws of Australia", e.g.

> ***Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973**,
> "Australia" or "the Commonwealth"
> means the Commonwealth of Australia
> and, when used in a geographical sense,
> does not include an external Territory"

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C00151
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/aia1901230/
***Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, Compilation 29 Registered 7th March 2016**,
Part 2—Definitions, 2B—Definitions
In any Act:
Australia means the Commonwealth of Australia, and when used in a geographical sense, includes the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, but does not include any other external Territory.
Note: See also section 15B, Part 5—General interpretation rules 15B—Application of Acts in coastal sea—*Coastal sea of Australia*

From 11th July 1974 to 8th December 1977, Sir John Kerr acted as the private "Governor-General of Australia" of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, including assenting to their "law of Australia":-

The ***Petroleum and Minerals Authority Act 1973*, No. 43 of 8th August 1974**, made by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution, sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their "Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia", "Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", and with their own private "Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia"

was a "law of Australia" which had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and
"of the Commonwealth of Australia"
from its unconstitutional enacting manner and form:-
"BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia".
therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia" of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

and in its Endnotes there is written:-
" *The Petroleum and Minerals Authority Act 1973*
was held by the High Court not to be a valid law of the Commonwealth.
See: *State of Victoria and Another*
v. Commonwealth of Australia and Another,
State of New South Wales and Another
v. Commonwealth of Australia and Another,
State of Western Australia v.
v. Commonwealth of Australia, and
State of Queensland and Another
v. Commonwealth of Australia and Another
49 A.L.J.R. 243. "

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00102
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/pamaa1973364/

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1975/39.html

Justice Gibbs of the High Court "of Australia" said on 30th September 1975 in *Victoria v Commonwealth [1975] HCA 39*, 30th September 1975:-

" *Four States have brought proceedings for a declaration that the Petroleum and Minerals Authority Act 1973 is not a valid law of the Commonwealth. For convenience the Petroleum and Minerals Authority Act 1973 will henceforth be called "the Act", although to give it that title may appear to beg the question. The proceedings do not require us to decide whether it would be within the power of the Commonwealth to enact a law in the terms of the Act, that may fall to be decided on another occasion. What is contended by the States is that the Act was not passed into law in the manner required by the Constitution. Although the Act commences in what is now the usual form:*

> *"Be it enacted by the Queen, the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia",*
>
> *it was not in fact so enacted – a proposed law, in the form of the Act, was affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives at a joint sitting of the members of both Houses, held under the authority of s. 57 of the Constitution. If s. 57 applies to the Act, it will be taken to have been duly passed by both Houses of the Parliament. However, it is said on behalf of the States that the provisions of s. 57 were not satisfied in relation to the Act, which, not having been duly passed, is not a valid law*. "

" 35. *For the reasons I have given, I would then make a declaration that the Petroleum and Minerals Authority Act 1973 is not a valid law of the Commonwealth of Australia*. (at p165) "

On 30th September 1975, in *Victoria v Commonwealth [1975] HCA 39*, the Justices,

were bound 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, particularly at:-

> Clause 5—Operation of the Constitution and laws
>
> 5. 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;

but did not admit further that the *Petroleum and Minerals Authority Act 1973*, was a "law of Australia" and had NO Crown and Constitutional authority;

and being paid in the "Australian Currency" in "Australian Dollars", acted as Justices of the High Court "of Australia", bound from 1973 to "laws of Australia" 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".

"New Parliament House" (opened 9th May 1988)

Speaker's Chair
NO Royal Coat of Arms

In the "Parliament of Australia" in the "New Parliament House",
the Speaker of the "House of Representatives of Australia"
sits in a chair that has NO Royal Coat of Arms.

Refer: http://www.aph.gov.au/Visit_Parliament/About_the_Building

"Old Parliament House" (now Museum)

Speaker's Chair
Royal Coat of Arms

The "Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia" in the "Old Parliament House",
consisted of:-

the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
the Senate and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Speaker of the "House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia"
is to sit under the Royal Coat of Arms of the Crown of the United Kingdom,
as under a Constitutional Monarchy, NOT under an "Australian Democracy",
NOT under a "Republican Dictatorship".

The Museum of "Australian Democracy" now occupies "Old Parliament House".
Refer: http://moadoph.gov.au/collection/the-building/

Refer:-
http://www.hcourt.gov.au/publications/speeches/current/speeches-by-chief-justice-french-ac
http://www.hcourt.gov.au/assets/publications/speeches/current-justices/frenchcj/frenchcj18nov11.pdf

On the subject of "*The Common Law and the Protection of Human Rights*" in Sydney at a meeting of the Anglo Australasian Lawyers Society on 4th September 2009, the former Chief Justice French of the High Court "of Australia" said:-

> " *It provides an opportunity to reflect about the way in which*
> *many of the things we think of as basic rights and freedoms*
> *come from the common law and*
> *how the common law is used to interpret Acts of Parliament and regulations*
> *made under them so as to minimise intrusion into those rights and freedoms.*
> *We do so against the backdrop of the supremacy of Parliament which can,*
> *by using clear words for which it can be held politically accountable,*
> *qualify or extinguish those rights and freedoms*
> *except to the extent that they may be protected by the Constitution.*
> *For, subject to the Constitution,*
> *the Commonwealth Parliament can legislate to change the common law*
> *just as it can legislate to change its own statute law*. "

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1996/24.html

Justice Dawson of the High Court "of Australia" said on 12th September 1996, in *Kable v Director of Public Prosecutions (NSW) [1996] HCA 24*:-

> " *Judicial pronouncements confirming the supremacy of parliament are rare*
> *but their scarcity is testimony to the complete acceptance by the courts*
> *that an Act of Parliament is binding upon them and cannot be questioned*
> *by reference to principles of a more fundamental kind.*
> *Indeed, it is a principle of the common law itself*
> > *"that a court may not question the validity of a statute but,*
> > *once having construed it, must give effect to it according to its tenor".*
> *There is more academic writing on the subject but it tends to dwell upon*
> *the apparent riddle posed by the question whether parliament*
> *can relinquish its powers by exercising them in order to do so.*
> *The answer to that riddle*
> *appears to lie in that area where law and political reality coincide.*
> *The same may be said of examples of extreme laws*
> *which would offend the fundamental values of our society*
> *which are sometimes suggested in disproof of parliamentary supremacy.*
> *It may be observed that a legislature wishing*
> *to enact a statute ordering that all blue-eyed babies be killed*
> *would hardly be perturbed by a principle of law*
> *which purported to deny it that power*.
> *Whether one speaks as Salmond does of "ultimate legal principles",*
> *or as Kelsen does of a grundnorm,*
> *or as Hart does of the "ultimate rule of recognition", there can be no doubt*
> *that parliamentary supremacy is a basic principle of the legal system*
> *which has been inherited in this country form the United Kingdom*. "

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1997/27.html

Justice Dawson of the High Court "of Australia" said on 31st July 1997, in *Kruger v Commonwealth ("Stolen Generations case")* [1997] HCA 27

> " *In a number of recent cases it has been pointed out that the Australian Constitution, with few exceptions and in contrast with its American model, does not seek to establish personal liberty by placing restrictions upon the exercise of governmental power. Those who framed the Australian Constitution accepted the view that individual rights were on the whole best left to the protection of the common law and the supremacy of parliament. Thus the Constitution deals, almost without exception, with the structure and relationship of government rather than with individual rights. The fetters which are placed upon legislative action are, for the most part, for the purpose of distributing power between the federal government on the one hand and State governments on the other, rather than for the purpose of placing certain matters beyond the reach of any parliament*. "

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1997/38.html

Justice Kirby of the High Court "of Australia" said on 14th August 1997, in *Newcrest Mining (WA) Ltd v Commonwealth [1997] HCA 38*:-

> " *One highly influential international statement on the understanding of universal and fundamental rights is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. That document is not a treaty to which Australia is a party. Indeed it is not a treaty at all. It is not part of Australia's domestic law, still less of its Constitution*. "

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1999/27.html

Justice Kirby of the High Court "of Australia" said on 17th June 1999, in *Re Wakim [1999] HCA 27*:-

> " *A legislature cannot, by preambular assertions, recite itself into constitutional power where none exists*. "

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/2002/27.html

Chief Justice Gleeson of the High Court "of Australia" said on 26th June 2002, in *Mobil Oil Australia Pty Ltd v Victoria [2002] HCA 27*:-

> " *In Laurie v Carroll, Dixon CJ, Williams and Webb JJ quoted the statement of Viscount Haldane that*
>
> > ' *[t]he 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*. ' "

Justices of the High Court "of Australia" refer to the "supremacy of parliament" but also refer to the "common law in Australia" and the "common law of Australia" so they are actually enforcing in all of the "Australian Courts", the "laws of Australia" made by those purported elected Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, who are sitting in the "Parliament of Australia", and acting as if "Australia" is a "Republican Dictatorship";

all done without the consent of the people "of the Commonwealth of Australia" as established and constituted under the Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted;

and have subtly been explaining that they are NOT operating under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted and are NOT applying the "Common Law of England".

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.
>
> Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1903A00006
> http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ja190361903139/
> http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-92.html

On the subject of "*The Common Law and the Protection of Human Rights*" in Sydney at a meeting of the Anglo Australasian Lawyers Society on 4th September 2009, the current Chief Justice French of the High Court "of Australia" said:-

> " *Native title, which was not recognised*
> *by the common law of Australia until 1992,*
> *is taken not to have been extinguished by legislation*
> *unless the legislation reveals a plain and clear intent to have that effect.*
> *This presumption applies to legislation*
> *which may have predated the decision in Mabo (No 2)*
> *by many decades and in some cases by more than 100 years*. "

Refer:-
http://www.hcourt.gov.au/publications/speeches/current/speeches-by-chief-justice-french-ac
http://www.hcourt.gov.au/assets/publications/speeches/current-justices/frenchcj/frenchcj4sep09.pdf

Refer:-

http://www.hcourt.gov.au/publications/speeches/current/speeches-by-chief-justice-french-ac
http://www.hcourt.gov.au/assets/publications/speeches/current-justices/frenchcj/frenchcj4sep09.pdf

On the subject of "*The Judicial Function in an Age of Statutes*",
at the 2011 Goldring Memorial Lecture in Wollongong on 18th November 2011,
the former Chief Justice French of the High Court "of Australia" said:-

> " *As with the common law,*
> *there are statutes in which broad terms are used*
> *which are capable of application to a wide range of fact situations.*
> *Where that is so,*
> *it means that Parliament has left the courts to work out*
> *the appropriate application of the statute on a case-by-case basis.*
> *A new kind of common law evolves*
> *derived from many decisions applying the same broad statutory language*. "

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1992/23.html

On 3rd June 1992, in *Mabo v Queensland (No 2) ("Mabo case") [1992] HCA 23*,
the Justices of the High Court "of Australia" discussed:-

> "Common Law of England"
> "Common Law of Australia" "Common Law in Australia"
> "Common Law Aboriginal Title" "Common Law Native Title".

Refer: http://adc.library.usyd.edu.au/data-2/fed0014.pdf

In the *Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia*, by
Quick and Garran, the phrase "Common Law of Australia" does NOT appear at all,
but the phrase "Common Law of England" does appear frequently.

The following Extracts are from Quick and Garran's
Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia,
with respect 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, particularly at:-
Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia,
Chapter III—The Judicature, Judicial Power and Courts,

> The Judicature.
> Judicial Power and Courts.
>
> 71. The judicial power[286] of the Commonwealth
> shall be vested[287] in a Federal Supreme Court,
> to be called the High Court of Australia[288],
> and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates[289],
> and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction[290].
> The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice,
> and so many other Justices[291], not less than two,
> as the Parliament prescribes.

Extracts continued from Quick and Garran's
Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia:-

¶ 286. "The Judicial Power."

" *SEPARATION OF POWERS.—The judicial power is the power appropriate to the third great department of government, and is distinct from both the legislative and the executive powers. The judicial function is that of hearing and determining questions which arise as to the interpretation of the law, and its application to particular cases. "The distinction between the departments undoubtedly is, that the legislature makes, the executive executes, and the judiciary construes, the law. "*

¶ 287. "Shall be Vested."

" *MANDATORY WORDS.—These words are imperative, at least so far as the High Court is concerned; and are mandatory on the Parliament to carry the vesting into effect by prescribing the number of Justices of which the Court is to consist, to fix their salaries, and to make provision for their appointment*. "

¶ 288. "The High Court of Australia."

" *The High Court is the crown and apex, not only of the judicial system of the Commonwealth, but of the judicial systems of the States as well. It is in the first place a court of original jurisdiction in certain enumerated matters of specially federal concern (sec. 75), and this jurisdiction may be extended by federal legislation to cover certain other enumerated matters of specially federal concern (sec. 76). In the next place, it is a court of appeal from federal courts and courts exercising federal jurisdiction (sec. 73); and this appellate power is of course confined within the same limits as the original jurisdiction in respect of which it exists—that is to say, within the matters enumerated in secs. 75 and 76. But in the third place, the High Court is a court of appeal from all decisions of the Supreme Courts of the States, utterly irrespective of the subject-matter of the suit or the character of the parties*. "

" *GUARDIAN OF THE CONSTITUTIONS.—The High Court, like the Supreme Court of the United States, 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. But the High Court is also—unlike the Supreme Court of the United States—the guardian of the Constitutions of the several States; it is as much concerned to prevent encroachments by the Federal Government upon the domain of the States as to prevent encroachments by the State Governments upon the domain of the Federal Government. (See Notes on "Interpretation," ¶ 330, infra.)*"

¶ 289. "Such Other Federal Courts as the Parliament Creates."

" *These words impliedly give the Federal Parliament a power to create other federal courts besides the High Court. The words, however, are not mandatory, as in the case of the High Court; they leave it to the Parliament to decide whether any other federal courts are necessary*. "

Extracts continued from Quick and Garran's
Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia:-

¶ 330. "Its Interpretation."

" *This sub-section empowers the Federal Parliament to give the High Court original jurisdiction in any matter arising under this Constitution, or involving its interpretation. But apart altogether from this sub-section, both State and Federal Courts have the duty of interpreting the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the Commonwealth, in every case in which they have jurisdiction and in which rights or obligations arising under the Constitution are involved; and the High Court, as the general appellate tribunal, has the duty of reviewing the interpretations of State Courts. It is necessary to discuss the questions (1) who are the interpreters of the Constitution? (2) what are the leading principles on which its interpretation should be based?* "

" *THE INTERPRETERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.—The Constitution, like every other law, is directly binding on every individual and every governmental agency within the Commonwealth. Every person, every officer, every political organ, has the duty of complying with its provisions and must in the exercise of that duty interpret its provisions, in the first instance, to the best of his ability and on his own responsibility. Every citizen is entitled to the protection of the Constitution and is bound not to infringe it; every officer and department of every Government—State or Federal—has similar rights and obligations; and the Federal Parliament and the State Parliaments alike are bound not to exceed the authority conferred or reserved by the Constitution. But the provisions of the Constitution may, wittingly or unwittingly, be transgressed; rights arising under it may be denied; obligations may be evaded. Every person under these circumstances has recourse to the appropriate courts to defend his own rights and to enforce the obligations of others; and thus, without any express provision, the courts of the States, and the Federal Courts, whenever they have jurisdiction over a case, have the duty of interpreting the Constitution so far as it affects the rights of the parties. From the Supreme Courts of the States, as well as from inferior federal courts, an appeal lies to the High Court, whose decisions are "final and conclusive," unless special leave to appeal to the Privy Council is obtained either from the Privy Council or from the High Court itself, as the case may be. It may therefore be said that every court of competent jurisdiction is an interpreter of the Constitution; and that the High Court — subject to exceptional review by the Privy Council—is the authoritative and final interpreter of the Constitution.* "

" *In the exercise of the duty of interpretation and adjudication not only the High Court, but every court of competent jurisdiction, has the right to declare that a law of the Commonwealth or of a State is void by reason of transgressing the Constitution. This is a duty cast upon the courts by the very nature of the judicial function.* "

" *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*."

Extracts continued from Quick and Garran's
Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia:-

¶ 341. "Any Offence Against any Law of the Commonwealth."

" *ANY LAW OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—The phrase "any law of the Commonwealth" includes, in the first place, the Constitution itself; which is not only a law of the Commonwealth, but in a sense, and with the reservation of the supremacy of the British Parliament, may be called the supreme law of the Commonwealth. It includes, in the next place, the laws of the Federal Parliament; which, together with the Constitution, are "binding on the courts, judges, and people of every State, and of every part of the Commonwealth." (Constitution Act, clause v.)* "

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, includes:-

Clause 5—Operation of the Constitution and laws

5. 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; .....

Clause 6—Definitions

6. "The Commonwealth" shall mean
the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act.

Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia,

Chapter III—The Judicature, Judicial Power and Courts:-

Section 71—Judicial power and Courts

Section 72—Judges' appointment, tenure and remuneration

Section 73—Appellate jurisdiction of High Court

Section 74—Appeal to Queen in Council

Section 75—Original Jurisdiction of High Court

Section 76—Additional original jurisdiction of High Court

Section 77—Power to define jurisdiction

Section 78—Proceedings against Commonwealth or State

Section 79—Number of judges

Section 80—Trial by jury

The ***Banking Act 1974*** **No. 132 of 9th December 1974**

by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution, sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their "Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia", "Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", and with their own private "Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia";

was a "law of Australia" with NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words:-

"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and
"of the Commonwealth of Australia"

from its unconstitutional enacting manner and form:-

"BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia".

therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia" of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution;

and amended the *Banking Act* 1959-1973, as amended by
Banking Act 1973, No. 116 of 26th October 1973 and the
Banking Act (No. 2) 1973, No. 193 of 17th December 1973 and the
Statute Law Revision Act 1973, No. 216 of 19th December 1973,
(as amended by *Statute Law Revision Act 1974*, No. 20 of 25th July 1974, but deemed to commence 31st December 1973.)

and with its Section 3, inserted a new

"Part III—Foreign Exchange, Foreign Investment, etc."
in which Section 39 gave power to a "Governor-General of Australia" to make regulations relating to matters of "Australian property" as defined at a new Section 39(8) which states:-

'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 securities' means securities or other property included in a class of securities or property specified in the regulations as Australian securities;

'property' includes securities and rights under securities;

'resident' means—
(a) a person, not being a body corporate, who is ordinarily resident in Australia; and
(b) a body corporate which is incorporated in Australia;

'securities' include shares, stock, bonds, debentures,
debenture stock, treasury bills and notes, and
units or sub-units of a unit trust, and also includes
deposit receipts in respect of the deposit of securities
and documents of title to securities.

and stated a new Section 39(9) was to be inserted before Part IV—Gold:-

Nothing in Part IV shall be taken as limiting the power
of the Governor-General to make regulations under this section
for or in relation to the control or prohibition
of the importation or exportation of gold, or otherwise
with respect to gold.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00188
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ba197472/

The ***Parliament Act 1974*, No. 165 of 17th December 1974**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their
"Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia",
"Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of
Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", and with their own private
"Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia"

was made to determine the site of the New and Permanent Parliament House,

and being a "law of Australia", had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words:-
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and
"of the Commonwealth of Australia"
from its unconstitutional enacting manner and form:-
"BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia".

therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia"
of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00221
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/pa1974120/

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies,

as purported elected Members of the "House of Representatives of Australia",

each of them being called an MP, Member of Parliament,

sit inside a "Parliament of Australia",

as can be seen for those in the "44th Parliament" according to the following link:-

http://www.aph.gov.au/Senators_and_Members/Members/Members_Photos

***Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975*, No.33 of 30th April 1975**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their "Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia", "Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", and with their own private "Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia";

was to limit further the matters in which Special Leave of Appeal from the High Court "of Australia" to Her Majesty in Council may be asked;

On the website: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00255
of the "Federal Register of Legislation" of the "Australian Government"
it is shown with the same seal

as on the *Australian Citizenship Act 1973*, No. 99 of 17th September 1973;

as is watermarked on current "Australian Dollar" polymer (plastic) notes;

and as registered as "Stylised Arms No. 2 (Solid) US Serial No. 89000533" in 1992 with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO);

and it is shown with an unconstitutional enacting manner and form:-

"The Parliament of Australia enacts"

Note: This "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent,
as the enacting manner and form
in "Laws of the Commonwealth" that have been given Royal Assent
are to include the words:-
" the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
the Senate and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia "

On the website: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/pcfthca1975417/
of the "Australasian Legal Information Institute"
it is shown with an unconstitutional enacting manner and form of:-

"BE IT ENACTED by
the Queen, the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia"

Note: This "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent,
as the enacting manner and form
in "Laws of the Commonwealth" that have been given Royal Assent
are to include the words:-
" the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
the Senate and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia "

On the website: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/pcfthca1975417/
of the "Australasian Legal Information Institute"
extracts from the *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975*, No.33 of 30th April 1975, include:-

2. Commencement
   This Act shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by Proclamation, being a date after the date on which the Governor-General makes known under section 60 of the Constitution that this Act has received the Queen's assent.

3. Further limitation of matters in which special leave of appeal from the High Court may be asked
   Special leave of appeal to Her Majesty in Council from a decision of the High Court shall not be asked in a matter in which such special leave of appeal could, but for this Act, have been asked in accordance with section 3 of the *Privy Council (Limitations of Appeals) Act 1968-1973* unless the decision of the High Court was given in a proceeding that was commenced in a court before the date of commencement of this Act.

and its Endnotes show that No. 33 of 1975
1. was reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure, 13 March 1975; Queen's Assent, 30 April 1975; Queen's Assent made known to each House of the Parliament by message dated 14 May 1975.
2. The date fixed by Proclamation was 8 July 1975 (see Gazette 1975, No. S129, p. 1).

However, the Queen mentioned above is the "Queen of Australia", as created under the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973.

The ***Privy Council (Limitations of Appeals) Act 1968*, No. 36 of 1968**
on the website: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004C00594
of the "Federal Register of Legislation" of the "Australian Government",
can only be seen as the compilation prepared on 7th November 2000
taking into account amendments up to No. 216 of 1973,
and is shown with the same seal

as on the *Australian Citizenship Act 1973*, No. 99 of 17th September 1973;
as is watermarked on current "Australian Dollar" polymer (plastic) notes;
and as registered as "Stylised Arms No. 2 (Solid) US Serial No. 89000533"
in 1992 with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

Governor-General Richard Casey,
published in his Proclamation of 22nd September 1965 that he was
appointed by Commission dated 15th September 1965 under
Royal Sign Manual and the
[**Note: NO Signet**] Royal Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia

The ***Privy Council (Limitations of Appeals) Act 1968*, No. 36 of 1968**
on the website: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004C00594
of the "Federal Register of Legislation" of the "Australian Government",
Compilation of No. 36 of 1968 as amended up to No. 216 of 1973 shows in its
Long Title that it is to limit the matters in which Special Leave of Appeal
from the High Court of Australia to Her Majesty in Council may be asked
and to exclude appeals to Her Majesty in Council from other Federal Courts
and from the Supreme Courts of the Territories

4. Exclusion of appeals
from Federal Courts and Supreme Courts of Territories
Leave of appeal to Her Majesty in Council,
whether special leave or otherwise, shall not be asked from
a decision of a Federal Court (not being the High Court)
or of the Supreme Court of a Territory.

Notes
No. 36 of 1968 was amended by the *Statute Law Revision Act 1973*,
No. 216 of 19th December 1973, commencing 31st December 1973.

The ***Privy Council (Limitations of Appeals) Act 1968*, No. 36 of 1968**
on http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/pcoaa1968361968397/
on the website of the "Australasian Legal Information Institute", shows in its
Long Title that it is to limit the matters in which Special Leave of Appeal
from the High Court of Australia to Her Majesty in Council may be asked
and to exclude appeals to Her Majesty in Council from other Federal Courts
and from the Supreme Courts of the Territories of the Commonwealth.

4. Exclusion of appeals
from Federal Courts and Supreme Courts of Territories
Leave of appeal to Her Majesty in Council,
whether special leave or otherwise, shall not be asked from
a decision of a Federal Court (not being the High Court)
or of the Supreme Court of a Territory of the Commonwealth.

The ***Statute Law Revision Act 1973*, No. 216 of 19th December 1973**
(***** as amended by the *Statute Law Revision Act 1974*, No. 20 of 25th July 1974,
both deemed to commence on 31st December 1973),
with its Schedule 1—Amendments to Acts
unconstitutionally omitted the words "of the Commonwealth"
from the Long Title and Section 4
of the *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act 1968*

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00216
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slra19732161973283/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00079
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slra1974256/

The Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia", the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which consists of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, prescribes at Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,

Chapter III—The Judicature,

Section 74—Appeal to Queen in Council

74. No appeal shall be permitted to the Queen in Council
from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising,
as to the limits inter se of the Constitutional powers
of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States,
or as to the limits inter se of the Constitutional powers
of any two or more States,
unless the High Court shall certify that the question is one
which ought to be determined by Her Majesty in Council.

The High Court may so certify if satisfied
that for any special reason the certificate should be granted,
and thereupon an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council
on the question without further leave.

Except as provided in this section,
this Constitution shall not impair any right which the Queen
may be pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal prerogative to grant
special leave of appeal from the High Court to Her Majesty in Council.
The Parliament may make laws limiting the matters
in which such leave may be asked,
but proposed laws containing any such limitation
shall be reserved by the Governor-General for Her Majesty's pleasure.

However, on the website: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2005Q00193
of the "Federal Register of Legislation" of the "Australian Government",

"The Constitution" as printed on 1st January 2012 shows:-

a superscript notation [17] in Section 74—Appeal to Queen in Council

and at the back
regarding superscript notation [17] in Section 74—Appeal to Queen in Council,

i.e. " .....The Parliament may make laws limiting the matters
in which such leave may be asked [17] ..... "

Notes show:-

17. Section 74 – See *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act 1968*, *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975* and *Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd (No. 2)*;
Ex parte Attorney-General (QLD) (1985) 159 CLR 451.

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1985/27.html

***Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975*, No.33 of 30th April 1975**, a "law of Australia" made by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, was with respect to a "Privy Council" consisting of a "Queen of Australia", and NOT to our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch as referred to in the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, at Section 74—Appeal to Queen in Council.

On 17th April, in *Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd (No 2) [1985] HCA 27,*
Gibbs C.J., Mason, Wilson, Brennan, Deane and Dawson JJ.
of the High Court "of Australia", discussed the:-
Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act 1968
Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975
The Constitution, Section 74

" *This Court's power to grant a certificate under s.74 of the Constitution is the vestigial remnant of the hierarchical connection which formerly existed between Australian courts exercising federal jurisdiction and the Privy Council*. "

" *With the subsequent enactment of the Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975 (Cth) the hierarchical relationship between this Court and the Judicial Committee has effectively disappeared*. "

" *Although the jurisdiction to grant a certificate stands in the Constitution, such limited purpose as it had has long since been spent. The march of events and the legislative changes that have been effected - to say nothing of national sentiment - have made the jurisdiction obsolete*. "

How can the Justices of the High Court "of Australia" state that the jurisdiction under Section 74—Appeal to Queen in Council, is long since spent and obsolete and that the relationship between their Court and the Privy Council in the United Kingdom has effectively disappeared, when the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* [63 & 64 Vict.] [Ch. 12], still exists in the United Kingdom Legislation, and confirms that the people agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom and under the Constitution thereby established?
Refer: http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1900/ukpga_19000012_en.html

"Australian" Parliaments, Governments and Courts, DO NOT operate according 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, particularly at:-

Clause 5—Operation of the Constitution and laws
5. 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.

From 11th July 1974 to 8th December 1977, Sir John Kerr acted as the private "Governor-General of Australia" of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, including reserving on 13th March 1975 for Her Majesty's Pleasure, the *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Bill 1975* which was to limit further the matters in which Special Leave of Appeal from the High Court "of Australia" to Her Majesty in Council may be asked, and he would have made that reservation in full knowledge that the "Laws of the Commonwealth" are

to be enacted by:	the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia
NOT to be enacted by:	the Queen the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia.

Therefore Governor-General Sir John Kerr deceived
our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her subjects, by acting *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, particularly at:-

Clause 5—Operation of the Constitution and laws

5. 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

As mentioned previously, after the 2nd December 1972 Election, the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, with their *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973, defined words such as "Australia" and "the Commonwealth", and with the "Australian" vernacular use in their "Australian" system of government and all of their "laws of Australia";

removed themselves, their entities and their "laws of Australia" outside of the:-

"Laws of Commonwealth"
enacted inside "The Commonwealth" and Constitutional "Australia"
as in Section 17—Constitutional and official definitions
Acts Interpretation Act 1901, Act No. 2, Royal Assent 12th July 1901;

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;
which includes its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule

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 removed Crown and Constitutional authority from "Australia" judges and courts.

At this point, it must be pointed out again, that Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, made purported "laws of Australia" which had NO Crown and Constitutional authority,
were NOT "Laws of the Commonwealth", and
were NOT made under the Constitutional enacting manner and form of:-

BE IT ENACTED by
the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
the Senate and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia

purported "laws of Australia"
which were NOT made under the Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, and particularly NOT made under Clause 5—Operation of the Constitution and laws

5. 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

purported "laws of Australia"
which included, but are not limited to, the following in 1973, 1974 and 1975:-

Commonwealth Electoral Act 1973,	No. 7 of 16th March 1973
Commonwealth Banks Act 1973,	No. 18 of 11th April 1973
Crimes Act 1973,	No. 33 of 27th May 1973
Acts Interpretation Act 1973,	No. 79 of 19th June 1973
Evidence Act 1973,	No. 80 of 19th June 1973
Australian Citizenship Act 1973,	No. 99 of 17th September 1973
Death Penalty Abolition Act 1973,	No. 100 of 18th September 1973
Royal Style and Titles Act 1973,	No. 114 of 19th October 1973
Banking Act 1973,	No. 116 of 26th October 1973
Commonwealth Banks Act (No. 2) 1973,	No. 117 of 26th October 1973
Reserve Bank Act 1973,	No. 118 of 26th October 1973
Banking Act (No. 2) 1973,	No. 193 of 17th December 1973
Lands Acquisition Act 1973,	No. 208 of 19th December 1973
Currency Act 1965-1973,	No. 95 of 10th December 1965 as amended to 19th December 1973
Statute Law Revision Act 1973,	No. 216 of 19th December 1973

as amended by *Statute Law Revision Act 1974*, No. 20 of 25th July 1974
(No. 216 of 1973 & No. 20 of 1974 came into operation 31st December 1973)

Petroleum and Minerals Authority Act 1973,	No. 43 of 8th August 1974
Banking Act 1974,	No. 132 of 9th December 1974
Parliament Act 1974,	No. 165 of 17th December 1974
Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975,	No. 33 of 30th April 1975

purported "laws of Australia", some retrospectively like No. 20 of 25th July 1974, with Sir Paul Hasluck, Governor-General from 30th April 1969 to 11th July 1974 and Sir John Kerr, Governor-General from 11th July 1974 to 8th December 1977.

After receiving legal advice on 10th November 1975 from Sir Garfield Barwick,
who was "Chief Justice of Australia" and of the High Court "of Australia",
the private "Governor-General of Australia", Sir John Kerr, on 11th November 1975,
dismissed Prime Minister Whitlam and on the same day, by Proclamation under the
"Great Seal of Australia", dissolved both Houses of the "Parliament of Australia",
resulting in a Double Dissolution Election held on 13th December 1975,
as evidenced in the
"National Archives of Australia" of the "Australian Government" and in the
"Museum of Australian Democracy" occupying the "Old Parliament House".
Refer: http://naa.gov.au/collection/snapshots/dismissal/index.aspx
http://dismissed.moadoph.gov.au/

Further documentation of evidence of "Whitlam's Dismissal" is shown at:-
http://whitlamdismissal.com/barwick
http://whitlamdismissal.com/1975/11/10/barwick-advice-to-kerr.html
http://whitlamdismissal.com/1975/11/11/kerr-statement-of-reasons.html
http://whitlamdismissal.com/1975/11/11/kerrs-proclamation-dissolving-parliament.html

The website
http://whitlamdismissal.com/1975/11/17/letter-from-queens-private-secretary.html
displays that, following "Whitlam's Dismissal",

Mr Gordon Scholes, Speaker of the House of Representatives "of Australia",
wrote to the Queen on 12th November 1975,
expressing concern about the Governor-General's actions, and that
the Queen's Private Secretary forwarded a response, extracts from which included:-

" *I am commanded by The Queen*
to acknowledge your letter of 12th November
about the recent political events in Australia.
You ask that The Queen should act
to restore Mr. Whitlam to office as Prime Minister.
As we understand the situation here,
the Australian Constitution
firmly places the prerogative powers of the Crown in the hands of the
Governor-General as the representative of the Queen of Australia.
The only person competent to commission an Australian Prime Minister
is the Governor-General, and
The Queen has no part in the decisions which
the Governor-General must take in accordance with the Constitution.
I understand that you have been good enough to send a copy of your letter
to the Governor-General so I am writing to His Excellency to say that
the text of your letter has been received here in London
and has been laid before The Queen.
I am sending a copy of this letter to the Governor-General. "

confirming that a "Queen of Australia" has absolutely no prerogative powers
of the Crown of the United Kingdom, in "Australia" or "the Commonwealth" as
defined in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973, created by
Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies.

Sir John Kerr, as a private "Governor-General of Australia", a position as created by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, issued, under a "Great Seal of Australia", a Writ for the Double Dissolution Election held on 13th December 1975 which resulted in the Fraser's Coalition Government, consisting of Members of Political Parties with different Constitutions and policies to Whitlam's Government, but continuing under an "Australian" system of government, to make purported "laws of Australia", with a private "Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia", and under a "Queen of Australia", and introducing the new but still unconstitutional enacting manner and form of:-

" BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia "

which still omitted the words "the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" and included the words "the Commonwealth" and "Australia" as were unconstitutionally defined in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973, thereby still deceiving the people of the Commonwealth of Australia by having purported elected people sitting in a "Parliament of Australia" making further purported "laws of Australia", such as:-

The ***Federal Court of Australia Act 1976*, No. 156 of 9th December 1976**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their "Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", and with their own private "Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia"

was made: to create a Federal Court "of Australia" and
to make provision with respect to the Jurisdiction of that Court.

However, this "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words "the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" from the

unconstitutional enacting manner and form of Fraser's Coalition Government
" BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia "
which included the words "the Commonwealth" "Australia" unconstitutionally defined in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973, therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia" of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/fcoaa1976249/

The "Federal Register of Legislation" published by the "Australian Government", lists No. 156 of 9th December 1976 as amended to 2nd May 2016, but not As Made.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C00388

Refer:-
http://australianpolitics.com/1977/10/27/fraser-calls-an-early-federal-election.html
http://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/search/display/display.w3p;adv=yes;orderBy=_fragment_number,doc_date-rev;page=9;query=Dataset%3Ahansardr,hansardr80%20Decade%3A%221970s%22;rec=11;resCount=Default

The Hansard of the House of Representatives of the "Parliament of Australia", on 27th October 1977 from Page 2476, shows that Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser informed the House that on behalf of the Government, he recommended to Governor-General Sir John Kerr, that the House of Representatives be dissolved on 10 November 1977 and that a general election be held on 10th December 1977 for a general election for the members of the House of Representatives, and at the same time, for half of the Senate, a recommendation which was accepted by Sir John Kerr, "Governor-General of Australia" from 11th July 1974 to 8th December 1977.

Governor-General Sir John Robert Kerr,
from 11th July 1974 was **Governor-General of Australia and Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force of Australia**
as published in his Proclamation of 11th July 1974 given under
"my Hand
and the **Great Seal of Australia**"
"at Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory",
[Note: "Federal Capital Territory as on 1st January 1911"]
and in which he stated that his appointment was by Her Majesty by
Commission dated **26th June 1974** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Royal Great Seal of Australia**

Refer: ***Australian Government Gazette*** No. 57A, 11th July 1974
Page 100 [1974 GN585]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1974

The ***Acts Interpretation Amendment Act 1976*, No. 144 of 6th December 1976**,
"to amend the *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901, and for other purposes", included:-
Constitutional and official definitions
Section 5 (2). Section 17 of the Principal Act is amended
by omitting paragraph (m) and substituting the following paragraph:-
" (m) 'Gazette' means the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*, and includes the *Australian Government Gazette* published during the period commencing on 1 July 1973 and ending immediately before the commencement of sub-section 5 (2) of the *Acts Interpretation Amendment Act* 1976;".
Paper or document purporting to be printed by Government Printer.
Section 6. Section 17A of the Principal Act is amended
by inserting, before the words " 'Government Printer of Australia' ", the words
" 'Government Printer of the Commonwealth',
'Government Printer of the Commonwealth of Australia',
'Commonwealth Government Printer' or".

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Browse/Results/ByYearNumber/Acts/Asmade/1976/0/0/all
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A01574/Download

Sir John Kerr: Governor-General from 11/07/1974 to 08/12/1977.
Sir Zelman Cowen: Governor-General from 08/12/1977 to 29/07/1982.

Governor-General Sir Zelman Cowen,
from 8th December 1977 was
"Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia" and
"Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force of the Commonwealth of Australia"
as published in his Proclamation of 8th December 1977 given under
"my Hand
and the **Great Seal of Australia**"
"at Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory"
[Note: "Federal Capital Territory as on 1st January 1911"]
and in which he stated that his appointment was by Her Majesty by
Commission dated **28th November 1977** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Royal Great Seal of Australia**

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. S280, 8th December 1977
Page 107 [1977 GN49]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1977

The 10th December 1977 election for the half-Senate and House of Representatives, resulted in the return of Fraser's Coalition Government, consisting of Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, continuing deceiving the people of the Commonwealth of Australia, by having purported elected people sitting in a "Parliament of Australia", continuing under an "Australian" system of government to make purported "laws of Australia" under a "Queen of Australia" and their private "Governor-General" using a "Great Seal of Australia";

purported "laws of Australia" which had NO Royal Assent, as they omitted the words
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" from the
unconstitutional enacting manner and form of Fraser's Coalition Government
" BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia "
which included the words "the Commonwealth" "Australia" unconstitutionally defined in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973, therefore were only given assent by a private "Governor-General" of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,

purported "laws of Australia" such as, but not limited to the:-

Australian Federal Police Act 1979,	No. 58 of 15th June 1979,
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),

The ***Australian Federal Police Act 1979*, No. 58 of 15th June 1979**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their "Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", and with their own private "Governor-General" using a "Great Seal of Australia",
and their "Federal Court of Australia" from 9th December 1976
was to establish the Australian Federal Police, and for related purposes.

However, this "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words "the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" from the
unconstitutional enacting manner and form of Fraser's Coalition Government
" BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia "
which included the words "the Commonwealth" "Australia" unconstitutionally defined in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973,

therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General"
of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A02068
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/afpa1979225/

The ***High Court of Australia Act 1979*, No. 137 of 23rd November 1979**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their "Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", and with their own private "Governor-General" using a "Great Seal of Australia",
and their: "Federal Court of Australia" from 9th December 1976
"Australian Federal Police" from 15th June 1979
was made to make provision with respect to the High Court "of Australia".

However, this "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words "the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" from the
unconstitutional enacting manner and form of Fraser's Coalition Government
" BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia "
which included the words "the Commonwealth" "Australia" unconstitutionally defined in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973,

therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General"
of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A02147
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/hcoaa1979233/

The ***Judiciary Amendment Act (No. 2) 1979*, No. 138 of 23rd November 1979**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their "Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", and with their own private "Governor-General" using a "Great Seal of Australia",
and their: "Federal Court of Australia" from 9th December 1976
"Australian Federal Police" from 15th June 1979
"High Court of Australia" from 21st April 1980
was made to amend the *Judiciary Act* 1903-1979.

However, this "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" from the
unconstitutional enacting manner and form of Fraser's Coalition Government
" BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia "
which included the words "the Commonwealth" "Australia" unconstitutionally defined in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973, therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General" of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A02148
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/jaa21979219/

The ***Evidence Amendment Act 1979*, No. 139 of 23rd November 1979**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their "Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", and with their own private "Governor-General" using a "Great Seal of Australia",
and their: "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*" amended from 21st April 1980
was made to amend the *Evidence Act* 1905-1978.

However, this "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" from the
unconstitutional enacting manner and form of Fraser's Coalition Government
" BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia "
which included the words "the Commonwealth" "Australia" unconstitutionally defined in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973, therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General" of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A02149
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/eaa1979n1391979187/

Fraser's Coalition Government, being Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, with their purported "laws of Australia":-

Australian Federal Police Act 1979, No. 58 of 15th June 1979,
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),

repealed the *Commonwealth Police Act* 1957-1973, reprinted 19th December 1973, thereby removing the "Commonwealth Police Force" and creating protection for themselves with their private security service named the "Australian Federal Police";

repealed the *High Court Procedure Act* 1903-1973, reprinted 19th December 1973, thereby removing former "Commonwealth Courts" into the Australian system of government in readiness for "Australian Courts" as in the *Australia Act 1986*;

amended the *Judiciary Act* 1903-1979 by repealing
Part II—Constitution and seat of the High Court which included Sections 4 to 9, and
Part VIII—Members and Officers of the High Court which included Sections 47 to 55
thereby removing the former High Court as established under the *Judiciary Act* 1903;

placed all their employees of the "Australian Federal Police" and "Australian Courts" inside the "Australian Public Service".

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their "Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", and with their own private "Governor-General" using a "Great Seal of Australia",
and their: "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
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 service, 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.

The *High Court of Australia Act 1979*, No. 137 of 23rd November 1979, commenced 21st April 1980 and repealed the *High Court Procedure Act* 1903-1973.

***High Court Procedure Act* 1903, Act No. 7, Royal Assent on 28th August 1903**, was "An Act to regulate the Practice and Procedure of the High Court".
Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/hcpa190371903244/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1903A00007

The *Judiciary Amendment Act (No. 2) 1979*, No. 138 of 23rd November 1979, commenced 21st April 1980 and amended the *Judiciary Act* 1903-1979.

The ***Judiciary Act* 1903, Act No. 6 given Royal Assent on 25th August 1903**, was
"An Act to make provision for the Exercise of the
Judicial Power of the Commonwealth",

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ja190361903139/
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-92.html

but cannot be found anywhere "As Made" in the "Federal Register of Legislation" of the "Australian Government", other than as amended by purported "laws of Australia" from 1973, commencing with the

*Statute Law Revision Act 1973**, No. 216 of 19th December 1973
*as amended by the *Statute Law Revision Act 1974*, No. 20 of 25th July 1974, both deemed to commence on 31st December 1973, which

made numerous amendments to the
Judiciary Act 1903-1969 and the *High Court Procedure Act* 1903-1966

and in the *Evidence Act* 1905-1964 and other numerous Statutes,
omitted the words "Great Seal of the Commonwealth"
inserted the words "Great Seal of Australia"
removed the words "of the Commonwealth"

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C1903A00006
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00216
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slra19732161973283/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00079
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slra1974256/

The ***Evidence Act* 1905, Act No. 4 given Royal Assent on 25th August 1905**, was "An Act relating to the Law of Evidence", and provided that:-

Preliminary.

Definitions
2. In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—
"Courts" includes the High Court,
the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration,
all Courts exercising federal jurisdiction, the Inter-State Commission,
and all Courts of the several States and parts of the Commonwealth,
and all Judges and justices and all arbitrators
under any law of the Commonwealth or of a State,
and all persons authorized
by the law of the Commonwealth or of a State
or by consent of parties to hear, receive, and examine evidence.

Judicial notice

Seal of Commonwealth to be judicially noticed
3. All Courts shall take judicial notice of the impression of the
Seal of the Commonwealth
without evidence of the seal having been impressed
or any other evidence relating thereto.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1905A00004
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ea190541905107/

Sir Paul Hasluck was Governor-General, 30th April 1969 to 11th July 1974.
Writ for Election on 2nd December 1972 for House of Representatives only
Writ for Election on 18th May 1974 for Double Dissolution
1972 and 1974 Elections resulted in Gough Whitlam's Labor Government.

Sir John Kerr was Governor-General, 11th July 1974 to 8th December 1977.
Writ for Election on 13th December 1975 for Double Dissolution
Writ for Election on 10th December 1977 for House of Representatives and Half Senate
1975 and 1977 Elections resulted in Malcolm Fraser's Coalition Government.

Sir Zelman Cowen was Governor-General, 8th December 1977 to 29th July 1982.
Writ for Election on 18th October 1980 for House of Representatives and Half Senate
1980 Election resulted in Malcolm Fraser's Coalition Government.

Sir Ninian Stephen was Governor-General, 29th July 1982 to 16th February 1989,
and was formerly a Justice of the High Court "of Australia" from 1972.
Refer: http://www.hcourt.gov.au/justices/former-justices/former-justices

Governor-General Sir Ninian Martin Stephen,
from 29th July 1982 was
"Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia" and
"Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force of the Commonwealth of Australia"
as published in his Proclamation of 29th July 1982 given under
"my Hand
and the **Great Seal of Australia**"
"at Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory"
[Note: "Federal Capital Territory as on 1st January 1911"]
and in which he stated that his appointment was by Her Majesty by
Commission dated **29th July 1982** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Royal Great Seal of Australia**

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. S162, 29th July 1982
Page 107 [1982 GN31]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1982

NO Referendum of the people of Queensland and of the Commonwealth of Australia as established under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and Schedule, has ever been held, to remove from the people and to remove from this country, our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, Defender of the Faith and the Supreme Governor of the Church of England, NOR to rename the Church of England.

The website http://www.anglican.org.au/Pages/welcome.aspx
of the General Synod of the Anglican Church of Australia, states:-

> that when its existing Constitution came into force in 1962,
> it contained the provisions for a change of name (Sections 66 and 67);
>
> in 1966, the 2nd General Synod passed Canon 16
> which provided for a change of name in stages, namely:-
>
> 1. the required number of dioceses had to give their assent
>   to the change to the Constitution; and
> 2. following this,
>   the various Acts of Parliament in the
>   "Territories under the control of the Commonwealth of Australia"
>   were required to be amended.
> 3. following this,
>   the Primate, would declare a date for the Canon to come into effect;
>
> it took all the necessary state and federal parliaments fifteen years
> to pass the required legislative amendments and
> the church has been known by this name since **24th August 1981**.

In Queensland, the *Anglican Church of Australia 1977*, [No. ??] of 5th April 1977,

> was **" to change to "Anglican Church of Australia"**
> **the name of the Church of England in Australia"**,
>
> but: **was NOT allocated an enactment number and**
> **did NOT commence until 24th August 1981**.
>
> Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1977/77AC_ANGLICAN.pdf

From 22nd April 2000,
MISSIONS TO SEAFARERS AUSTRALIA GERALDTON WESTERN AUSTRALIA
is listed in the Australian Government's Australian Business Register
as being an "Other Incorporated Entity"
with an Australian Business Number: ABN 62 775 714 235
and with Trading Names including the ANGLICAN CHURCH.

From 29th May 2000,
ANGLICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH PARISH OF BRISBANE
is listed in the Australian Government's Australian Business Register
as being an "Other Incorporated Entity",
with an Australian Business Number: ABN 90 434 433 679.

Sir Ninian Stephen was Governor-General, 29th July 1982 to 16th February 1989.
Writ for Election on 5th March 1983 for Double Dissolution
Writ for Election on 1st December 1984 for House of Representatives and Half Senate
1983 and 1984 Elections resulted in Bob Hawke's Labor Government.

Prime Minister Robert Hawke's Labor Government replaced Fraser's Government after the Election of 5th March 1983, and was returned after the Elections held on 1st December 1984, 11th July 1987 and 24th March 1990, with "Bill" Hayden, as "Governor-General of Australia" from 16th February 1989 to 16th February 1996. "Bob" Hawke resigned from parliament on 20th February 1992, after Paul Keating defeated him in a leadership ballot on 20th December 1991.

Refer: http://www.aec.gov.au/Elections/australian_electoral_history/hor_dates.htm
http://primeministers.naa.gov.au/primeministers/hawke/elections.aspx
https://www.gg.gov.au/about-governor-general/former-governors-general-1901

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, is an Act whereby the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia, are united in an indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom, and as thereby established, under the Constitution and under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia from 1st January 1901.

The *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, prescribes that the Preamble and Clauses 1 to 8 may NOT be altered, whereas the provisions in Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth may be altered but only as according to Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth, particularly Chapter VIII—Alteration of the Constitution,
Section 128—Mode of altering the Constitution.

However, after the Federal Election held on 2nd December 1972, those persons who were elected to sit inside the "Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia"
as representatives of the people of the Commonwealth of Australia;
deceived our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her subjects, by acting as Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies.

With NO Crown and Constitutional authority, those persons, under a progressive evolutionary process, created their own private "Parliament of Australia" and their own "Australian" system of government and used "Australian" vernacular to change "Laws of the Commonwealth", and to convert them to "laws of Australia" with their own private "Governor-General" using a "Great Seal of Australia".

In the majority of the Constitutions of Political Parties in "Australia",
the objectives include to reform the Australian Constitution
towards the existence of Australia as an independent republic.

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.

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;

resulted in 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 a "Queen of Australia",

and along with their own private

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

making their purported "laws of Australia" including but not limited to:-

Commonwealth Electoral Act 1973, No. 7 of 16th March 1973
Commonwealth Banks Act 1973, No. 18 of 11th April 1973
Crimes Act 1973, No. 33 of 27th May 1973
Acts Interpretation Act 1973, No. 79 of 19th June 1973
Evidence Act 1973, No. 80 of 19th June 1973
Australian Citizenship Act 1973, No. 99 of 17th September 1973
Death Penalty Abolition Act 1973, No. 100 of 18th September 1973
Royal Style and Titles Act 1973, No. 114 of 19th October 1973
Banking Act 1973, No. 116 of 26th October 1973
Commonwealth Banks Act (No. 2) 1973, No. 117 of 26th October 1973
Reserve Bank Act 1973, No. 118 of 26th October 1973
Banking Act (No. 2) 1973, No. 193 of 17th December 1973
Lands Acquisition Act 1973, No. 208 of 19th December 1973
Currency Act 1965-1973, No. 95 of 10th December 1965 as amended to 19th December 1973
Statute Law Revision Act 1973, No. 216 of 19th December 1973 as amended by *Statute Law Revision Act 1974*, No. 20 of 25th July 1974 (No. 216 of 1973 & No. 20 of 1974 came into operation 31st December 1973)
Petroleum and Minerals Authority Act 1973, No. 43 of 8th August 1974
Banking Act 1974, No. 132 of 9th December 1974
Parliament Act 1974, No. 165 of 17th December 1974
Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975, No. 33 of 30th April 1975
Federal Court of Australia Act 1976, No. 156 of 9th December 1976,
Australian Federal Police Act 1979, No. 58 of 15th June 1979,
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)

with all in their own "entities" receiving "Australian currency" in "Australian Dollars";

and with their intention, to convert "*the status of the Commonwealth of Australia as a sovereign, independent and federal nation*" called "Australia", truly coming into fruition with their own:-

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

The **people** of the Commonwealth of Australia as established under the Preamble, Clauses 1-9 and Schedule of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, were **further deceived** by the **1984 Letters Patent** of 21st August 1984 and the ***Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985**, and the *Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985*, No. 143 of 4th December 1985.

which resulted directly 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".

Meanings in the Oxford Dictionary:-

" **conformity** *n*. compliance with conventions, rules or laws "
" **status** *n*. the official classification given to a person, country, etc. "

Meanings in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973 made by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies:-

> " '**Australia**' or '**the Commonwealth**' means:-
> the Commonwealth of Australia and,
> when used in a geographical sense, does not include an external Territory"

which are meanings made by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, by amending the *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901-1966 to create their own **unconstitutional** "**Australia**" or "**the Commonwealth**".

Whereas Meanings for the **Constitutional** "**Australia**" and "**The Commonwealth**" in ***Acts Interpretation Act* 1901, Act No. 2 given Royal Assent on 12th July 1901:-**

> **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**

The words "Prime Minister" and "Premier" DO NOT APPEAR anywhere in the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, nor Queensland's *Constitution Act* 1867 [31 Vic. No. 38] as amended to 5th April 1977.

However, under Bob Hawke's Labor Government, with Sir Ninian Stephen as a private "Governor-General", used the Letters Patent of 21st August 1984 to revoke the "*Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor-General, 29th October 1900*", under which the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria, had appointed a Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for the Commonwealth of Australia, appointed by Commission under Her Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet.
Refer: http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-did-13.html

Extracts from the
"*Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor-General, 29th October 1900*",
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004Q00670

show that the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria, appointed a Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for the Commonwealth of Australia by Commission under Her Majesty's Sign Manual and **Signet**; made effectual and permanent provision for that office, without new Letters Patent having to be made on each demise of our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, and according to such Instructions as may from time to time be given to him under Her or His Majesty's Sign Manual and **Signet**; and reserved to Her Majesty and Her Majesty's heirs and successors, full power and authority from time to time, to revoke, alter, or amend these Letters Patent, and that these Letters Patent are to be made Patent.

Extracts from the
Letters Patent of 21st August 1984
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004Q00670

> "Letters Patent Relating to the
> Office of 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,
> Greeting:"
>
> "WHEREAS, by the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia,
> certain powers, functions and authorities are vested in a Governor-General
> appointed by the Queen to be Her Majesty's representative
> in the Commonwealth"
>
> "AND WHEREAS, by Letters Patent dated 29 October 1900, as amended,
> provision was made in relation to the office of Governor-General:"
>
> "AND WHEREAS, by section 4 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth,
> the provisions of the Constitution relating to the Governor-General
> extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being,
> or such person as the Queen may appoint
> to administer the Government of the Commonwealth:"
>
> "AND WHEREAS We are desirous of making new provisions relating to
> the office of Governor-General and
> for persons appointed to administer the Government of the Commonwealth:"
>
> "NOW THEREFORE, by these Letters patent under Our
> Sign Manual and the Great Seal of Australia—"

Note: **NO Signet**

Throughout the Letters Patent of 21st August 1984,

any reference to "the Commonwealth" of "Australia"
is to an unconstitutional "Australia" or "the Commonwealth" created by
Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
with their *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973
" 'Australia' or 'the Commonwealth' means:-
the Commonwealth of Australia and,
when used in a geographical sense,
does not include an external Territory, ... "

NOT to the Constitutional "Australia" and "The Commonwealth" in the
Acts Interpretation Act 1901, Act No. 2, Royal Assent on 12th July 1901:-
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

NOT the same as "the Commonwealth of Australia" as established
under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901*, as Proclaimed
and Gazetted, consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule.

any reference to "the Queen"
is to an unconstitutional "Queen of Australia" created by
Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
with Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance and/or of Office created under
their *Australian Citizenship Act 1973*, No. 99 of 17th September 1973
and is to an unconstitutional "Queen of Australia" created by
Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
with *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973
because the "Government of Australia" considered it desirable
to change the form of the Royal Style and Titles
to be used in relation to "Australia" and its Territories, to:-
Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God
Queen of Australia and Her other Realms and Territories,
Head of the Commonwealth,

NOT the same as our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch,
the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
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 given Royal Assent
on 3rd April 1953
[Reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure, 18th March, 1953.]
[Queen's Assent, 3rd April, 1953.]
[Queen's Assent proclaimed, 7th May, 1953.]
Royal Titles Act 1953 (UK) [1 & 2 Eliz. 2] [Ch. 9] of 26th March 1953
and the Coronation Oath at Westminster Abbey on 2nd June 1953.

Throughout the Letters Patent of 21st August 1984,
any reference to "Constitution" would no doubt be to any Constitution belonging to the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, which leading up to and including 21st August 1984, would have been that of the Australian Labor Party under Prime Minister "Bob" Hawke NOT to Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule.
there is NO reference to any "Act", therefore NO reference to Clause 1 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule

Clause 1—Short title
This Act may be cited as
the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act

and therefore NO reference to the Constitutional and official definitions in the *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901, Act No. 2 given Royal Assent on 12th July 1901

17. In any Act, unless the contrary intention appears—
(d) "The Constitution Act" shall mean
The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act

In the *Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia*, by Quick and Garran, [http://adc.library.usyd.edu.au/data-2/fed0014.pdf], it is stated that:-

¶ 32. "This Act."

" *The expression "This Act" occurs in Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8. The Act consists of Clauses 1 to 9 inclusive, and Clause 9 enacts the Constitution; so that the Constitution is unquestionably a part of the Act*. "

Throughout the Letters Patent of 21st August 1984,
there is reference to the Letters Patent dated 29 October 1900, as amended.

The last amendment before 1984 that can be found, is that referred to by:-
Governor-General HRH Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, in the Publication of His Proclamation of 30th January 1945 given
"under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia"
and of His appointment by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet
by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King George the Sixth 4th April 1944

[Extracts from **II**.:-

"powers and directions contained in certain Letters Patent
under the Great Seal,
bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-ninth day of October, 1900,
constituting the said Office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief,
and in certain other Letters Patent under the Great Seal, bearing date
at Westminster the fifteenth day of December, 1920, amending the same, or
in any other Letters Patent adding to, amending, or substituted for the same,
according to such Orders and Instructions
as the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for the time being
hath already received, or as you may hereafter receive from Us."

Refer: http://pmtranscripts.dpmc.gov.au/release/transcript-6443
The Australian Government's Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
lists a Transcript dated 24th August 1984
of the Statement by Prime Minister Robert Hawke
with respect to Letters Patent relating to the office of Governor-General,
including the text from the Letters Patent of 21st August 1984
which refers to amendments having been made to the
Letters Patent of 29th October 1900.

The Letters Patent of 21st August 1984, refer to a
Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia appointed by
Commission under Sign Manual and the Great Seal of Australia
NOT to a Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
for the Commonwealth of Australia appointed by
Commission under Sign Manual and Signet

Refer: http://www.naa.gov.au/records-management/publications/aao/index.aspx
http://www.naa.gov.au/Images/AAO_1972_12_Dec_tcm16-45115.pdf
http://www.naa.gov.au/Images/AAO_1973_9_Oct_tcm16-45150.pdf
Sir Paul Hasluck, Governor-General from 30th April 1969 to 11th July 1974,
used the "Great Seal of the Commonwealth" on 19th December 1972,
used the "Great Seal of the Commonwealth" on 18th October 1973
referred to "laws of Australia" on 18th October 1973
used the "Great Seal of Australia" on 9th and 25th October 1973

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1973
https://www.legislation.gov.au/file/1973GN152
The *Australian Government Gazette* No. 152 of 19th October 1973, (5 Pages)
which was published by the "Australian Government Publishing Service";

illustrated "Australia" as in constitutions of Political Parties and their Members,
with included words such as:-

Governor-General of Australia	Great Seal of Australia
Government of Australia	Executive Council of Australia
Parliament of Australia	Ministers of State for Australia
Australian Parliament	Queen of Australia

illustrated documents for the creation of a "Queen of Australia" made under
the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973;

and the Gazette had the same seal as shown below, also on the
Australian Citizenship Act 1973, No. 99 of 17th September 1973,
Royal Style and Titles Act 1973, No. 114 of 19th October 1973,
Acts Interpretation Act 1901, Compilation 29 Registered 7th March 2016,
watermarked on "Australian Dollar" polymer (plastic) notes (Refer Page 32)
a seal that was registered in 1992 with the
United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)
as the "Stylised Arms No. 2 (Solid) US Serial No. 89000533":-

The ***Statute Law Revision Act 1973*****, No. 216 of 19th December 1973**
*** as amended by the *Statute Law Revision Act 1974*, No. 20 of 25th July 1974, both deemed to commence on 31st December 1973, and which were made**
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their "Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia", "Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", and with their own private "Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia";

were purported "laws of Australia" with NO Royal Assent, which made amendment to numerous Statutes, including, but not limited to unconstitutionally
omitting the words "Great Seal of the Commonwealth"
inserting the words "Great Seal of Australia"
removing the words "of the Commonwealth";
repealing the *Royal Style and Titles Act* 1953, Act No. 32 of 3rd April 1953;

confirming the creation by the Members of Political Parties,
each under their own Party's Constitution and policies,
of their own "Australia", "Queen of Australia", and their own private "Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia";
and confirming the removal of our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch
from a corporate "Australian" system of government and Statute Laws.

Refer: http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-did-13.html

Extracts from the
"*Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor-General, 29th October 1900*",
show that the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria, appointed a
Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for the Commonwealth of Australia,
appointed by Commission under Her Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet:-

Refer: http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-did-13.html

Refer: **Letters Patent of 21st August 1984**
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004Q00670

Extracts (continued):-

"NOW THEREFORE, by these Letters Patent
under Our Sign Manual and the Great Seal of Australia—"

" **I.** We revoke
the Letters Patent dated 29 October 1900, as amended,
and Our Instructions to the Governor-General
dated 29 October 1900, as amended. "

" **II.** We declare that—

(a) the appointment of a person to the office of Governor-General shall be during Our pleasure; and

(b) before assuming office, a person appointed to be Governor-General shall take the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance and the Oath or Affirmation of Office in the presence of the Chief Justice or another Justice of the High Court of Australia. "

" **III.** We declare that—

(a) the appointment of a person to administer the Government of the Commonwealth under section 4 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall be during Our pleasure by Commission under Our Sign Manual and the Great Seal of Australia;

(b) the powers, functions and authorities of the Governor-General shall, subject to this Clause, vest in any person so appointed from time to time by Us to administer the Government of the Commonwealth only in the event of the absence out of Australia, or the death, incapacity or removal, of the Governor-General for the time being;

(c) a person so appointed shall not assume the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth—

(i) in the event of the absence of the Governor-General out of Australia – except at the request of the Governor-General or the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth;

(ii) in the event of the absence of the Governor-General out of Australia and of the death, incapacity or absence out of Australia of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth – except at the request of the Governor-General, the Deputy Prime Minister or the next most senior Minister of State for the Commonwealth who is in Australia and available to make such a request;

(iii) in the event of the death, incapacity or removal of the Governor-General – except at the request of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth; or

(iv) in the event of the death, incapacity or removal of the Governor-General and of the death, incapacity or absence out of Australia of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth – except at the request of the Deputy Prime Minister or the next most senior Minister of State for the Commonwealth who is in Australia and available to make such a request;

(d) a person so appointed shall not assume the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth unless he has taken on that occasion or has previously taken the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance and the Oath or Affirmation of Office in the presence of the Chief Justice or another Justice of the High Court of Australia;

(e) a person so appointed shall cease to exercise and perform the powers, functions and authorities of the Governor-General vested in him when a successor to the Governor-General has taken the prescribed oaths or affirmations and has entered upon the duties of his office, or the incapacity or absence out of Australia of the Governor-General for the time being has ceased, as the case may be; and

(f) for the purposes of this clause, a reference to absence out of Australia is a reference to absence out of Australia in a geographical sense but does not include absence out of Australia for the purpose of visiting a Territory that is under the administration of the Commonwealth of Australia. ”

“ **IV.** In pursuance of section 126 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia—

(a) We authorize the Governor-General for the time being, by instrument in writing, to appoint any person, or any persons jointly or severally, to be his deputy or deputies within any part of the Commonwealth, to exercise in that capacity, during his pleasure, such powers and functions of the Governor-General as he thinks fit to assign to him or them by the instrument, but subject to the limitations expressed in this clause; and

(b) We declare that a person who is so appointed to be deputy of the Governor-General shall not exercise a power or function of the Governor-General assigned to him on any occasion—

(i) except in accordance with the instrument of appointment;

(ii) except at the request of the Governor-General or the person for the time being administering the Government of the Commonwealth that he exercise that power or function on that occasion; and

(iii) unless he has taken on that occasion or has previously taken the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance in the presence of the Governor-General, the Chief Justice or another Justice of the High Court of Australia or the Chief Judge or another Judge of the Federal Court of Australia or of the Supreme Court of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth. ”

" **V.** For the purposes of these Letters Patent—

(a) a reference to the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance
is a reference to the Oath or Affirmation
in accordance with the form set out in the Schedule
to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia; and

(b) a reference to the Oath or Affirmation of Office
is a reference to an Oath or Affirmation
swearing or affirming well and truly
to serve Us, Our heirs and successor
according to law
in the particular office
and to do right to all manner of people
after the laws and usages of the Commonwealth of Australia,
without fear or favour, affection or ill will. "

" **VI.** We direct that these Letters Patent,
each Commission appointing a Governor-General or
person to administer Government of the Commonwealth of Australia
and each instrument of appointment of a deputy of the Governor-General
shall be published
in the official gazette of the Commonwealth of Australia. "

" **VII.** We further direct that these Letters Patent shall take effect
without affecting the efficacy of any Commission or appointment
given or made before the date hereof, or of anything done
in pursuance of any such Commission or appointment,
or of any oath or affirmation taken before that date
for the purpose of any such Commission or appointment. "

" **VIII.** We reserve full power from time to time to revoke,
alter or amend these Letters Patent as We think fit. "

" GIVEN at Our Court at Balmoral on 21 August 1984 "

" By Her Majesty's Command, "

" BOB HAWKE "

" *Prime Minister* "

" Notes to the Letters Patent
Relating to the
Office of Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia
Published in the Commonwealth of Australia *Special Gazette* S334,
24 August 1984 "

The word “Constitution” referred to in the Letters Patent of 21st August 1984, is of:-

“Australia” or “the Commonwealth”,
created by the *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973;

a “sovereign independent federal nation”,
created by the “*Australia Acts*” from 3rd March 1986;

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

and is “Australia’s Constitution” as in force and published
in booklet format from May 1995;

and is the “Australian Constitution” and “The Constitution”, as in force and published
on the Federal Register of Legislation
(latest version—dated 1st January 2012 [150 pages]:-
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2005Q00193)
(with previous versions as in force and published
on 1st July 1999 [124 pages] and on 1st June 2003 [122 pages],
but no longer available on the Federal Register of Legislation);

but is NOT of:-

“the Commonwealth of Australia”
as established and constituted on 1st January 1901,
under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901,
as Proclaimed and Gazetted,
consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule;

and is NOT the same as:-

Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia
under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901,
as Proclaimed and Gazetted,
consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule,

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, to reform the “Australian Constitution” towards the existence of “Australia” as an “independent republic”, **deceived** the people of the Commonwealth of Australia; had those of their members who were purportedly elected into the Parliament use words in the “Australian” vernacular to make changes to “Laws of the Commonwealth” then convert them to “laws of Australia” under an “oligarchy” government; changes such as totally changing the meanings of Constitutional and Official Definitions; changing our lawful access to our current Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch; changing the Separation of Powers under the Westminster system of government; etc., all without Referendums required under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted; therefore **deceived** our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch as well as us, Her subjects.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, **deceived** the people of the Commonwealth of Australia by creating for themselves:-

their own definitions for "Australia" of "the Commonwealth" under their *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973;

their own Statutory Instrument named "Queen of Australia" under their *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973;

their own "Australian Citizens" under their *Australian Citizenship Act 1973*, No. 99 of 17th September 1973; making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia";

their own "Land for Australia" under their *Lands Acquisition Act 1973*, No. 208 of 19th December 1973;

their own "entities", including their own private "Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia", all receiving "Australian currency" from 1966 in "Australian Dollars", (as well as the Governors in all States receiving same);

in addition to, but not limited to, creating for themselves their own:-

1984 Letters Patent of 21st August 1984 and the

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

as in their own publication on the Federal Register of Legislation at: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2005Q00193 :-

The Constitution

Printed on 1 January 2012

together with

Proclamation Declaring the Establishment of the Commonwealth

Letters Patent Relating to the Office of Governor-General

Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942

Australia Act 1986

with

Overview, Notes and Index

by the

Attorney-General's Department
and
Australian Government Solicitor

Prepared by the Office of Legislative Drafting and Publishing,
Attorney-General's Department, Canberra

"The Constitution" as in force and published on 1st January 2012 [150 pages]
on the Federal Register of Legislation
Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2005Q00193

shows on its Page 84, text extracts from a:-

Proclamation Declaring the Establishment of the Commonwealth

which includes the words: ***The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty***

BUT DOES NOT SHOW anywhere in those 150 pages, a copy of the:-

The *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*, No. 1 of 1st January 1901,

which **Gazetted** the 17th September 1900 Royal **Proclamation** in which the **declaration** by the **Queen's Most Excellent Majesty**, Queen Victoria, gave **Crown authority** for **the Commonwealth of Australia** **to be established under** the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia",
***Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901**,
as **Proclaimed** and **Gazetted**,
consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule,
with the **establishment** and **commencement** date to be **1st January 1901**.

Refer: http://nla.gov.au/nla.ms-ms51-6-1022-s1-e-cd
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1901

shows on its Pages 85-88, text extracts from the:-

Letters Patent Relating to the Office of Governor-General
Dated 21 August 2008, as amended,
which includes the words:-

" ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God
Queen of Australia and Her other Realms and Territories,
Head of the Commonwealth ";

Note: The Letters Patent of 21st August 2008, as amended,
which were made under a "Queen of Australia",
and under "Our Sign Manual and the Great Seal of Australia",

revoked the Letters Patent dated 21st August 1984, as amended,
which were made under a "Queen of Australia"
and under "Our Sign Manual and the Great Seal of Australia",

which revoked the Letters Patent dated 29th October 1900,
which were made under the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria
and under "Our Sign Manual and Signet".

"The Constitution" as in force and published on 1st January 2012 [150 pages]
on the Federal Register of Legislation
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2005Q00193

shows on its Pages 89-93, text extracts from the:-

***Statute of Westminster Adoption Act* 1942, as amended**
with notations referring to amendments by the ***Australia Act 1986***

***Statute of Westminster* 1931, as amended**
with notations referring to amendments by the ***Australia Act 1986***

and shows on its Pages 94-103, text extracts from the:-

Australia Act 1986

From Conferences on 24th June 1982, 25th June 1982, and 21st June 1984,

in addition to the unconstitutional Letters Patent of 21st August 1984 created by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies,

"Australia's" **Prime Minister** "Bob" Hawke and his counterpart **Premiers** in the States, **agreed** to have their respective "Australian Parliaments" draft legislation

"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**".

Oxford Dictionary:-
" **conformity** *n*. compliance with conventions, rules or laws "
" **status** *n*. the official classification given to a person, country, etc. "

resulting first of all in the making of an *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985*,
in each of the six States,

"**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"

However, an *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985* in each of the six States, did NOT have the consent of the people in any "State of the Commonwealth of Australia" as established under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted; and could NOT have been given Royal Assent by any Governor of "a State" "of the Commonwealth of Australia", because from 1966, each Governor of "a State", did NOT receive in Pounds, the legal tender "of the Commonwealth of Australia" as established and constituted on 1st January 1901.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, acting as a Prime Minister "of Australia" and Premiers in the States "of Australia", agreed at Conferences on 24th June 1982, 25th June 1982, and 21st June 1984,

> "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**",

and consequently took certain measures to have those Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, who were purportedly elected into each of the Parliaments of **the States**, to make **constitutional arrangements to have laws "of the State**" **conform** to the **constitutions of the Political Parties**, including to reform the Australian Constitution and the Constitutions of the States, towards the existence of Australia as an independent republic.

Oxford Dictionary:-
" **conformity** *n*. compliance with conventions, rules or laws "
" **status** *n*. the official classification given to a person, country, etc. "
" **constitutional** *adj*. relating to or in accordance with a constitution "
" **arrangement** *n*. **a plan for a future event** "
" **sovereign** *adj*. possessing supreme or ultimate **power** "
" **independent** *adj*. free from outside control; **not subject to another's** **authority** "

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, under a systematic progressive evolution after the Elections in December 1972, and sitting inside their own created "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", created their own
"Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia",
"Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", and with their own private
"Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia", and with their
"Federal Court of Australia", "Australian Federal Police", "High Court of Australia",
"Letters Patent of 21st August 1984",
and receiving from 1966 "Australian currency" in "Australian Dollars",
(as well as the Governors in all States receiving same);

deceived our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her subjects, with creations *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 **deceived our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her subjects** with their **constitutional arrangements** to have each of the States conform to the "laws of Australia", *contra* to the Constitutions of each State, i.e. each being "a State" "of the Commonwealth of Australia" as established on 1st January 1901, and with their **constitutional arrangements** to particularly have Queensland conform, with their *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985* No. 69 of 16th October 1985, and Letters Patent of 14th February 1986, Proclaimed and Gazetted 6th and 8th March 1986, *contra* to Queensland's *Constitution Act* 1867 [31 Vic. No. 38] as amended to 5th April 1977.

NSW – *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985* (NSW) No. 109 of 27th September 1985

Refer: http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/acts/1985-109.pdf
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/num_act/aaa1985n109278.pdf

QLD – *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985* (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1985/85AC069.pdf

SA – *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985* (SA) No. 95 of 31st October 1985

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/sa/num_act/aaa95o1985297/

TAS – *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985* (TAS) No. 99 of 6th November 1985

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/tas/num_act/aaa198599o1985297/
http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au/tocview/index.w3p;cond=ALL;doc_id=99%2B%2B1985%2BAT%40EN%2B20160624140000;histon=;pdfauthverid=;prompt=;rec=;rtfauthverid=;term=Australia%20Acts%20(Request)%20Act%201985;webauthverid=

VIC – *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985* (VIC) No. 10203 of 6th November 1985

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/hist_act/aaa1985251/

WA – *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985* (WA) No. 65 of 6th November 1985

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/wa/num_act/aaa198565o1985297/

The Conferences held on 24th June 1982, 25th June 1982, and 21st June 1984, then resulted in the making in "Australia" of the:-

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

> "**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"

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aa1986114/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A03181

The Conferences held on 24th June 1982, 25th June 1982, and 21st June 1984,

also resulted in the making in "Australia" of the:-

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

> "**to request, and consent to**, the enactment by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of an Act in the **terms set out in the Schedule** to this Act"
>
> Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aaca1985311/
> https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A03182

and then resulted in the making in the United Kingdom of the:-

> **Legislation**:-
>
> ***Australia Act 1986* (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986**
>
> "**to give effect to** a request
> by the Parliament and Government of the Commonwealth of Australia"
>
> Refer: http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1986/ukpga_19860002_en.html
>
> **and Statutory Instrument**:-
>
> ***Australia Act 1986 (Commencement) Order 1986* (UK) [319 C.8] 24th February 1986**
>
> by the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, stating that "the Australia Act 1986 shall come into force on 3rd March 1986, at five o'clock, Greenwich mean time, in the morning".
>
> Refer: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1986/319/pdfs/uksi_19860319_en.pdf

When detailed comparisons are made between the "*Australia Acts*":-

> the *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985*, in each of the six States
> the *Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985 of "Australia" and its
> *Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985*, No. 143 of 4th December 1985
> and the UK *Australia Act 1986* (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986

many differences between them can be seen, as well as 17 Provisions which are *contra* to 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.

First of all, the words "Prime Minister" and "Premier" DO NOT APPEAR in the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, nor in Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977;

> **so our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch**
> **and Her subjects, the people of the Commonwealth of Australia**,
> **have been deceived**
>
> by a Prime Minister and six Premiers
> who did not have the Crown and Constitutional authority
> on 24th June 1982, 25th June 1982, and 21st June 1984,
> to agree:-
>
> > "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"
>
> culminating with the commencement on 3rd March 1986,
> of the *Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985,
>
> creating for the Members of Political Parties,
> each under their own Party's Constitution and policies,
>
> their own "**sovereign, independent and federal nation**".

Note: Oxford Dictionary:-
" **conformity** *n*. compliance with conventions, rules or laws "
" **status** *n*. the official classification given to a person, country, etc. "

Secondly, detailed comparisons made between:-

> the *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985*, in each of the six States
> the *Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985 of "Australia" and its
> *Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985*, No. 143 of 4th December 1985

tend to confuse any reader, as there are so many Schedules referred to, especially as there are even Schedules within Schedules.

Even though the *Australia Act 1986* (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986 is more straightforward with Arrangement of Sections, Preamble and 17 Provisions, it too is *contra* to the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia", and *contra* to Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977.

Britain converted to decimal currency on 15th February 1971, joined the European Economic Market (EEC) on 1st January 1973, and without going into too much detail into British History, it appears that in Britain, the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, created unwritten separation between the Commonwealth of Nations, eventually culminating with the severing of constitutional ties between "Australia" and the "United Kingdom" with their written *Australia Act 1986* (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986.

Refer: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1986/319/pdfs/uksi_19860319_en.pdf

The ***Australia Act 1986*** **(UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986**, was

> "**to give effect to** a request
> by the Parliament and Government of the Commonwealth of Australia"

is sealed with the purported Royal Coat of Arms
of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II:-

and lists the following 17 Provisions at its Arrangement of Sections:-

1. Termination of power of Parliament of United Kingdom to legislate for Australia.
2. Legislative powers of Parliaments of States.
3. Termination of restrictions on legislative powers of Parliaments of States.
4. Powers of State Parliaments in relation to merchant shipping.
5. Commonwealth Constitution, Constitution Act and Statute of Westminster not affected.
6. Manner and form of making certain State laws.
7. Powers and functions of her Majesty and Governors in respect of States.
8. State laws not subject to disallowance or suspension of operation.
9. State laws not subject to withholding of assent or reservation.
10. Termination of responsibility of United Kingdom Government in relation to State matters.
11. Termination of appeals to Her Majesty in Council.
12. Amendment of Statute of Westminster.
13. Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland.
14. Amendment of Constitution Act of Western Australia.
15. Method of repeal or amendment of the Act or Statute of Westminster.
16. Interpretation.
17. Citation and commencement.

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

> "**to give effect to a request**
> by the Parliament and Government of the Commonwealth of Australia",

it must be remembered that the above-mentioned "request" was actually NOT made by any Parliament and Government "of the Commonwealth of Australia" established under the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia" under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule;

but was made by Members of Political Parties,
each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, sitting inside their own,
but unconstitutional, "Australia" or "the Commonwealth" as created under their own *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973, which particularly amended Section 17—Constitutional and official definitions, *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901-1966,

and a "request" which was made under legislation purportedly given Royal Assent, which could not be so, as Governors and Governor-Generals received from 1966, "Australian currency" in "Australian Dollars", NOT in pounds which is the legal tender "of the Commonwealth of Australia" as established and constituted 1st January 1901

The ***Australia Act 1986*** **(UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986**,
refers in its Preamble, to "the concurrence of the States of Australia"

However, the States of "Australia" — are NOT the same as the Constitutional "States of the Commonwealth of Australia" that were established under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia", with a Governor-General to be paid in Pounds as prescribed at Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth, Chapter I—The Parliament, Part I—General, Section 3—Salary of Governor-General

There are 17 Provisions within the:-

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

Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985, (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985

> in its First Schedule
> (the same 17 Provisions as in the
> *Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985)
>
> in its Schedule to its Second Schedule
> (the same 17 Provisions as in the
> *Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985*, No. 143 of 4th December 1985)

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

> in its Schedule
> (the same 17 Provisions as in the Schedule to the Second Schedule in the
> *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985*, (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985)

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

Extracts from the ***Australia Act 1986*** **(UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986**:-

Interpretation. 16.—(1) In this Act—

"appeal" includes
a petition of appeal, and a complaint in the nature of an appeal;

"appeal to Her Majesty in Council" includes
any appeal to Her Majesty;

"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;

"the Commonwealth" means
the Commonwealth of Australia as established
under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act [1900 c. 12];

"the Constitution of the Commonwealth" means
"the Constitution of the Commonwealth" set forth in section 9
of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act [1900 c. 12.]
being that Constitution as altered and in force from time to time;

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

"decision" includes
determination, judgment, decree, order or sentence;

"Governor", in relation to a State, includes
any person for the time being
administering the government of the State;

"State" means
a State of the Commonwealth and includes a new State;

"Territory" means
a territory referred to in section 122
of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Note: The Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia" is the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, and includes:-
Clause 9—"The Constitution of the Commonwealth"
which may only be altered by means of a Referendum of the people of the whole of the Commonwealth of Australia living under a Constitutional Monarchy, as is required under: Clause 9, Chapter VIII—Alteration of the Constitution, Section 128—Mode of altering the Constitution.

The *Australia Act 1986* (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986, has the same Section 16—Interpretation at 16.(1) as in the Schedule to the Second Schedule in the *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985*, (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985, and as in the Schedule but just in a different order in the *Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985*, No. 143 of 4th December 1985.

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

The following extracts from Section 16—Interpretation at 16(1)
as in the Request by "Australia" as set out in the Schedule of the
Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985, No. 143 of 4th December 1985;
(and as in the Schedule to the Second Schedule in the
Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985, (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985);
and as in the *Australia Act 1986* (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986 of UK
and the *Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985 of "Australia";
are displayed in a manner to highlight differences, insertions and/or omissions:-

---

Request *(No. 143)*	"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;
UK	"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;
"Australia" *(No. 142)*	*Australian court* means a court of a State or any other court of Australia or of a Territory other than the High Court.

Request *(No. 143)*	"the Commonwealth" means the Commonwealth of Australia as established under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act
UK	"the Commonwealth" means the Commonwealth of Australia as established under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act [1900 c. 12];
"Australia" *(No. 142)*	OMITTED an interpretation of "the Commonwealth"

Request *(No. 143)*	"the Constitution of the Commonwealth" means "the Constitution of the Commonwealth" set forth in section 9 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act being that Constitution as altered and in force from time to time;
UK	"the Constitution of the Commonwealth" means "the Constitution of the Commonwealth" set forth in section 9 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act [1900 c. 12.] being that Constitution as altered and in force from time to time;
"Australia" *(No. 142)*	*the Constitution of the Commonwealth* means the Constitution of the Commonwealth set forth in section 9 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, being that Constitution as altered and in force from time to time.

Request *(No. 143)*	"Territory" means a territory referred to in section 122 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.
UK	"Territory" means a territory referred to in section 122 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.
"Australia" *(No. 142)*	OMITTED an interpretation of "Territory" INSERTED the following two interpretations *the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* means the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom known as the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act. *the Statute of Westminster 1931* means the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom known as the Statute of Westminster 1931.

Our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and the people, Her subjects, who are inside 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 are inside Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977, have been deceived; as has Her Majesty's Parliament of the United Kingdom; by

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, sitting in Parliaments of "Australia" and of "States of Australia", having created

their own private definitions of "Australia" and "the Commonwealth" (*Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973);

their own "Australian Citizens" with no status as a British subject, to make an Oath/Affirmation of Allegiance to a NON-existent "Queen of Australia" (*Australian Citizenship Act 1973*, No. 99 of 17th September 1973);

their own private "Queen of Australia", a Statutory Instrument (*Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973);

had assent given from their own private "Governor-General" and "Governors" ("Letters Patent of 21st August 1984", "Letters Patent of 14th February 1986");

requested that consent be given to their private 17 Provisions contained in the *Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985*, No. 143 of 4th December 1985);

then when the consent was purportedly given with the *Australia Act 1986* (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986;

made their own *Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985 of "Australia", with differences, insertions and omissions different to the consented definitions.

This resulted directly 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"; provisions which did not have approval of the people under entrenched Referendum, and private provisions which in fact are still in transition.

On 13th November 1985, the Bills for the

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

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

were introduced into the purported "House of Representatives" in "Australia" and presented to the purported Senate on 29th November 1985 and 2nd December 1985 and the First Reading and Second Reading of the *Australia Bill 1986* by Mr Lionel Bowen, purported member for Kingsford Smith and Attorney-General, can be read in Hansard on Pages 2684 to 2687, and his First Reading and Second Reading of the *Australia (Request and Consent) Bill 1985* can be read in Hansard on Page 2687, extracts from which state:-

" *This Bill flows from the Australia Bill 1986. By enacting this second Bill, the Australia (Request and Consent) Bill, this Parliament will declare that the Parliament and Government of the Commonwealth request, and consent to the enactment by the United Kingdom Parliament of an Act in the terms set out in the Schedule to the Australia (Request and Consent) Bill. That scheduled Act is in the same terms as the Australia Bill 1986 now before this House,* ***except*** *for some* ***minor differences*** *that are needed to take account of the fact that the scheduled Act will be an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament*. "

Note that those **differences** were actually quite **major**. Refer:-
http://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/search/display/display.w3p;adv=yes;db=CHAMBER;id=chamber%2Fhansardr%2F1985-11-13%2F0090;orderBy=_fragment_number,doc_date-rev;query=Dataset%3Ahansardr,hansardr80%20Decade%3A%221980s%22%20Year%3A%221985%22%20Month%3A%2211%22;rec=11;resCount=Default

Also note that on the Federal Register of Legislation, NO Bills before 1992 can currently be viewed or downloaded, but the

Australia Act 1986, No. 142 of 4th December 1985,
can currently be viewed and downloaded at:-
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A03181
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C2004A03181
whether searching under Acts As made or under Acts In force,
and shows an unconstitutional enacting manner and form of:-
"The Parliament of Australia enacts"
and states at Section 17—Short title and commencement
17. (1) This Act may be cited as the *Australia Act 1986*
(2) This Act shall come into operation on a day and at a time to be fixed by Proclamation

Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985, No. 143 of 4th December 1985
can currently be viewed and downloaded at:-
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A03182 and
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C2004A03182
whether searching under Acts As made or under Acts In force,
and shows an unconstitutional enacting manner and form of:-
"The Parliament of Australia enacts"
and states in its Schedule 17—Citation and commencement
17. (1) This Act may be cited as the *Australia Act 1986*
(2) This Act shall come into force on such day and at such time as the Secretary of State
may by order made by statutory instrument appoint.

The *Australia Act 1986* (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986
can be viewed and downloaded at:-
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1986/ukpga_19860002_en.html
and the Statutory Instrument
Australia Act 1986 (Commencement) Order 1986 (UK) [319 C.8]
24th February 1986 by the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, stating that "the Australia Act 1986 shall come into force on 3rd March 1986, at five o'clock, Greenwich mean time, in the morning",
can be viewed and downloaded at:-
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1986/319/pdfs/uksi_19860319_en.pdf

The following extract are from Provisions 1 to 12 as in the:-
Australia Act 1986 (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of **17th February 1986**
Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985, No. 143 of **4th December 1985**
as in its Schedule
Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985, (QLD) No. 69 of **16th October 1985**
as in its Schedule to the Second Schedule

1. Termination of power of Parliament of United Kingdom to legislate **for Australia**
No Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after
the commencement of this Act shall extend, or be deemed to extend,
to the Commonwealth, to a State or to a Territory
as part of the law of the Commonwealth, of the State or of the Territory.

(Note the insertion of the words "for Australia" and "passed after", and
the omission of the word "enacted" in Provision No. 1)

Note that the ***Single European Act*** which was **signed** on **17th February 1986**, included the **United Kingdom**, and those Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, who sit inside the Parliament of the United Kingdom, are currently bound to the European Union (EU) which has its headquarters in Brussels, Belgium; so they may not pass any law "for Australia" which would extend to a "Law of the Commonwealth" or of "a State" or "Territory" "of the Commonwealth of Australia" as established and constituted under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted.

(Note the insertion of the word enacted in the following Provision No. 2)
2. Legislative powers of Parliaments of States.
(1) It is hereby declared and enacted
that the legislative powers of the Parliament of each State
include full power to make laws
for the peace, order and good government of that State that have
extra-territorial operation.
(2) It is hereby further declared and enacted
that the legislative powers of the Parliament of each State
include all legislative powers that the Parliament of the United Kingdom
might have exercised before the commencement of this Act
for the peace, order and good government of that State
but nothing in this subsection confers on a State
any capacity that the State did not have
immediately before the commencement of this Act to
engage in relations with countries outside Australia.

With respect to Provision 2—Legislative powers of Parliaments of States:-
[RE: *Australia Acts 1986*]

Note that the *Australia Act 1986* did not appear to intend to remove legislative powers of the Parliaments of the States, powers which they already had before the commencement of the *Australia Act 1986*, with respect to extra-territorial operations and to relations with countries outside Australia.

Note that Provision 2(1) in the *Australia Act 1986*:-

> (1) It is hereby declared and enacted
> that the legislative powers of the **Parliament of each State**
> include full power to make laws
> for the peace, order and good government of that State that have
> extra-territorial operation.

is similar to Section 3—Power of Parliament of Dominion to legislate extra-territorially

> 3. It is hereby declared and enacted
> that the **Parliament of a Dominion**
> has full power to make laws having
> extra-territorial operation.
>
> as in the *Statute of Westminster* 1931 (UK) [22 Geo. 5] [Ch. 4],
> adopted in the *Statute of Westminster Adoption Act* 1942, Act No. 56,
> a "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia"
> given Royal Assent on 9th October 1942,
> and to take effect from 3rd September 1939.

Note in Provision 2(1) and 2(2), the insertion of the word "enacted", which purports that the *Australia Act 1986*, whether enacted in the United Kingdom or "Australia", was given Royal Assent by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Second, Heir and Successor to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and current holder of the Crown of the United Kingdom Empire.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, in Her Coronation Oath – 2nd June 1953, in the Collegiate Church of St Peter at Westminster, answered the following question by the Archbishop of Canterbury:-

> Archbishop. Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the Peoples
> of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
> Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa,
> Pakistan, and Ceylon, and of your Possessions and
> the other Territories to any of them belonging or pertaining,
> according to their respective laws and customs?
>
> Queen. I solemnly promise so to do.

Refer: http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN00435

With respect to Provision 2—Legislative powers of Parliaments of States [continued]
[RE: *Australia Acts 1986*]

How can the Peoples of Australia as referred to in the Coronation Oath, be governed in a Constitutional Monarchy under a **Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch**,

Her Majesty the Queen, Supreme Governor of the Church of England
https://www.churchofengland.org/about-us/structure.aspx

the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:-
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.

under the: *Royal Style and Titles Act* 1953 (Cth) Act No. 32 of 3rd April 1953
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1953A00032
Royal Titles Act 1953 (UK) [1 & 2 Eliz. 2] [Ch. 9] of 26th March 1953
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1953/ukpga_19530009_en.html

as well as be governed as under the *Australia Act 1986* under an **unconstitutional**:-

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

under the: *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00044
a "Queen of Australia" as created by Members of Political Parties,
each under their own Party's Constitution and policies,
created just because those inside their "Government of Australia"
considered it desirable to change the form of the Royal Style and Titles
to be used in relation to "Australia" and its Territories?

3. Termination of restrictions on legislative powers of Parliaments of States.

(1) The Colonial Laws Validity Act 1865
shall not apply to any law
made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a State.

(2) No law and no provision of any law
made after the commencement of this Act
by the Parliament of a State
shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant
to the law of England,
or to the provisions of any existing or future
Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom,
or to any order, rule or regulation made under any such Act,
and the powers of the Parliament of a State
shall include the power to repeal or amend
any such Act, order, rule or regulation
in so far as it is a part of the law of the State.

Note that Provision 3 of the *Australia Act 1986*, is similar to

Section 2—Validity of laws made by Parliament of a Dominion 28 & 29 Vict. c. 63

as in the *Statute of Westminster* 1931 (UK) [22 Geo. 5] [Ch. 4],
adopted in the *Statute of Westminster Adoption Act* 1942, Act No. 56,
a "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia"
given Royal Assent on 9th October 1942,
and to take effect from 3rd September 1939,

with the exception that the word "**State**" has **replaced** the word "**Dominion**"

Provision 3(1) recognizes that each Colony became "a State" as defined in 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:-

Clause 6—Definitions
6. "The States" shall mean such of the colonies of ..... and each of such parts of the Commonwealth shall be called "a State".

However Provision 3(2) refers to: the "Parliament of a State" as well as to the "law of the State"
which raises the question: What is the difference between "a State" and "the State"? One answer will be seen later when referring specifically to Queensland.

In the *Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia*, by Quick and Garran, it is stated:-

¶ 41. "Definitions."

" *The definitions in the Act are remarkably few, being confined to the words "Commonwealth" and "State"—both old English words which receive by this Act a new technical application—and the phrase "Original States." Every other word and phrase of the Constitution is left to be construed from its natural meaning and its context*. "

¶ 44. "States."

" *A State is a collective body composed of a multitude of individuals united for their safety and convenience and intended to act as one man. Such a body can be only produced by a political union, by the consent of all persons to submit their own private wills to the will of one man or of one or more assemblies of men to whom the supreme authority is entrusted, and this will of that one man or one or more assemblies of men is, in different States, according to their different constitutions understood to be law.* (Blackstone's Commentaries, I. 52.) "

Refer: http://adc.library.usyd.edu.au/data-2/fed0014.pdf

Note that the heading in Provision 3 of the UK Act, refers to "1865 c. 63"
i.e. the *Colonial Laws Validity Act* 1865 [28 & 29 Vict.] [Ch. 63], which refers to Letters Patent as being under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.
Refer: http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1865/ukpga_18650063_en.pdf

The "Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor-General, 29th October 1900", show that the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria, appointed a Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for the Commonwealth of Australia, appointed by Commission under Her Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet.
Refer: http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-did-13.html

However, the ***Letters Patent 1984*** of 21st August were issued under Sign Manual and under the Great Seal of Australia and under a "Queen of Australia"

The *Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985 of "Australia"
in its Provision 3(1) refers to:-
"The Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom known as Colonial Laws Validity Act 1865 ..... "

In the *Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia*, by Quick and Garran, it is stated:-

¶ 7. "Under the Crown."

The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865 was " *passed to remove doubts as to the validity of colonial laws; section 2 of which provides that any colonial law, repugnant to the provisions of any Act of Parliament extending to the Colony to which such law may relate, shall, to the extent of such repugnancy, but not otherwise, be absolutely void and inoperative. An amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth would of course be a colonial law within the meaning of this section.* "

" *Probably such a question would not be so far developed by legislative action as to assume a form capable of being discussed in the Federal High Court. Even if any amendment, to the effect under consideration, were carried by an absolute majority in both Houses of the Federal Parliament—even if it were approved of by a majority of the electors and a majority of the States—it would still have to be reserved for the Royal assent. It is not likely that such assent would be given without the authority of the Imperial Parliament. If that Parliament, which created the Commonwealth and the Constitution of the Commonwealth, consented to a form of legislative and executive government which ignored the Crown, no trouble would arise. It is not likely that such consent would either be asked for or given, except in a combination of circumstances and a revolution of ideas and sympathies of which we can now form no possible conception*. "

Refer: http://adc.library.usyd.edu.au/data-2/fed0014.pdf

Extracts from Provisions 1 to 12 of the *Australia Acts 1986* [continued]:-

4. Powers of State Parliaments in relation to merchant shipping.

Sections 735 and 736 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, in so far as they are part of the law of a State, are hereby repealed.

Note: The heading in Provision 4 of the UK Act, refers to "1894 c. 60"
i.e. *Merchant Shipping Act 1894* (UK) [57 & 58 Vict.] [Ch. 60]
Refer: http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1894/ukpga_18940060_en.pdf

and the *Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985 of "Australia" in its Provision 4 refers to:-

"Sections 735 and 736 of the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom known as the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, ... "

5. Commonwealth Constitution, Constitution Act and Statute of Westminster not affected.

Sections 2 and 3(2) above—

(a) are subject to
the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act
and to the Constitution of the Commonwealth; and

(b) do not operate so as to give any force or effect
to a provision of an Act of the Parliament of a State
that would repeal, amend or be repugnant to
this Act,
the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act,
the Constitution of the Commonwealth
or the Statute of Westminster 1931
as amended and in force from time to time.

Provision 5 above has a double meaning. On one hand, the *Australia Act 1986* is not to affect the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, nor the *Statute of Westminster*. On the other hand, the *Australia Act 1986* is **to make** "**The States**", each being "a State" "of the Commonwealth of Australia" as established and constituted on 1st January 1901,

enable each of their Constitutions, despite their Referendum entrenched provisions, to be brought into **conformity** with the **status** of **the Commonwealth** of **Australia** as a **sovereign, independent and federal nation**

Oxford Dictionary:-
" **conformity** *n*. compliance with conventions, rules or laws "
" **status** *n*. the official classification given to a person, country, etc. "

With respect to Provision 5—Commonwealth Constitution, Constitution Act and
[RE: *Australia Acts 1986*] Statute of Westminster not affected. [continued]

Note that the heading in Provision 5 of the UK Act,
refers to "1900 c. 12" and to "1931 c. 4 (22 & 23 Geo. 5)", i.e.
Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (UK) [63 & 64 VICT.] [CH. 12]
Statute of Westminster 1931 (UK) [22 Geo. 5] [Ch. 4]
Refer: http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1900/ukpga_19000012_en.pdf
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1931/ukpga_19310004_en.pdf

Note that the *Australia Acts 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985,
when it suits, will recognize: "the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act,
the Constitution of the Commonwealth
or the Statute of Westminster 1931"

and yet in the unconstitutional "Australia" or "the Commonwealth" as created
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, under their *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973, which particularly amended Section 17—Constitutional and official definitions, *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901-1966,

the people are NOT being governed under:-
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,

nor are the people being governed under the Westminster system.

Note that the Separation of Powers between: Legislature—Executive—Judiciary, as under the Westminster system of government, is entrenched in the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia" as established and constituted under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, consisting of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, but the people of the Commonwealth of Australia are NOT being governed according to its:-

Clause 5—Operation of the Constitution and laws

5. 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 .....)

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth" from 1973,
acted outside

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,

particularly those sitting inside the
Parliament of "Australia" from 1973, and in the Parliaments of "the State" from 1986.

Extracts from Provisions 1 to 12 of the *Australia Acts 1986* [continued]:-

6. Manner and form of making certain State laws.

Notwithstanding sections 2 and 3(2) above,
a law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a State respecting the constitution, powers of procedure of the Parliament of the State shall be of no force or effect unless it is made in such manner and form as may from time to time be required by a law made by that Parliament, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act.

Refer: Provision 2—Legislative powers of Parliaments of States
Provision 3—Termination of restrictions on legislative powers of Parliaments of States

Note: Provision 2(2) refers to: "a State" as well as to "the State"

Provision 3(2) refers to: "Parliament of a State" as well as to "law of the State"

Provision 6 refers to: "Parliament of a State" as well as to "Parliament of the State"

again raising the question: What is the difference between "a State" and "the State", particularly with respect to:-
the constitution, powers of procedure of the "Parliament of the State"?

Research into State legislation reveals different enacting manner and forms of laws of "a State" compared with that of laws of "the State", particularly in Queensland.

The *Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia*, by Quick and Garran, stated:-

¶ 11. "By the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty."

" *The enacting words, showing the Authority by which the Commonwealth is created, are in the form in which Acts of Parliament have been framed from a remote period of English history. According to the theory of the Constitution the Queen is the source of law, the Queen makes new laws, the Queen alters or repeals old laws, subject only to the condition that this supreme power must be exercised in Parliament and not otherwise. Every Act of Parliament bears on its face the stamp and evidence of its royal authority. It springs from the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. It is in the Crown, and not in Parliament, that legislative authority is, according to Constitutional theory, directly vested. Parliament is the body assigned by law to advise the Crown in matters of legislation, and the Crown could not legally legislate without the advice and consent of Parliament*. "

Refer: http://adc.library.usyd.edu.au/data-2/fed0014.pdf

Extracts from Provisions 1 to 12 of the *Australia Acts 1986* [continued]:-

7. Powers and functions of her Majesty and Governors in respect of States.

(1) Her Majesty's representative in each State shall be the Governor.

(2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4) below,
all powers and functions of Her Majesty in respect of a State
are exercisable only by the Governor of the State.

(3) Subsection (2) above does not apply in relation to
the power to appoint, and
the power to terminate the appointment of,
the Governor of a State.

(4) While Her Majesty is personally present in a State,
Her Majesty is not precluded from
exercising any of Her powers and functions in respect of the State
that are the subject of subsection (2) above.

(5) The advice to Her Majesty in relation to
the exercise of the powers and functions of Her Majesty
in respect of a State
shall be tendered by the Premier of the State.

Provision 7 refers to: "Premier", "a State", "the State", "Her Majesty". Which Queen is actually being referred to? What is the difference between "a State" and "the State"?

The word "Premier" does NOT appear anywhere in Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977, and NOT in 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.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies,

by creating their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth" under their law of "Australia" *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973, which particularly amended Section 17—Constitutional and official definitions, *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901-1966;

and by creating their own "Queen of Australia" under their law of "Australia" *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973;

have, with their own *Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985, made:-
each of "The States", despite Constitutional Referendum entrenched provisions,
enable each of their Constitutions to be brought into **conformity** with the **status** of **the Commonwealth** of **Australia** as a **sovereign, independent and federal nation** with a Governor to be appointed under Sign Manual and a Public Seal of "the State" by Commission by an unconstitutional Statutory Instrument, "Queen of Australia".

Extracts from Provisions 1 to 12 of the *Australia Acts 1986* [continued]:-

Note:-
Our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
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,
has the Crown and Constitutional authority to appoint a Governor of "a State"
by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet,

whereas, particularly now in Queensland, an unconstitutional "Queen of Australia",
Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God
Queen of Australia and Her other Realms and Territories,
Head of the Commonwealth,
a Statutory Instrument created on 19th October 1973 to be used in relation to
"Australia" and its Territories, appoints a Governor of "the State"
by Commission under Sign Manual and the Public Seal of "the State".

8. State laws not subject to disallowance or suspension of operation.

An Act of the Parliament of a State that has been assented to
by the Governor of the State shall not, after the commencement of this Act,
be subject to disallowance by Her Majesty,
nor shall its operation be suspended
pending the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

Provision 8 refers to "Parliament of a State", "Governor of the State", "Her Majesty"

9. State laws not subject to withholding of assent or reservation.

(1) No law or instrument shall be of any force or effect in so far as it
purports to require the Governor of a State to withhold assent
from any Bill for an Act of the State
that has been passed in such manner and form in so far as it
purports to require the reservation of any Bill for an Act of a State
for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

Provision 9 refers to: "law" or "instrument"
"purports"
"Governor of a State"
"withhold assent"
"Bill for an Act of the State"
"passed", "manner and form"
"Parliament of the State"
"reservation of" "for the signification"
"Bill for an Act of a State"

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

Extracts from Provisions 1 to 12 of the *Australia Acts 1986* [continued]:-

10. Termination
of responsibility of United Kingdom Government in relation to State matters.

After the commencement of this Act
Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
shall have no responsibility for the government of any State.

Note: Isn't it actually the Parliament of the United Kingdom,
consisting of: the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and
Commons,
that has responsibility under Imperial Acts with respect to the government of "a State" "of the Commonwealth of Australia" as established and constituted under 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;
i.e. "a State" such as Queensland which is also under Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977?

11. Termination of appeals to Her Majesty in Council.

Before going into the extracts and details of Provision 11 of the *Australia Acts 1986*, note that Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, with their own private "Governor-General" using a "Great Seal of Australia", created purported "laws of Australia", such as but definitely not limited to:-

Acts Interpretation Act 1973, No. 79 of 19th June 1973
creating an unconstitutional "Australia" or "the Commonwealth";

Royal Style and Titles Act 1973, No. 114 of 19th October 1973
creating an unconstitutional "Queen of Australia";

Statute Law Revision Act 1973, No. 216 of 19th December 1973
Statute Law Revision Act 1974, No. 20 of 25th July 1974
removing the constitutional "the Commonwealth of Australia";

Parliament Act 1974, No. 165 of 17th December 1974
creating a new House for the unconstitutional "Parliament of Australia";

Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975, No. 33 30th April 1975
Privy Council (Limitations of Appeals) Act 1968, No. 36 of 1968
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

culminating with the *Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985
creating an unconstitutional "Australian court" system in all "Australia".

11. Termination of appeals to Her Majesty in Council.

(1) **Subject to subsection (4) below**,
no appeal to Her Majesty in Council lies or shall be brought,
whether by leave or special leave
of any court or of Her Majesty in Council or otherwise,
and whether by virtue
of any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom,
the Royal Prerogative or otherwise,
from or in respect of any decision of an Australian court.

(2) **subject to subsection (4) below**—
(a) the enactments specified in subsection **(3) below**
and any orders, rules, regulations or other instruments
made under, or for the purposes of, those enactments; and
(b) any other provisions of Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom
in force immediately before the commencement of this Act
that make provision for or in relation to appeals
to Her Majesty in Council from or in respect of decisions of courts,
and any orders, rules, regulations or other instruments
made under, or for the purposes of, any such provisions.
in so far as they are part
of the law of the Commonwealth, of a State or of a Territory,
are hereby **repealed**.

(3) The enactments referred to in subsection **(2)(a) above**
are the following Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom
or provisions of such Acts: [UK Refers]

The Australian Courts Act 1828, section 15	[1828 c. 83]
The Judicial Committee Act 1833	[1933 c. 41]
The Judicial Committee Act 1844	[1844 c. 69]
The Australian Constitutions Act 1850, section 28	[1850 c. 59]
The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act 1890, section 6.	[1890 c. 27]

(4) **Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this section**—
(a) affects an appeal instituted before the commencement of this Act
to Her Majesty in Council from or in respect of
a decision of an Australian court; or
(b) precludes the institution after that commencement
of an appeal to Her Majesty in Council from or in respect of
such a decision where the appeal is instituted—
(i) pursuant to leave granted by an Australian court
on an application made before that commencement; or
(ii) pursuant to special leave granted by Her Majesty in Council
on a petition presented before that commencement,
but this subsection shall not be construed
as permitting or enabling an appeal to Her Majesty in Council
to be instituted or continued that could not have been instituted or continued
if this section had not been enacted.

Note that 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, states at:-
Clause 9—The Commonwealth of Australia, Chapter III—The Judicature,

Section 73—Appellate jurisdiction of High Court

73. The High Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as the Parliament prescribes, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences:

(i) of any Justice or Justices
exercising the original jurisdiction of the High Court;

(ii) of any other federal court, or court
exercising federal jurisdiction; or
of the Supreme Court of any State, or
of any other court of any State from which
at the establishment of the Commonwealth
an appeal lies to the Queen in Council;

(iii) of the Inter-State Commission, but as to questions of law only;

and the judgment of the High Court in all cases shall be final and conclusive.

But no exception or regulation prescribed by the Parliament shall prevent the High Court from hearing and determining any appeal from the Supreme Court of a State in any matter in which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies from such Supreme Court to the Queen in Council.

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the conditions of and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the Supreme Courts of the several States shall be applicable to appeals from them to the High Court.

Section 74—Appeal to Queen in Council

74. No appeal shall be permitted to the Queen in Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits inter se of the Constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits inter se of the Constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court shall certify that the question is one which ought to be determined by Her Majesty in Council.

The High Court may so certify if satisfied that for any special reason the certificate should be granted, and thereupon a appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council on the question without further leave.

Except as provided in this section, this Constitution shall not impair any right which the Queen may be pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to Her Majesty in Council.
The Parliament may make laws limiting the matters in which such leave may be asked, but proposed laws containing any such limitation shall be reserved by the Governor-General for Her Majesty's pleasure.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, and their Governor-General of Australia using a Great Seal of Australia, changed Constitutional and official definitions, created a "Queen of Australia", and thereby changed the interpretation by their "High Court of Australia" of all Sections of "The Constitution", particularly its Section 74—Appeal to Queen in Council.

Note that the "The Constitution", printed on 1st January 2012 as in force as in force and published on the Federal Register of Legislation website
Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2005Q00193

refers to the *Australia Act 1986*:-
on the Cover and Contents Pages;
on Pages 89 to 93 in the Notes to the
Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942;
on Pages 94 to 103 with copy of the text of the *Australia Act 1986*;
and refers throughout the Index from Pages 105 to 150;

and shows a superscript notation: " ..... leave may be asked,[17] but ..... "
within Section 74 of "The Constitution" referring to Note 17 which states:-

17. Section 74 – See
Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act 1968,
Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975 and
Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd (No. 2);
Ex parte Attorney-General (QLD) (1985) 159 CLR 451.

Note the High Court of Australia's:-
Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd (No. 1) [1985] HCA 8;
(27 February 1985); (1985) 159 CLR 351
Gibbs CJ, Mason, Murphy, Wilson, Brennan, Deane and Dawson JJ.
Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1985/8.html

Extracts from the High Court of Australia's:-
Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd (No. 2) [1985] HCA 27;
(**17 April 1985**); (1985) 159 CLR 461;
Gibbs CJ, Mason, Wilson, Brennan, Deane and Dawson JJ.
Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1985/27.html

"1. This Court's power to grant a certificate under s.74 of the Constitution is the vestigial remnant of the hierarchical connection which formerly existed between Australian courts exercising federal jurisdiction and the Privy Council."
"5. Although the jurisdiction to grant a certificate stands in the Constitution, such limited purpose as it had has long since been spent. The march of events and the legislative changes that have been effected – to say nothing of national sentiment – have made the jurisdiction obsolete."

But how can the unconstitutional "High Court of Australia", in fact any court, make the jurisdiction between the Constitutional High Court and Privy Council, **obsolete?**

Note: The decision made on **17th April 1985**,

by Gibbs CJ, Mason, Wilson, Brennan, Deane and Dawson JJ.
in their ***Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd (No. 2) [1985] HCA 27***,
in the unconstitutional "High Court of Australia" created under and bound to:-
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),
(Sir Zelman Cowen, Governor-General 8th December 1977 to 29th July 1982)

unconstitutionally assisted Members of Political Parties,
under their own Party's Constitution and policies, with the creation of their
Australia Act 1986, No. 142 of **4th December 1985**, with which they brought:-

"**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**".

Extracts: ***Law and Justice Legislation Amendment Act 1988***,
No. 120 of 14th December 1988, amended Section 80 of the
Judiciary Act 1903, No. 6 of 25th August 1903, as amended, and
replaced "common law of England" with "common law in Australia".

PART XIII-AMENDMENT OF THE JUDICIARY ACT 1903

Principal Act

40. In this Part, "Principal Act" means the *Judiciary Act 1903.*

Common law to govern

41. (1) **Section 80** of the Principal Act is **amended** by
omitting "common law of England" and
substituting "common law in Australia".

(2) The amendment made by subsection (1)
applies for the purposes of proceedings instituted
after the commencement of this section.

However, this "law of Australia" had NO Royal Assent, as it omitted the words
"the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" from the
unconstitutional enacting manner and form of Hawke's Labor Government
" BE IT ENACTED by the Queen,
the Senate and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia "
which included the words "the Commonwealth" "Australia" unconstitutionally
defined in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973,
therefore was only given assent by a private "Governor-General of Australia"
of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A03713

Sir Ninian Stephen was Governor-General, 29th July 1982 to 16th February 1989.
The election held on 11th July 1987, returned Bob Hawke's Labor Government.

The election held on 24th March 1990, returned Bob Hawke's Labor Government.
(Paul Keating defeated Bob Hawke in a leadership ballot on 20th December 1991,
and Bob Hawke resigned on 20th February 1992)

"Bill" Hayden was Governor-General, 16th February 1989 to 16th February 1996
The election held on 13th March 1993 returned Paul Keating's Labor Government.

Sir William Deane was Governor-General, 16th February 1996 to 29th June 2001

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1996/24.html

Extracts from AustLII's "1996 High Court of Australia Decisions":-

Kable v Director of Public Prosecutions (NSW) [1996] HCA 24
(12 September 1996); 189 CLR 51
Brennan CJ, Dawson, Toohey, Gaudron, McHugh and Gummow JJ.

McHUGH J.

"The question in this appeal from an order of the New South Wales Court of Appeal is whether the Community Protection Act 1994 (NSW) ("the Act") is a valid law of the Parliament of New South Wales. In my **opinion**, the Act is invalid."

"State Supreme Courts cannot be abolished"
"8. Furthermore,

> s 73 of the Constitution implies
> the continued existence of the State Supreme Courts by giving
> a right of appeal from the Supreme Court of each State to the High Court,
> subject only to such exceptions as the Commonwealth Parliament enacts.
>
> Section 73(ii) gives this Court jurisdiction
> to determine appeals from the decisions
> > of any "court exercising federal jurisdiction; or
> > of the Supreme Court of any State, or
> > any other court of any State from which
> > at the establishment of the Commonwealth
> > an appeal (lay) to the Queen in Council.
>
> The right of appeal from a State Supreme Court to this Court,
> conferred by that section,
> would be rendered nugatory
> if the Constitution permitted a State to abolish its Supreme Court."

Kable v Director of Public Prosecutions (NSW) [1996] HCA 24 [McHughJ. continued]

"9. It necessarily follows, therefore,
that the Constitution has withdrawn from each State
the power to abolish its Supreme Court
or to leave its people without the protection of a judicial system.

That does not mean
that a State cannot abolish or amend the constitutions of its existing courts.

Leaving aside the special position of the Supreme Courts of the States,
the States
can abolish or amend the structure of existing courts and create new ones.

However, the Constitution requires
a judicial system in and a Supreme Court for each State
and, if there is a system of State courts in addition to the Supreme Court,
the Supreme Court must be at the apex of the system.

With the abolition of the right of appeal to the Privy Council, therefore,
this Court is now the apex of an **Australian** judicial system."

"State courts are part of an **Australian** judicial system"
"10. At federation each Colony had courts.
Each Colony had a Supreme Court
from which an appeal could be taken to the Privy Council (190).
The right of appeal from the State Supreme Courts to the Privy Council
continued after federation.

In addition, s 74 of the Constitution
preserved the prerogative right of Her Majesty in Council
to grant leave to appeal from decisions of the High Court
subject to the obtaining of a certificate from this Court
in respect of matters concerning
"the limits inter se
of the Constitutional powers of the Commonwealth
and those of any State or States,
or as to the limits inter se
of the Constitutional powers of any two or more States.

However, s 74 also gave the Parliament power
to "make laws limiting the matters" in which special leave to appeal
to appeal from the High Court to the Privy Council could be asked.

That power extended to abolishing
all matters in respect of which leave could be sought (191)."

Kable v Director of Public Prosecutions (NSW) [1996] HCA 24 [McHughJ. continued]

> "Nevertheless, until that power was exercised,
> the Constitution intended that,
> subject to the grant of a certificate by the High Court
> in respect of an inter se matter,
> **Australia** should have an integrated system of State and federal courts
> administering a single body of common law
> under the supervision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council
> which stood at the apex of the system."

"11. Unlike the United States of America
where there is a common law of each State,
Australia has a unified common law which applies in each State
but is not itself the creature of any State (192).

Perhaps the validity of that proposition
is not as readily apparent to a State judge
bound by the authority of his or her own Full Court or Court of Appeal
as it is to a judge of a federal court who must apply the common law.

In an extra-judicial paper published in 1957,
Sir Owen Dixon pointed out that,
if there is no statutory law in the case,
an **Australian** judge sitting in the original jurisdiction of the High Court

> "proceeds to administer the common law as an entire system.
> He ascertains its content as best he may.
> Among the judicial decisions to which he may turn
> those of the State whose law he finds that he must apply
> will have no higher authority than the decisions of any other State
> and the authority of the decisions
> will be persuasive only and not imperative. (193)

In an address to the Section
of the American Bar Association for International and Comparative Law,
made 14 years before the publication of the paper containing that statement,
his Honour had said (194):

> "We therefore regard **Australian** law as a unit.
> Its content comprises besides legislation the general common law
> which it is the duty of the courts to ascertain as best they may.
> But subject always
> to the binding authority of some disturbing precedent,
> we treat it as the duty of all courts to recognize that it is one system
> which should receive a uniform interpretation and application,
> not only throughout **Australia**
> but in every jurisdiction of the British Commonwealth
> where the common law runs."

Kable v Director of Public Prosecutions (NSW) [1996] HCA 24 [McHughJ. continued]

> "Later his Honour referred to (195) :
>
> > "the reasons which make it possible for an **Australian**
> > to regard his country as governed by a single legal system.
> > It is a system or corpus composed of the common law,
> > modified by the enactments of various legislatures." "

"12. The legal system adopted by the Constitution continued
until the passing of the Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act 1968 (Cth).

Upon the passing of the
Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975 (Cth),
an appeal could no longer be taken from the High Court to the Privy Council.

That meant that **until** the enactment of **s 11 of the Australia Acts 1986**,
appeals could still be taken
to the Privy Council from the State Supreme Courts.

From 1975 until 1986, therefore,
the High Court and the Privy Council
shared the function of declaring the **law of Australia**.

Moreover, as the Privy Council made plain in
Australian Consolidated Press Ltd v Uren (196),
the **common law of Australia** **was not necessarily**
the **common law of England** or the British Commonwealth.

But that there is a common law of Australia
as opposed to a *common law of individual States*
is clear.

In so far as the remarks of
Kitto J in *Anderson v Eric Anderson Radio and TV Pty Ltd* (197)
suggest a contrary view,
they cannot be regarded as representing the law (198).

Since 1986,
this Court has been the **ultimate appellate court** of the **nation**.

The right of appeal to the Privy Council having been abolished,
the High Court of Australia has the constitutional duty
of supervising the nation's legal system and,
subject to any relevant statutory or constitutional limitations,
of maintaining a unified system of common law."

Note: **"nation" "of Australia" = "the sovereign, independent and federal nation"**

In *Kable v Director of Public Prosecutions (NSW) [1996] HCA 24*,

Justice McHugh of the High Court "of Australia", referred to the "**law of Australia**". (Governor-General Sir Paul Hasluck referred to "**laws of Australia**" in October **1973**) "**laws of Australia**" are **NOT** the same as "**Laws of the Commonwealth**" which are to be made according to the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth", the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which consists of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule.

Justice McHugh of the "High Court of Australia", **confirmed** that under the *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975*, No. 33 of 30th April 1975 and Provision 11 of the *Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985, **appeals could NO longer be taken to the Privy Council in the United Kingdom from the High Court from 1975, and from the State Supreme Courts from 1986;**

and thereby **also confirmed** that the **Justices of the High Court "of Australia"**:-

NO longer acted as the Constitutional Guardians of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which consists of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule;

NO longer acted under Chapter III—The Judicature at Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth; of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which consists of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule;

NO longer acted under Clause 5—Operation of the Constitution and laws of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted which consists of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule;

> 5. 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

NO longer acted according to the statement made by Viscount Haldane, as referred to in the High Court "of Australia" in:-

> ***Mobil Oil Australia Pty Ltd v Victoria [2002] HCA 27****;*
> (26 June 2002); 211 CLR 1; 189 ALR 161; 76 ALJR 926
> Gleeson CJ, Gaudron, Gummow, Kirby, Hayne and Callinan JJ
>
> Extract from Chief Justice Gleeson:-
>
> " *In Laurie v Carroll, Dixon CJ, Williams and Webb JJ quoted the statement of* ***Viscount Haldane*** *that*
> ' *[t]he 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*. ' "
>
> Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/2002/27.html

In the *Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia*, by Quick and Garran, (Refer: http://adc.library.usyd.edu.au/data-2/fed0014.pdf), it is stated,

with respect to: Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia
Chapter III—The Judicature, Judicial Power and Courts:-

¶ 286. "The Judicial Power."

"*SEPARATION OF POWERS.—The judicial power is the power appropriate to the third great department of government, and is distinct from both the legislative and the executive powers. The judicial function is that of hearing and determining questions which arise as to the interpretation of the law, and its application to particular cases. "The distinction between the departments undoubtedly is, that the legislature makes, the executive executes, and the judiciary construes, the law."*"

¶ 288. "The High Court of Australia."

" *The High Court is the crown and apex, not only of the judicial system of the Commonwealth, but of the judicial systems of the States as well. It is in the first place a court of original jurisdiction in certain enumerated matters of specially federal concern (sec. 75), and this jurisdiction may be extended by federal legislation to cover certain other enumerated matters of specially federal concern (sec. 76). In the next place, it is a court of appeal from federal courts and courts exercising federal jurisdiction (sec. 73); and this appellate power is of course confined within the same limits as the original jurisdiction in respect of which it exists—that is to say, within the matters enumerated in secs. 75 and 76. But in the third place, the High Court is a court of appeal from all decisions of the Supreme Courts of the States, utterly irrespective of the subject-matter of the suit or the character of the parties*. "

" *GUARDIAN OF THE CONSTITUTIONS.—The High Court, like the Supreme Court of the United States, 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. But the High Court is also—unlike the Supreme Court of the United States—the guardian of the Constitutions of the several States; it is as much concerned to prevent encroachments by the Federal Government upon the domain of the States as to prevent encroachments by the State Governments upon the domain of the Federal Government. (See Notes on "Interpretation," ¶ 330, infra.)*"

¶ 330. "Its Interpretation."

" *In the exercise of the duty of interpretation and adjudication not only the High Court, but every court of competent jurisdiction, has the right to declare that a law of the Commonwealth or of a State is void by reason of transgressing the Constitution. This is a duty cast upon the courts by the very nature of the judicial function.* "

" *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*."

In the *Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia*, by Quick and Garran, (Refer: http://adc.library.usyd.edu.au/data-2/fed0014.pdf), it is stated, with respect to: Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia
Chapter VIII—Alteration of the Constitution
Section 128—Mode of altering the Constitution:-

[Extracts from Page 988] ¶ 481. "Alteration."

"*The disability of a Federal Legislature to alter the Federal Constitution is one of the organic features and a prominent characteristic of every federal system. If the Federal Legislature could change the Constitution it might transform itself from a subordinate law-making body into an organ of sovereignty; it might destroy the federal system altogether, and substitute a consolidated form of government. A Federal Legislature is a mere creature of the Federal Constitution; it is mere instrument or servant of a federal community; it is an agent, not a master. The Constitution is the master of the legislature, and the community itself is the author of the Constitution*. "

"*In the Constitution of the Commonwealth of course there is no absolute sovereignty, but a* ***quasi-sovereignty*** *which resides in the people of the Commonwealth, who may express their will on constitutional questions through a majority of the electors voting and a majority of the States. No amendment of the Constitution can be made without the concurrence of that double majority—a majority within a majority. These are safeguards necessary not only for the protection of the federal system, but in order to secure maturity of thought in the consideration and settlement of proposals leading to organic changes. These safeguards have been provided, not in order to prevent or indefinitely resist change in any direction, but in order to prevent change being made in haste or by stealth, to encourage public discussion and to delay change until there is strong evidence that it is desirable, irresistible, and inevitable*."

[Extracts from Page 994] ¶ 481. "Alteration."

"*If therefore the Commonwealth were a sovereign and independent State, no amendment, duly passed in the prescribed form, would be beyond its powers; the amending power would have no limits.* ***But*** *the Commonwealth is only* ***quasi-sovereign****, and the amending power, though above the State Governments and above the Federal Government, is below the Imperial Parliament. The Commonwealth is a dependency of the Empire; and the amending power—the highest legislature of the Commonwealth—is a colonial legislature*."

"*In particular, no law can be passed by the amending power which is repugnant to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act—consisting of the preamble and the covering clauses to which the Constitution itself is annexed. The amending power can amend the Constitution, but the Constitution Act is above its reach. How far the scope of the amending power may be limited by the scope and intention of the Constitution Act, as gathered from the preamble, it is impossible to say; but it is certain that, if amendments were passed which were inconsistent with such words as "indissoluble," "Federal Commonwealth," or "under the Crown," strong arguments would be available against their constitutionality. (See Notes on "Preamble," supra.)* "

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies,
by constantly changing the "geographical sense" of their "Australia" created in 1973,
have removed the Constitutional Separation of Powers
between the Legislature—Executive—Judiciary;
have placed their Justices of the unconstitutional High Court "of Australia"
under the supremacy of their "Parliament of Australia" created in 1973;
and have made their Justices of the unconstitutional High Court "of Australia"
make different judgments based on different "laws of Australia" from 1973
for each different "geographical sense" of the unconstitutional "Australia".

The unconstitutional Justices of the High Court "of Australia" sitting in a building,
situated at the seat of Government in the Australian Capital Territory, the winning
design for which was announced by Prime Minister Gough Whitlam in October 1973,
the construction for which began in April 1975 and opened on 26th May 1980;

act under the:-

High Court of Australia Act 1979, No. 137 of 23rd November 1979
(repealed all the *High Court Procedure Acts*);
Judiciary Amendment Act (No. 2) 1979, No. 138 of 23rd November 1979
(amended the *Judiciary Act* 1903-1979);
Evidence Amendment Act 1979, No. 139 of 23rd November 1979
(amended the *Evidence Act* 1905-1978)
(Note: Nos 137, 138 and 139 were purported to commence 21st April 1980),
(Sir Zelman Cowen, Governor-General 8th December 1977 to 29th July 1982)
Law and Justice Legislation Amendment Act 1988, No.120 of 14th December
(created "common law in Australia" in the *Judiciary Act* 1903-1988);

make Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance and Office to a "Queen of Australia";

are appointed by a "Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia";

are paid in "Australian currency" in "Australian Dollars" NOT "Pounds";

sit as a CORAM (in the presence of) with NO Crown and Constitutional authority;

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

On 2nd March 1996 – 3rd October 1998 – 10th November 2001 – 9th October 2004,
elections were held in "Australia" and resulted in
John Howard's Coalition Government from 11th March 1996 to 3rd December 2007,
with the private Governor-Generals "of Australia" using the "Great Seal of Australia":-

Sir William Deane, from 16th February 1996 to 29th June 2001
Dr Peter Hollingworth, from 29th June 2001 to 29th May 2003
On 11 May 2003
Dr Peter Hollingworth stood down as Governor-General,
and Tasmanian Governor,
Sir Guy Green, acted as Administrator until 11th August 2003
Major General Michael Jeffery from 11th August 2003 to 5th September 2008.

From 14th February 1966, everyone including all Governor-Generals
were paid in "Australian currency" in "Australian Dollars" NOT "Pounds".

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1999/30.html

Extracts from AustLII's "1999 High Court of Australia Decisions" 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

Gleeson CJ, Gummow and Hayne JJ.	Paragraphs	1 to 97
I Jurisdiction:	Paragraphs	3 to 27
II The Judicial Power of the Commonwealth:	Paragraphs	28 to 46
III Foreign Power:	Paragraphs	47 to 94
A Foreign power:	Paragraphs	48 to 49
Constitutional interpretation:	Paragraphs	50 to 52
Changes in the United Kingdom:	Paragraphs	53 to 58
United Kingdom institutions and the Constitution:	Paragraph	59
Legislative power:	Paragraphs	60 to 65
Judicial power:	Paragraph	66
The Crown and the executive power:	Paragraphs	67 to 82
The meaning of "the Crown" in constitutional theory:	Paragraphs	83 to 94
IV—Conclusions:	Paragraphs	95 to 97

(Gaudron J. Paragraphs 98 to 181 McHugh J. Paragraphs 182 to 249)
(Kirby J. Paragraphs 250 to 286 Callinan J. Paragraphs 287 to 298)

Extracts from GLEESON CJ, GUMMOW AND HAYNE JJ.:-

" **III Foreign Power** "

"**47**. At the material time, Mrs Hill was regarded as a British citizen by the statute law of the United Kingdom which is identified by Gaudron J in her reasons for judgment. In construing s 44(i) of the Constitution, the Court should apply the classification given to Mrs Hill under United Kingdom law[49]. The question then is whether, at the material time, the United Kingdom answered the description of "a foreign power" in s 44(i)."

" **A foreign power** "

"**48**. The expression "a foreign power" in s 44 does not invite attention to the quality of the relationship between Australia and the power to which the person is said to be

> under an acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience or adherence

or of which that person is a subject or a citizen

> or entitled to the rights and privileges of a subject or citizen.

That is, the inquiry is not about whether Australia's relationships with that power are friendly or not, close or distant, or meet any other qualitative description. Rather, the words invite attention to questions of international and domestic sovereignty[50]."

RE: *Sue v Hill [1999] HCA 30*; [Gleeson CJ, Gummow and Hayne JJ. continued]

" **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]."

" **Legislative power** "

"**60**. As to the further exercise of legislative power by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, s 1 of the Australia Act states:

> "No Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to the Commonwealth, to a State or to a Territory as part of the law of the Commonwealth, of the State or of the Territory." "

"**61**. The recital to the Australia Act indicates that it was enacted in pursuance of s 51(xxxviii) of the Constitution, the Parliaments of all the States having requested the Parliament of the Commonwealth to enact the statute. Section 51(xxxviii) empowers the Parliament, subject to the Constitution, to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to:

> "[t]he exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States directly concerned, of any power which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia".

The Australia Act was enacted before s 51(xxxviii) had been construed in *Port MacDonnell Professional Fishermen's Assn Inc v South Australia*[72]. Apparently out of a perceived need for abundant caution, legislation of the Westminster Parliament was sought and passed as the 1986 UK Act 1973 [73]." **[1973 ?]**

RE: *Sue v Hill [1999] HCA 30*; [Gleeson CJ, Gummow and Hayne JJ. continued]

"**62**. The effect of s 51(xxxviii) is to empower the Parliament
"to make laws with respect to the local exercise
of any legislative power which, before federation, could not be exercised
by the legislatures of the former Australian colonies"[74].
It represents an actual enhancement of the legislative powers of the States because
"it confers, by implication, power upon the Parliament of a State
to participate in the legislative process which the paragraph requires,
namely request (or concurrence) by a State Parliament and
enactment by the Commonwealth Parliament"[75].
There is a potential enhancement of State legislative powers
because the Parliaments of the States are the potential recipients
of legislative power under a law made pursuant to the paragraph[76].
Any room for an inhibition
against giving to the grant in s 51(xxxviii) its full scope and effect by reason of
what was once the status of the Commonwealth itself within the British Empire
no longer applies[77]."

"**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**."

" **Judicial power** "

"**66**. The Australia Act also provided, in s 11, for the termination of appeals from or in respect of any decision of an Australian court brought to the Privy Council, whether by virtue of any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the Royal Prerogative or otherwise. When this legislation is taken with the *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act 1968* (Cth) and the *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975* (Cth), the result is to is to leave only that avenue for appeal to the Privy Council which is identified in s 74 of the Constitution. With a certificate from this Court, s 74 permits appeals from a decision of this Court upon any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of of any State or States or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States. The last in a series of unsuccessful applications for certificates appears to have been made in 1985[82]. In refusing the certificate sought in ***Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd [No 2]***, the Court said in its joint judgment[83]:
"Although the **jurisdiction** to grant a certificate stands in the Constitution, such limited **purpose** as it had has **long since been spent**. The march of events and the legislative changes that have been effected – to say nothing of national sentiment – have made the **jurisdiction obsolete**."
In any event, before that date, it had become settled doctrine that the Privy Council was part of the judicial system of the country whence appeals came and that it was not an institution of the United Kingdom[84].
It follows that no institutions of government of the United Kingdom exercise any judicial powers with respect to this country."

Extracts from Provisions 1 to 12 of the *Australia Acts 1986* [continued]:-

12. Amendment of Statute of Westminster.

Sections 4, 9(2) and (3) and 10(2)
of the Statute of Westminster 1931,
in so far as they are part of the law
of the Commonwealth, of a state or of a Territory,
are hereby repealed.

Note that the heading in Provision 12 of the UK Act,

Australia Act 1986 (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1865/ukpga_18650063_en.pdf

refers to "1931 c. 4 (22 & 23 Geo. 5)"1865 c. 63"

i.e. *Statute of Westminster* 1931 (UK) [22 Geo. 5] [Ch. 2]

which was given Royal Assent on 11th December 1931, and was

"An Act to give effect to certain resolutions
passed by Imperial Conferences held in the years 1926 and 1930."

Preamble

WHEREAS the delegates of His Majesty's Governments in
the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada,
the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand,
the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland,
at Imperial Conferences holden at Westminster in the years of our Lord
nineteen hundred and twenty-six and nineteen hundred and thirty
did concur in making the declarations and resolutions
set forth in the Reports of the said Conferences :

And whereas it is meet and proper
to set out by way of preamble to this Act that, inasmuch
as the Crown is the symbol of the free association
of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations,
and as they are united by a common allegiance to the Crown,
it would be in accord with the established constitutional position
of all the members of the Commonwealth in relation to one another
that any alteration in the law
touching the Succession to the Throne or the **Royal Style and Titles** **[1973?]**
shall hereafter require the assent
as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions
as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom

And whereas it is in accord with the established constitutional position
that no law hereafter made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom
shall extend to any of the said Dominions as part of the law of that Dominion
otherwise than at the request and with the consent of that Dominion :

With respect to Provision 12—Amendment of Statute of Westminster [continued]
[RE: *Australia Acts 1986*]

The Preamble of the *Statute of Westminster* 1931 (UK) [22 Geo. 5] [Ch. 2] includes:-

> "that any **alteration** in the **law** touching the **Succession to the Throne**
> or the **Royal Style and Titles** shall hereafter **require** the **assent**
> as well of the **Parliaments of all the Dominions**
> as of the **Parliament of the United Kingdom**"

raising the question:-

> why is there NO Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom equivalent to the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October **1973** in "Australia"**?**

Statute of Westminster 1931 (UK) [22 Geo. 5] [Ch. 2] [Preamble continued]

> And whereas it is necessary for the ratifying, confirming and establishing
> of certain of the said declarations and resolutions of the said Conferences
> that a law be made and enacted in due form
> by authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom :
>
> And whereas the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia,
> the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State
> and Newfoundland have severally requested and consented
> to the submission of a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom
> for making such provision with regard to the matters aforesaid
> as is hereafter in this Act contained :

Statute of Westminster 1931 (UK) [22 Geo. 5] [Ch. 2] [Enacting manner and form]

> Now, therefore, be it enacted
> by the King'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 :-

Statute of Westminster 1931 (UK) [22 Geo. 5] [Ch. 2] [continued]

Extracts of some sections:- (Note particularly Sections 4 and **9(2)(3)** and **10(2)**

Section 4—Parliament of United Kingdom not to legislate for Dominion except by consent

4. No Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom
passed after the commencement of this Act
shall extend, or be deemed to extend,
to a Dominion as part of the law of that Dominion,
unless it is expressly declared in that Act
that that Dominion has requested, and consented to,
the enactment thereof.

Statute of Westminster 1931 (UK) [22 Geo. 5] [Ch. 2] [continued]
Extracts of some sections:- (Note particularly Sections **4** and **9(2)(3)** and **10(2)**

Section 9—Saving with respect to States of Australia

9.(1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorise the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia to make laws on any matter within the authority of the States of Australia, not being a matter within the authority of the Parliament or Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

9.(2) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to require the concurrence of the Parliament or Government of the Commonwealth of Australia in any law made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom with respect to any matter within the authority of the States of Australia, not being a matter within the authority of the Parliament or Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, in any case where it would have been in accordance with the constitutional practice existing before the commencement of this Act that the Parliament of the United Kingdom should make that law without such concurrence.

9.(3) In the application of this Act to the Commonwealth of Australia the request and consent referred to in **section four** shall mean the request and consent of the Parliament and Government of the Commonwealth.

Section 10—Certain section of Acts not to apply to Australia, New Zealand or Newfoundland unless adopted

10.(1) None of the following sections of this Act, that is to say, sections two, three, **four**, five and six, shall extend to a Dominion to which this section applies as part of the law of that Dominion unless that section is adopted by the Parliament of the Dominion, and any Act of that Parliament adopting any section of this Act may provide that the adoption shall have effect either from the commencement of this Act or from such later date as is specified in the adopting Act.

10.(2) The Parliament of any such Dominion as aforesaid may at any time revoke the adoption of any section referred to in subsection (1) of this section.

10.(3) The Dominions to which this section applies are the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and Newfoundland.

Refer: http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1931/ukpga_19310004_en.pdf

With respect to Provision 12—Amendment of Statute of Westminster [continued]
[RE: *Australia Acts 1986*]

Note again that Provision 12—Amendment of Statute of Westminster stated:-

> 12. Sections 4, 9(2) and (3) and 10(2)
> of the Statute of Westminster 1931,
> in so far as they are part of the law
> of the Commonwealth, of a state or of a Territory,
> are hereby repealed.

Note that the *Statute of Westminster* 1931 (UK) [22 Geo. 5] [Ch. 2] stated at:-

> 10.(1) None of the following sections of this Act, that is to say,
> sections two, three, four, five and six,
> shall extend to a Dominion to which this section applies
> as part of the law of that Dominion
> unless that section is adopted by the Parliament of the Dominion,
> and any Act of that Parliament adopting any section of this Act
> may provide that the adoption shall have effect
> either from the commencement of this Act
> or from such later date as is specified in the adopting Act.

The ***Statute of Westminster Adoption Act* 1942**, No. 56 of 9th October 1942, was a "**Law of the Commonwealth of Australia**" given Royal Assent, and was

> "An Act to remove Doubts
> as to the Validity of certain Commonwealth Legislation,
> to obviate Delays occurring in its Passage, and
> to effect certain related purposes,
> by adopting certain Sections of the Statute of Westminster, 1931,
> as from the Commencement of the War
> between His Majesty the King and Germany."
>
> Section 3—Addoption of Statute of Westminster, 1931.
> Sections two, three, four, five and six
> of the Imperial Act entitled the Statute of Westminster, 1931
> (which Act is set out in the Schedule to this Act)
> are adopted and the adoption shall have effect
> from the third day of September, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.
>
> Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1942A00056
> http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/sowaa1942561942406/

Whereas the ***Statute of Westminster Adoption Act* 1942**, **as amended** by the *Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December, commencing 3rd March 1986, is a "**law of Australia**". "Australia" is NOT a Dominion of the United Kingdom but is a "**sovereign, independent and federal nation**" created by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, with their Statutory Instrument "Queen of Australia", and a private Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia".

> Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004C00661
> http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/sowaa1942379/

Extracts from **Provision 13** of the ***Australia Acts 1986***:-

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.

13.(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 ".

13.(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 ".

13.(4) Section **14** of the Principal Act is amended in **subsection (2)**

by omitting

" **subject to his performing his duty prescribed by section 11B,** ".

Note: The above Provision 13 of the *Australia Acts 1986* can have NO effect,
as Sections 11A, 11B and 14 of the Constitution Act 1867-1978
are referendum entrenched provisions.
Therefore the *Australia Act 1986* can have NO effect as an Act.

With respect to Provision 13—Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland
[RE: *Australia Acts 1986*]

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1977/77AC009.pdf

Queensland's *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1977, No. 9 of 5th April 1977 was "An Act to amend the *Constitution Act 1867-1972* in certain particulars by declaring with respect to the Parliament of Queensland, the composition thereof, the office and functions of the Governor as the Queen's representative in Queensland and with respect to related matters; and to provide measures concerning the alteration of certain provisions of the Constitution of Queensland", alterations which included inserting after section 52, the following:-

" 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.

(2) On a day not sooner than two months after the passage through the Legislative Assembly of a Bill of a kind referred to in subsection (1) the question for the approval or otherwise of the Bill shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly according to the provisions of the *Elections Act* 1915–1973 and of any Act amending the same or of any Act in substitution therefor. Such day shall be appointed by the Governor in Council by Order in Council.

(3) When the Bill is submitted to the electors the vote shall be taken in such manner as the Parliament of Queensland prescribes.

(4) If a majority of the electors voting approve the Bill, it shall be presented to the Governor for reservation thereof for the signification of the Queen's pleasure.

(5) Any person entitled to vote at a general election of members of the Legislative Assembly is entitled to bring proceedings in the Supreme Court for a declaration, injunction or other remedy to enforce the provisions of this section either before or after a Bill of a kind referred to in subsection (1) is presented for assent by or in the name of the Queen.

(6) Act 24 Geo. 5 No. 35 preserved. The provisions of this section shall in no way affect the operation of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act of* 1934. **"**.

Extracts from **Provision 14** of the ***Australia Acts 1986***:-

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.

14.(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 ".

14.(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 ".

Note: The above Provision 14 of the *Australia Act 1986* can have NO effect,
as Sections 50 and 51 of the Constitution Act 1889
are referendum entrenched provisions.
Therefore the *Australia Act 1986* can have NO effect as an Act.

With respect to Provision 14—Amendment of Constitution Act of Western Australia
[RE: *Australia Acts 1986*]

Refer: https://www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_yrbyyrsall_1978.html

The *Acts Amendment (Constitution) Act* 1978 (WA) No. 59 of 15th November 1978 was "AN ACT to amend the Constitution Act, 1889-1970 and the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899-1977

Extracts from Part IIIA—The Governor:-

Section 73 amended.

6. Section 73 of the principal Act is amended—
   (a) by deleting the words "The Legislature" in line one and substituting the passage
      "(1) Subject to the succeeding provisions of this section, the Legislature"; and
   (b) by adding at the end thereof the following subsections—
      (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.

Extracts from **Provision 15** of the ***Australia Acts 1986***:-

[Note: The UK Act had the notation, 1931 c. 4 (22 & 23 Geo. 5), in its heading below]

15. Method of repeal or amendment of this Act or Statute of Westminster.

15. (1) This Act
or
the Statute of Westminster 1931,

as amended and in force from time to time,

in so far as it is part of the
of the law of the Commonwealth, of a State or of a Territory,

may be repealed or amended

by an Act of the Parliament of the Commonwealth

passed at the request or with the concurrence
of the Parliaments of all the States

and, subject to subsection (3) below,
only in that manner.

15. (2) For the purposes of subsection (1) above,

an Act of the Parliament of the Commonwealth
that is repugnant to

this Act
or
the Statute of Westminster 1931,
as amended and in force from time to time,

or to any provision

of this Act
or
of that Statute
as so amended and in force,

shall, to the extent of the repugnancy,
be deemed an Act to repeal or amend
the Act, Statute or provision
to which it is repugnant.

15. (3) Nothing in subsection (1) above
limits or prevents the exercise
by the Parliament of the Commonwealth
made in accordance with
section 128 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth
after the commencement of this Act.

With respect to **Provision 17** of the ***Australia Acts 1986***:-

The *Australia Act 1986* (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986,
has the same Section 17—Citation and commencement,
17.(1) This Act may be cited as the *Australia Act 1986*
(2) This Act shall come into force
on such day and at such time as the Secretary of State
may by order made by statutory instrument appoint.
as is in the Schedule to the Second Schedule of the
Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985, (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985,
and as is in the Schedule of the
Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985, No. 143 of 4th December 1985.

United Kingdom Statutory Instrument:-
***Australia Act 1986 (Commencement) Order 1986* (UK) [319 C.8]**
24th February 1986
by the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs,
stating that "the Australia Act 1986 shall come into force on 3rd March 1986,
at five o'clock, Greenwich mean time, in the morning".
Refer: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1986/319/pdfs/uksi_19860319_en.pdf

whereas the *Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985 of "Australia" has:-
17 Short title and commencement
(1) This Act may be cited as the *Australia Act 1986*.
(2) This Act shall come into operation
on a day and at a time to be fixed by Proclamation

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette
No. S 85, Sunday, 2 March 1986
Published by the Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra
SPECIAL

PROCLAMATION
ELIZABETH R — By Her Majesty The Queen of Australia

WHEREAS it is provided by sub-section 17 (2) of the *Australia Act 1986* that that Act shall come into operation on a day and at a time to be fixed by Proclamation:
NOW THEREFORE, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, WE HEREBY FIX 3 March 1986 at 5.00 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time as the day on which, and the time at which, the *Australia Act 1986* shall come into operation.
(LS) GIVEN under the Great Seal of Australia at Our Court at Government House, Canberra, on 2 March 1986.
By Her Majesty's Command,
BOB HAWKE
Prime Minister
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. S85, 2nd March 1986
Page 67 [1986 GN10]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1986

Sir Ninian Martin Stephen, former Justice of the High Court "of Australia" from 1972, was Governor-General "of Australia" from 29th July 1982 to 16th February 1989, purportedly representing a "Queen of Australia", and acting on the advice of Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister "of Australia" from 11/11/1975 to 11/03/1983 "Bob" Hawke, Prime Minister "of Australia" from 11/03/1983 to 20/12/1991.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1982
Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. S162, 29th July 1982
Page 107 [1982 GN31]

Governor-General Sir Ninian Martin Stephen,
from 29th July 1982 was
"Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia" and
"Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force of the Commonwealth of Australia"
as published in his Proclamation of 29th July 1982 given under
"my Hand
and the **Great Seal of Australia**"
"at Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory"
[Note: "Federal Capital Territory as on 1st January 1911"]
and in which he stated that his appointment was by
Commission dated **29th July 1982** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Royal Great Seal of Australia**

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1989
Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. S62, 20th February 1989
Pages 182-184 [GN07]

Governor-General William George "Bill" Hayden,
under Letters Patent of 21st August 1984,
from 16th February 1989 was
"Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia"
[**Note: NO Commander-in-Chief**]
as published in his Proclamation of 16th February 1989 given under
"my hand
and the **Great Seal of Australia**"
"at Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory"
[Note: "Federal Capital Territory as on 1st January 1911"]
and in which he stated that his appointment was by
Commission dated **4th January 1989** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Great Seal of Australia**

William George "Bill" Hayden, was Governor-General 16/02/1989-16/02/1996,
served in the Queensland Police Force 1953-1961 and was
Member for Oxley in the House of Representatives 1961-88;
Minister for Social Security 1972-1975 under Prime Minister Gough Whitlam;
Treasurer "of Australia" 1975 under Prime Minister Gough Whitlam;
Leader of the Opposition 22/12/1977-03/02/1983;
Minister for Foreign Affairs 1983-1988 under Prime Minister "Bob" Hawke.
http://static.moadoph.gov.au/ophgovau/media/images/apmc/docs/OPL/117-Opposition-leader-HAYDEN.pdf

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette

No. S 62, Monday, 20 February 1989

Published by the Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra

SPECIAL

COMMISSION

Passed under the Royal Sign Manual and the Royal Great Seal of Australia appointing

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM GEORGE HAYDEN

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: To the Honourable William George Hayden, Greeting:

11125/89 Cat. No. 89 5877 5
© Commonwealth of Australia

WE DO, by this Our Commission under Our Sign Manual and the Royal Great Seal of Australia, appoint you, William George Hayden, to be, during Our pleasure, Our Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.

AND WE DO hereby authorise, empower and command you to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in the Letters Patent dated 21 August 1984 relating to the office of Governor-General or in future Letters Patent relating to that office, according to such instructions as Our Governor-General for the time being may have received or may in future receive from Us, and according to such laws as are from time to time in force.

AND WE DO declare that the powers conferred by this Our Commission include any further powers that may in future be assigned to the Governor-General in accordance with section 2 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia.

AND, so soon as you shall have taken the prescribed affirmations and have entered upon the duties of your office, this Our present Commission shall supersede Our Commission dated 3 July 1982 appointing 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.

Given at Our Court
at Sandringham
on 4 January 1989.

L.S.

By Her Majesty's Command,

Prime Minister

Note that in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. S62, 20th February 1989, "COMMISSION" was "Passed under the Royal Sign Manual and the
Royal Great Seal of Australia"
by a "Queen of Australia" (NO Defender of the Faith"
for a "Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia"
appointed under the "Letters Patent dated 21 August 1984".
"PROCLAMATION" – Commission under Royal Sign Manual and the
Great Seal of Australia".

So which seal is which, especially when two different seals were printed?

PROCLAMATION

Commonwealth of Australia

By His Excellency the
Governor-General of the
Commonwealth of Australia

Governor-General

WHEREAS Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second has been graciously pleased by Commission under Her Royal Sign Manual and the Great Seal of Australia dated 4 January 1989 to appoint me, William George Hayden, Companion of the Order of Australia, to be Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia:

NOW I DO hereby proclaim and declare that I have this day made the prescribed Affirmations before the Chief Justice of Australia and that I have assumed the office of Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Australia at Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory on 16 February 1989

L.S.

By His Excellency's Command

Prime Minister

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Printed by R. D. RUBIE, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra

The "Signet" in Her Majesty's Commission under "Royal Sign Manual and Signet",
gives Crown authority to a Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia,
to protect our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her subjects, by acting as
"Commander-in-Chief" of the Defence Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia;
as prescribed in 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, particularly at:-
Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,
Chapter I—The Parliament, Part V—Powers of the Parliament,
Section 51—Legislative Powers of the Parliament

51. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power
to make laws for the peace, order, and good government
of the Commonwealth with respect to:-
(vi.) The naval and military defence
of the Commonwealth and of the several States,
and the control of the forces
to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth.
(xxxii.) The control of railways with respect to transport
for the naval and military purposes of the Commonwealth

Chapter II—The Executive Government,
Section 68—Command of naval and military forces

68. The command in chief
of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth
is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative.

However, *contra* to Her Majesty's Royal Warrant dated 16th February 1954 and
Her Majesty's Royal Warrant dated 19th October 1955, in which there were no
statements to remove Her Signet from Commissions or to amend any Letters Patent;
Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies,
sitting inside the Executive Government; by having Her Majesty's
"Signet" displaced with a Public Functionary seal from 2nd February 1960,
removed Crown authority from the "Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia",
thereby placing each Governor-General from 2nd February 1960 under their control.

In the Royal Warrant dated 16th February 1954, Her Majesty prescribed that the
Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Commonwealth of Australia
would receive a Great Seal for use by the Government
to be used in sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass
the Great Seal of the Commonwealth or the Seal of the Commonwealth
and that the old Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia
was to be defaced by him in the Federal Executive Council
and in the Royal Warrant dated 19th October 1955, Her Majesty prescribed that the
Great Seal granted in Her Royal Warrant 16th February 1954
(i.e. for use by the Government)
"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 Our Ministers of State for Our Commonwealth of Australia".

When researching for the reasons why “Commander-in-Chief” was not bestowed on Governor-General William George “Bill” Hayden in his 4th January 1989 Commission it must be remembered that he was also appointed under the Australia Act 1986 and its Letters Patent of 21st August 1984 in which there is NO Commander-in-Chief.

That research also led to the publication on the Governor-General’s website http://www.gg.gov.au/about-governor-general/governor-general-commander-chief of a lengthy Address entitled “*The Governor-General as Commander-in-Chief*” given by former Governor-General Sir Ninian Stephen on the occasion of the Graduation of Course No. 27/83 of the Joint Services Staff College in Canberra on Tuesday 21st June 1983. and address which included references to Section 68 of the Constitution, including:-

“ It is useful to sum up this aspect by citing what those great contemporary commentators on the Constitution, Dr John Quick and Sir Robert Garran, wrote at the time in their landmark commentary published in 1901. They said of s.68 that the command-in-chief is “one of the oldest and most honoured prerogatives of the Crown, but it is now exercised in a constitutional manner”, that is “with the advice of his Ministry having the confidence of Parliament”. [26] ”

“ The final transformation, this century, of Empire into Commonwealth served only to underline what had long been obvious and well-accepted about the role of Governor-General as Commander-in-Chief. It was at the Imperial Conference of 1926 that the full equality of status of each of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations was recognised, as was the consequence that, in the words of one of the resolutions passed at that Conference, Governors-General, representing the Crown, held “in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the Dominion as is held by His Majesty the King in Great Britain …”. And you will recall what Alpheus Todd, some thirty years earlier, had said about the British Sovereign having already by then relinquished any independent control over the armed forces. ”

“Once Australia became a co-equal member of the Commonwealth of Nations, with no vestige of colonial status, there remained no remnant of responsibility upon the Governor-General towards an Imperial government to exercise any particular role in relation to Australia’s armed forces. These forces had long ceased to be Imperial and now the Governor-General had also ceased to have special links with the British, and formerly Imperial, government. ”

“It seems clear that no question of any reserve power lurks within the terms of s.68 and practical considerations make it essential, even were constitutional ones not also to require it, that the Governor-General should have no independent discretion conferred upon him by that section; as Professor Richardson points out:

“For example, the command of the armed forces, vested in the Governor-General under section 68, if exercised by him without, or contrary to, advice, could result in the non-observance of an Act of Parliament dealing with defence or be rendered ineffective in appropriate instances because Parliament had not voted the necessary moneys under sections 81 and 83 of the Constitution to support the activity embarked on by the Governor-General.” [27] ”

" For reasons which Quick and Garran describe as "historical and technical, rather than practical or substantial," [28] and which were much discussed both in the Convention debate to which I have already referred and ever since, [29] s.68, unlike many other references to the Governor-General in our Constitution, makes no reference to the Federal Executive Council. One may regret that considerations of elegance of drafting and, perhaps, fear of being regarded in Whitehall as constitutionally naïve led to this omission and thus left room for misconceptions about the effect of s.68. "

In the *Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia*, by Quick and Garran, it is stated with respect to

Clause 2—Act to extend to the Queen's successors:-

2. The provisions of this Act referring to the Queen[19] shall extend to Her Majesty's heirs and successors[20] in the sovereignty[21] of the United Kingdom.

¶ 19. "Referring to the Queen."

" *PREROGATIVES LIMITED By The CONSTITUTION.—In the course of these Notes attention will be drawn to clauses and sections which apparently contract the prerogatives of the Crown; foremost amongst them may be here generally indicated four of special importance:—*

(1.) *Section 1 of the Constitution, providing that the legislative power shall be vested in a Federal Parliament consisting of the Queen, the Senate, and the House of Representatives*.

(2.) *Section 59, restricting the period within which the Queen may disallow laws assented to by the Governor-General*.

(3.) *Section 62, creating an Executive Council to advise the Governor-General as the Queen's Representative*.

(4.) *Section 74, limiting the right of appeal to the Queen in Council*. "

" *PREROGATIVES CONFIRMED BY THE CONSTITUTION.—Certain well-known and long-established powers of the Crown instead of being negatived are confirmed by the Constitution, such as:—*

(1.) *Section 5.—The Governor-General may convene, prorogue, and dissolve the Federal Parliament*.

(2.) *Section 62.—The Governor-General may choose and summon members of the Executive Council to advise him*.

(3.) *Section 64.—The Governor-General may appoint officers to administer such Departments of State as the Governor-General in Council may establish*.

(4.) *Section 68.—The Governor-General shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth*.

" *No doubt most or the whole of these and other powers vested in the Governor-General will, in accordance with what have been elsewhere referred to as the "Understandings and Conventions of the Constitutions," ¶ 18, be exercised by the Queen's Representative in a Constitutional manner, that is, on the advice of responsible Ministers. (See ¶ 271, "Executive Government.")* "

The Letters Patent constituting the Office of Governor-General of 29th October 1900 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 *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which consists of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, prescribes at Clause 2—Act to extend to the Queen's successors:-

2. 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.

Clause 5—Operation of the Constitution and laws

5. 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.

Clause 6—Definitions

6. "The Commonwealth" shall mean the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act.

Prime Minister Robert Hawke's Labor Government replaced Fraser's Government after the Election of 5th March 1983, and was returned after the Elections held on 1st December 1984, 11th July 1987 and 24th March 1990, with "Bill" Hayden, as "Governor-General of Australia" from 16th February 1989 to 16th February 1996. "Bob" Hawke resigned from parliament on 20th February 1992, after Paul Keating defeated him in a leadership ballot on 20th December 1991.

Governor-General Sir William Patrick Deane,
under Letters Patent of 21st August 1984,
from 16th February 1996 was
"Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia"
[**Note: NO Commander-in-Chief**]
as published in his Proclamation
"signed and sealed with the **Great Seal of Australia**"
on 16th February 1996
and in which he stated that his appointment was by
Commission dated **29th December 1995** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Great Seal of Australia**

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. S66, 19th February 1996
Pages 44-46 [GN08]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1996

Prime Minister Paul Keating and his Labor Government were returned after the Federal Election of 13th March 1993 but lost to Prime Minister John Howard and his Coalition Government at the Federal Election held on 2nd March 1996.
Prime Minister John Howard's Coalition Government was returned at the Federal Election held on 3rd October 1998.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes2001
Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. S262, 29th June 2001
Pages 230-234 [2001 GN27]

Governor-General Rt Rev Dr Peter John Hollingworth,
under Letters Patent of 21st August 1984,
from 29th June 2001 was
"Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia"
[**Note: NO Commander-in-Chief**]
as published in his Proclamation
"signed and sealed with the **Great Seal of Australia**"
on 29th June 2001
and in which he stated that his appointment was by
Commission dated **12th June 2001** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Great Seal of Australia**

The *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. S262, 29th June 2001, published 280 pages and published at:-

Pages 230 and 231	Commission dated	12th June 2001
Page 232	Oath of Allegiance sworn	29th June 2001
Page 233	Oath of Office sworn	29th June 2001
Page 234	Proclamation dated	29th June 2001

Dr Peter Hollingworth was Governor-General from 19th June 2001 to 25th May 2003

with Tasmanian Governor, Sir Guy Green, acting as Administrator

after Dr Peter Hollingworth stood down as Governor-General on 11 May 2003, resulting from allegations that he did not do enough to address sexual abuse claims whilst he was Anglican Archbishop in Brisbane between 1989 and 2001.

Many documents relating to those matters can be found on the websites:-
http://www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/
Royal Commission - into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse
http://www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/search?searchtext=hollingworth&searchmode=anyword

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004Q00671
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Browse/Results/ByTitle/PrerogativeInstruments/InForce/Of/0

Amendment of Letters Patent

Passed under the Royal Sign Manual and the Great Seal of Australia

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God Queen of Australia
and Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth

To Our Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia,
the Right Reverend Dr Peter John Hollingworth, Officer of the Order of Australia,
Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

Greeting:

WHEREAS, by Our Commission dated 12 June 2001,
We did appoint you to be, during Our pleasure,
Our Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia
under Letters Patent dated 21 August 1984:

AND WHEREAS by clause VIII of those Letters Patent We reserved full power
from time to time to revoke, alter or amend those Letters Patent as we think fit:

NOW THEREFORE, by these Letters Patent
under Our Sign Manual and the Great Seal of Australia—

WE amend the Letters Patent dated 21 August 1984
by omitting Clause III of those Letters Patent and substituting the following Clause:

III. We declare that—

Note: Only those paragraphs that have been amended are copied below
and with the amendments shown with underlining

(b) the powers, functions and authorities of the Governor-General shall, subject to this Clause, vest in any person so appointed from time to time by Us to administer the Government of the Commonwealth only in the event of the absence out of Australia, or the death, incapacity or removal of the Governor-General for the time being, <u>or in the event of the Governor-General having absented himself temporarily from office for any reason</u>;

(c) a person so appointed shall not assume the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth—

(iii) in the event of the death, incapacity or removal of the Governor-General, <u>or in the event of the Governor-General having absented himself temporarily from office for any reason</u> – except at the request of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth; or

(iv) in the event of the death, incapacity or removal of the Governor-General, <u>or in the event of the Governor-General having absented himself temporarily from office for any reason</u>, and of the death, incapacity or absence out of Australia of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth – except at the request of the Deputy Prime Minister or the next most Senior Minister of State for the Commonwealth who is in Australia and available to make such a request;

(e) a person so appointed shall cease to exercise and perform the powers, functions and authorities of the Governor-General vested in him when a successor to the Governor-General has taken the prescribed oaths or affirmations and has entered upon the duties of his office, or the incapacity or absence out of Australia of the Governor-General for the time being has ceased, <u>or the Governor-General has ceased to absent himself from office</u>, as the case may be.

Prime Minister John Howard's Coalition Government was returned at the Federal Elections held on 10th November 2001 and 9th October 2004.

Governor-General Major General Philip Michael Jeffery,
under Letters Patent of 21st August 1984, as amended on 11th May 2003,

from 11th August 2003 was
"Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia"
[**Note: NO Commander-in-Chief**]
as published in his Proclamation
"signed and sealed with the **Great Seal of Australia**"
on 11th August 2003
and in which he stated that his appointment was by
Commission dated **29th July 2003** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Great Seal of Australia**

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. S309, 11th August 2003
Pages 81-85 [2003 GN33]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes2003

After completion of counting of the Federal Election held on 24th November 2007, Prime Minister John Howard's Coalition Government was replaced by Prime Minister Kevin Rudd's Labor Government from 3rd December 2007.

Governor-General Quentin Alice Louise Bryce,
under Letters Patent of 21st August 2008,

from 5th September 2008 was
"Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia"
[**Note: NO Commander-in-Chief**]
as published in her Proclamation
"signed and sealed with the **Great Seal of Australia**"
on 5th September 2008
and in which she stated that her appointment was by
Commission dated **21st August 2008** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Great Seal of Australia**

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. S181, 10th September 2008
Pages 67-71 [2008 GN37]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes2008

Commonwealth of Australia **Gazette**

No. S179, Tuesday, 9 September 2008
Published by the Commonwealth of Australia

SPECIAL

Letters Patent

Relating to the Office of 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

Greeting:

WHEREAS, by the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, certain powers, functions and authorities are vested in a Governor-General appointed by The Queen to be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth:

AND WHEREAS, by Letters Patent dated 21 August 1984, as amended, provision was made in relation to the office of Governor-General:

AND WHEREAS, by section 4 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, the provisions of the Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being, or such person as The Queen may appoint to administer the Government of the Commonwealth:

AND WHEREAS We are desirous of revising the provisions relating to the office of Governor-General and for persons appointed to administer the Government of the Commonwealth:

NOW THEREFORE, by these Letters Patent under Our Sign Manual and the Great Seal of Australia –

Cat. No. S17908
ISSN 1032-2345
© Commonwealth of Australia 2008

I. We revoke the Letters Patent dated 21 August 1984, as amended.

II. We declare that –

(a) the appointment of a person to the office of Governor-General shall be during Our pleasure by Commission under Our Sign Manual and the Great Seal of Australia; and

(b) before assuming office, a person appointed to be Governor-General shall take the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance and the Oath or Affirmation of Office in the presence of the Chief Justice or another Justice of the High Court of Australia.

III. We declare that –

(a) the appointment of a person to administer the Government of the Commonwealth under section 4 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall be during Our pleasure by Commission under Our Sign Manual and the Great Seal of Australia;

(b) the powers, functions and authorities of the Governor-General shall, subject to this Clause, vest in any person so appointed from time to time by Us to administer the Government of the Commonwealth only in the event of the absence out of Australia, or the death, incapacity or removal of the Governor-General for the time being, or in the event of the Governor-General having absented himself or herself temporarily from office for any reason;

(c) a person so appointed shall not assume the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth –

(i) in the event of the absence of the Governor-General out of Australia - except at the request of the Governor-General or the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth;

(ii) in the event of the absence of the Governor-General out of Australia and of the death, incapacity or absence out of Australia of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth - except at the request of the Governor-General, the Deputy Prime Minister or the next most senior Minister of State for the Commonwealth who is in Australia and available to make such a request;

(iii) in the event of the death, incapacity or removal of the Governor-General, or in the event of the Governor-General having absented himself or herself temporarily from office for any reason - except at the request of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth; or

(iv) in the event of the death, incapacity or removal of the Governor-General, or in the event of the Governor-General having absented himself or herself temporarily from office for any reason, and of the death, incapacity or absence out of Australia of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth - except at the request of the Deputy Prime Minister or the next most Senior Minister of State for the Commonwealth who is in Australia and available to make such a request;

(d) a person so appointed shall not assume the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth unless he or she has taken on that occasion or has previously taken the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance and the Oath or Affirmation of Office in the presence of the Chief Justice or another Justice of the High Court of Australia;

(e) a person so appointed shall cease to exercise and perform the powers, functions and authorities of the Governor-General vested in him or her when a successor to the Governor-General has taken the prescribed oaths or affirmations and has entered upon the duties of his or her office, or the incapacity or absence out of Australia of the Governor-General for the time being has ceased, or the Governor-General has ceased to absent himself or herself from office, as the case may be; and

(f) for the purposes of this clause, a reference to absence out of Australia is a reference to absence out of Australia in a geographical sense but does not include absence out of Australia for the purpose of visiting a Territory that is under the administration of the Commonwealth of Australia.

IV. In pursuance of section 126 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia –

(a) We authorise the Governor-General for the time being, by instrument in writing, to appoint any person, or any persons jointly or severally, to be his or her deputy or deputies within any part of the Commonwealth, to exercise in that capacity, during the Governor-General's pleasure, such powers and functions of the Governor-General as he or she thinks fit to assign to that person or those persons or them by the instrument, but subject to the limitations expressed in this clause; and

(b) We declare that a person who is so appointed to be deputy of the Governor-General shall not exercise a power or function of the Governor-General assigned to him or her on any occasion –

(i) except in accordance with the instrument of appointment;

(ii) except at the request of the Governor-General or the person for the time being administering the Government of the Commonwealth that he or she exercise that power or function on that occasion; and

(iii) unless he or she has taken on that occasion or has previously taken the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance in the presence of the Governor-General, the Chief Justice or another Justice of the High Court of Australia or the Chief Judge or another Judge of the Federal Court of Australia or of the Supreme Court of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth.

V. For the purposes of these Letters Patent –

(a) a reference to the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance is a reference to the Oath or Affirmation in accordance with the form set out in the Schedule to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia; and

(b) a reference to the Oath or Affirmation of Office is a reference to an Oath or Affirmation swearing or affirming well and truly to serve Us, Our heirs and successors according to law in the particular office and to do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of the Commonwealth of Australia, without fear or favour, affection or illwill.

VI. We direct that these Letters Patent, each Commission appointing a Governor-General or person to administer the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and each instrument of appointment of a deputy of the Governor-General shall be published in the official gazette of the Commonwealth of Australia.

VII. We further direct that these Letters Patent shall take effect without affecting the efficacy of any Commission or appointment given or made before the date hereof or of anything done in pursuance of any such Commission or appointment, or of any oath or affirmation taken before that date for the purpose of any such Commission or appointment.

VIII. We reserve full power from time to time to revoke, alter or amend these Letters Patent as We think fit.

Given at Our Court

at Balmoral Castle

on 21 August 2008

L.S.

By Her Majesty's Command,

Prime Minister

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes2008
Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. S181, 10th September 2008
Pages 67-71 [2008 GN37]

Governor-General Quentin Alice Louise Bryce,
under Letters Patent of 21st August 2008,

from 5th September 2008 was
"Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia"
[**Note: NO Commander-in-Chief**]
as published in her Proclamation
"signed and sealed with the **Great Seal of Australia**"
on 5th September 2008
and in which she stated that her appointment was by
Commission dated **21st August 2008** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Great Seal of Australia**

Prime Minister Julia Gillard replaced Kevin Rudd on 24th June 2010.

After completion of counting of the Federal Election held on 21st August 2010,
Prime Minister Julia Gillard's Labor Government was returned.
Prime Minister Kevin Rudd replaced Julia Gillard on 26th June 2013.

After completion of counting of the Federal Election held on 7th September 2013,
Prime Minister Kevin Rudd's Labor Government was replaced by
Prime Minister Tony Abbott's Coalition Government from 18th September 2013.
Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull replaced Tony Abbott on 15th September 2015.

After completion of counting of the Federal Election held on 2nd July 2016,
Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull's Coalition Government was returned.

Governor-General Sir Peter John Cosgrove,
under Letters Patent of 21st August 2008,

from 28th March 2014 was
"Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia"
[**Note: NO Commander-in-Chief**]
as published in his Proclamation
"signed and sealed with the **Great Seal of Australia**"
on 28th March 2014
and in which he stated that his appointment was by
Commission dated **12th March 2014** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Great Seal of Australia**

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*, Government Notices Gazettes:-
C2014G00545, C2014G00546, C2014G00547, C2014G00548, 01/04/2014
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Browse/Results/ByPublicationDate/Gazettes/InForce/2014/0

With respect to Provision 13 and Provision 14 of the *Australia Acts 1986*:-

Note that in

Provision 13—Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland, and
Provision 14—Amendment of Constitution Act of Western Australia;

the amendments made by the *Australia Acts 1986*, i.e. the

Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985,
Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 (WA) No. 65 of 6th November 1985,
Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985, No. 143 of 4th December 1985,
Australia Act 1986 (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986, and the
Australia Act 1986, No. 142 of 4th December 1985 of "Australia",

to the respective

Constitution Act 1867-1978 in Queensland, and the
*Constitution Ac*t 1889 in Western Australia;

are very similar, especially with respect to:-

the removal from those Constitutions of the "Signet", meaning
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;

the removal of the Crown and Constitutional authority
of our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch;

the removal of the authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom;

the removal of the Constitutional Governor to be appointed by Commission
under Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, thereby
placing the Governor inside the corporate Australian system of government.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies,

have created their "Australia" or "the Commonwealth" under their law of "Australia"

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

which particularly amended Section 17—Constitutional and official definitions,

of the *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901-1966;

have created their "Queen of Australia" under their law of "Australia"

the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973;

and have, with their *Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985, made

each of "The States", despite Constitutional Referendum entrenched provisions,

enable each of their Constitutions to be brought into **conformity** with the **status** of

the Commonwealth of **Australia** as a **sovereign, independent and federal nation**

with a Governor to be appointed under Sign Manual and a Public Seal of "the State"

by Commission by an unconstitutional Statutory Instrument, "Queen of Australia".

The *Australia Act 1986* (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986, was
"**to give effect to** a **request**
by the Parliament and Government of the Commonwealth of Australia"

The 24th February 1986 Statutory Instrument
Australia Act 1986 (Commencement) Order 1986 (UK) [319 C.8]
by the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs,
stated that "the Australia Act 1986 shall come into force on 3rd March 1986,
at five o'clock, Greenwich mean time, in the morning".

To fully understand the **unconstitutional effect on Queensland**, of the requests by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, sitting in the respective purported Parliaments and Governments "of Australia", one needs first to look back into some of Queensland's Constitutional history, particularly why reference is always made in this research document to Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977.

The Conferences held on 24th June 1982, 25th June 1982, and 21st June 1984, resulted in a **Prime Minister** and six **Premiers agreeing**
"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**"

Note: Oxford Dictionary:-
" **conformity** *n*. compliance with conventions, rules or laws "
" **status** *n*. the official classification given to a person, country, etc. "

However, the words "Prime Minister" and "Premier" do NOT appear anywhere in Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977,

and NOT in 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.

The *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985*, (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985 is *contra* to Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977 and is *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.

With respect to Provision 13—Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland
[RE: *Australia Acts 1986*] [continued]

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1985/85AC069.pdf

The ***Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985*, (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985**,
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;
was one step taken in Queensland by those Members of Political Parties,
each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, sitting as elected purported Members of the "Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled";

to conform to the agreements made by a Prime Minister and six Premiers
at the Conferences held on 24th June 1982, 25th June 1982, and 21st June 1984,
on the taking of certain measures
to bring the **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.

In 1985, the elected purported Members of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland, **deceived the people in Queensland**, "a State" as constituted and established under 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, **by making** the ***Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985*, (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985**, so as **to conform to** agreements between a "Prime Minister" and "Premiers" who are NOT in Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977.

Sir Walter Campbell, Queensland Governor from 22nd July 1985 to 28th July 1992, was paid in "Australian currency" in "Australian Dollars", "not Pounds" and **deceived the Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and the people**, by sealing 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.

From 1973, the elected purported Members of the House of Representatives and Senate of "Australia" also **deceived the people in Queensland** by changing the Constitutional and official definitions in legislation, introducing into legislation, words in the common vernacular, thereby changing meanings and interpretation of words; with Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their
"Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia",
"Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", and with their own private
"Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia"
and their: "Federal Court of Australia" from 9th December 1976
"Australian Federal Police" from 15th June 1979
"High Court of Australia" from 21st April 1980

From 1973, any reference to the words "Australia" and "the Commonwealth", is to the unconstitutional "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", as created by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, with their *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973, which amended the *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901-1966, with:-

> 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" 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.

Also, its Endnote 4—Amendment history shows that their *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" by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2011A00046
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aiaa2011310/

The Constitutional "Australia" and "The Commonwealth" were defined in the *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901, Act No. 2 given Royal Assent on 12th July 1901:-

> **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**

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004Q00670

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/A/ActsInterpA54.pdf
***Acts Interpretation Act* 1954 [3 Eliz. 2 No. 3] of 27th April 1954**,
as amended and Current as at 22nd March 2016

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

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.

With respect to Orders in Council, Letters Patent and Governors in Queensland:-

Copies and text of the document dated 6th June 1859:-
"Order-in-Council establishing Representative Government in Queensland",
which included that
"Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Act,
and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and doth
hereby order, that there shall be within the said Colony of Queensland
a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly",
can be found at:-
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-48.html
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/resources/transcripts/qld1ii_doc_1859.pdf

Copies and text of the document dated 6th June 1859:-
"Letters Patent erecting Moreton Bay into a Colony
under the name of Queensland
and appointing Sir George Ferguson Bowen K C M G
to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the same"
which included that
"Instructions as are herewith given to you or which may from time to time
hereafter be given to you under our Sign Manual and Signet
or by our Order in our Privy Council
or by Us through one of our Principal Secretaries of State",
can be found at:-
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-47.html
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/resources/transcripts/qld1i_doc_1859.pdf

The Colony of Queensland Letters Patent dated 6 June 1859, Reprint No. 1,
Reprinted as in force on 27 January 1998,
sealed with the Public Seal of "the State",
copyrighted "© State of Queensland 1998", can be found at:-
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/Acts_SLs/Acts_SL_C.htm
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/L/LetPatColQld1859_01_.pdf

Parts of some documents "The Proclamation of Queensland and Letters Patent",
can be found on the website of the "Queensland State Archives" at:-
http://www.archives.qld.gov.au/Researchers/History/Pages/QldProclamation.aspx
which is run by the "Department of Science, Information Technology and Innovation"
of the "Queensland Government", documents such as those relating to:-
"An Order in Council
empowering the Governor of Queensland to make Laws,
and to provide for the Administration of Justice in the said Colony"
made on 6th June 1859 by the Privy Council of the United Kingdom
with the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council present.
http://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/Image/DigitalImageView.aspx?ImageId=2762

Note: "Queensland Day" is celebrated in Queensland on 6th June annually.

Queensland – Orders in Council, Letters Patent, Governors, etc. [continued]

Various Letters Patent with respect to Queensland can be found at:-
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/LettersPatentQueenslandboundaries.jsp

A copy of the Queensland Government Gazette dated 10th December 1859 publishing the Proclamation by Governor Sir George Ferguson Bowen of the Letters Patent of 6th June 1859, can be found at:-
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/LettersPatent_10Dec_1859.pdf

A copy of the text of the *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38], 28th December 1867, can be found at:-
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/lp_qldconst1867_const_31_Vic_No38.pdf

Copies of the pages of the sealed and signed *Constitution Act* 1867 [31 Vic. No. 38], as well as a copy of the text, can be found at:-
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-49.html
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/resources/transcripts/qld2i_doc_1867.pdf

The Superseded *Constitution Act* 1867, Reprint No. 1,
Reprinted as in force on 16 February 1996,
includes amendments up to the *Constitution Act Amendment Act 1989*,
is sealed with the Public Seal of "the State",
is copyrighted "© State of Queensland 1996",
refers to the *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1890,
Constitution Act Amendment Act 1896,
Constitution Act Amendment Act 1922,
Constitution Act Amendment Act 1934,
and is the earliest *Constitution Act* 1867 that can be found in Queensland at:-
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/C/ConstA1867_01_.pdf

The latest *Constitution Act* 1867, Current as at 20 June 2002, can be found at:-
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/C/ConstA1867.pdf

The *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1890, Current as at 7 June 1996,
includes amendments up to the *Statute Law Revision Act* 1908 [8 Edw. 7] [No. 18],
is sealed with the Public Seal of "the State",
is copyrighted "© State of Queensland 2013", and can be found at:-
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/C/ConstA1890.pdf

The Repealed *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1896, Reprint No. 2A,
Reprinted as in force on 6 June 2002,
includes amendments up to Act No. 6 of 1992,
is sealed with the Public Seal of "the State",
is copyrighted "© State of Queensland 2002", and can be found at:-
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/REPEALED/C/ConstA1896_02A.pdf

Queensland – Orders in Council, Letters Patent, Governors, etc. [continued]

The Repealed *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1922, Reprint No. 2A,
Reprinted as in force on 6 June 2002,
includes amendments up to Act No. 3 of 1971,
is sealed with the Public Seal of "the State",
is copyrighted "© State of Queensland 2002", and can be found at:-
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/REPEALED/C/ConstA1922_02A.pdf

Copies of the sealed and signed pages, as well as a copy of the text of the
Constitution Act Amendment Act 1922 [12 Geo. V.] [No. 32]
which abolished the Legislative Council of the Parliament of Queensland,
despite the people of Queensland having voted NO in the Referendum held in 1917,
can be found at:-
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-50.html
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/resources/transcripts/qld2iii_doc_1922.pdf

A copy of the 3rd September 1925 Proclamation of the 10th June 1925
"Letters Patent Constituting the Office of Governor of the State of Queensland",
of the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King George the Fifth, can be found at:-
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/qr_cons_letters_Patent_Proclamation_1925.pdf
extracts from which state:-

> "Whereas by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom
> bearing the date at Westminster the tenth day of June, 1925,
> His Majesty was graciously pleased to order and declare that there should
> be a Governor in and over the State of Queensland and its Dependencies
> in the Commonwealth of Australia,
> and that appointments to the said office should be made by Commission
> under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet"
> "XIV. Power reserved to His Majesty
> to revoke, alter or amend the present Letters Patent
> And We do hereby reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors,
> full power and authority from time to time
> to revoke, alter, and amend
> these Our Letters Patent as to Us or them shall seem meet"

Note that King George the Fifth's current successor is

> the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
> "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"

as referred to on 9th March 1977, by Herself in Her Majesty's Royal Warrant
for Queensland, granting and assigning Supporters of a Red Deer and a Brolga
to the Armorial Ensigns granted under the Royal Warrant of 29th April 1893,
by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria.

Queensland – Orders in Council, Letters Patent, Governors, etc. [continued]

In the controversial book named "1984" which was published in 1949, George Orwell predicted books would be replaced by "Big Brother" with its "Newspeak" language. Those predictions are not so farfetched, as research into history is becoming very restricted, especially when searching for previous legislation and Letters Patent etc. Books are disappearing off University shelves, and what once could be found "online", is there no more. It is too easy to destroy digital documents with one "click".

For example, the Letters Patent constituting the Office of Governor of Queensland proclaimed 6th March, 1986, which revoked the earlier Letters Patent and the Royal Instructions to the Governor dated 10th June 1925, can no longer be "downloaded".

However, a previously downloaded copy shows that the:-

Letters Patent of 14th February 1986

were Proclaimed on 6th March 1986,
were Gazetted on 8th March 1986,
revoked the 1925 Letters Patent,
removed the "Signet" from Governor Commissions
and affixed the "Public Seal of the State" to Governor Commissions.

In Queensland, the Letters Patent of 14th February 1986, and the
Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985;

along with in "Australia", the Letters Patent of 21st August 1984, and the
Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985, No. 143 of 4th December 1985,
Australia Act 1986, No. 142 of 4th December 1985;

along with even in the United Kingdom, now bound to the European Union, the
Australia Act 1986 (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986;

are all *contra* to:-

the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia",
the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which includes its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule;

Letters Patent of 10th June 1925;

Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977,
especially Section 53—Requirement for Referendum.

[1385]

Queensland Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

VOL. CCLIV] TUESDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1977 [No. 59

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Honourable Sir MOSTYN HANGER, Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Chief Justice of the State of Queensland and Administrator of the Government of the said State and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia.

[L.S.]
MOSTYN HANGER,
Administrator.

I, SIR MOSTYN HANGER, the Administrator of the Government aforesaid, do, by this my Proclamation, notify and declare that a Bill, passed by the Legislative Assembly of Queensland, intituled—

> A Bill to amend the *Constitution Act* 1867–1972 in certain particulars by declaring with respect to the Parliament of Queensland, the composition thereof, the office and functions of the Governor as the Queen's representative in Queensland and with respect to related matters; and to provide measures concerning the alteration of certain provisions of the Constitution of Queensland;

having been reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, and having been laid before the Counsellors of State in Council, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and Her Royal Highness The Princess Anne have been pleased, by an Order in Council, made on the ninth day of March, 1977, to declare Their Assent to the said Bill.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Government House, Brisbane, this fifth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven, and in the twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By Command, J. BJELKE-PETERSEN.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Printed and Published by S. R. HAMPSON, Government Printer, Brisbane

Queensland – Orders in Council, Letters Patent, Governors, etc. [continued]

Queensland's *Constitution Act Amendment* ***Bill*** 1977, No. 9 of 5th April 1977, was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure; was forwarded to the United Kingdom; and given Royal Assent in the United Kingdom by Order in Council dated 9th March 1977, by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and Her Royal Highness The Princess Anne; with the Proclamation dated 5th April 1977 published on 5th April 1977 in the Queensland Government Gazette which was sealed with the Armorial Ensigns of Queensland, as granted under Royal Warrant of 29th April 1893 by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria; a Coat of Arms with a

"Crest On a Wreath of the Colours A Mount thereon a Maltese Cross Azure surmounted with our Imperial Crown, between two Sugar-canes proper",

to be used as a seal by Public Functionaries (but NOT to be used on legislation).

Supporters to the Armorial Ensigns of Queensland of a Red Deer and a Brolga were granted and assigned on 9th March 1977 under Royal Warrant by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second. during Her Majesty's Silver Jubilee Royal Tour to Australia 7th to 30th March 1977.

At Her Majesty's College of Arms In London, the Garter King of Arms confirmed that the Badge in the Crest consists of an Imperial Crown with raised arches.

Queensland's ***Constitution Act Amendment Act*** **1977, No. 9 of 5th April 1977**,

was sealed with the Royal Coat of Arms with the Lion and Unicorn, confirming that Royal Assent was given on behalf of our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch;

was "An Act to amend the *Constitution Act 1867-1972* in certain particulars by declaring with respect to the Parliament of Queensland, the composition thereof, the office and functions of the Governor as the Queen's representative in Queensland and with respect to related matters; and to provide measures concerning the alteration of certain provisions of the Constitution of Queensland".

stated in the Preamble:-

"Whereas by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom
dated the tenth day of June 1925
the office of Governor in and over the State of Queensland
was constituted as therein provided;
And whereas since that date appointments to that office
(and to the office of Lieutenant -Governor)
have been made by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet";

had the Constitutional and lawful enacting manner and form of:-

"BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED
by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of
the Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled,
and by the authority of the same, as follows"; and

inserted new Sections 2A, 11A, 11B, 14 and 53 into the *Constitution Act* 1867-1972.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1977/77AC009.pdf

Queensland's *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1977, No. 9 of 5th April 1977 [cont'd]

3. New s. 2A. The Principal Act is amended by inserting after section 2 the following section:—

" 2A. The Parliament.

(1) The Parliament of Queensland consists of the Queen and the Legislative Assembly referred to in sections 1 and 2.

(2) Every Bill, after its passage through the Legislative Assembly, shall be presented to the Governor for assent by or in the name of the Queen and shall be of no effect unless it has been duly assented to by or in the name of the Queen. **"**.

4. New s. 11A. The Principal Act is amended by inserting below the heading "The Governor" and before section 12 the following section:—

" 11A. Office of Governor.

(1) The Queen's representative in Queensland is the Governor who shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

(2) Abolition of or alteration in the office of Governor shall not be effected by an Act of the Parliament except in accordance with section 53.

(3) In this Act and in every other Act a reference to the Governor shall be taken—

(a) to be a reference to the person appointed for the time being by the Queen by Commission under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual and Signet to the office of Governor of the State of Queensland constituted under Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom; and

(b) to include any other person appointed by dormant or other Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet to administer the Government of the State of Queensland 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. **"**.

NB:-

Provision 13.(2)(a)(b)—Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland
amended Section **11A** of Queensland's *Constitution Act* 1867-1978, by omitting from

3(a) "and Signet"
"constituted under Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom"

3(b) "and Signet"
"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"

Queensland's *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1977, No. 9 of 5th April 1977 [cont'd]

5. New s. 11B. The Principal Act is amended by inserting after section 11A the following section:-

" 11B. Governor to conform to instructions.

(1) It is the duty of the Governor to act in obedience to instructions conveyed to him by the Queen with the advice of Her Privy Council or under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual and Signet or through one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State in the United Kingdom for his guidance, for the exercise of the powers vested in him by law of assenting to or dissenting from or for reserving for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure Bills to be passed by the Legislative Assembly.

(2) In this section and in section 11A the expression "Royal Sign Manual" means the signature or royal hand of the Sovereign 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. **"**.

NB:-
Provision 13.(3)(a)(b)(c)—Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland amended Section **11B** of Queensland's *Constitution Act* 1867-1978

13.(3) (a) by omitting " Governor to conform to instructions " and substituting " Definition of Royal Sign Manual "; and

13.(3) (b) by omitting subsection (1); and

13.(3) (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 ".

Queensland's *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1977, No. 9 of 5th April 1977 [cont'd]

> **6. Amendment of s.14.** Section 14 of the Principal Act is amended by
>
> (a) numbering the existing provisions as subsection (1).
>
> (b) adding the following subsection:-
>
> **" (2)** Officers liable to retire from office on political grounds shall hold office at the pleasure of the Governor who in the exercise of his power to appoint and dismiss such officers, subject to his performing his duty prescribed by section 11B, shall not be subject to direction by any person whatsoever nor be limited as to his sources of advice. **"**.

NB:-
Provision 13.(4) — **Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland**
amended Section **14** of Queensland's *Constitution Act* 1867-1978

> 13.(4) Section **14** of the Principal Act is amended in **subsection (2)** **by omitting**
> " **subject to his performing his duty prescribed by section 11B,** ".

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, sitting inside Parliaments and Governments "of Australia" with their "Prime Minister" and "Premiers", used Provision 13—Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland of their *Australia Acts 1986*:-

> *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985* (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985,
> *Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985*, No. 143 of 4th December 1985,
> *Australia Act 1986* (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986, and the
> *Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985 of "Australia",

to amend Sections **11A**, **11B** and **14(2)** of Queensland's *Constitution Act* 1867-1978.

but they had NO Crown and Constitutional authority to do so under the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia", the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which consists of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule;

they had NO Crown and Constitutional authority to do so under Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977;

They particularly had NO consent of the people of Queensland to do so under Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977;

Section 53—Certain measures to be supported by referendum.

REQUIREMENT FOR REFERENDUM

which was inserted under Crown and Constitutional authority with Section 7 of Queensland's *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1977, No. 9 of 5th April 1977
Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1977/77AC009.pdf

Queensland's *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1977, No. 9 of 5th April 1977 [cont'd]

7. New s. 53. The Principal Act is amended by inserting after section 52 the following heading and section:—

" 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.

(2) On a day not sooner than two months after the passage through the Legislative Assembly of a Bill of a kind referred to in subsection (1) the question for the approval or otherwise of the Bill shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly according to the provisions of the *Elections Act* 1915–1973 and of any Act amending the same or of any Act in substitution therefor.

Such day shall be appointed by the Governor in Council by Order in Council.

(3) When the Bill is submitted to the electors the vote shall be taken in such manner as the Parliament of Queensland prescribes.

(4) If a majority of the electors voting approve the Bill, it shall be presented to the Governor for reservation thereof for the signification of the Queen's pleasure.

(5) Any person entitled to vote at a general election of members of the Legislative Assembly is entitled to bring proceedings in the Supreme Court for a declaration, injunction or other remedy to enforce the provisions of this section either before or after a Bill of a kind referred to in subsection (1) is presented for assent by or in the name of the Queen.

(6) Act 24 Geo. 5 No. 35 preserved. The provisions of this section shall in no way affect the operation of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act of* 1934. **"**.

Queensland's *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1977, No. 9 of 5th April 1977 [cont'd]

The *Australia Acts (Request)* ***Bill*** *1985*, (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985,

expressly or impliedly,

provided for the abolition of or alteration in the office of Governor;

and affected Sections: 1, 2, 2A, 11A, 11B, 14 and 53

of *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977;

and was NOT first approved by the electors in accordance with Section 53.

Therefore that Bill could not have been presented for assent

by or in the name of the Queen, our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,

"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"

as referred to on 9th March 1977, by Herself in Her Majesty's Royal Warrant granting and assigning Supporters of a Red Deer and a Brolga to the to the Armorial Ensigns granted under the Royal Warrant of 29th April 1893, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria;

and **that Bill** so **assented to** consequent upon presentation is **in contravention to Section 53**, **shall** be of **no effect as an Act**, therefore **"NULL AND VOID"**.

Therefore each of the *Australia Acts 1986* may have NO effect as an Act, and as such have NO effect over the people of Queensland, "a State" as established under the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia", the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which consists of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule; the people bound to Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977.

Subsequently, the *Australia Acts 1986* are unconstitutional laws made under a Queen created for the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, along with their "Prime Minister" and "Premiers:-

to give effect" to a request by them
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**

under their own private "Governor-General" using "Great Seal of Australia", and their own "**Queen of Australia**" **to be used in relation to "Australia" and its Territories** created under their *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973, with **no equivalent legislation in the United Kingdom**.

Queensland's *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1934, No. 35 of 13th April 1934

Extracts:-

Section 3—Parliament not to be altered in the direction of re-establishing the Legislative Council or other body except in accordance with this section

(1) The **Parliament of Queensland**
(or, as sometimes called, the Legislature of Queensland),
constituted by
His Majesty the King
and the Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled
shall not be altered in the direction of providing for the restoration and/or constitution and/or establishment of another legislative body
(whether called the Legislative Council,
or by any other name or designation, in addition to the Legislative Assembly)
except in the manner provided in this section.

(2) A **Bill** for any purpose within subsection one of this section
shall not be presented to the Governor
for the reservation thereof for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure,
or for the Governor's Assent, or be in any other way assented to, **until the Bill has been approved by the electors in accordance with this section**.

(3) On a day not sooner than two months
after the passage of the Bill through the Legislative Assembly,
the question for the approval or otherwise of the Bill
shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote
for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly according to
the provisions of "The Elections Acts, 1915 to 1932,"
or any Act amending the same or in substitution therefor.
Such day shall be appointed by the Governor in Council.

(4) When the Bill is submitted to the electors
the vote shall be taken in such manner as the Legislature prescribes.

(5) If a majority of the electors voting approve the Bill,
it shall be presented to the Governor
for the reservation thereof for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

(6) **The provisions of this section**
shall extend to any Bill for the repeal or amendment of this section.

The *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1934, [24 Geo. 5] [No. 35] Reprint No. 1, was reprinted as in force on 16 February 1996 (Act not amended up to this date), sealed with the Public Seal of "the State", copyrighted "© State of Queensland 1996", and is the earliest that can be found at:-
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/C/ConstAAmdA1934_01_.pdf

The *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1934 [24 Geo. 5] [No. 35]
Current as at 7 June 1996, was reprinted as in force on 7 June 1996,
sealed with the Public Seal of "the State", copyrighted "© State of Queensland 2014", and is the latest that can be found at:-
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/C/ConstA1934.pdf

Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977 by Queensland's *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1977, No. 9 of 5th April 1977

stated that: any Bill that expressly or impliedly in any way affects
sections 1, 2, 2A, 11A, 11B, 14; and 53
may NOT be presented for assent by or in the name of the Queen,
unless the electors in Queensland have given their approval first by Referendum,

Section 53—Certain measures to be supported by referendum, includes:-

> **(6) Act 24 Geo. 5 No. 35 preserved.** The provisions of this section shall in no way affect the operation of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act of* 1934.

The ***Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985*, (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985**, was an **unconstitutional law** by **Members of Political Parties** in **Queensland**, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, with the **intention**:-

> **to conform to** the **agreements** made by a **Prime Minister** and six **Premiers** at Conferences held on 24th June 1982, 25th June 1982, and 21st June 1984,
> on the **taking** of **certain measures**
> **to bring the 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**.

by Requesting for Commonwealth Legislation

> "The Parliament requests
> the enactment by the Parliament of the Commonwealth
> of an Act in, or substantially in, the
> terms set out in the **First Schedule**",

resulting in the
***Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985 of "Australia"**

by Requesting and Consenting to Commonwealth Legislation

> "The Parliament and Government of the State request and consent
> to the enactment by the Parliament of the Commonwealth
> of an Act in, or substantially in, the
> terms set out in the **Second Schedule**",

resulting in "Australia's"
***Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985*, No. 143 of 4th December 1985**

by Requesting and Consenting to United Kingdom Legislation

> "The Parliament and Government of the State request and consent
> to the enactment by the Parliament of the United Kingdom
> of an Act in, or substantially in, the
> terms set out in the **Schedule** to the Act contained in the **Second Schedule**."

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

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/A/ActsInterpA54.pdf
***Acts Interpretation Act* 1954 [3 Eliz. 2 No. 3] of 27th April 1954**,
as amended and Current as at 22nd March 2016

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

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.

With respect to Provision 13—Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland
[RE: *Australia Acts 1986*] [continued]

Our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her subjects, the people "of the Commonwealth of Australia", living under a Constitutional Monarchy, **were deceived and are still being deceive**d, **by Members of Political Parties**, who, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, under a progressive evolutionary process under an "Australian" system of government commencing after the Election held 2nd December 1972, with a private "Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia", all receiving "Australian currency" from 1966 in "Australian Dollars", (as well as the Governors in all States receiving same), and who, with NO Crown and Constitutional authority made purported "laws of Australia" including, but not limited to:-

Commonwealth Electoral Act 1973, No. 7 of 16th March 1973
Commonwealth Banks Act 1973, No. 18 of 11th April 1973
Crimes Act 1973, No. 33 of 27th May 1973
Acts Interpretation Act 1973, No. 79 of 19th June 1973
Evidence Act 1973, No. 80 of 19th June 1973
Australian Citizenship Act 1973, No. 99 of 17th September 1973
Death Penalty Abolition Act 1973, No. 100 of 18th September 1973
Royal Style and Titles Act 1973, No. 114 of 19th October 1973
Banking Act 1973, No. 116 of 26th October 1973
Commonwealth Banks Act (No. 2) 1973, No. 117 of 26th October 1973
Reserve Bank Act 1973, No. 118 of 26th October 1973
Banking Act (No. 2) 1973, No. 193 of 17th December 1973
Lands Acquisition Act 1973, No. 208 of 19th December 1973
Currency Act 1965-1973, No. 95 of 10th December 1965
as amended to 19th December 1973
Statute Law Revision Act 1973, No. 216 of 19th December 1973
as amended by *Statute Law Revision Act 1974*, No. 20 of 25th July 1974
(No. 216 of 1973 & No. 20 of 1974 came into operation 31st December 1973)
Petroleum and Minerals Authority Act 1973, No. 43 of 8th August 1974
Banking Act 1974, No. 132 of 9th December 1974
Parliament Act 1974, No. 165 of 17th December 1974
Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975,
No. 33 of 30th April 1975
Federal Court of Australia Act 1976, No. 156 of 9th December 1976,
Australian Federal Police Act 1979, No. 58 of 15th June 1979,
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)
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

all made ***contra* to** the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth", 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.

With respect to Provision 13—Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland
[RE: *Australia Acts 1986*] [continued]

The Superseded *Constitution Act* 1867, Reprint No. 1,
Reprinted as in force on 16 February 1996,
includes amendments up to the *Constitution Act Amendment Act 1989*
sealed with the Public Seal of "the State", copyrighted "© State of Queensland 1996",
refers to the *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1890,
Constitution Act Amendment Act 1896,
Constitution Act Amendment Act 1922,
Constitution Act Amendment Act 1934,

its **Endnote 4, List of Legislation**, includes:-
Australia Act 1986 s 13 (Cwlth and Imp.)
date of assent 16 October 1985, commenced 3 March 1986 (see s 17(2))

its **Endnote 5, Annotations**, includes:-
Note—for text of Australia Act 1986 (Imp), s 13
see Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 No. 69, **sch 2**

and it is the **earliest** *Constitution Act* 1867 that can be found in Queensland at:-
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/C/ConstA1867_01_.pdf

The **latest** *Constitution Act* 1867, Current as at 20 June 2002,
[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 20 June 2002]
sealed with the Public Seal of "the State", copyrighted "© State of Queensland 2014",

its **Endnote 4, List of Legislation**, includes:-
Australia Act 1986 No. 142 s 13 (Cwlth and Imp.)
date of assent 16 October 1985, commenced 3 March 1986 (see s 17(2))

its **Endnote 5, Annotations**, includes:-
Note—For text of Australia Act 1986 (Imp.), s 13
see Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 No. 69, **sch 2**.

and it can be found at:-
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/C/ConstA1867.pdf

Note difference between the earliest and latest Reprints
Endnote 4, List of Annotations

Australia Act 1986 s 13 (Cwlth and Imp.)	Earliest (16 February 1996)
Australia Act 1986 No. 142 s 13 (Cwlth and Imp.)	Latest (20 June 2002)

especially as there are differences between the *Australia Acts 1986*.

In the ***Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985*, (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985**,

First Schedule (is NOT the same as Schedule 2)
***Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985 of "Australia"**

Second Schedule (is NOT the same as First Schedule)
***Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985*, No. 143 of 4th December 1985**

Schedule in the Second Schedule (is NOT the same as First Schedule)
***Australia Act 1986* (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986**

The earliest *Constitution Act* 1867 which can be found in Queensland is at:-
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/C/ConstA1867_01_.pdf
and the latest *Constitution Act* 1867, Current as at 20 June 2002, is found at:-
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/C/ConstA1867.pdf
and in each, **Endnote 4, List of Legislation**, includes:-

Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987 No. 73 s 16
date of assent 1 December 1987, commenced on date of assent

Financial Administration and Audit Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1988 No. 49 pt 3
date of assent 12 May 1988
commenced 1 July 1988 (proc pubd gaz 25 June 1988 p 2441)

Constitution Act Amendment Act 1989 No. 93
date of assent 10 October 1989, commenced on date of assent

After the ***Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985*, (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985**,
commencing 3rd March 1986,

and the **Letters Patent of 14th February 1986**
proclaimed on 6th March 1986 and gazetted on 8th March 1986,
the Letters Patent constituting the Office of Governor of Queensland
which revoked the 10th June 1925
Letters Patent and the Royal Instructions to the Governor,
and removed the "Signet" from Governor Commissions
and affixed the "Public Seal of the State" to Governor Commissions;

further unconstitutional amendments were made to the *Constitution Act 1867*, with

the ***Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987*, No. 73 of 1st December 1987**,
Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1987/87AC073.pdf

which was: "to provide with respect to the discharge of
the office of Governor of the State
and the existence of an Executive Council
and to repeal or amend
certain statutes concerning the government of the State"

and which stated at **Part II—Government of Queensland**:-

3. Governor.

(1) There shall be a Governor in and over the State.

(2) The appointment of a person
to the office of Governor in and over the State—
(a) shall be during Her Majesty's pleasure
by Commission under Her Majesty's Sign Manual;
(b) may be terminated only
by instrument under Her Majesty's Sign Manual
taking effect upon publication thereof in the Government Gazette
or at a later time specified in the instrument in that behalf.

Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987, No. 73 of 1st December 1987 [continued]

Sir Walter Campbell was Governor in Queensland from 22/07/1985 to 28/07/1992. Premier Sir Johannes Bjelke-Peterson was replaced by Michael Ahern **01/12/1987**.

The *Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987*, No. 73 of **1st December 1987**, at its Section 3, confirms that the Office of Governor in Queensland has been placed inside the executive government, and with the **removal of the "Signet"** from the Governor's Commission, the Crown and Constitutional authority of the Crown, held by our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, has been removed from the Governor.

Extract: *Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987*, No. 73 of 1st December 1987

> **4. Authorities and powers of Governor.**
> The Governor is authorized and required to do and execute all things that belong to his office according to the **laws** that are **now or** shall **hereafter** be **in force** in **the State**.

confirming that Governor Sir Walter Campbell, although having been appointed by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet under the 1925 Letters Patent, was from 1st December 1987, as are all Governors thereafter, bound to the *Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987*, No. 73 of 1st December 1987, *Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985 of "Australia", and the Letters Patent of 14th February 1986,
proclaimed 6th March 1986 and gazetted 8th March 1986,
and bound to any future "law of Australia" and law of "the State" in Queensland, that will be made by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, sitting inside their Parliaments "of Australia", being paid in unconstitutional "Australian currency" in "Australian Dollars", and making Oaths of Allegiance and Office to a "**Sovereign of Australia**", a "**Queen of Australia**" as created under the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973* No. 114 of 19th October 1973.

Extract: *Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987*, No. 73 of 1st December 1987

> **5. Publication of Governor's Commission**
> **Declaration of Governor's Allegiance**
> (1) Every person appointed to the office of Governor in and over the State, before entering on any of the duties of his office and with all due solemnity—
> (a) shall cause the Commission appointing him to be Governor to be read and published at the seat of government in the State, in the presence of the Chief Justice or the next senior Judge of the State who is able to act and of at least two Members of the Executive Council of the State; and
> (b) thereafter, then and there shall take in the presence of the persons referred to in paragraph (a) the **Oath of Allegiance** and the **Oath of Office** subject to and in accordance with the law and practice of the State.
> (2) The Chief Justice or next senior Judge of the State who is able to act shall administer the Oaths referred to in subsection (1) or, as permitted by law, take Affirmations in lieu of those Oaths.

Extract: *Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987*, No. 73 of 1st December 1987

PART III—REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS

16. Amendment of Constitution Act 1867 as amended.

(1) The *Constitution Act 1867-1978* as amended by the Australia Act 1986 of the United Kingdom or by the Australia Act 1986 of the Commonwealth is in this section referred to as the Principal Act.

(2) The Principal Act as amended by this section may be cited as the *Constitution Act 1867-1987.*

(3) The Principal Act is amended by—

(a) repealing section 4 and substituting the following section:-

"4. No member to sit or vote until he has taken the following oath of allegiance.

No member of the Legislative Assembly shall be permitted to sit or vote therein until that member has taken and subscribed the following oath before the Governor of Queensland or before some person or persons authorized by the Governor to administer the oath:-

"I, . . *(name of member)* . . do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her *(or His)* Majesty *. . (name of Sovereign)* . . as lawful **Sovereign of Australia** and Her *(or His)* other Realms and Territories, and to Her *(or His)* Heirs and Successors, according to law. So help me God." **"**

(b) repealing each of the following sections:-

s. 11—Existing legislature not affected by this Act.

s. 13—Provisions of former Acts respecting the allowance and disallowance of Bills reserved. Order in Council s. 14.

s. 31—Duties not to be levied on supplies for troops nor any duties inconsistent with treaties. Order in Council s. 18. Schedule to 18 and 19 Vic. c. 54.

s. 32—Customs duties may be imposed not differential though contrary to existing Acts of Parliament. Order in Council s. 19. Schedule to 18 and 19 Vic. c. 54.

s. 33—Force of laws and authority of courts preserved. Order in Council s. 20. Schedule to 18 and 19 Vic. c. 54.

s. 37—Civil list to be accompanied by surrender of all revenues of the Crown. Schedule to 18 and 19 Vic. c. 54.

s. 38—Pensions payable to judges of Supreme Court. Schedule to 18 and 19 Vic. c. 54.

Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987, No. 73 of 1st December 1987 [continued]

With respect to Section 16(3)(a) which amended the *Constitution Act* 1867-1978, as amended by the *Australia Acts 1986*, by repealing the following section 4:-

Section 4 of Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* as amended to 5th April 1977 stated:-

> No member of the Legislative Assembly
> shall be permitted to sit or vote therein
> until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath
> before the Governor of the colony
> or before some person or persons
> authorized by such Governor to administer such oath
>
> "I *A.B.* do sincerely promise and swear
> that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance
> to Her Majesty Queen Victoria
> as lawful **Sovereign of**
> **the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland**
> **and of this Colony of Queensland**
> **dependent on and belonging to**
> **the said United Kingdom**
> So help me God"
>
> And whensoever the demise of
> Her present Majesty or of any of Her Successors
> to the Crown of the said United Kingdom
> shall be notified by the Governor of the colony to the said Assembly
> the members of the said Assembly shall
> before they shall be permitted to sit and vote therein
> take and subscribe the like oath of allegiance
> to the successor for the time being to the said Crown.

Extracts: *Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987*, No. 73 of 1st December 1987

6. Executive Council.
There shall be an Executive Council for the State, ...

7. Meetings of Executive Council.

8. Specific power of Governor.

9. Administration of Government in absence etc. of Governor.

10. Appointment of deputy for Governor.

11. Issue of compliance not justiciable.

With respect to Provision 13—Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland
[RE: *Australia Acts 1986*] [continued]

Extracts:-*Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987*, No. 73 of 1st December 1987

12. Interpretation.

(1) In this Part, the term "Governor" means
the person appointed for the time being
to the office of Governor in and over the State
and, in sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, includes
a person for the time being
administering the Government of the State pursuant to section 9 (1)
and a person for the time being appointed
to be deputy of the Governor pursuant to section 10.

(2) In section 9 (4), the term "**Premier**" includes a **Minister of the Crown** for the time being performing the duties of the **Premier of the State**.

13. Suspension of Letters Patent.

For as long as the provisions of **this Part** are in force
the provisions of the Letters Patent
constituting the Office of the Governor of Queensland made
by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second on 14 February 1986 and
proclaimed in the State by His Excellency the Governor on 6 March 1986
are suspended in their operation.

[Note In 13 above, "this Part" = PART II—GOVERNMENT OF QUEENSLAND]

PART III—REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS

14. Amendment of Australian Constitutions Act 1842.
5 6 Vic. c. 76 (Imperial).

The Australian Constitutions Act 1842 is amended,
in so far as it is part of the law of the State,
by repealing sections 31, 32, 33, 40 and 54.

15. Repeal of Australian States Constitution Act, 1907.
7 Edw. 7, c. 7 (Imperial).

The Australian States Constitution Act, 1907 is repealed
in so far as it is part of the law of the State.

17. Amendment of Constitution Acts Amendment Act 1971-1983.

(1) The *Constitution Acts Amendment Act 1971-1983* is in this section referred to as the Principal Act.

(2) The Principal Act as amended by this section may be cited as the *Constitution Acts Amendment Act 1971-1987.*

(3) Section 3 of the Principal Act is amended
by omitting the word "General" and substituting the words
"ADJUSTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY SALARIES".

18. Repeal of
Constitution of Queensland Amendment Act 1942. 6 Geo. 6 No. 30.

http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1987/87AC073.pdf

Note the conflicting words "Premier of the State" and "Minister of the Crown"!!

The *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985*, (**QLD**) No. 69 of **16th October 1985**
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1985/85AC069.pdf

as well as the *Australia Act 1986*, No. 142 of 4th December 1985 "of Australia"
and the *Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985*, No. 143 of 4th December 1985,

resulted from a **Prime Minister** and **Premiers agreeing** at
Conferences held on 24th June 1982, 25th June 1982, and 21st June 1984,
"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**"

However, the words "Prime Minister" and "Premier" do NOT appear in
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 do NOT appear in
Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977.

The ***Suncorp Insurance and Finance Act 1985***,
No. 102 of 13th December 1985
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1985/85AC102.pdf
"to provide for the constitution of Suncorp Insurance and Finance; to authorize that
Corporation to carry on the general business of insurance and investment and
other activities; to transfer to and provide for the carrying on by that Corporation
of all business of insurance and other business being carried on by the
State Government Insurance Office (Queensland) and for related purposes"

and the ***Queensland Industry Development Corporation Act 1985***,
No. 108 of 20th December 1985
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1985/85AC108.pdf
"to provide for the constitution, objectives , functions and powers of the
Queensland Industry Development **Corporation**, and for related purposes"

at their respective Section 5—Interpretation and Section 4—Interpretation, defined:-
"**Minister**" means the **Premier of the State**
and includes a person who at the material time
is performing the duties of the **Premier**;
"**Treasurer**" means the **Minister of the Crown**
charged with the administration of the **Queensland Treasury**
and includes a person who at the material time
is performing the duties of the **Treasurer**.

and **both referred to the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977***, which was
"An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to financial administration;
the management, control, collection and expenditure of public, moneys and
other moneys; the investment of public moneys; the accounting for public moneys,
other moneys, public-property and other property; the audit of the public accounts,
departmental accounts and certain other accounts;
and for purposes incidental thereto".

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1988/88AC049.pdf

The *Financial Administration and Audit Act and Another Amendment Act 1988*, No. 49 of 12th May 1988, commencing 1 July 1988, was

"to amend the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977-1985 in certain particulars and **to amend the Constitution Act 1867-1987** in a certain particular".

Extracts:-

> **PART III—AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION ACT 1867-1987 (ss. 29-30)**.
>
> **29. Principal Act and citation as amended** .
> (1) In this Part the *Constitution Act 1867-1987* is referred to as the Principal Act.
> (2) The Principal Act as amended by this Part may be cited as the *Constitution Act 1867-1988.*
>
> **30. Repeal of s. 19. No part of public revenue to be issued except on warrants from Governor**.
> The Principal Act is amended by repealing section 19.

The repeal of section 19 altered the office Governor, but with NO approval from the Electors of Queensland required under Section 53—Requirement for Referendum, so was *contra* to Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* as amended to 5th April 1977, which read:-

> THE GOVERNOR
> 19. No part of public revenue to be issued except on warrants from Governor
> [Schedule to 18 and 19 Vic. c. 54]
> No part of Her Majesty's revenue in the said colony
> arising from any of the sources hereinafter mentioned
> shall be issued or shall be made issuable
> except in pursuance of warrants
> under the hand of the Governor of the colony
> directed to the public treasurer thereof.

The Governor who swears/affirms an Oath of Office and an Oath of Allegiance to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, has the Crown and Constitutional authority – to direct revenue arising from sources such as from the management and sale of Crown Land belonging to our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch – to the public treasurer in Queensland, but a Governor from 1986 who swears/affirms Oaths to a Statutory Instrument, a "Sovereign of Australia", a "Queen of Australia", does NOT.

The *Financial Administration and Audit Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1988* has taken that revenue and placed it into the hands of the Treasurer in Queensland, who is NO longer a Minister of the Crown, but is a private Treasurer bound to the corporate **Queensland Treasury Corporation**, **created on 1st July 1988**.
Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1988/88AC054.pdf

Sir Walter Campbell was Governor from 22/07/1985 to 28/07/1992.

Michael Ahern was Premier from 01/12/1987 to 22/09/1989.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1988/88AC054.pdf

The ***Queensland Treasury Corporation Act 1988*, No. 54 of 12th May 1988**, was
"to provide for the constitution, objectives, functions
and powers of the Queensland Treasury Corporation"

Extracts:-

Part I—Preliminary

2. Commencement.
(1) Section 1 and this section shall commence on the day on which this Act is assented to for and on behalf of Her Majesty.
(2) Subject to subsection (1),
the provisions of this Act shall commence on 1 July, 1988
which date is in this Act called the commencement of this Act.

4. Interpretation.
In this Act, **unless the contrary intention appea**r—

"Corporation" means the corporation sole referred to in section 5 (2) as preserved and continued in force under the name and style and style "**Queensland Treasury Corporation**";

"money" means the lawful currency **of Australia** or any other country;

"the Treasurer" means the Treasurer of the State and includes a Minister of the Crown
who is temporarily performing the duties of the Treasurer
and to the extent that a Minister assisting the Treasurer is authorised by the Treasurer to perform a duty, that Minister.

Refer: https://www.qtc.qld.gov.au/qtc/public/web/home

The **Queensland Treasury Corporation** has its own corporate seal,

QUEENSLAND TREASURY CORPORATION

and is a Company for Foreign Governments and Political Subdivisions
registered as QUEENSLAND TREASURY CORP CIK#: 0000852555
with: U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington D.C. (District of Columbia)

Refer:-
https://www.sec.gov/cgi-bin/browse-edgar?company=QUEENSLAND+TREASURY+CORP&match=&CIK=&filenum=&State=&Country=&SIC=&owner=exclude&Find=Find+Companies&action=getcompany

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1989/89AC017.pdf

The Criminal Code, Evidence Act and other Acts Amendment Act 1989, **No. 17 of 30th March 1989**, was to amend in certain particulars of each of:-

The Criminal Code and the
Evidence Act 1977-1986,
Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1945,
Appeal Costs Fund Act 1973-1981,
Regulatory Offences Act 1985,
Justices Act 1886-1988,
Children's Services Act 1965-1988,
Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 1978-1987.

The *Criminal Code Act* 1899 [63 Vic. No. 9] of 28th November 1899,
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/CrimCode1899_63Vic_9.pdf
and the *Criminal Code Act* 1899, as amended to 1934 [25 Geo. V. No. 11]
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/qr_crim_criminal_1899_63_Vic_No9.pdf
i.e. "An Act to Establish a Code of Criminal Law"

under Section 2—Establishment of Code—Schedule 1, stated:-

2. On and from the first day of January
one thousand nine hundred and one
the provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Law set forth in schedule 1
" the Code " shall be the law of Queensland
with respect to the several matters therein dealt with.
The said Code may be cited as **" *The Criminal Code* "**.

and at Chapter XLIX—Punishment of Forgery and like offences,
under Section 488-Punishment of Forgery in General, stated:-

488. Any person who forges any document, writing, or seal
is guilty of an offence which, unless otherwise stated, is a crime,
and he is liable, if no other punishment is provided,
to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Punishment in Special Cases.
Public Seals, &c.

I. If the thing forged—
(a) Purports to be, or is intended by the offender
to be understood to be or to be used as
the great seal of the United Kingdom or of Queensland,
or Her Majesty's privy seal, or any privy signet of Her Majesty,
or Her Majesty's royal sign manual,
or the seal of the Governor, or any public seal
lawfully appointed to be used for authenticating
an act of State in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions; or
(b) Is a document having on it or affixed to it
any such seal, signet, or sign manual,
or anything which purports to be,
or is intended by the offender to be understood to be,
any such seal, signet, or sign manual;
the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

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

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1977/77AC047.pdf
The ***Evidence Act* 1977, No. 47 of 3rd October 1977**, was

"An Act to consolidate, amend and reform
the law of Evidence and for related purposes"

sealed with the Royal Coat of Arms of our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch

stated at Part IV—Judicial Notice of Seals, Signatures and Legislative Enactments

41. Seal of Queensland.

All courts shall take judicial notice
of the impression of the seal of Queensland
without evidence of such seal having been impressed
or any other evidence relation thereto.

On 14th July 1876, the Governor of the Colony of Queensland was informed by the Earl of Carnarvon that the Lords of the Admiralty had approved the Badge of the Colony to be "*Argent on a Maltese Cross Azure a Queen's Crown proper*".
On 29th April 1893 Arms and Crest were granted to the then Colony of Queensland under Royal Warrant by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria, and on 9th March 1977, our current Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch granted and assigned Supporters of a Red Deer and a Brolga, under Royal Warrant.
As confirmed by Her Majesty's College of Arms in London, there is no Royal Warrant subsequent to 1977, and there are raised arches in the Imperial Crown in the Badge in the Crest of Queensland's Armorial Bearings, the Seal of Queensland granted under Royal Warrants **to be used by Public Functionaries**, **NOT for sealing laws**.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1989/89AC026.pdf

***Commissioner of Police (Vacation of Office) Act 1989*, No. 26 of 19th April 1989**

"to declare vacant the Office of Commissioner of Police and for related purposes"

Extracts:-

3. Interpretation.
In this Act **except where a contrary intention appears**—
"Commissioner of Police" means
Sir Terence Murray Lewis, O.B.E., G.M., Q.P.M.
Commissioner of Police
under the provisions of the Police Act 1937-1988;
"Office of Commissioner of Police" means
the Office of Commissioner of Police
under the provisions of the Police Act 1937-1988;
"Police Force" means
the Police Force of the State of Queensland
under the provisions of the **Police Act 1937-1988**;

4. Vacation of office.
It is hereby declared that,
as from the date of commencement of this section,
the Office of Commissioner of Police held by the Commissioner of Police
is vacant and the Commissioner of Police shall,
as from the date of commencement of this section,
cease to be a member of the **Police Force**.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1989/89AC052.pdf

***Police Act Amendment Act 1989*, No. 52 of 5th May 1989**,
"**to amend** the **Police Act 1937-1988** in certain particulars"

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1990/90AC004.pdf

***Police Service Administration Act 1990*, No. 4 of 4th April 1990**
"**to provide for** the **Queensland Police Service** and its administration"

Extracts from **PART XI—TRANSITION AND REPEAL**:-

11.4 Repeal of Police Act.
(1) On the appointed day the **Police Act 1937-1989**,
or such of the provisions thereof as are specified in the Order in Council
that appoints the appointed day for the purpose of the repeal
of that Act or of those provisions, are repealed.
(2) When pursuant to subsection (1) the whole of the *Police Act 1937-1989* is
repealed, each of the Acts specified in the first column of the following
Table is repealed to the extent indicated in the second column of the Table

i.e. The *Police Act of 1937* [1 Geo. VI. No. 12], Act No. 12 of 14th October 1937
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/qr_poli_police_1937_1_GeoVI_No12.pdf
to the *Police Act Amendment Act 1989*, No. 52 of 5th May 1989,
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1989/89AC052.pdf
are repealed.

Sir Walter Campbell was Governor in Queensland from 22/07/1985 to 28/07/1992.

Premier Sir Johannes Bjelke-Peterson was replaced by Michael Ahern **01/12/1987**.

The *Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987*, No. 73 of **1st December 1987**
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1987/87AC073.pdf
which was: "to provide with respect to the discharge of
the office of Governor of the State
and the existence of an Executive Council
and to repeal or amend
certain statutes concerning the government of the State"
stated at **Part II—Government of Queensland**:-

3. Governor.
(1) There shall be a Governor in and over the State.
(2) The appointment of a person
to the office of Governor in and over the State—
(a) shall be during Her Majesty's pleasure
by Commission under Her Majesty's Sign Manual;
(b) may be terminated only
by instrument under Her Majesty's Sign Manual
taking effect upon publication thereof in the Government Gazette
or at a later time specified in the instrument in that behalf.

4. Authorities and powers of Governor.
The Governor is authorized and required to do and execute all things
that belong to his office according to the
laws that are now or shall hereafter be in force in the State.

The ***Constitution (Office of Governor) Act Amendment Act 1989***
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1989/89AC071.pdf
which was: **No. 71 of 24th August 1989**
"to amend the *Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987*
in a certain particular"
stated at:-

2. Citation.
(1) In this Act the *Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987*
is referred to as the Principal Act.
(2) The Principal Act as amended by this Act may be cited as the
Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987-1989.

3. Amendment of s. 4. Authorities and powers of Governor.
Section 4 of the Principal Act is amended—
(a) by numbering the provisions thereof as subsection (1);
(b) by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:—
"(2) The Governor is authorized, and has always had authority,
to keep and use the **Public Seal of the State**
for sealing all public instruments
made and **passed** in **Her Majesty's name**."

Note: References above to "**Her Majesty**" are only to the "**Queen of Australia**" as created under the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973* No. 114 of 19th October 1973.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1989/89AC093.pdf

The ***Constitution Act Amendment Act 1989*, No. 93 of 10th October 1989**

was "to amend the Constitution Act **1867-1988** in certain particulars". Extracts:-

> **3. New ss. 54 to 56.** The Principal Act is amended by inserting after section 53 the following heading and sections:—
>
> **" LOCAL GOVERNMENT**
>
> **54. System of local government.**
>
> (1) There must be and continue to be a system of local government in Queensland under which duly elected local government bodies are constituted, each being charged with the good rule and government of that part of Queensland from time to time subject to that system of local government and committed to the jurisdiction of that local government body....."

but was *contra* to Queensland's *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1934, No. 35 of 13th April 1934 which stated that any Bill for any purpose of establishing another legislative body, "shall not be presented to the Governor for the reservation thereof for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, or for the Governor's Assent, or be in any other way assented to, until the Bill has been approved by the electors".

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1990/90AC098.pdf
The ***Corporations (Queensland) Act 1990*, No. 98 of 12th December 1990**, was "to apply certain provisions of laws of the Commonwealth relating to corporations, the securities industry and the futures industry as laws of Queensland and for other purposes", and stated:-

> PART 1—PRELIMINARY
>
> **1. Short title and purposes.**
>
> (1) This Act may be cited as the *Corporations (Queensland) Act 1990.*
>
> (2) The purposes of this Act are—
>
> (a) to apply certain provisions of the Corporations Act 1989 of the Commonwealth and the Australian Securities Commission Act 1989 of the Commonwealth and of regulations under those Acts as laws of Queensland; and
>
> (b) to apply certain other laws of the Commonwealth as laws of Queensland for the purpose of the administration and enforcement of the law relating to corporations, the securities industry, the futures industry and some other matters.
>
> **3. Definitions.** (1) In this Act, except where a contrary intention appears—
>
> "**Commonwealth law**" means any of the written or unwritten laws of the Commonwealth, including laws about the exercise of prerogative powers, rights and privileges, other than the Corporations Law of the Capital Territory, the ASC Law of the Capital Territory or provisions prescribed, for the purposes of the definition of "Commonwealth law" in section 4 of the Corporations Act, by regulations under section 73 of the Corporations Act.

With NO Crown and Constitutional authority, Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, under a progressive evolutionary process under an "Australian" system of government commencing after the Election held on 2nd December 1972, with their own private "Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia", made purported "laws of Australia".

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.

On Commonwealth Day 2013, the *Charter of the Commonwealth* was signed by
Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Second, Head of the Commonwealth,

and at VI referred to the Separation of Powers,
with the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary being:
"the guarantors in their respective spheres of the rule of law,
the promotion and protection of fundamental human rights
and adherence to good governance".

The *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which includes its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9, and the Schedule, prescribes that only provisions in Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth may be altered, and must be done only by means of a Referendum of the people of the whole of the Commonwealth of Australia, the people living under a Constitutional Monarchy, and Referendum as is required under Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth, Chapter VIII—Alteration of the Constitution,
Section 128—Mode of altering the Constitution

The *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which includes its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9, and the Schedule, also prescribes that any alterations to Boundaries of the States and Territories "of the Commonwealth" must be done only by means of a Referendum of the people of the whole of the Commonwealth of Australia, the people living under a Constitutional Monarchy, and Referendum as is required under Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth, Chapter VI—New States,
Section 123—Alteration of limits of States.

Under Queensland's *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1977, No. 9 of 5th April 1977, Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] was amended to 5th April 1977, to include a Requirement for Referendum with the following extract from Section 53:-

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.

Those people eligible to vote in 1900, voted to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and under the Constitution thereby established, to live and to be governed under that Constitutional Monarchy, as prescribed inside the Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia", commencing under Crown and Constitutional authority on 1st January 1901.

The "**Australian Electoral Commission**" (**AEC**), an independent Statutory Authority established by the "Australian Government" on 21st February 1984, following major amendments to the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, refers to a CD-Rom named "Australian Referendums from 1906 to1999", but does not illustrate how it can be downloaded or purchased. It does however, illustrate that the people were asked to **vote YES or NO** to the following, in the **Referendum** held on **6th November 1999**:-

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

Both Question No. 1 and Question No. 2 were not carried
http://www.aec.gov.au/Elections/referendums/Referendum_Dates_and_Results.htm

The above illustrates that it was the **will of the people** in this country to remain living under a **Constitutional Monarchy**, **NOT** under a **Republic** as presented by the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies.

The **people** "of the Commonwealth of Australia" and "of Queensland" were **deceived by** the "**Australian Electoral Commission**" (**AEC**) **established in 1984**, and **by** the "**Electoral Commission of Queensland**" (**ECQ**) **established in 1992**, under the *Electoral Act 1992*, No. 28 of 1st June, commencing 19th June 1992,
Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC028.pdf
as the people were coerced into registering on Australian and State Electoral Rolls, to be eligible to vote in Referendums and to vote in Elections for their choice of those who nominated to sit as their purported representatives in Parliaments "of "Australia"; and had not been informed that everything changed from December 1972, and were actually voting for individuals to sit in Parliaments "of Australia", individuals who as 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.

Our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
"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"
as referred to on 9th March 1977, by Herself in Her Majesty's Royal Warrant
for Queensland, granting Supporters of a Red Deer and a Brolga
to the Armorial Ensigns granted under the Royal Warrant of 29th April 1893,
by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria.
(Refer Section 41 of the Evidence Act 1977, No. 47 of 3rd October 1977, at
Part IV—Judicial Notice of Seals, Signatures and Legislative Enactments
stating the Seal of Queensland is to be judicially noticed in all courts.
is NOT the same as the "Sovereign of Australia", "Queen of Australia" that with the 14th February 1986 Letters Patent (proclaimed 6th March)(gazetted 8th March),
(*which unconstitutionally revoked the 10th June 1925 Letters Patent which had appointed a Governor by Commission under "Royal Sign Manual" and "Signet"*),
appointed a "Governor of the State" by Commission under a Queen's "Sign Manual" and gave unconstitutional authority for a "Public Seal of the State" to be used to appoint Members of the Executive Council of Queensland and a Deputy Governor.

From 1985, laws in Queensland did NOT have Crown and Constitutional authority to have been sealed with the Royal Coat of Arms, including but not limited to:-

Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985, (QLD)
No. 69 of 16th October 1985,

[Note: (*Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985* ("of Australia")
No. 143 of 4th December 1985)
(*Australia Act 1986* ("of Australia")
No. 142 of 4th December 1985
commencing 3rd March 1986)
(*Australia Act 1986* (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986
commencing 3rd March 1986)]
(Letters Patent of 14th February 1986
proclaimed 6th March 1986, gazetted 8th March 1986)]

Suncorp Insurance and Finance Act 1985
No. 102 of 13th December 1985 (referred to "Premier of the State")

Queensland Industry Development Corporation Act 1985
No. 108 of 20th December 1985 (referred to "Premier of the State")

Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987
No. 73 of 1st December 1987

Financial Administration and Audit Act and Another Amendment Act 1988
No. 49 of 12th May 1988, commencing 1st July 1988

Queensland Treasury Corporation Act 1988
No. 54 of 12th May 1988, commencing 1st July 1988

Criminal Code, Evidence Act and other Acts Amendment Act 1989
No. 17 of 30th March 1989

Commissioner of Police (Vacation of Office) Act 1989
No. 26 of 19th April 1989

Police Act Amendment Act 1989
No. 52 of 5th May 1989

Constitution (Office of Governor) Act Amendment Act 1989
No. 71 of 24th August 1989 (made unconstitutional "Public Seal of the State")

Constitution Act Amendment Act 1989
No. 93 of 10th October 1989 (made unconstitutional "Local Government")

Police Service Administration Act 1990
No. 4 of 4th April 1990 (changed "Police Force" to "Police Service")

Corporations (Queensland) Act 1990
No. 98 of 12th December 1990

The ***Acts Interpretation Amendment Act 1991*, No. 30 of 12th June 1991**, the first shown "**on line**" with a **blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland"** and as **copyrighted "© State of Queensland 1991"**,
had **NO Crown and Constitutional authority** and therefore **NO effect as an Act**.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/OQPChome.htm

The Queensland's Government's Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel under "Acts as passed", currently lists Links to Queensland Legislation enacted by the Parliament for each year from 1963 to 2016, as updated on 04.01.2016:-

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
1992	1991*	1990*	1989*	1988*	1987*	1986*	1985*	1984*	1983*	1982*	1981*
1980*	1979*	1978*	1977*	1976*	1975*	1974*	1973*	1972*	1971*	1970*	1969*
1968*	1967*	1966*	1965*	1964*	1963*						

and with the following notation:-

" *Note: Acts as passed 1963–1991 (Act Nos. 1–29)
have been reproduced from the scanning of Annual Volumes.
The quality of the scanned text will differ
depending on the condition of the original documents.
All Acts are searchable."

Under "Acts as passed in 1991",
it can be seen that scans of legislation up to the
Transport Infrastructure (Roads) Act 1991, No. 29 of 5th June 1991,
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC029.pdf
are sealed with the Royal Coat of Arms, as are those from 1963 to No.29 of 1991.

However, from the *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985*, No. 69 of 16th October 1985, all Queensland Legislation would have been unconstitutionally assented to by a Governor in Queensland, bound to all Letters Patent from 14th February 1986, and who would have had NO Crown and Constitutional authority to place the seal of the Royal Coat of Arms on any legislation that would NOT pass the Royal Coat of Arms, i.e. Private Acts made by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, bound to the sovereign, independent and federal nation called "Australia".

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC030.pdf

The ***Acts Interpretation Amendment Act 1991*, No. 30 of 12th June 1991**,
which was: "to amend the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*
to facilitate Plain English drafting and the **reprinting of legislation**,
and for other purposes",

again brings to mind the progressive replacing of historical data with edited digital reprints, similar to the predictions George Orwell's book "1984", and brings us back to Australia's *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973, made by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, to create their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth" by altering the Constitutional and official definitions in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901-1966*, culminating with
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CIK#: 0000805157
being registered in Washington D.C. (District of Columbia).

The ***Acts Interpretation Amendment Act 1991*, No. 30 of 12th June 1991**,
"to amend the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, to facilitate Plain English drafting
and the reprinting of legislation, and for other purposes",
was shown "**online**" as not being sealed with the Royal Coat of Arms, but
was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be the "Seal of Queensland",
was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1991"
and **made** numerous **amendments to** Queensland's ***Acts Interpretation Act 1954***,
including, but not limited to:-

Insertion of new s. 3A
4. After section 3—*insert*—
'Displacement of Act by contrary intention
'3A. The application of this Act may be displaced, wholly or partly,
by a contrary intention appearing in any Act.**'.**

Replacement of s. 6 (Reference to Acts)
5. Section 6—*omit, insert*—
'References to Acts generally
'6. An Act passed by Parliament may be referred to by the word "Act" alone.**'.**

Replacement of s. 36 (Meanings of certain terms)
32. Section 36—*omit, insert*—
'Meaning of commonly used words and expressions
'36. In an Act—

"amend" includes—
(a) omit or omit and substitute; and
(b) alter or vary; and
(c) amend by implication;

"Australia" means the Commonwealth of Australia
and, when used in a geographical sense,
does not include an external Territory;

"Australia Acts" means the *Australia Act 1986* of the Commonwealth and
the *Australia Act 1986* of the United Kingdom;

"British Act" means an Act of the British Parliament;

"British Parliament" means—
(a) the Parliament of England; or
(b) the Parliament of Great Britain; or
(c) the Parliament of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; or
(d) the Parliament of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
as the case requires;

"Commonwealth" means the Commonwealth of Australia
but, when used in a geographical sense,
does not include an external Territory;

"Commonwealth Constitution" means
the Constitution of the Commonwealth;

"Commonwealth Minister" means
a Minister of the Crown in right of the Commonwealth;

"Constitution of Queensland" means—
(a) the order in council of 6 June 1859
referred to in the preamble to the Constitution Act 1867; and
(b) the *Constitution Act 1867*; and
(c) each Act amending that order in council or Act;

"corporation" includes a body politic or corporate;

"Corporations Law" and **"Corporations Regulations"**
have the meaning given by Part 3 of the
Corporations (Queensland) Act 1990;

"external Territory" means a Territory, other than an internal Territory,
for the government of which as a Territory
provision is made by a Commonwealth Act;

"Government" means the Government of Queensland;

"High Court" means the High Court of Australia;

"land" includes messuages, tenements and hereditaments,
corporeal or incorporeal, of any tenure or description,
and whatever may be the interest in the land;

"Parliament" means the Parliament of Queensland;

"person" includes an individual and a corporation;

"police officer" means a police officer within the meaning of the
Police Service Administration Act 1990;

"power" includes authority;

"property" means any legal or equitable estate or interest
(whether present or future, vested or contingent,
or tangible or intangible)
in real or personal property of any description (including money),
and includes things in action;

"State" means a State of the Commonwealth;

"statutory instrument" means an instrument (including a statutory rule)
made under an Act,
and includes an instrument made under any such instrument;

"the State" means the State of Queensland;

Schedule 2—Other Consequential Amendments and Minor Amendments—section 3

Section 33(4)—

(1) *omit* **'**Ministerial Departments**'**, *insert* **'**departments of government**'**.

(2) ***omit*** **'of the Crown'.**

(3) *omit* **'**such Minister**'**, *insert* **'**Minister**'**.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, with their intention "to facilitate Plain English drafting and the reprinting of legislation" and to conform to the existence of "Australia" as an independent republic and to conform to "the status of the Commonwealth of Australia as a sovereign, independent and federal nation" called "Australia";

created in Queensland their own:-
"Queensland Parliament" — "Queensland Government" — "Queensland Courts", to operate under a corporate Australian system of government and in conformity with the "Australian Government" — "Parliament of Australia" — "Australian Courts", with Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance and Office to a "Sovereign of Australia", a Statutory Instrument "Queen of Australia" under the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973;

replacing the "Parliament of Queensland" and "Government of Queensland", which were within the former Constitutional system of government of Queensland, "a State" "of the Commonwealth of Australia" as established under the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth", the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, with its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule; the "Parliament of Queensland" and "Government of Queensland", being also under Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977, under a Constitutional Monarchy under our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty;

who is "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"

under the *Royal Style and Titles Act* 1953 (Cth) Act No. 32 given Royal Assent on 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.]

who is "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";

as referred to on 9th March 1977, by Herself in Her Majesty's Royal Warrant for Queensland, granting and assigning Supporters of a Red Deer and a Brolga to the Armorial Ensigns granted under the Royal Warrant of 29th April 1893, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria;

who as Heir and Successor to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King George VI, made Her Coronation Oath at Westminster Abbey on 2nd June 1953;

and who as such, is the lawful Successor in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom and holder of the "Crown" of the United Kingdom Empire,
Elizabeth the Second by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms & Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, and Supreme Governor of the Church of England.

Queensland's Evolution
from "**Parliament of Queensland**"
under Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* as amended to 5th April 1977

to "**Queensland Parliament**"
under a corporate Australian system of government,

can be illustrated
in the evolving *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* from 1962 to 1992.

Extracts: *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* as in force **17 September 1962**:-

REFERENCE TO AND CITATION OF ACTS
6. Reference to Acts
(1) An Act passed by the **Parliament of Queensland** may be referred to by the word "Act" alone.
(2) An Act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland may be referred to by the term "Imperial Act" or by the words "of the United Kingdom".
(3) An Act passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia may be referred to by the term "Commonwealth Act" or by the words "of the Commonwealth".
(4) An Act passed by the Parliament of any other State of the Commonwealth may be referred to by a word or words indicating the name of that State.

Extracts: *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* as in force **1 July 1992**:-

PART 2—MEANING OF ACT
References to "Act"
6. In an Act—
"Act" means an Act of **Parliament**, and includes an enactment of any **earlier legislature** empowered to pass laws for Queensland.

Extracts: *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* as in force on **9 December 1992**:-

PART 2—MEANING OF ACT
References to "Act"
6. In an Act—
"Act" means an Act of the **Queensland Parliament** and includes—
(a) a British or New South Wales Act that is in force in Queensland; and
(b) an enactment of an earlier authority ***[Note: legislature removed]*** empowered to pass laws in Queensland that has received assent.

With respect to “laws of the State” made in Queensland from 16th October 1985, by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, the following were Governors and Premiers in Queensland from 1985 to 1996:-

Governors in Queensland	From	To
Sir Walter Campbell	22/07/1985	28/07/1992
Mrs Leneen Forde	29/07/1992	29/07/1997

Premiers in Queensland	From	To
Sir Johannes Bjelke-Petersen	08/08/1968	01/12/1987
Michael Ahern	01/12/1987	22/09/1989
Russell Cooper	22/09/1989	02/12/1989
Wayne Goss	02/12/1989	20/02/1996

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC035.pdf
The ***Queensland Investment Corporation Act 1991***,
No. 35 of 12th June 1991,

was “to provide for the constitution, objectives, functions and powers of the Queensland Investment Corporation and for related purposes”;

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a “Seal of Queensland”, but would no doubt have represented a “Public Seal of the State” “for sealing all public instruments made and passed in Her Majesty’s name”

a “Public Seal of the State” as referred to in the *Constitution (Office of Governor) Act Amendment Act 1989*, No. 71 of 24th August 1989;

with the reference to “Her Majesty’s name”, being to the Statutory Instrument, a “Sovereign of Australia”, “Queen of Australia” as in the Letters Patent of 14th February 1986;

and was copyrighted “© The State of Queensland 1991”.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC037.pdf
The ***Financial Administration and Audit Amendment Act 1991***,
No. 37 of 12th June 1991,

was “to amend the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977”

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a “Seal of Queensland”, but would no doubt have represented a “Public Seal of the State”

stated at **Section 8—Replacement of s. 7 (Consolidated Revenue Fund)**

8. Section 7—*omit, **insert***—

‘Consolidated Fund

‘7. The Consolidated Fund will consist of—

(a) the consolidated revenue fund established under the *Constitution Act 1867* and subsisting immediately before the commencement of this Act; and

(b) the Loan Fund established under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*.**’.**

and was copyrighted “© The State of Queensland 1991”.

The *Financial Administration and Audit Amendment Act 1991*,
No. 37 of 12th June 1991,
which amended the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977

is *contra* to Section 53—Certain measures to be supported by referendum of Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977, which states: 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;
with Section 11B stating that the Governor is to conform to instructions given when appointed by Commission and Letters Patent under Royal Sign Manual and Signet;

and because there was NO Crown and Constitutional authority
to change the "Consolidated Revenue Fund" to "Consolidated Fund";
with the "Consolidated Revenue Fund" in the *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] stating at Sections 18 and 19:-

No money vote or Bill lawful unless recommended by Governor
[Schedule to 18&19 Vic. c.54. 17 Vic. No.41s. 54. 1 Pring 231.]

18. It shall not be lawful for the Legislative Assembly
to originate or pass any vote resolution or Bill
for the appropriation of any part
of the said consolidated revenue fund or of any other tax or impost
to any purpose which shall not first have been recommended
by a message of the Governor to the said Legislative Assembly
during the session in which such vote resolution or Bill shall be passed.

No part of public revenue to be issued except on warrants from Governor
[Schedule to 18&19 Vic. c.54. 17 Vic. No.41 s.55. 1 Pring 231.]

19. No part of Her Majesty's revenue in the said colony
arising from any of the sources hereinafter mentioned
shall be issued or shall be made issuable
except in pursuance of warrants
under the hand of the Governor of the colony
directed to the public treasurer thereof.

Also *contra* to Section 53—Certain measures to be supported by referendum of Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977,

was the *Financial Administration and Audit Act and Another Amendment Act 1988*,
No. 49 of 12th May 1988, commencing 1 July 1988,
which amended the *Financial Administration and Audit Act* 1977-1985, and
which with its Section 30, amended the Constitution Act 1867-1987, and
repealed Section 19—No part of public revenue to be issued except on warrants from Governor.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC039.pdf
The ***Appropriation Act 1991-1992 (No. 1) 1991*, No. 39 of 5th August 1991**,

was to authorize: "moneys to be issued and applied
for services in the financial year starting 1 July 1991",

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State";

stated at: **Section 1—Short title**
1. This Act may be cited as the *Appropriation Act 1991-1992 (No. 1).*
Section 2—Further supply on account of 1991-1992
2. (1) The **Treasurer** may issue out of the public accounts,
and apply towards making good the supply granted for services
in the financial year starting 1 July 1991, the following moneys—
From the **Consolidated Fund** $2,236,000,000
From the Trust and Special Funds $1,879,000,000
Total $4,115,000,000
(2) The moneys specified in subsection (1)
are in addition to the amount of $4,310,000,000
already authorised by *Appropriation Act 1990-1991 (No. 2)*
to be issued from the public accounts and applied for services
in the financial year starting 1 July 1991.
and was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1991".

Refer http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC050.pdf
The ***Justices of the Peace and Commissioners for Declarations Act 1991*,**
No. 50 of 10th September 1991,

was "to provide for the appointment, registration and functions
of justices of the peace and commissioners for declarations
and for related purposes";

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State";

stated at **Section 1.03—Repeal**
1.03 The *Justices of the Peace Act 1975* is repealed.
Section 1.04—Interpretation
1.04 In this Act—
"court" includes a justice of the peace conducting
an examination of witnesses in relation to an indictable offence
under the *Justices Act 1886*;
"legal practitioner" means—
(a) a person duly admitted as a barrister of the Supreme Court
whose name is currently enrolled
on the Roll of Barristers of that court; or
(b) a person duly admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court
whose name is currently enrolled
on the Roll of Solicitors of that court;
"simple offence" means a simple offence or breach of duty within the
meaning given to those terms by section 4 of the *Justices Act 1886*.
and was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1991".

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC053.pdf
The ***Acts Repeal Act 1991*, No. 53 of 18th September 1991**,

was "to repeal, and terminate the application of, certain obsolete Acts",

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State";

stated at **Section 2—Acts repealed**
2.(1) The Acts specified in Schedule 1 are repealed.
(2) The Acts specified in Schedule 2 are repealed to the extent specified.

stated at **Section 3—Acts cease to be of force**
3. The Acts of New South Wales specified in Schedule 3
cease to be in force in Queensland.

and was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1991".

Note: In the *Acts Repeal Act 1991*, No. 53 of 18th September 1991,
Schedule 1 lists 194 Acts to be repealed in whole,
Schedule 2 lists 9 Acts to be repealed in part,
Schedule 3 lists 8 Acts of New South Wales to be repealed.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/REPEALED/J/JudicatureA1876_01_.pdf
The ***Judicature Act* 1876 [40 Vic. No. 6], Reprint No. 1**,
Reprinted as in force on 12th October 1994 with amendments to Act No. 68 of 1991,

has a seal purporting to be the "Seal of Queensland"
but is actually an unconstitutional "Public Seal of the State", as referred to in Section 3—Amendment of s. 4. Authorities and powers of Governor, of the *Constitution (Office of Governor) Act Amendment Act 1989*, No. 71 of 24th August.

When the Badge in the Crest is magnified, one can clearly see that
there are dipped arches in the Crown of the "Public Seal of the State",
whereas there are raised arches in the Imperial Crown in the "Seal of Queensland" which was granted under the Royal Warrants of 29th April 1893 and 9th March 1977.

Reprint No. 1 shows the *Judicature Act* 1876 amended by the:-

Repealing Rules 1900 s 1 Sch 1
pubd Gaz 17 October 1900 pp 1146–7, commenced 1 January 1901 (see s 5)
Acts Citation Act 1903 3 Edw 7 No. 10 s 10 Sch 3
date of assent 13 November 1903, commenced on date of assent
Statute Law Revision Act 1908 8 Edw 7 No. 18 s 2 Sch 1
date of assent 23 December 1908, commenced on date of assent
Supreme Court Act 1921 12 Geo 5 No. 15 s 12(2)(i)
date of assent 5 November 1921, commenced 31 March 1922
(proc pubd Gaz 30 March 1922 p 999)
Property Law Act 1974 No. 76 s 3(2) Sch 6 Pt 3
date of assent 1 November 1974, commenced 1 December 1975 (see s 1(2))

and the ***Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991* No. 68 s 111 Sch 2**
date of assent 24 October 1991, commenced 14 December 1991
(1991 SL No. 173)

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC068.pdf
The ***Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, No. 68 of 24th October 1991**,

was: "relating to the Supreme Court of Queensland
and the Litigation Reform Commission",

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State";

was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1991";

and included:-

Part 1—Preliminary

Section 3—Interpretation—general

3.(1) In this Act—

"Chief Justice" means the Chief Justice of Queensland;
"Court" means the Supreme Court of Queensland;
"Commission" means the Litigation Reform Commission;
"Full Court" means the Full Court of the Supreme Court, and includes the Supreme Court sitting as the Court of Criminal Appeal and the Court as a court consisting of 2 or more Judges;
"Judge" means a Judge of the Court;
"Judge of Appeal" includes the President of the Court of Appeal;
"President" means the President of the Court of Appeal;
"rules" means rules of court of the Court, and includes rules of court of the Court of Appeal, the Trial Division or a Division of the Trial Division;
"this Act" includes the rules.

(2) Unless the contrary intention appears,
words and expressions used in the *Judicature Act*
have the same respective meanings in this Act.

Section 4—Interpretation—meaning of appeal

4. For the purposes of this Act, a proceeding in the Court under an Act—
(a) is an appeal if described in that Act,
or in any statutory rule made under that Act, as an appeal; and
(b) subject to the rules, is not an appeal if not so described.

Section 5—Interpretation—references to Full Court etc.

5. In an Act (other than this Act) or the rules,
unless the contrary intention appears,
a reference to the Full Court or Court of Criminal Appeal
is a reference to the **Court of Appeal**.

Part 2—The Court

Section 12—Composition of Court

12. The Court consists of
a Chief Justice,
a President of the Court of Appeal,
other Judges of Appeal,
a Senior Judge Administrator, and
such Senior Judges and Judges
as are **appointed by the Governor in Council**.

Part 3—The Court of Appeal

Section 28—Composition

28. The Court of Appeal consists of—

(a) the President of the Court of Appeal; and

(b) not less than 3, nor more than 5, other Judges of Appeal.

Section 29—Jurisdiction and powers

29.(1) Subject to this Act, the Court of Appeal has jurisdiction to hear and determine all matters that, immediately before the commencement of this section, the Full Court had jurisdiction to hear and determine.

(2) The Court of Appeal has such additional jurisdiction as is conferred on it by or under this Act, another Act or a Commonwealth Act.

(3) The Court of Appeal may, in proceedings before it, exercise every jurisdiction or power of the Court, whether at law or in equity or under any Act, Commonwealth Act or Imperial Act.

Section 33—Appointment

33.(1) The **Governor in Council** may, by commission, **appoint** a Judge to be a Judge of Appeal.

(2) A Judge may be appointed to be a Judge of Appeal either at the time of the person's appointment as a Judge or at any time afterwards.

Section 36—Appointment of President

36.(1) The **Governor in Council** may, by commission, **appoint** a Judge of Appeal to be the President of the Court of Appeal.

(2) A Judge of Appeal may be appointed to the President of the Court of Appeal either at the time of the person's appointment as a Judge of Appeal or at any time afterwards.

Part 4—The Trial Division

Section 58—Composition, jurisdiction and powers of Trial Division

58.(1) The Trial Division of the Court consists of the Judges of the Court other than the Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal and the other Judges of Appeal.

(2) The jurisdiction and powers of the Court that are not required to be exercised by the Court of Appeal are to be exercised by the Court in the Trial Division.

Section 59—Single Judge to constitute the Court

59.(1) All proceedings in the Trial Division are to be heard and disposed of before a single Judge.

(2) For those proceedings, the Judge constitutes, and is to exercise all the jurisdiction and powers of, the Court.

(3) This section does not affect the hearing and disposal of proceedings before a Master or other officer of the Court in accordance with an Act or the rules.

(4) This section does not affect any right to trial by jury under an Act, the rules or a practice of the Court.

Part 5—Removal and Remission

Part 6—Appeals to Court of Appeal

Section 72—Appeal in proceedings in the Court

72.(1) Subject to this and any other Act,
an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal from—
(a) any judgment or order of the Court in the Trial Division; and
(b) without limiting paragraph (a)—
(i) a judgment or order of the Court in the Trial Division made under this Act; and
(ii) any opinion, decision, direction or determination of the Court in the Trial Division on a stated case; and
(iii) any determination of the Court in the Trial Division in a proceeding remitted under section 71 (Removal and remission).

(2) Subject to any other Act, the rules of court may provide that leave to appeal is required in proceedings specified in the rules.

Part 7—Litigation Reform Commission

Section 74—Establishment of Commission

74. A Commission called the Litigation Reform Commission is established.

Section 75—Function

75.(1) The function of the Commission
is to make reports and recommendations with respect to—
(a) the structure of the court system of Queensland; and
(b) court practices and procedures (including the laws of evidence); and
(c) the administration of the courts of Queensland; and
(d) the simplification and modernisation of—
(i) Acts and statutory rules relating to matters mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c); and
(ii) the **common law**; and
(e) such other matters are referred to it, from time to time, by the Minister.

Part 8—Transitional Provisions

Part 9—Miscellaneous

Part 10—Repeals and Amendments

Section 110—Repeal of Acts

110. The Acts specified in Schedule 1 are repealed.

[Note: There were 17 Acts specified in Schedule 1 to be repealed.]

Section 111—Amendment of Acts

111. The Acts specified in Schedule 2
are amended as set out in that Schedule.

SCHEDULE 2—CONSEQUENTIAL AND OTHER AMENDMENTS—SECTION 111

Acts Interpretation Act 1954

Section 36 (definition "Court of Criminal Appeal")—*omit*.
Section 51—*omit*
'(or in the case of a vacancy in such office then the senior Puisne Judge)**'**.

Appeal Costs Fund Act 1973

Section 22A—
omit **'**Court of Criminal Appeal**'** (wherever occurring),
insert 'Court of Appeal'.

Commercial Causes Act 1910

Section 4(4)(j)—*omit* 'Full Court', *insert* 'Court of Appeal'.
Section 8—*omit*.

The Criminal Code

Section 668 (definition "Court")—
omit, *insert*—**' "Court"** means the Court of Appeal;**'**.
Section 668A—*omit*.

District Courts Act 1967

Equity Act 1867

Industrial Relations Act 1990

Judges' Pensions Act 1957

Judges' Salaries and Pensions Act 1967

Judicature Act

Section 6 (proviso)—
omit **'**full Court**'**, *insert* **'**Court of Appeal**'**.
Section 7 (heading)—
omit **'**full court**'**, *insert* **'**Court of Appeal**'**.
Section 7—
omit **'**any judge of the said Court sitting in the exercise of its jurisdiction elsewhere than in the full Court**'**,
insert **'**, a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in the Trial Division**'**.
Section 7—
omit **'**full Court**'** (second and last occurring)**,** *insert* **'**Court of Appeal**'**.
Section 8 (heading)—*omit* **'**full Court**'**, *insert* **'**Court of Appeal**'.**
Section 8—*omit* **'**full Court**'**, *insert* **'**Court of Appeal**'**.
Section 10—*omit* **'**full Court**'**, *insert* **'**Court of Appeal**'**.

Justices Act 1886

Section 209(2)—
omit **'**Supreme Court sitting as the Full Court or before a**'**,
insert **'**Court of Appeal or a Supreme Court**'**.

Section 209(3)—
omit **'**the Supreme Court sitting as the Full Court**'** (wherever occurring), *insert* **'**the Court of Appeal**'**.
Section 209(3)—
omit **'**Full Court**'** (third and fourth occurring), *insert* **'**Court of Appeal**'**.
Section 209(4)—
omit **'**Full Court**'** (wherever occurring), *insert* **'**Court of Appeal**'**.
Section 210—
omit **'**Full Court**'** (wherever occurring), *insert* **'**Court of Appeal**'**.
Section 212(2)—
omit **'**Supreme Court sitting as the Full Court**'**, *insert* **'**Court of Appeal**'**.

Land Act 1962

Mineral Resources Act 1990

Supreme Court Act 1867

Heading before section 1—*omit*.
Sections 1 and 2—*omit*.
Section 3 (Heading)—*omit* all words after **'**seals**'.**
Section 3—*omit* **'**said**'.**
Section 3—*omit* all words after **'**thereof**'** (first occurring).
Section 8 (first and second provisos)—*omit*.
Section 12—*omit*.
Section 16—*omit*.
Section 16A—*omit*.
Section 17—*omit* all words after **'**Chief Justice**'.**
Section 18—*omit*.
Heading before section 38—*omit*.
Section 38—*omit*.
Section 39—
omit **'**to the judge or judges for the time being of the said court shall**'.**
Section 39—
omit **'**in Her Majesty's name and under the great seal of the colony**'.**
Section 39—
omit from **'appointed by the Governor'** to **'**is necessary**',**
insert **'appointed by the Governor in Council'.**
Section 39 (proviso)—*omit*.
Section 39A(11)(b)(ii)—
omit **'**Full Court of the Supreme Court**',** *insert* **'**Court of Appeal**'.**

Supreme Court Act 1874

Supreme Court Act 1892

Supreme Court Act 1893

Supreme Court Act 1921

Supreme Court Acts Amendment Act 1958 (No. 2)

Supreme Court Judges Appointment Act 1983

Without Crown and Constitutional authority, and without a Referendum of the people, as required under **Section 53—Certain measures to be supported by referendum** of Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977, which states: 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** **;

the ***Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, No. 68 of 24th October 1991** **, **altered** the **office of Governor**, particularly with its

> **Section 12—Composition of Court**
>
> **12.** The Court consists of
>
> a Chief Justice,
> a President of the Court of Appeal,
> other Judges of Appeal,
> a Senior Judge Administrator, and
> such Senior Judges and Judges
>
> as are **appointed by the Governor in Council**;

and with its Schedule 2—Consequential and Other Amendments—Section 111, by amending Section 39 of the *Supreme Court Act* 1867 [31 Vic. No. 23];

removed the Crown and Constitutional authority

> from any Governor appointed by Commission and Letters Patent under Royal Sign Manual and Signet of our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch; to appoint Judges of the former Supreme Court in Queensland,

and gave "power" to appoint judges to the new "Supreme Court of Queensland",

> to a "Governor in Council" appointed by Commission and Letters Patent under Sign Manual of a Statutory Instrument,
> a "Sovereign of Australia", a "Queen of Australia".

As shown in the Hansard of the Legislative Assembly in Queensland, dated 10th October 1991 (pp. 1713-1717) and 22nd October 1991 (pp. 1856-1898), the First and Second Readings of the "Supreme Court of Queensland Bill" were read into the House by Premier Wayne Goss, who was also Member for Logan, and Minister for Economic and Trade Development and Minster for the Arts. That Bill No. 68 of 1991 was then debated, with its assent of 24th October 1991 reported by the Speaker of the House, as shown in Hansard 29th October 1991; with Subordinate Legislation 1991 No. 173 for the Proclamation of 12th December fixing 14th December 1991 as commencement date of all remaining provisions.
https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/work-of-assembly/sitting-dates/dates/1991/1991-10-10
https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/work-of-assembly/sitting-dates/dates/1991/1991-10-22
https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/work-of-assembly/sitting-dates/dates/1991/1991-10-29
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SLS/1991/91SL173.pdf

With the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, No. 68 of 24th October 1991, Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's' Constitution and policies, with their own "Governor of the State" using their own "Public Seal of the State", created their own "Supreme Court of Queensland" consisting of their own "Judges" to be appointed by a "Governor in Council" and then to "enforce" the "ideals" of those Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's' Constitution and policies, sitting inside their own Parliaments, Governments and Courts "of Australia", with "Australia" being a "sovereign independent federal nation" from 3rd March 1986, but sometimes retrospectively progressively applied from 5th December 1972.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC075.pdf

The ***Stipendiary Magistrates Act 1991*, No. 75 of 21st November 1991**,

was: "relating to the office of Stipendiary Magistrates,
the judicial independence of the magistracy, and for related purposes

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State";

was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1991";

and included:-

Section 2—Commencement

2. (1) Section 25 commences immediately after the commencement of section 111 of the Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991.
(2) The remaining provisions of this Act commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

Section 3—Definition

3. In this Act—
"clerk of the court" means a clerk of the court within the meaning of the Justices Act 1886

Section 24—Amendment of *Justices Act 1886*

24. The *Justices Act 1886* is amended as set out in Schedule 1.

Section 25—Amendment of *Judges' Salaries and Pensions Act 1967*

25. The *Judges' Salaries and Pensions Act 1967* is amended as set out in Schedule 2.

Section 26—Amendment of *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*

26. The *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* is amended as set out in Schedule 3.

Schedule 3—Amendment of *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*—Section 26

Section 36 (definition "Stipendiary Magistrate")—
***omit* '*Justices Act 1886*',**
***insert* '*Stipendiary Magistrates Act 1991*'.**

Note: In the ***Stipendiary Magistrates Act 1991*, No. 75 of 21st November 1991**, the words "Governor in Council" appear throughout, but NOT "Governor", so has altered the office of Governor, and done ***contra* to** Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977, at **Section 53—Certain measures to be supported by referendum**.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC083.pdf

The ***Lands Legislation Amendment Act 1991*, No. 83 of 9th December 1991**,

was "to amend certain Acts relating to the administration of land";

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State";

was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1991";

and consisted of numerous provisions amending land legislation, including:-

Part 1—Preliminary
Section 2—Commencement
2. This Act commences on a day to be fixed by proclamation.
Part 2—Amendment of the *Land Act 1962*
Section 3—Amended Act
3. The ***Land Act 1962*** is **amended** as set out
in this Part and in Schedules 1 and 2.
Part 3—Amendment of the *Miners' Homestead Leases Act 1913*
Section 70—Amended Act
70. The *Miners' Homestead Leases Act 1913* is amended as set out
in this Part and Schedule 3.
Part 4—Amendment of the *Mining Titles Free holding Act 1980*
Section 76—Amended Act
76. The *Mining Titles Freeholding Act 1980* is amended as set out
in this Part and Schedule 4.
Part 5—Amendment of the *Irrigation Areas (Land Settlement) Act 1962*
Part 6—Amendment of the *Forestry Act 1959*
Section 89—Amended Act
89. The *Forestry Act 1959* is amended as set out
in this Part and in Schedule 5.
Part 6A—Quarry Material in Deed of Grant
Part 7—Amendment of the *Valuation of Land Act 1944*
Part 8—Transitional and Savings
Schedule 1—*Consequential Amendments—General*
Schedule 2—*Consequential Amendments—Rural Lands Protection*
Schedule 3—*Consequential and Minor Amendments—Miners' Homesteads*
Schedule 4—*Consequential and Minor Amendments—Mining Titles Freeholding*
Schedule 5—*Consequential and Minor Amendments—Forestry 1991*

Note: The *Lands Legislation Amendment Act 1991*, No. 83 of 9th December 1991, includes the words "Crown land" and "deed of grant in fee simple", and the words "Governor in Council" appear throughout, but NOT "Governor", so

***Lands Legislation Amendment Act 1991*, No. 83 of 9th December 1991**, has altered the office of Governor, and has done so ***contra* to** Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977, at **Section 53—Certain measures to be supported by referendum**.

Only a "Governor" who has taken an Oath/Affirmation of Allegiance and Office to our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, has Crown and Constitutional authority to grant Deeds of Grant in fee simple of land situated in Queensland.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC097.pdf
The ***Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1991***,
No. 97 of 17th December 1991,

was: "to make various amendments of the statute law of Queensland,
to repeal certain Acts, to make certain transitional arrangements
and to declare certain matters";

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State";

was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1991"; and included:-

Section 2—Commencement
2. This Act commences on the date of assent
except so far as is otherwise expressly provided in Schedules 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Section 3—Amended Acts
3. Each Act mentioned in Schedules 1 and 2
is amended as set out in those Schedules.

Section 4—Repeal
4. The Acts mentioned in Schedule 3 are repealed.

Section 5—Transitional and declaratory provisions
5. Schedules 4 and 5 have effect.

Section 6—Explanatory notes
6. The matter appearing under the headings "Explanatory note" in this Act
does not form part of the Act.

Schedule 1—Minor Amendments—s. 3 (29 Laws)
Schedule 2—Amendments by way of Statute Law Revision—s. 3 (33 Laws)
Schedule 3—Repeals—s. 4 (2 Laws)
Schedule 4—Transitional Provisions—s. 5 (3 Laws)
Schedule 5—Declaratory Provisions—(3 Laws)

and included numerous amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC100.pdf
The ***Judicial Review Act 1991*, No. 100 of 17th December 1991**,

was: "relating to the review on questions of law of certain administrative decisions,
and for the reform of procedures relating to judicial review at **common law**,
and for other purposes";

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State";

was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1991".

On 3rd June 1992, in *Mabo v Queensland (No 2) ("Mabo case") [1992] HCA 23*,
the Justices of the "High Court of Australia" discussed:-
"Common Law of England"
"Common Law of Australia" "Common Law in Australia"
"Common Law Aboriginal Title" "Common Law Native Title".

A copy of the 3rd September 1925 Proclamation of the 10th June 1925
"Letters Patent Constituting the Office of Governor of the State of Queensland",
of the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King George the Fifth, can be found at:-
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/qr_cons_letters_Patent_Proclamation_1925.pdf
extracts from which state:-

> "Whereas by **Letters Patent** under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom
> bearing the date at Westminster the tenth day of June, **1925**,
> His Majesty was graciously pleased to order and declare that there should
> be a **Governor in and over the State of Queensland** and its Dependencies
> **in the Commonwealth of Australia**,
> and that appointments to the said office should be made
> by **Commission** under His Majesty's **Sign Manual** and **Signet**"
>
> "**VI. Appointment of Judges, Justices, &c.**
> The **Governor** may constitute and appoint,
> **in Our name and on Our behalf**,
> all such Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace,
> and other necessary Officers and Ministers of the State,
> as may be lawfully constituted or appointed by Us.
> [See also Royal Instructions to the governor, clause 9, *post*;
> **Constitution Act of 1867, ss. 14-16**, *ante*.]"

Governors, who represent, and take Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance and Office to,
our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, currently being:-
the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
"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"
as referred to on 9th March 1977, by Herself in Her Majesty's Royal Warrant
for Queensland, granting and assigning Supporters of a Red Deer and a Brolga
to the Armorial Ensigns granted under the Royal Warrant of 29th April 1893,
by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria;

have **Crown and Constitutional authority to appoint** in Her name and Her behalf,
"**Judges**, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers" who
in Queensland, are to act **inside** the **Judicial Arm** under the **Separation of Powers**.

On Commonwealth Day 2013, the *Charter of the Commonwealth* was signed by
Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Second, Head of the Commonwealth,

and at VI referred to the **Separation of Powers**,
with the **Legislature**, **Executive** and **Judiciary** being:
"the **guarantors** in their **respective spheres** of
the **rule of law**,
the **promotion** and **protection** **of fundamental human rights**
and **adherence to good governance**".

with the protection of fundamental human rights being promoted internationally with
the: *Nuremberg Principles*,
Charter of the United Nations, *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,
and the *Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct 2002*.

Without Crown and Constitutional authority, and without a Referendum of the people, as required under **Section 53—Certain measures to be supported by referendum** of Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977, which states: 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** ******;

the ***Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985*** **(QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985**, ******;
which was: "**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**".

and all laws made in Queensland thereafter

which were assented to by or in the name of a Queen under the "law of Australia",
that is, the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973,
(with no equivalent legislation in the United Kingdom)
made because the Government "of Australia"
considered it desirable to change the form of the Royal Style and Titles
to be used in relation to "Australia" and its Territories, to:-

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

that is, those "laws of the State" which were assented to by or in the name of
the Statutory Instrument, a "Sovereign of Australia", a "Queen of Australia";
by Governors in Council of the Executive Government in Queensland,
appointed by Commission under unconstitutional Letters Patent from 1986
under Sign Manual with the "Public Seal of the State" affixed to them,
as under the *Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987*,
No. 73 of 1st December 1987;

have no effect as Acts.

In order to have effect as Acts of the Constitutional Parliament of Queensland, which includes the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, those Bills passed by the elected Members of the Legislative Assembly, sitting as representatives of their constituents, not as Members of Political Parties, are to be assented to, by or in the name of, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, by a Governor appointed by Commission under Letters Patent under Royal Sign Manual and Signet of our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, who is NOT a Statutory Instrument, a "Sovereign of Australia", a "Queen of Australia".

The ***Australia Acts 1986***, purported to commence 3rd March 1986, included:-

Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 (NSW) No. 109 of 27th September 1985
Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985
Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 (SA) No. 95 of 31st October 1985
Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 (TAS) No. 99 of 6th November 1985
Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 (VIC) No. 10203 of 6th November 1985
Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 (WA) No. 65 of 6th November 1985
Australia Act 1986, No. 142 of 4th December 1985 of "Australia"
Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985, No. 143 of 4th December 1985
Australia Act 1986 (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986

all of which have no effect in Queensland as Acts, as each of the above is ***contra* to Section 53—Certain measures to be supported by referendum** of Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977 as they intended to alter the Office of Governor and to affect Sections 11A, 11B and 14 of Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977,

with their Provision 13—Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland,

Provision 13.(1) The Constitution Act 1867-1978
of the State of Queensland
is in this section referred to as the Principal Act.

Provision 13.(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 ".

Provision 13.(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 ".

Provision 13.(4) Section **14** of the Principal Act is amended in **subsection (2)**
by omitting
" **subject to his performing his duty**
prescribed by section 11B, ".

The **omissions** made **by** the ***Australia Acts 1986*** are **bolded** and **underlined** in the following **Sections 11A and 11B** of Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867*:-

THE GOVERNOR

11A. Office of Governor

(1) The Queen's representative in Queensland is the Governor who shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

(2) Abolition of or alteration in the office of Governor shall not be effected by an Act of the Parliament except in accordance with section 53.

(3) In this Act and in every other Act a reference to the Governor shall be taken—

(a) to be a reference to the person appointed for the time being by the Queen by Commission under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual **and Signet** to the office of Governor of the State of Queensland **constituted under Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom**; and

(b) to include any other person appointed by dormant or other Commission under the Royal Sign Manual **and Signet** to administer the Government of the State of Queensland **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**.

11B. **Governor to confirm to instructions**.

(1) It is the duty of the Governor to act in obedience to instructions conveyed to him by the Queen with the advice of Her Privy Council or under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual and Signet or through one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State in the United Kingdom for his guidance, for the exercise of the powers vested in him by law of assenting to or dissenting from or for reserving for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure Bills to be passed by the Legislative Assembly.

(2) In **this section and in** section 11A the expression "Royal Sign Manual" means the signature or royal hand of the Sovereign **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**.

The **omissions** made **by** the ***Australia Acts 1986*** are **bolded** and **underlined** in the following **Section 14** of Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867*:-

THE GOVERNOR

Appointment to offices under the Government of the colony to be vested in the Governor in Council or alone

14. (1) The appointment of all public offices under the Government of the colony hereafter to become vacant or to be created whether such offices be salaried or not shall be vested in the Governor in Council with the exception of the appointments of the officers liable to retire from office on political grounds which appointments shall be vested in the Governor alone.

Exceptions

Provided always that this enactment shall not extend to minor appointments which by Act of the Legislature or by order of the Governor in Council may be vested in heads of departments or other officers or persons within the colony.

(2) Officers liable to retire from office on political grounds shall hold office at the pleasure of the Governor who in the exercise of his power to appoint and dismiss such officers**, subject to his performing his duty prescribed by section 11B,** shall not be subject to direction by any person whatsoever nor be limited as to his sources of advice.

Section 53—Certain measures to be supported by referendum of Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977, states:

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 ****;

By altering the office of Governor, and by amending Sections 11A, 11B and 14, Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, acted *contra* to Section 53—Certain measures to be supported by referendum of Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977, and *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, by removing from the people, the Separation of Powers between Parliaments, Governments and Courts.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/A/ActsInterpA54.pdf
***Acts Interpretation Act* 1954 [3 Eliz. 2 No. 3] of 27th April 1954**,
as amended and Current as at 22nd March 2016

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

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

Note that 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.

Therefore, since the *Australia Acts 1986* which commenced 3rd March 1986, all of our **Constitutional Laws of Queensland** are **sitting** ***sine die***, waiting to be returned to the people of Queensland, "a State" of "the Commonwealth of Australia".

Note again that resulting from the *Australia Acts 1986*, the Letters Patent 1986, the *Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987*, No. 73 of 1st December 1987
[http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1987/87AC073.pdf]
and *Constitution (Office of Governor) Act Amendment Act 1989*, No. 71 24th August
[http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1989/89AC071.pdf]
and many other "laws of the State" which amended Constitutional Statutes;

a "Governor of the State" appointed by Commission under Sign Manual of a Statutory Instrument, "Sovereign of Australia", named "Queen of Australia" under the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973, created by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies;

a "Governor of the State" with the unconstitutional authority to keep and use a "Public Seal of the State" for sealing all public instruments made and passed in the name of a "Sovereign of Australia", a Statutory Instrument "Queen of Australia";

was to take the following Oath of Allegiance and Office and to administer the same to elected Members of Political Parties before they sat in the purported Parliament:-

> *"*I, . . *(name of member)* . . do sincerely promise and swear
> that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to
> Her *(or His)* Majesty . . *(name of Sovereign)* . . as lawful
> **Sovereign of Australia** and
> Her *(or His)* other Realms and Territories,
> and to Her *(or His)* Heirs and Successors, according to law.
> So help me God."

whereas the Constitutional Governor appointed by Commission under Letters Patent under Royal Sign Manual and Signet, had the Crown and Constitutional authority to take the following Oath of Allegiance and Office and to administer the same to Constitutionally elected representatives of the people, before they sat in the Constitutional Legislative Assembly of the Parliament of Queensland, as under **Section 4, Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* as amended to 5th April 1977:-**

> No member of the Legislative Assembly
> shall be permitted to sit or vote therein
> until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath
> before the Governor of the colony
> or before some person or persons
> authorized by such Governor to administer such oath
>
> "I *A.B.* do sincerely promise and swear
> that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance
> to Her Majesty Queen Victoria
> as lawful **Sovereign of**
> **the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland**
> **and of this Colony of Queensland**
> **dependent on and belonging to**
> **the said United Kingdom**
> So help me God".

In “Australia”, “Bill” Hayden was Governor-General from 16/02/1989 to 16/02/1996, with Paul Keating as unconstitutional Prime Minister from 20/12/1991 to 11/03/1996.

In Queensland, Sir Walter Campbell was Governor from 22/07/1985 to 28/07/1992, with Wayne Goss as unconstitutional Premier from 02/12/1989 to 20/02/1996.

Refer: https://www.environment.gov.au/about-us/esd/publications/intergovernmental-agreement

“ On **31 October 1990**, Heads of Government of the Commonwealth, States and Territories of Australia, and representatives of Local Government in Australia, meeting at a Special Premiers’ Conference held in Brisbane, **agreed to develop and conclude** an **Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment** to provide a mechanism by which to facilitate:

- a cooperative national approach to the **environment**;
- a better definition of the roles of the respective governments;
- a reduction in the number of disputes between the Commonwealth and the States and Territories on **environment** issues;
- greater certainty of Government and business decision making; and
- better **environment** protection. **”**

Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment of **1st May 1992**, signed by:-

- Prime Minister PAUL JOHN KEATING,
- Premier NICOLAS FRANK GREINER (NSW),
- Premier JOAN ELIZABETH KIRNER (VIC),
- Premier WAYNE KEITH GOSS (QLD),
- Premier CARMEN MARY LAWRENCE (WA),
- Premier JOHN CHARLES BANNON (SA),
- Premier RAYMOND JOHN GROOM (TAS.),
- Chief Minister of the Australian Capital Territory ROSEMARY FOLLETT,
- Chief Minister of the Northern Territory MARSHALL BRUCE PERRON, and
- President of the AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION, GRAEME BLATCHFORD FRECKER.

resulted in the formation of the **Council of Australian Governments (COAG)**
http://www.coag.gov.au/

and despite Paragraph 5 in Schedule 2 of the **AGREEMENT** (**IGAE**) stating:-

> “Within the policy, legislative and administrative framework applying in each State, the use of natural resources and land, remain a matter for the owners of the land or resources, whether they are Government bodies or private persons”;

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, sitting inside their own created corporate Parliaments “of Australia” under their ideals and progressive evolution to have “Australia as an independent republic”.

proceeded, purportedly to “protect the environment” in the “interest of the public”, to make legislation detrimental to the Constitutional rights, liberties and privileges of the people “of the Commonwealth of Australia” and Constitutional rights to property, particularly land held in an Estate in fee simple under the *Real Property Act 1861*.
Refer: http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/RealPropertyAct_1861_25Vic_14.pdf
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/qr_real_real_1861_25_GeoV_No14.pdf

The rights of the Registered Owner of an indefeasible Title to an Estate in fee simple of registered land which has been alienated from the Crown by the Crown within the said State, include the bundle of rights attached to land, as defined in Queensland's still effective ***Real Property Act*** at **Section 3—Interpretation of certain terms**:-

"LAND" shall extend to and include messuages tenements and hereditaments corporeal and incorporeal of every kind and description whatever may be the estate or interest therein together with all paths passages ways waters water courses liberties privileges easements plantations gardens mines minerals and quarries and all trees and timber thereon or thereunder lying or being unless the same are specially excepted."

Oxford Dictionary meanings:-
"**include**": comprise or contain as part of a whole
"**messuages**": *Law* a house with outbuildings and land
"**tenements**": *Law* any permanent property, e.g. lands or rents, held from a superior
"**hereditaments**": *Law* dated any item of property that can be inherited
"**corporeal**": *Law* consisting of material objects
"**incorporeal**": *Law* having no physical existence
(Note: incorporeal = **intangible** e.g. **rights**)
"**path**": a way or track laid down for walking or made by continual treading
"**passage**": the action or process of moving through, under, over or past something on the way from one place to another
(Note: i.e. the owner of the 'land' owns the right to control the 'passage')
"**way**": a route or means taken in order to reach, enter or leave a place
"**water**": the liquid which forms the seas, lakes, rivers, and rain and is the basis for the fluids of living organisms.
"**water course**": a brook, stream, or artificially constructed water channel; the bed along which this flows
"**liberty**": the power or scope to act as one pleases
"**privilege**": a **special right** or special advantage or special immunity
"**easement**": *Law* a right to cross or otherwise use another's land for a specified purpose
"**plantation**": an area in which trees have been planted, especially for commercial purposes; a large estate on which crops, such as sugar, are grown
"**garden**": a piece of ground used for growing flowers, fruit, or vegetables
"**mine**": an excavation in the earth for extracting minerals
"**mineral**": a substance obtained by mining
"**quarry**": a place, typically a large pit, from which stone or other materials may be extracted
"**tree**": a woody perennial plant typically with a single stem or trunk growing to a considerable height and bearing lateral branches
"**timber**": wood prepared for use in building and carpentry
"**unless**": except when
"**excepted**": not included (Note: Most Estates in fee simple have exceptions such as reservations to the Crown for Crown rights to gold, minerals and petroleum)
Oxford Dictionary:-
"fee simple" *Law* a permanent and absolute tenure of an estate in land with freedom to dispose of it at will

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1923/34.html
In the High Court's ***Commonwealth v New South Wales*** **[1923] HCA 34**;
9 August 1923; (1923) 33 CLR 1;
(Knox C.J., Isaacs, Higgins, Gavan Duffy and Starke JJ.)

Justice Isaacs stated:-

"..... **the highest estate known to the law is a fee simple** ....."

"..... In *Challis's Real Property*, 3rd ed., p. 218, it is stated with perfect accuracy:—

> **' A fee simple is the most extensive in quantum,**
> **and the most absolute in respect to the rights which it confers,**
> **of all estates known to the law**.
>
> It confers, and since the beginning of legal history it always has conferred,
> **the lawful right to exercise over, upon, and in respect to, the land**,
> **every act of ownership which can enter into the imagination**,
> **including the right to commit unlimited waste**;
> and, for all practical purposes of ownership,
> it differs from the absolute dominion of a chattel,
> in nothing except the physical indestructibility of its subject.
>
> Besides these rights of ownership,
> **a fee simple** at the present day **confers an absolute right**,
> **both of alienation *inter vivos* and of devise by will**. **' "**

"..... *Haldane* also speaks of a case where **' the title of the Sovereign is a pure legal estate, to which beneficial rights may or may not be attached '** ....."

"..... The same learned Lord, again for the Privy Council,
had already in *Smith v. Vermillion Hills Municipality* recognized the principle
when he spoke of certain land **' the fee of which is in the Crown '**. **"**

1st January 1973 the United Kingdom joined the *European Economic Market* (EEC).

17th February 1986 the United Kingdom was a signatory to the *Single European Act*.

3rd March 1986 the *Australia Acts 1986* purportedly commenced.

7th February 1992 the United Kingdom was a signatory to the *Maastricht Treaty*
which created the *European Union* (EU).

1st May 1992 the *Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment* (IGAE)
was signed in "Australia". (Also formed in May 1992 was COAG).

13th May 1992 the *Queensland Government (Land Holding) Amendment Act 1992*
amended the *Land Act 1962* and the *Real Property Act 1861*,
the corporate "**Queensland Government**",
a signatory to the IGAE
(*Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment*)
and a member of COAG created in May 1992,
(Council of Australian Governments)
took over the ownership of all land in Queensland.

A Certificate of Title to an Estate in fee simple of land
alienated from the Crown by the Crown within the said State of Queensland,
with reservations to the Crown as shown on the Deed of Grant
granted by a Governor who was appointed
by Commission under Letters Patent under Royal Sign Manual and Signet,
should show the Royal Coat of Arms with the Lion and the Unicorn, e.g.:-

---

However, the corporate "**Queensland Government**" **has taken ownership of land**
by placing its corporate seal on a landowner's Certificate of Title to land, and
by unconstitutionally authorising its Minister, or a person authorised by its Minister,
to deal with land held under the name "Queensland Government", e.g.:-

and has therewith **enabled** further **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**"
as intended under the ***Australia Acts 1986*** by
Members of Political Parties each under their own Party's Constitution and policies.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC017.pdf
The ***Queensland Government (Land Holding) Amendment Act 1992***
No. 17 of 13th May 1992,

was "to amend the *Land Act* 1962 and the *Real Property Act* 1861";

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State";

was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1992"; and stated:-

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the
Queensland Government (Land Holding) Amendment Act 1992.

PART 2—AMENDMENT OF LAND ACT 1962

Amended Act

2. The *Land Act 1962* is amended as set out in this Part.

Insertion of new s.6A

3. After section 6—*insert*—

'Grant in name 'Queensland Government'
'6A. The Governor in Council may, under this Act
grant Crown land in fee simple to the Crown
in right of the State under the name 'Queensland Government'.**'.**

PART 3—AMENDMENT OF REAL PROPERTY ACT 1861

Amended Act

4. The *Real Property Act 1861* is amended as set out in this Part.

Insertion of new ss.15A and 15B

5. After section 15—*insert*—

'Land held by 'Queensland Government'

'15A.(1) The Crown in right of the State may, under this Act,
acquire, hold and deal with land
under the name 'Queensland Government'.

'(2) A fee or charge is not payable under this Act in respect of
the lodgment and registration
of a transfer of land to, or a lease of land by,
the Crown in right of the State
under the name 'Queensland Government'.

**'Only persons authorised
to deal with 'Queensland Government' land**

'15B. Only the Minister, or a person authorised by the Minister,
may deal with land
held under the name 'Queensland Government'.**'.**

The **corporate** "**Queensland Government**" "**of the State**" "**in Queensland**",

is **NOT** the same as

the **Constitutional** "**Government of Queensland**", "**of a State**" "**of Queensland**"
defined in 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, stating at:-

> **Clause 6—Definitions**
> 6. "The Commonwealth" shall mean
> the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act.
> "The States" .... each .... of the Commonwealth .... be called "**a State**" ....
>
> **Clause 2—Act to extend to the Queen's successors**.
> 2. 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".

On 8th February 1952, the heir and successor to
the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria,
was Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth, was daughter of King George the Sixth,
and who on 2nd June 1953 at Her Coronation, after swearing an Oath in front of
Almighty God, and the Archbishop of Canterbury and other witnesses
in the Church of England's Collegiate Church of St Peter Westminster,
became:-
our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch,
the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
holder of the "Crown" of the United Kingdom Empire,
and holder to the allodial title to all land in the Queen's Dominions,
and in this instance the land in "a State" named "Queensland".

However, our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her subjects have been **deceived** by a "Queensland Government" taking ownership of land in Queensland, resulting in the everlasting, detrimental and unlawful effect on the personal and real property of Her Majesty, Her Majesty's heirs and successors, and Her subjects.

The "**Queensland Government**", "**Queensland Parliament**", "**Queensland Courts**" then proceeded to take further control over the people and land in Queensland, with Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, making further "laws of the State", including but not limited to the following:-

Nature Conservation Act 1992, No. 20 of **22nd May 1992**

Note: The *Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment* (**IGAE**)
was signed on **1st May 1992**, after which in **May 1992**
the Council of Australian Governments (**COAG**) was formed, and
the ***Queensland Government (Land Holding) Amendment Act 1992***
was made on **13th May 1992**, **taking ownership of the land**.

Statutory Instruments Act 1992,	No. 22 of	1st June 1992
Legislative Standards Act 1992,	No. 26 of	1st June 1992
Reprints Act 1992,	No. 27 of	1st June 1992
Electoral Act 1992,	No. 28 of	1st June 1992

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, with their progressive evolution to obtain their objectives and ideals in Queensland, changed the **Constitutional** "**Parliament of Queensland**"
to the **corporate** "**Queensland Parliament**"

Refer:-
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/reprints/qsr_the_acts_interpretation_acts_1954to1962_1Jul1980.pdf

Extracts: *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* as amended to Act No. 2 of **1962**

REFERENCE TO AND CITATION OF ACTS

6. Reference to Acts
   (1) An Act passed by the **Parliament of Queensland** may be referred to by the word "Act" alone.
   (2) An Act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland may be referred to by the term "Imperial Act" or by the words "of the United Kingdom".
   (3) An Act passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia may be referred to by the term "Commonwealth Act" or by the words "of the Commonwealth".
   (4) An Act passed by the Parliament of any other State of the Commonwealth may be referred to by a word or words indicating the name of that State.

Refer:-
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/A/ActsInterpA54_01_.pdf

Extracts: *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* Reprint No. 1, in force **1st July 1992** and as amended to the *Reprints Act 1992*, No. 27 of 1st July 1991:-

PART 2—MEANING OF ACT
References to "Act"

6. In an Act—
   "Act" means an Act of **Parliament**, and includes an enactment of any **earlier legislature** empowered to pass laws for Queensland.

Refer:-
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/A/ActsInterpA54_02_.pdf

Extracts: *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* Reprint No. 2, in force on **9th December 1992** and as amended to No. 68 of 7th December 1992, the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1992*:-

PART 2—MEANING OF ACT
References to "Act"

6. In an Act—
   "Act" means an Act of the **Queensland Parliament** and includes—
   (a) a British or New South Wales Act that is in force in Queensland; and
   (b) an enactment of an earlier authority ***[Note: legislature removed]*** empowered to pass laws in Queensland that has received assent.

The ***Acts Interpretation Act 1954*** **Reprint No. 2**, in force on **9th December 1992**
and as amended to No. 68 of 7th December 1992,
the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1992*,

includes in its Endnote 4—List of annotations:-

PART 2—MEANING OF ACT
Pt hdg ins 1991 No. 97 s 3 Sch 1
REFERENCE TO AND CITATION OF ACTS
hdg prec s 6 om 1991 No. 97 s 3 Sch 1
References to "Acts"
s 6 prev s 6 sub 1991 No. 30 s 5; renum as s 14E 1991 No. 97 s 3 Sch 1;
pres s 6 ins 1991 No. 97 s 3 Sch 1;
amd 1991 No. 97 s 3 Sch 1; 1992 No. 68 s 3 Sch 1 cl 2.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC030.pdf
The ***Acts Interpretation Amendment Act 1991*****, No. 30 of 12th June 1991**,
was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1991", and
made numerous amendments to Queensland's *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*
including:-

5. Section 6—*omit, insert*—
'References to Acts generally
'6. An Act passed by **Parliament** may be referred to by the word "Act" alone.**'.**

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC097.pdf
The ***Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1991***,
No. 97 of 17th December 1991,
was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1991", and
made numerous amendments to Queensland's *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*
including at Schedule 1—Minor Amendments—Section 3:-

5. Section 5—*omit*, *insert*—**'PART 2—MEANING OF ACT**
'References to "Act"
'6. In an Act—
"Act" means an Act of **Parliament**, and includes an enactment of any **earlier legislature** empowered to pass laws for Queensland.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC068.pdf
The ***Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1992***
No. 68 of 7th December 1992,
was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1992", and
made numerous amendments to Queensland's *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*
including at Schedule 1—Minor Amendments—Section 3:-

2. Section 6 (definition "Act")—*omit, insert*—
' "Act" means an Act of the **Queensland Parliament**, and includes—
(a) a British or New South Wales Act that is in force in Queensland; and
(b) an enactment of an **earlier authority** ***[Note: legislature removed]***
empowered to pass laws in Queensland that has received assent.**'.**

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC068.pdf
The ***Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1992***
No. 68 of 7th December 1992,
was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1992", and included
Schedule 1—Minor Amendments (36 laws),
Schedule 2—Amendments by way of Statute Law Revision (16 laws)
Schedule 3—Acts Repealed (10 laws)
Schedule 4—Declaratory Provisions (1 law)
and made numerous amendments to Queensland's *Property Law Act 1974*
including but not limited to:-

2. 'Her Majesty' to 'the State'
Section 20(6), (7)(b), (8A) and Schedule 1, clause 7—
omit **'**Her Majesty**'** (wherever occurring)**,** *insert* **'**the State**'.**

3. 'Her Majesty in right of the Crown' to 'the State'
Schedule 1, Clauses 1 and 2—
omit **'**Her Majesty in right of the Crown**'** (wherever occurring)**,**
insert **'**the State**'.**

4. 'Her Majesty's' to 'the State's'
Schedule 1, Clause 7—
omit **'**Her Majesty's**',** *insert* **'**the State's**'.**

5. 'Crown' to 'State'
Section 20(11)—
omit **'**Crown**'** (wherever occurring)**,** *insert* **'**State**'.**

7. Omission of 'the fee simple or other'
Section 29(1) and (2)—
omit **'**the fee simple or other**'** (wherever occurring)**.**

14. Section 20(3)(b)—
omit **'***Succession Acts 1867*, but subject to the provisions
(including the provisions of Part 5) of those Acts**',**
insert **'***Succession Act 1981*, but subject to the provisions
(including Part 4) of that Act**'.**

15. Section 20(5)(c)—*omit, insert*—
'(c) any persons to whom the State would,
if the State's title had been duly proved by inquisition,
have the power to grant such property;**'.**

16. Section 20(12)—*omit, insert*—
'(12) In this section—**"intestate"** has the meaning
given by section 5 of the *Succession Act 1981*.**'.**

18. Section 48(1)(b)—
omit **'**a corporation**',** *insert* **'**an individual and a corporation**'.**

49. Section 259(2)—
omit **'**declaration in the form prescribed by the *Oaths Act 1867***',**
insert **'**statutory declaration**'.**

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1974/74AC076.pdf

The ***Property Law Act* 1974, Act No. 76 with Royal Assent 1st November 1974**, sealed with the Royal Coat of Arms of our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch,

Queensland

was: "An Act to consolidate, amend, and reform the law
relating to Conveyancing, Property, and Contract,
and to terminate the application of certain statutes";

had the Constitutional enacting manner and form of:-

"BE IT ENACTED
by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
by and with the consent of
the Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled";

and stated at Part I—Preliminary (ss. 1 to 6):-

Section 4. Interpretation. [cf. N.S.W. s. 7 (1)].

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

" assurance " includes
a conveyance and a disposition made otherwise than by will; and

" land " includes
tenements and hereditaments, corporeal and incorporeal,
and every estate and interest therein
whether vested or contingent, freehold or leasehold,
and whether at law or in equity;

" Land Act " means the *Land Act* 1962-1974;

" land under the provisions of the Land Act ",
or any equivalent expression,
means estates, interests, or any other rights
in or in respect of land,
granted, leased, or granted in trust or reserved and set aside
under that Act
but does not include registered land or unregistered land;

" land under the provisions of the Real Property Act ",
or any equivalent expression,
means estates or interests registered under those Acts;

" property " includes
real and personal property,
and any estate or interest in any property real or personal,
and any debt, and any thing in action, and any other right or interest;

"registered land " means land under the provisions of the Real Property Acts;

The ***Property Law Act* 1974, Act No. 76 with Royal Assent 1st November 1974**,

also stated at Part III—Freehold Estates (ss. 19 to 29):-

Section 20—Incidents of tenure on grant in fee simple
[cf. Tenures Abolition Act, 1660, s. 4;
12 Car. 2, c. 24; N.S.W. No. 30 of 1969, s. 37; N.S.W. No. 7 of 1964, s. 9].
(1) All tenures created by the Crown
upon any grant of an estate in fee simple
made after the commencement of this Act
shall be taken to be in free and common socage
without any incident of tenure for the benefit of the Crown.

Section 21—Alienation in fee simple.
[N.S.W. No. 30 of 1969, s. 36; cf. 18 Edw. 1 , St. I (Quia Emptores)].
Land held of the Crown in fee simple
may be assured in fee simple
without licence and without fine
and the person taking under the assurance
shall hold the land of the Crown in the same manner
as the land was held before the assurance took effect.

Section 29—Words of limitation
[cf. Eng. s. 60; Vic. s. 60; N.S.W. s. 47; W.A. s. 37].
(1) A disposition of freehold land to any person
without words of limitation, or any equivalent expression,
shall pass to the disponee the fee simple
or other the whole interest
which the disponor had power to dispose of in such land,
unless a contrary- intention appears in the disposition.

Refer: https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/work-of-assembly/sitting-dates/dates/1974
https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/hansard/1974/1974_10_23.pdf
On 23rd October 1974, the *Property Law Bill* 1974, No. 76, was introduced into the Legislative Assembly, as written in **Hansard** Pages 1560 to 1566. Extracts:-
"Property law in Queensland is at present stated in numerous Queensland Acts, some Acts inherited from New South Wales on separation, approximately 45 old Imperial Acts dating back to the year 1266 and many common law rules and judicial decisions. The ***Property Law Bill*** *is designed to codify and reform all of the laws relating. to* ***property rights and liabilities*** *and to provide a* ***permanent code of principles of property law****, simplified and expressed modern language all in the one statute. ..... The Bill will commence on 1 December 1975. .....*
The ***Real Property Acts*** *provide the method of registration of title to freehold land known as the "****Torrens System****". This system has greatly simplified transfers and other dealings with land and today almost all freehold land in Queensland has been registered under it. However, it has been estimated that there still remain approximately 1200 parcels of unregistered land scattered throughout the State.*
The ultimate objective is to have all freehold land registered under the Torrens system within a foreseeable period of time and provisions have been included in the Bill to achieve this objective*."*
[The Second Reading was on 29th October 1974, (Hansard Pages 1741 to 1744).]
Refer: https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/hansard/1974/1974_10_29.pdf

The ***Constitution Act Amendment Act 1989*, No. 93 of 10th October 1989** created a system of unconstitutional corporate local government in Queensland, whereby the registered owners of indefeasible Titles to Estates in fee simple of land, have been and are still being burdened, as to the use of that land, by having the policies of the corporate "Queensland Government" enforced upon them as to the use of that land, and by having their land compulsorily auctioned for any non-payment of government fees, charges and rates, despite that land having been alienated from the "Crown" by the "Crown" within the said State, as is written in the "Crown" contract with registered owners under Queensland's *Real Property Act 1861*.

Please note that an MP is a member of the corporate "Queensland Parliament"
as under Section 6 of Reprint No. 2 of the *Acts Interpretation Act* 1954-1992
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/P/PropertyLawA74_02.pdf
as in force on 9th December 1992
and as amended to No. 68 of 7th December 1992,
i.e. amended to the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1992*,
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC068.pdf
a "law of the State" removing "Her Majesty", the "Crown" and "fee simple"
from many sections of Reprint No. 1 of the *Property Law Act 1974*,
as in force 1st October 1992,
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/P/PropertyLawA74_01.pdf
and as amended to No. 88 of 6th December 1990,
i.e. amended to the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1990*.
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1990/90AC088.pdf

An **MP**, a Member of the corporate "Queensland Parliament"
is **NOT** the same as a lawful **MLA**,
a Member of the Legislative Assembly in the "Parliament of Queensland" as under Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No. 38] as amended to 5th April 1977.

The ***Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment*** (**IGAE**)
was signed on **1st May 1992**

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG)
was formed in **May 1992.**

The ***Queensland Government (Land Holding) Amendment Act 1992***
was made on **13th May 1992**, **taking ownership of the land**.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, sitting as purported elected representatives of the people of Queensland, then further deceived our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her subjects, by making further "laws of the State", including but not limited to the following:-

Nature Conservation Act 1992,	No. 20 of **22nd May 1992**
Statutory Instruments Act 1992,	No. 22 of **1st June 1992**
Legislative Standards Act 1992,	No. 26 of **1st June 1992**
Reprints Act 1992,	No. 27 of **1st June 1992**
Electoral Act 1992,	No. 28 of **1st June 1992**

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC020.pdf

The ***Nature Conservation Act 1992*, No. 20 of 22nd May 1992**,

was "to provide for the conservation of nature",

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland", but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

and was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1992".

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC022.pdf

The ***Statutory Instruments Act 1992*, No. 22 of 1st June 1992**,

"relating to statutory instruments and for other purposes related to legislation",

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland", but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

and was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1992".

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC026.pdf

The ***Legislative Standards Act 1992*, No. 26 of 1st June 1992**,

"relating to the standards of legislation, the drafting of legislation and for other purposes related to legislation",

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland", but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

and was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1992".

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC027.pdf

The ***Reprints Act 1992*, No. 27 of 1st June 1992**,

"relating to reprints of legislation and for other purposes related to legislation"

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland", but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

and was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1992".

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC028.pdf

The ***Electoral Act 1992*, No. 28 of 1st June 1992**,

"relating to parliamentary elections, and for other purposes",

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland", but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1992", and included:-

Extracts from the *Electoral Act 1992*, No. 28 of 1st June 1992 [continued]

Part 1—Preliminary
Section 3—Definitions
3. In this Act—
"**Australian Parliament**" means the Parliament of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory;
"Commission" means the **Electoral Commission of Queensland**;
"Commonwealth Electoral Act" means the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* of the Commonwealth;
"election" means an election of a member or members of the Legislative Assembly;
"elector" means a person entitled to vote under this Act;
"member" of a **political party** means a person who is a member of the political party or a related political party;
"**parliamentary party**" means a **political party** of which at least 1 member is a member of an **Australian Parliament**;
"**political party**" means an organisation whose object or activity, or 1 of whose objects or activities, is the promotion of the election to the Legislative Assembly of a candidate or candidates endorsed by it or by a body or organisation of which it forms a part;
"**Queensland parliamentary party**" means a parliamentary party of which at least 1 member is a member of the Legislative Assembly;
"**secretary**" of a political party means the person who holds the **office** (**however described**) [**? *Governor* ?**] whose duties involve responsibility for carrying out the **administration**, and **dealing with** the external correspondence [**? *laws* ?**] of the party;

Part 2—Administration
Division 1—The Electoral Commission
Section 7—Establishment of Electoral Commission of Queensland etc.
7.(1) A commission called the **Electoral Commission of Queensland is established**.

Part 6—Elections
Division 2—Nomination of candidates for election
Section 83—Who may be nominated
83.(1) A person may be nominated as a candidate for election, and may be elected, as a member of the Legislative Assembly for an electoral district if the person is—
(a) enrolled on an electoral roll for the electoral district or another electoral district; and
(b) an **Australian citizen**; and .....

Part 10—Consequential Repeals and Amendments of other Acts
Division 1—Repeal of Acts
Section 183—Repeal of Acts
183. The following Acts are repealed—
Elections Act 1983; *Elections Act Amendment Act 1985;*
Elections Act Amendment Act 1989; *Electoral Districts Act 1991.*

Note: The word "citizen" appears only once, and as "Australian citizen" at Section 83(1)(a) in the *Electoral Act 1992*, No. 28 of 1st June 1992, and the word "Crown" does NOT appear anywhere in this "law of the State".

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1983/83AC031.pdf
The ***Elections Act* 1983, No. 31 of 22nd April 1983**,
"to consolidate and amend the law relating to Parliamentary elections" included:-

Part 1—Preliminary
Section 4—Repeals
4. The Acts specified in the Schedule are repealed
as and to the extent indicated therein.
Section 5—Interpretation
5. In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—
" **Australian citizen** " means a person
who is or is deemed to be an Australian citizen
under the provisions of the *Australian Citizenship Act* 1948
of the Commonwealth as amended;
" elector " means a person named as such in a roll;
" Minister " means the Minister for Justice and Attorney-General
or other Minister of the Crown for the time being
charged with the administration of this Act.
The term includes any Minister of the Crown
who is temporarily performing the duties of the Minister;

The Schedule, as according to Section 4 above, specifies the repealed Acts, and includes the whole of the *Elections Act* 1915 [6 Geo. V No. 13] as amended to 1976.

Refer: http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/reprints/qsr_elections_act_1915_1jan77.pdf
The ***Elections Act* 1915-1976** states at:-

Part 1—Preliminary
Section 4—Interpretation [clause. Q'land. ss. 3, 92, 139.]
4. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the meanings set against them respectively, that is to say:—
"Elector" – A person named as such in a roll;
"Minister" – The Minister of the Crown
for the time being administering this Act;
"**person who has the status of a British subject**" –
an Australian citizen and any other person
who, under the *Citizenship Act* 1948-1969
of the Commonwealth and any Act of the Commonwealth
amending or in substitution for that Act,
has the status of a British subject
or the status of a British subject without citizenship;
"Principal Electoral Officer" – The person
appointed to perform the duties
imposed on the Principal Electoral Officer by this Act;
where necessary the term includes his deputy;

The text of the ***Elections Act* 1915 [6 Geo. V No. 13]** of 23rd November 1915, "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Parliamentary Elections", can be found at: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/qld/hist_act/eao19156gvn13205/

The original ***Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948**, was renamed as the ***Citizenship Act* 1948-1969** after amendments by the *Citizenship Act* 1969;

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1948A00083
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/naca1948831948320/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1969A00022
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ca1969221969175/

then renamed as the ***Australian Citizenship Act* 1948-1973**, after amendments by the *Australian Citizenship Act 1973*, No. 99 of 17th September 1973, and the *Statute Law Revision Act 1973*, No. 216 of 19th December 1973, (deemed to commence 31st December 1973, along with the *Statute Law Revision Act 1974*, No. 20 of 25th July 1974);

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004C02041
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aca1973254/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00216
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00079
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slra19732161973283/
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slra1974256/

then continued to be named ***Australian Citizenship Act 1948*** in digital compilations until its last compilation prepared 1st July 2006, with amendments to No. 46 of 2006;

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2006C00317

then repealed by the ***Australian Citizenship Act 2007***, No. 20 of 1st July 2007;

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2007A00020
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aca2007254/

with the **current *Australian Citizenship Act 2007***, Compilation No. 22

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C00112
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/aca2007254/

as amended up to No. 166 of 2015, Registered on 4 February 2016, i.e. made by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's' Constitution and policies,

and does NOT include the words: "Oath", "Affirmation", "Queen", "Sovereign",
but does include the words: "Pledge", "Allegiance to Australia" "Australia", "the Commonwealth"

and has the same seal shown below as is on the *Australian Citizenship Act 1973*,

a seal that was registered in **1992** with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) as the "Stylised Arms No. 2 (Solid) US Serial No. 89000533"

The words "Australia" and "the Commonwealth" and their "Australian" vernacular use, are the "Keys" to the deception used by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies.

The ***Australian Citizenship Act 1973*, No. 99 of 17th September 1973**,
by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their
"Australian Government Gazette" and "Government Printer of Australia"
created for themselves, their own "Australian Citizens" and their own
Oath/Affirmation of Allegiance to a NON-existent "Queen of Australia"

with their numerous **amendments to the *Citizenship Act* 1948-1969**
including the repealing of the Second and Third Schedules
and the substituting of new Schedule 2 and Schedule 3
with new Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance, such as in:-

Schedule 2—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. "

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aca1973254/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00041

Research reveals that in the majority of the Constitutions of Political Parties in "Australia", the objectives include to reform the Australian Constitution and other political institutions, to ensure that they reflect the will of the majority of the Australian citizens and the existence of Australia as an independent republic.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, must, at the time of joining or transferring to the branch or sub-branch which has geographical coverage, either be correctly enrolled with the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) to vote in a federal election at their stated address or not be so entitled because they are under 18 years of age or not an Australian citizen. The conferral of Australian citizenship is a critical part of encouraging participation by new migrants in the Australian community.

Refer: https://cdn.australianlabor.com.au/documents/ALP_National_Constitution.pdf
https://www.liberal.org.au/party
http://nationals.org.au/about/our-constitution/
https://lnp.org.au/about/party-structure/lnp-constitution/

The "**Australian Electoral Commission**" (**AEC**), an independent Statutory Authority
was established by the "Australian Government" on 21st February 1984,
following major amendments to the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

The **people** "of the Commonwealth of Australia" and "of Queensland" were **deceived by** the "**Australian Electoral Commission**" (**AEC**) **established in 1984**, and **by** the "**Electoral Commission of Queensland**" (**ECQ**) **established in 1992**, under
the *Electoral Act 1992*, No. 28 of 1st June, commencing 19th June 1992.
Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC028.pdf

The people coerced into registering on Australian and State Electoral Rolls, in order to vote in Referendums and in Elections for their choice of those people who nominated to sit as their purported representatives in "Parliaments "of "Australia";
had not first been informed that everything changed from December 1972, and were actually to vote for individuals to sit in "Australian Parliaments", individuals who as 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.

Our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
"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"
as referred to on 9th March 1977, by Herself in Her Majesty's Royal Warrant
for Queensland, granting Supporters of a Red Deer and a Brolga
to the Armorial Ensigns granted under the Royal Warrant of 29th April 1893,
by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria;
(Refer Section 41 of the Evidence Act 1977, No. 47 of 3rd October 1977, at
Part IV—Judicial Notice of Seals, Signatures and Legislative Enactments
stating the Seal of Queensland is to be judicially noticed in all courts;
is NOT the same as the "Sovereign of Australia", "Queen of Australia" that with the 14th February 1986 Letters Patent (proclaimed 6th March)(gazetted 8th March),
(*which unconstitutionally revoked the 10th June 1925 Letters Patent which had appointed a Governor by Commission under "Royal Sign Manual" and "Signet"*),
appointed a "Governor of the State" by Commission under a Queen's "Sign Manual" and gave unconstitutional authority for a "Public Seal of the State" to be used to appoint Members of the Executive Council of Queensland and a Deputy Governor.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, under a systematic progressive evolution after the Elections in December 1972, and sitting inside their own created "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", created their own
"Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia",
"Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of
Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", and with their own private
"Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia", and with their
"Federal Court of Australia", "Australian Federal Police", "High Court of Australia",
"Letters Patent of 21st August 1984",
and receiving from 1966 "Australian currency" in "Australian Dollars",
(as well as the Governors in all States receiving same);

deceived our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her subjects, with creations *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 **deceived our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her subjects** with their **constitutional arrangements** to have each of the States conform to the "laws of Australia", *contra* to the Constitutions of each State, i.e. each being "a State" "of the Commonwealth of Australia" as established on 1st January 1901, and with their **constitutional arrangements** to particularly have Queensland conform, with their *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985* No. 69 of 16th October 1985, and Letters Patent of 14th February 1986, Proclaimed and Gazetted 6th and 8th March 1986, *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, acting as a Prime Minister "of Australia" and Premiers in the States "of Australia", agreed at Conferences on 24th June 1982, 25th June 1982, and 21st June 1984,

> "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**";

[Refer Oxford Dictionary:-
" **conformity** *n*. compliance with conventions, rules or laws "
" **status** *n*. the official classification given to a person, country, etc. "
" **constitutional** *adj*. relating to or in accordance with a constitution "
" **arrangement** *n*. **a plan for a future event** "
" **sovereign** *adj*. possessing supreme or ultimate **power** "
" **independent** *adj*. free from outside control; **not subject to another's** **authority** "]

and consequently took certain measures to have those Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, who were purportedly elected into each of the Parliaments of **the States**, to make **constitutional arrangements to have laws "of the State"** **conform** to the **constitutions of the Political Parties**, including to reform the Australian Constitution and the Constitutions of the States, **towards** the existence of **Australia as an independent republic**;

with some of those measures of **constitutional arrangements** to also include the:-
Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985
Australia Act 1986, No. 142 of 4th December 1985 of "Australia"
Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985, No. 143 of 4th December 1985
Australia Act 1986 (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986
all purported to commence **3rd March 1986**.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1986/86AC026.pdf

The ***Real Property Acts and Other Acts Amendment Act 1986***,
No. 26 of 8th April 1986,

was "to amend the Real Property Act 1861-1985,
the Real Property Act 1877-1981 and other specified Acts,
to facilitate the **computerization** of the office of the **Registrar of Titles**,
to make other amendments and for related purposes"

but was also part of those measures of **constitutional arrangements**,
because just as with the predictions by George Orwell in his book named "1984"
(later made into a movie called "Big Brother"),

it actually set the stage to replace "books" with "digital reprints", as under the
Reprints Act 1992, No. 27 of 1st June 1992
"relating to reprints of legislation and for other purposes related to legislation",
sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
that would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
and copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1992".
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC027.pdf

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/OQPChome.htm
The Queensland's Government's Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel under "Acts as passed", currently lists Links to Queensland Legislation enacted by the Parliament for each year from 1963 to 2016, as updated on 04.01.2016:-

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
1992	1991*	1990*	1989*	1988*	1987*	1986*	1985*	1984*	1983*	1982*	1981*
1980*	1979*	1978*	1977*	1976*	1975*	1974*	1973*	1972*	1971*	1970*	1969*
1968*	1967*	1966*	1965*	1964*	1963*						

and with the following notation:-

" *Note: Acts as passed 1963–1991 (Act Nos. 1–29)
have been reproduced from the scanning of Annual Volumes.
The quality of the scanned text will differ
depending on the condition of the original documents.
All Acts are searchable. "

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC030.pdf
The ***Acts Interpretation Amendment Act 1991*, No. 30 of 12th June 1991**,
was "to amend the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*,
to facilitate Plain English drafting and the **reprinting of legislation**,
and for other purposes",
and is the **first** to be shown "**online**" as being
sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be the "Seal of Queensland",
that would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
and copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1991"

Sir Walter Campbell was Governor in Queensland from 22/07/1985 to 28/07/1992.
Wayne Goss was Premier in Queensland from 02/12/1989 to 20/02/1996.
Mrs Leneen Forde was Governor in Queensland from 29/07/1992 to 29/07/1997.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC048.pdf
The ***Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, No. 48 of 24th November 1992**,
"to consolidate and amend the law relating to sentencing of offenders",
was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be the "Seal of Queensland",
that would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
and was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1992",
did NOT include the word "Crown" and did NOT include the words "Her Majesty",
and in its Schedule, amended laws, including the *Corrective Services Act* 1988.

Note: In "a State" "of the Commonwealth of Australia", those people sentenced to prison, are to be imprisoned and detained under "Her Majesty's pleasure", as is prescribed in the laws of the land as enacted under a Constitutional Monarchy.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1988/88AC089.pdf
The ***Corrective Services Act* 1988, No. 89 of 1st December 1988**,
"to provide for and in respect of corrective services,
the release of prisoners on parole, the making of probation orders,
community service orders and fine option orders and for related purposes",
did include the word "Crown" and did include the words "Her Majesty".

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/C/CorServA06.pdf
The ***Corrective Services Act 2006***, Current as at 29th August 2016, as amended to the *Counter-Terrorism and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2016*, No. 42 of 2016, is sealed with a very clear picture representing the "Public Seal of the State", as it has a "Royal Crown" with dipped arches in the Crest's Badge
(so definitely cannot purport to be the "Seal of Queensland", which has an "Imperial Crown" with raised arches for use by Public Functionaries not for sealing laws)
and is copyrighted "© State of Queensland 2016", and does NOT include the word "Crown" and does NOT include the words "Her Majesty".

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC064.pdf
The ***Lands Legislation Amendment Act 1992*, No. 64 of 7th December 1992**,
"to amend certain Acts in relation to the administration of land, and for other purposes"
is sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be the "Seal of Queensland", that would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State", and is copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1992", included:-

Chapter 1—Preliminary

Section 1—Short title
1. This Act may be cited as the *Lands Legislation Amendment Act 1992*.
Section 2—Commencement
2. This Act (other than section 4) commences on a day to be fixed by proclamation.
Section 3—Amended Acts
3. Each Act mentioned in Schedule 1 is amended as set out in the Schedule. [26 laws]
Section 4—Repeals
4. The Acts mentioned in Schedule 2 are repealed. [75 laws]
Section 5—Consequential repeals
5. The Acts mentioned in Schedule 3 are repealed. [2 laws]

Chapter 2—Statutory Offices

Part 1—Amendment of Brigalow and Other Lands Development Act 1962
Part 2—Amendment of Land Act 1962
Part 3—Amendment of Real Property Act 1861
Part 4—Amendment of Surveyors Act 1977
Part 5—Amendment of Valuation of Land Act 1944

Chapter 3—Tree Clearing

Amendment of Land Act 1962

Chapter 4—Miscellaneous

Part 1—Amendment of Forestry Act 1959
Part 2—Amendment of the Land Act 1962

Schedule 1—Consequential and Minor Amendments—Section 3 [21 laws]
Schedule 2—Repeals—Section 4 [75 laws]
Schedule 3—Consequential Repeals—Section 5 [2 laws]
Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC068.pdf

The ***Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1992***
No. 68 of 7th December 1992,

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1992",

and made **numerous amendments** to Queensland's ***Acts Interpretation Act 1954***
including at Schedule 1—Minor Amendments—Section 3:-

2. Section 6 (definition "Act")—*omit, insert—*
' "Act" means an Act of the **Queensland Parliament**, and includes—
(a) a British or New South Wales Act that is in force in Queensland; and
(b) an enactment of an **earlier authority** ***[Note: legislature removed]***
empowered to pass laws in Queensland that has received assent.**'.**

and the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1992*
No. 68 of 7th December 1992, also included:-

Part 1—Preliminary

Section 1—Short title
1. This Act may be cited as the
Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1992.

Section 2—Commencement
2. This Act commences on the date of assent
except so far as is otherwise expressly provided in the Schedules.

Section 3—Amended Acts
3. Each Act mentioned in Schedules 1 and 2
is amended as set out in those Schedules.

Section 4—Repeals
4. Each Act mentioned in Schedule 3 is repealed.

Section 5—Declaratory provisions
5. Schedule 4 has effect.

Section 6—Explanatory notes
6. Matter appearing under the heading 'Explanatory note' in this Act
does not form part of the Act.

Schedule 1—Minor Amendments—Section 3 [36 laws]

Schedule 2—Amendments by way of Statute Law Revision—Section 3 [16 laws]

Schedule 3—Acts Repealed—Section 4 [10 laws]

Schedule 4—Declaratory Provisions—Section 5 [1 law]

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/OQPChome.htm

The Queensland's Government's Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel under "Acts as passed", currently lists Links to Queensland Legislation enacted by the Parliament for each year from 1963 to 2016, as updated on 04.01.2016, and there are **85 "Acts as passed" in 1993**, but there are **differences** between them.

Each of **Nos 1 to 9 purport** to have the Constitutional **enacting** manner and form:-

"BE IT ENACTED
by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of
the Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled, and
by the authority of the same, as follows",

but are **sealed** with a **blurred picture purporting** to be a "**Seal of Queensland**",
but would no doubt have **represented** a "**Public Seal of the State**",
and are **copyrighted** "© The State of Queensland 1993", **so Nos 1 to 9** therefore,

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 are contra to** Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977, **and to** the *Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia*, by Quick and Garran, who stated:-

¶ 11. "**By the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty**."

" *The **enacting words**, showing the **Authority** by which the Commonwealth is created, are in the form in which Acts of Parliament have been framed from a remote period of English history. According to the theory of the Constitution the Queen is the source of law, the Queen makes new laws, the Queen alters or repeals old laws, subject only to the condition that this supreme power must be exercised in Parliament and not otherwise. **Every Act of Parliament bears on its face the stamp and evidence of its royal authority**. It springs from the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. It is in the **Crown**, and not in Parliament, that **legislative authority** is, according to Constitutional theory, directly vested. Parliament is the body assigned by law to advise the Crown in matters of legislation, and the Crown could not legally legislate without the advice and consent of Parliament*. "

¶ 7. "**Under the Crown**."

" *It is a concrete and unequivocal acknowledgment of a principle which pervades the whole scheme of Government; harmony with the British Constitution and loyalty to the Queen as the visible central authority uniting the British Empire with its multitudinous peoples* ..... "

In fact, **after** – the ***Australia Acts 1986***, purportedly commencing 3rd March 1986; **and** under a corporate "Queen of Australia" the 14th February **1986 Letters Patent**, which was Proclaimed 6th March 1986 and Gazetted 8th March 1986, which revoked the 10th June 1925 Letters Patent, and which in Queensland, removed the "Signet" from Governor Commissions to which the "Public Seal of the State" was affixed – all **laws in Queensland**, irrespective of their seals and enacting manner and form, are **NULL and VOID**. Those **Governors** have **NO Crown and Constitutional authority to give Royal Assent** on behalf of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, to any law consisting of unconstitutional provisions; **NO Crown and Constitutional authority to seal with the Royal Coat of Arms** any law that would NOT pass the Seal of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The *Liquor Amendment Act 1993*, **No. 10 of 20th May 1993**
has the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"
is sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
and is copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1993".
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1993/93AC010.pdf

The *Superannuation Legislation Amendment Act 1993*, **No. 11 of 28th May 1993**,
has the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"
is sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" (2nd Page),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
and is copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1993".
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1993/93AC011.pdf

Nos 12 to 21,
have the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"
are sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
and are copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1993".

The *Local Government Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 1993*,
No. 22 of 2nd June 1993,
has the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"
is sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" (2nd Page),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
and is copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1993".
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1993/93AC022.pdf

Nos 23 to 25 have the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"
are sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" (2nd Page),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
and are copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1993".

Nos 26 and 27 have the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"
are sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
and are copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1993".

Nos 28 to 85 have the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—" and in no apparent system,
are sealed with either a clear picture or with a blurred picture or with both,
all with seals purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but that would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
and all are copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1993".

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", to 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;

all done *contra* to Section 53—Certain measures to be supported by referendum, of Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977.

Refer: https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/
The Logo of the "**Queensland Parliament**":-

i.e. "**Queensland Parliament**"
as inserted into
Part 2—Meaning of Act
Section 6—References to "Act"
in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*,

by the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1992*
No. 68 of 7th December 1992, which was
sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
and copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1992".
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC068.pdf

In the *Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia*,
by Quick and Garran, it is stated with respect to
Chapter III—The Judicature, Judicial Power and Courts:-

¶ 286. "The Judicial Power."

" ***SEPARATION OF POWERS***.—*The* ***judicial*** *power is the power appropriate to the third great department of government, and is* ***distinct from*** *both the* ***legislative*** *and the* ***executive*** *powers. The judicial function is that of hearing and determining questions which arise as to the interpretation of the law, and its application to particular cases. "The distinction between the departments undoubtedly is, that the legislature makes, the executive executes, and the judiciary construes, the law. "*

Refer: http://adc.library.usyd.edu.au/data-2/fed0014.pdf

Refer: http://thecommonwealth.org/our-charter
http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/page/documents/CharteroftheCommonwealth.pdf

The "***Charter of the Commonwealth***" was signed on 14th December 2012
by His Excellency Kamalesh Sharma, Commonwealth Secretary-General, when the
Commonwealth Heads of Government adopted the Charter of the Commonwealth;

and was signed on "Commonwealth Day 2013"
by "Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Head of the Commonwealth; and includes:-

We the people of the Commonwealth ..... Reaffirming the core values
and principles of the Commonwealth as declared by this Charter: .....

Clause VI—Separation of Powers

"We recognise the importance of maintaining
the integrity of the roles of the
Legislature, **Executive** and **Judiciary**.
These are the guarantors
in their respective spheres of the rule of law,
the promotion and protection of fundamental human rights
and adherence to good governance."

The protection of fundamental human rights are promoted internationally with the:-
Nuremberg Principles,
Charter of the United Nations, *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,
and the *Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct 2002*.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1993/93AC020.pdf
The ***Supreme Court Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993***
No. 20 of 28th May1993,
"to amend and repeal certain Acts in relation to
the appointment of Supreme Court Judges, and for other purposes",

had the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland", but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

and was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1993", and included:-

Part 1—Preliminary
Short title
1. This Act may be cited as the
Supreme Court Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993.

Part 2—Amendment of *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*
Amended Act
2. The *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*
is amended as set out in this Part.
Insertion of new s.12A
3. After section 12—*insert*—
'Appointment of Judges
'12A. The Governor in Council may, by commission,
appoint a barrister or solicitor of the Court
of at least 5 years' standing to be a Judge.**'.**

Part 3—Amendment of ***Supreme Court Act 1867***
Amended Act
4. The *Supreme Court Act 1867*
is amended as set out in this Part.
Omission of s.8 (Judges may be appointed)
5. Section 8—*omit*.

Part 4—Repeal of *Supreme Court Judges Appointment Act 1983*
Repeal
6. The *Supreme Court Judges Appointment Act 1983* is repealed.

Part 5—Minor Amendments of the Legal Practitioners Acts

Part 6—Repeal of Acts (7)

Note: The **above** unconstitutional provisions have **altered** the **Office of Governor**, ***contra* to Section 53—Certain measures to be supported by referendum** of Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1977/77AC009.pdf

The *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1977, No. 9 of 5th April 1977

"An Act to amend the *Constitution Act 1867-1972* in certain particulars by declaring with respect to the Parliament of Queensland, the composition thereof, the office and functions of the Governor as the Queen's representative in Queensland and with respect to related matters; and to provide measures concerning the alteration of certain provisions of the Constitution of Queensland",

was sealed with the Royal Coat of Arms with the Lion and Unicorn,

had the Constitutional and lawful enacting manner and form of:-

"BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED
by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of
the Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled,
and by the authority of the same, as follows";

inserted new Sections 2A, 11A, 11B, 14 and 53 into the *Constitution Act* 1867-1972,

with **Section 53—Certain measures to be supported by referendum**, including:-

(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**.

Refer: https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/global/advanced-search
An advanced search in "**Hansard**" in the "target year" of "**1993**"
for "the exact phrase" of:-
"**Supreme Court Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill**"
results in 30 hits in 3 documents dated 18th March, 13th and 14th May 1993.

Refer: Pages 2417 to 2418 of Hansard dated 18th March 1993
First and Second Readings of the Bill
Pages 2778 to 2800 of Hansard dated 13th May 1993
Debate and Third Reading of the Bill, Motion agreed. Then Committee.
Pages 2818-2819 of Hansard dated 14th May 1993
Reference to the passage of the Bill the night before.

http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/930318ha.pdf

http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/930513ha.pdf

http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/930514ha.pdf

Extracts from Pages 2786 to 2787 of Hansard dated 13th May 1993:-

> **Mr Fitzgerald:**
> I was rather bemused by section 8 of the Supreme Court Act of 1867,
> which, under this Bill, is to be omitted. .....
> Of course, it is interesting to note that a couple of days ago,
> this House resolved to change the wording of our Acts.
> We wanted to get rid of the Crown, and we wanted to get rid of——
>
> **Mr Beanland:** Originally, get rid of Parliament.
>
> **Mr Fitzgerald:**
> Of course, originally it was to get rid of Parliament,
> but it now reads, "The Government enacts".
>
> **An honourable member** interjected.
>
> **Mr Fitzgerald:**
> That was the statement that was made by the Premier.
> There is no doubt about that; that was his original intention.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1993/93AC020.pdf
The ***Supreme Court Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993***
No. 20 of 28th May1993,
had the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"
and with its Section 2, amending the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*,
by inserting after section 12:-

> **'Appointment of Judges**
> **'12A.** The Governor in Council may, by commission,
> appoint a barrister or solicitor of the Court
> of at least 5 years' standing to be a Judge.**'.**

and with its Section 4, amending the *Supreme Court Act 1867*
by omitting Section 8—Judges may be appointed

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC068.pdf
The ***Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991***,
No. 68 of 24th October 1991

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State";
was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1991"; and

with its Section 12 stating that **Judges are appointed by the Governor in Council**,

and with its Section 111, at Schedule 2—Consequential and other Amendments,
which amended Section 39 of the *Supreme Court Act 1867*:-
Section 39—*omit* 'to the judge or judges for the time being of the said court shall'.
Section 39—*omit* 'in Her Majesty's name
and under the great seal of the colony'.
Section 39—*omit* from 'appointed by the Governor' to 'is necessary',
insert 'appointed by the Governor in Council'.
Section 39 (proviso)—*omit*.

Extracts from the ***Supreme Court Act* 1867** [31 Vic. No. 23] of 28th December 1867, as amended and as written on Pages 503 and 504 in Volume 17 of the Bound Book of Queensland's *Supreme Court and Practice*, with **bolded and underlined words highlighting omissions** by Schedule 2—Consequential and other Amendments of the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, No. 68 of 24th October 1991:-

Section 39—Officers of the court.

The said court shall have a master in equity who shall be a practising barrister of England or Ireland or advocate of Scotland of not less than three years' standing or a practising barrister of New South Wales or Victoria or of the said court not previously admitted in any of the superior courts of Westminster Dublin or Edinburgh of not less than three years' standing or an attorney at law of not less than seven years' standing and such master in equity when appointed shall if required perform the duties and discharge the office of chief commissioner of insolvency

and the said court shall also have a prothonotary and registrar and such and so many other officers as **to the judge or judges for the time being of the said court shall** appear to be necessary for the administration of justice and the due execution of all the powers and authorities of the said court

and such master prothonotary and registrar and other officers shall respectively draw up prepare and settle all such and the like orders rules decrees reports and proceedings as are usually drawn up prepared and settled by persons holding similar offices in the superior courts of law and equity in Westminster or in such other manner as may have been provided for by any legislative enactment in force in the said colony without any charge whatsoever

and the appointment of every such person to any such office as in hereinbefore expressly named shall be made by the Governor in Council and shall be by commission **in Her Majesty's name and under the great seal of the colony**

and every such officer shall hold his appointment during ability and good behaviour but it shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice aforesaid to remove any such officer for inability or misbehaviour

and all persons who may be appointed to any other office in the said court than those hereinbefore particularly enumerated shall be so **appointed by the Governor of the said colony with the advice aforesaid and no new office shall be created in the said court unless the judge or judges thereof shall certify by writing under his or their hand or hands to the said Governor that such new office** is necessary

Provided that until such appointments be made respectively the registrar and other officers of the Supreme Court as constituted before the passing of this Act shall exercise the like powers and authorities as were by them severally and respectively exercised and discharged in the said court up to the time of the passing of this Act.

Refer: http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/qr_supr_supreme_1867_31_Vic_No23.pdf

The ***Supreme Court Act* 1867** [31 Vic. No. 23] of 28th December 1867,
"An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to the Supreme Court",

as amended up to and including the *Supreme Court Act* 1921 [12 Geo. V. No. 15],

has the same wording in its Section 8—Judges may be appointed, as in Volume 17 of the Bound Book of Queensland's *Supreme Court and Practice* on Page 492:-

> THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT
>
> **Section 8. Judges may be appointed**.
>
> Such Supreme Court shall consist of and be holden by and before
> a judge or judges not exceeding three in number each of whom
> shall be a barrister of England or Ireland or an advocate of Scotland
> or a barrister of the Courts of New South Wales Victoria
> or of the said court
> not previously admitted in any of the superior courts
> of Westminster Dublin or Edinburgh
> of not less than five years' standing
> and such **judges shall be appointed by the Governor**
> with the advice of the Executive Council
> **by commission in Her Majesty's name**
>
> Provided and it is declared that the commissions
> of the present judges of the said supreme Court
> shall be continue and remain in full force under this Act
>
> Provided also that only two judges
> shall receive commissions as aforesaid until the
> number of judges shall be increased by an Act of the Legislature.

Extract from Page 492 from the notes at the end of the above Section 8:—
> For the authority of the Governor to appoint judges,
> see Letters Patent Constituting the Office of Governor (1925),
> clause 6, title CONSTITUTION, Vol. 2.

Extract: CONSTITUTION [Vol. II.]

> Letters Patent Constituting the Office of Governor of the State of Queensland
> Dated 10th June, 1925.
>
> Clause VI. Appointment of Judges, Justices, &c.—
> The Governor may constitute and appoint,
> in Our name and on Our behalf,
> all such Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace,
> and other necessary Officers and Ministers of the State,
> as may be lawfully constituted or appointed by Us.
> See also Royal Instructions to the Governor, clause 9, *post*;
> Constitution Act of 1867, ss. 14-16, *ante*.

Refer: https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/global/advanced-search
An advanced search in "**Hansard**" in the "target year" of "**1993**"
for "the exact phrase" of "**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**"
results in 24 hits in the 2 documents dated 11th and 19th May 1993:-

http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/930511ha.pdf

http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/930519ha.pdf

Pages 2542 to 2552 of Hansard dated 11th May 1993 show that the motion,

without notice, by the Premier Wayne Goss,
"That the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole
to consider a proposed amendment to Rule of Practice No. 10
of the Standing Rules and Orders of the Legislative Assembly",

was agreed to and in Committee, the Premier then moved:-

"(1) That Rule of Practice No. 10 of the Standing Rules and Orders
of the Legislative Assembly be amended by omitting
'Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent
of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled,
and by the authority of the same, as follows'
and inserting 'The Parliament of Queensland enacts'. ....."

Premier Wayne Goss continued on to say:-

" ..... This morning, I wrote to the Speaker, the Leader of the Opposition and other members of the Standing Orders Committee, giving notice of this proposal. Of course, members had been aware of it for some time, because it has been approximately a month since I announced on behalf of the Government the proposal to move in this direction in respect of the drafting of Queensland legislation as part of a general review of Queensland legislation and oaths of allegiance to remove references to the Queen and the Crown and to replace them with more modern and Australian language. ..... "

" ..... This motion is about the need to move away from some of the mumbo jumbo of Queensland's colonial past, and to adopt a more modern and Australian identity and character. ..... "

" ..... There is no requirement for an amendment to an Act of Parliament to bring this into effect. Lest there be any doubt, I point out that there is no requirement for a referendum on the matter. ..... "

" ..... Just as Australia has evolved and changed, members should also appreciate the significance of the fact that England has also changed. England has moved in the direction of Europe, in search of a more European identity. England has turned away from Australia, New Zealand and the Commonwealth in pursuit of a European identity. England has also turned away from the Commonwealth in pursuit of its own economic interests. ..... "
Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1993/93AC028.pdf

The ***Government Owned Corporations Act 1993***,
No. 28 of 2nd June 1993,
"to provide for the corporatisation of nominated government entities
and for related purposes",

is sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" (2nd Page),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

has the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"

is copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1993",

and throughout, refers to the "**Corporations Law**", but does not define it.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/A/ActsInterpA54_03_.pdf
The ***Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, Reprint No. 3**,
Reprinted as in force 24th June 1993, and
including amendments up to No. 32 of 1993, includes:-

Part 8—Terms and References in Acts
Section 36—Meaning of commonly used words and expressions
36. In an Act—
"Corporations Law" has the meaning given by Part 3 of the
Corporations (Queensland) Act 1990

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1990/90AC098.pdf
The ***Corporations (Queensland) Act 1990*, No. 98 of 12th December 1990**, was
"to apply certain provisions of laws of the Commonwealth relating to
corporations, the securities industry and the futures industry
as laws of Queensland and for other purposes", and stated:-

Part 3—Citing the Corporations Law and the Corporations Regulations

11. Simpler citation of Corporations Law,
and Corporations Regulations, of Queensland.
(1) The Corporations Law of Queensland
may be referred to simply as the Corporations Law.
(2) The Corporations Regulations of Queensland
may be referred to simply as the Corporations Regulations.
(3) This section has effect subject to section 13.

13. References to Corporations Law and Corporations Regulations.
(1) The object of this section is to help ensure that
the **Corporations Law of Queensland** operates, so far as possible,
as if that Law,
together with the Corporations Law
of each jurisdiction other than Queensland,
constituted a single national Corporations Law
applying of **its own force throughout Australia**.

Refer: https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/global/advanced-search

An advanced search in "**Hansard**" in the "target year" of "**1993**"
for "the exact phrase" of "**Government Owned Corporations Bill**"
results in 104 hits in the 5 documents dated
12th May, 19th May, 20th May, 13th July, and 17th November 1993.

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/930512ha.pdf

Pages 2704 to 2708 of Hansard dated 12th May 1993
for the First and Second Readings of the Bill
which was introduced by the Treasurer, Mr De Lacy, who stated:-

"The Government Owned Corporations Bill will provide the centrepiece for the **Goss Government**'s second-term micro-economic **reform agenda**. The Bill is a major legislative initiative by the Government and will provide an overall framework for the corporatisation of Government-owned enterprises—GOEs—in accordance with the **Government's corporatisation policy** outlined in the **White Paper** entitled *Corporatisation in Queensland* released in March **1992**."

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/930519ha.pdf

Pages 3022 to 3119 of Hansard dated 19th May 1993,
Debate resumed from 12th May 1993,
with the Leader of the Liberal Party, Mrs Sheldon, stating:-

"I rise to speak on the first Bill to be presented to the Parliament under the new **Wayne Goss republic of Queensland**. That is right; the Government Owned Corporations Bill is the first Bill to commence with "**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**" preamble, about which we heard so much from the Premier last week. And what a difference it has made! No doubt every Queenslander today feels that this is the dawning of a new era for the State and that everything will all be all right; everyone will have a job; no-one will be unhappy; and the world will be a better place because the Government changed five words in the preamble so that it reads, "The Parliament of Queensland enacts".

The Bill was read a third time. House adjourned at 2.09 a.m.

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/930520ha.pdf

Pages 3232 and 32389 of Hansard dated 20th May 1993
Two References to the "Government Owned Corporations Bill"

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/930713ha.pdf

Page 3469 of Hansard dated 13th July 1993
A Reference to the "Government Owned Corporations Bill"

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/931117ha.pdf

Pages 5914 and 5917 of Hansard dated 17th November 1993
Five References to the "Government Owned Corporations Bill"

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1993/93AC032.pdf
The ***Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993***,
No. 32 of 3rd June 1993,
"to make various amendments of the statute law of Queensland,
to repeal certain Acts and to declare certain matters",
has the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"
is sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" (2nd Page),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
and is copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1993", and includes:-

Section 4—Repeals etc.
(2) Each Imperial law mentioned in Schedule 4
ceases to be in force in Queensland.
Schedule 4 — **Imperial Laws that cease to be in force** — Section 4(2)
Appellate Jurisdiction Act 1887 *Appellate Jurisdiction Act 1908*
Habeas Corpus Act 1862
Judicial Committee Act 1843 *Judicial Committee Act 1881*
Judicial Committee Act 1915 *Judicial Committee Amendment Act 1895*
Privy Council Registrar Act 1853 Rules Regulating Appeals from Queensland
Explanatory note—These Imperial laws have been identified as obsolete.

Refer: http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1862/ukpga_18620020_en.pdf
Extracts from the ***Habeas Corpus Act* 1862 (UK) [25 Vict.] [Ch. 20]**:-
Writ not to issue out of England into any Colony, &c.
having a Court with Authority to grant such Writ.
1. No Writ of Habeas Corpus shall issue out of England,
by Authority of any Judge or Court of Justice therein,
into any Colony or Foreign Dominion of the Crown
where Her Majesty has a lawfully established Court or Courts of Justice
having Authority to grant and issue the said Writ,
and to ensure the due Execution thereof
throughout such Colony or Dominion.

Not to affect Right of Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.
2. Provided, That nothing in this Act contained shall affect or interfere with any
Right of Appeal to Her Majesty in Council now by Law existing.

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/2002/27.html
Mobil Oil Australia Pty Ltd v Victoria [2002] HCA 27;
(26 June 2002); 211 CLR 1; 189 ALR 161; 76 ALJR 926
Gleeson CJ, Gaudron, Gummow, Kirby, Hayne and Callinan JJ
Extract from Chief Justice Gleeson:-
" *In Laurie v Carroll, Dixon CJ, Williams and Webb JJ*
quoted the statement of ***Viscount Haldane*** *that*
' *[t]he 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. ' "

The unconstitutional "laws of Australia",
***Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975*, No.33 of 30th April 1975**,
made by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution,
sitting inside their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", with their "Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia", "Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia", and with their own private "Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia";

"to limit further the matters in which Special Leave of Appeal from the High Court of Australia to Her Majesty in Council may be asked";

with the unconstitutional enacting manner and form of:-
"BE IT ENACTED by
the Queen, the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia"
Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/pcfthca1975417/

and with the unconstitutional enacting manner and form of:-
"The Parliament of Australia enacts"
Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00255

where it is also shown with

, the same seal
as on the *Australian Citizenship Act 1973*, No. 99 of 17th September 1973;
as is watermarked on current "Australian Dollar" polymer (plastic) notes;
and as registered as "Stylised Arms No. 2 (Solid) US Serial No. 89000533"
in **1992** with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO);

and the ***Australia Acts 1986***, commencing 3rd March 1986, with its
Provision 11—Termination of appeals to Her Majesty in Council, under which
"no appeal to Her Majesty in Council lies or shall be brought,
whether by leave or special leave
of any court or of Her Majesty in Council or otherwise,
and whether by virtue
of any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom,
the Royal Prerogative or otherwise,
from or in respect of any decision of an Australian court";

as confirmed by the "High Court of Australia" in:-
Kable v Director of Public Prosecutions (NSW) [1996] HCA 24
(12 September 1996); 189 CLR 51
Brennan CJ, Dawson, Toohey, Gaudron, McHugh and Gummow JJ.,

created for Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, for their Australian Parliaments, Governments and Courts, their own "**High Court of Australia**" to be the "**ultimate appellate court of the nation**", with the duty of supervising the nation's legal system and of maintaining a unified system of common law in/of "Australia" (being NOT the "common law of England").

Note: **"nation" "of Australia" = "the sovereign, independent and federal nation"**

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1996/24.html

Kable v Director of Public Prosecutions (NSW) [1996] HCA 24

(12 September 1996); 189 CLR 51
Brennan CJ, Dawson, Toohey, Gaudron, McHugh and Gummow JJ.

Extract from McHUGH J. at 12:-

"The legal system adopted by the Constitution continued until the passing of the Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act 1968 (Cth). Upon the passing of the ***Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975*** (Cth), an appeal could no longer be taken from the High Court to the Privy Council. That meant that **until** the enactment of **s 11 of the Australia Acts 1986**, **appeals could still be taken to the Privy Council from the State Supreme Courts**."

Note that this confirms that **after** the unconstitutional "**law of Australia**", the ***Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975*****, No.33 of 30th April 1975**, with respect to:-

any Right of Appeal to Her Majesty in Council as referred to in Section 2 of the Imperial Law *Habeas Corpus Act* 1862 (UK) [25 Vict.] [Ch. 20], and

"Appellate jurisdiction of High Court" and "Appeal to Queen in Council" at Sections 73 and 74 of Chapter III—The Judicature of 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,

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, operated under **two sets of laws** in this country from **1975 to 1986**, one set of laws in the States, another set of "laws of Australia" for "Australia", **but *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, which states:-

Clause 5—Operation of the Constitution and laws

5. 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.

After the ***Australia Acts 1986***, commencing 3rd March 1986, certain measures were taken in all States 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";
but were ***contra* to** the Constitutions of the States, including Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977, and were ***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.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1993/93AC070.pdf

The ***Local Government Act 1993*, No. 70 of 7th December 1993**,

"to provide for local government in Queensland, and for related purposes",

is sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" (2nd Page),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

has the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"

has 14 Chapters including 804 Provisions, a Schedule amending 43 laws,

and is copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1993".

Extracts from Chapter 1—Preliminary,

Part 2—Objects
Section 3—Objects of this Act
3. The objects of this Act include—
(a) providing a legal framework for an effective, efficient and accountable system of local government in Queensland; and
(b) recognising a **jurisdiction of local government** sufficient to allow a local government to take autonomous responsibility for the good rule and government of its area with a **minimum of intervention by the State**; and
(c) providing for community participation in the local government system; and
(d) defining the role of participants in the local government system; and
(e) establishing an independent process for ongoing review of certain important local government issues.

Part 3—Interpretation
Section 4—Definitions
4. In this Act—

"elector" means a person entitled to vote under this Act;

"electoral roll" means a roll kept under the *Electoral Act 1992*;

"government entity" has the same meaning as in the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*

"**local government**" means a local government **established under this Act**;

"political party" means an organisation registered as a political party under the *Electoral Act 1992*;

Sir Walter Campbell was Governor	from 22/07/1985 to 28/07/1992
Mrs Leneen Forde was Governor	from 29/07/1992 to 29/07/1997
Russell Cooper was Premier	from 22/09/1989 to 02/12/1989
Wayne Goss was Premier	from 02/12/1989 to 20/02/1996

Refer: https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/global/advanced-search
An advanced search in "**Hansard**" in the "target year" of "**1993**"
for "the exact phrase" of "**Local Government Bill**"
results in 8 hits in the 2 documents dated 18th and 30th November 1993.

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/931118ha.pdf
The First and Second Readings of the Bill are on Pages 5983 to 5994 of Hansard dated 18th November 1993. Results of searches for the word "Constitution" are at:-
Page 5986, where Mr Mackenroth was quoted in Hansard as saying:-

"The only general limitation on a local government
in the exercise of its jurisdiction is that a council has no power
to make a local law which the State Parliament could not make
or attempts to limit the future lawmaking role of the local government.
Where any inconsistency occurs between a State law or a local law,
the State law would prevail over the local law
to the extent of the inconsistency.
This is the same philosophy in the Australian Constitution
that applies to Commonwealth and State laws.
This is an extraordinarily wide charter for local government
and represents the most autonomy and the broadest general competence
power granted to any **local government** system in Australia."

and at Page 6021, Mr Santoro was quoted as referring to a **document** headed:-

"**Local Government Policy Under Goss**.
Local Government Policy under a Goss Government.
Recognising Local Government".

and Mr Santoro was quoted in Hansard as saying:-

"The document went on to make some very specific commitments
under a section headed "Fundamental Principles".
The then Opposition said—"Labor is committed to
the recognition of Local Government in the Constitution Act of Queensland."

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/931130ha.pdf
The Third Reading and Debate on 30th November 1993 are on Pages 6184 to 6263 of Hansard, and on Page 6197 Mr Laming was quoted in Hansard as saying:-

"I want to follow the sequence that the Minister adopted in his second-reading
speech and begin with the role of local government in general.
I note that the **oath of allegiance has been removed**
from the Local Government Act. A declaration now applies.
I view that with some sadness.
If we truly believe that local government is an important tier of Government
in this country, it should be treated in the same way as the other two tiers.
I regard local government as the most important tier,
followed by the State and Federal Governments.
In a constitutional monarchy,
the monarch is the head of all Governments.
I believe that the oath of allegiance
should not have been removed from the Act."

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1989/89AC093.pdf
The ***Constitution Act Amendment Act 1989*, No. 93 of 10th October 1989**
"to amend the Constitution Act **1867-1988** in certain particulars", included:-

3. New ss. 54 to 56. The Principal Act is amended
by inserting after section 53 the following heading and sections:—

" LOCAL GOVERNMENT

54. System of local government.
(1) There must be and continue to be
a system of local government in Queensland
under which duly elected local government bodies are constituted,
each being charged with the good rule and government
of that part of Queensland from time to time
subject to that system of local government
and committed to the jurisdiction of that local government body....."**;**

but was *contra* to
Queensland's *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1934, No. 35 of 13th April 1934,
which stated that any Bill for any purpose of establishing another legislative body,
"shall not be presented to the Governor
for the reservation thereof for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure,
or for the Governor's Assent,
or be in any other way assented to,
until the Bill has been approved by the electors";
and contra to
Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977,
and 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,
because the words "local government" do NOT appear in either of these Acts.

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/qld/hist_act/cosolao193324gvn26314/
Queensland's ***Contracts of Sale of Land Act* 1933, [24 Geo. V. No. 26]**,

"An Act to Make Better Provision regarding Contracts for the Sale of Land, and for other purposes" was given Royal Assent on 14th December 1933, and included at Part 1—Preliminary:-

Section 3—Definitions
3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates or requires,
the following terms have the meanings respectively assigned to them,
that is to say:–

"**Contract of sale of land**" – An agreement
for the sale and purchase of land where the terms of the sale
provide that the payment by the purchaser for the land
shall be extended over a period of time: the term also includes
any such sale of land where the instrument of sale is not
a registrable instrument under "*The Real Property Acts*, 1861 to 1887";

"**Land**" – Land which has **been alienated** at any time whensoever
from the Crown for an estate in fee-simple,
or which is lawfully contracted to be so alienated;

Queensland's ***Constitution Act 1867*** [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977, includes under the heading of *General Provisions*:-

Legislature empowered to make laws
regulating sale and other disposal of waste lands

30. **Subject to the provisions**
contained in the Imperial Act of the 18th and 19th Victoria ch 54 and
of an Act of the 18th and 19th years of Her Majesty entitled
"*An Act to repeal the Acts of Parliament now in force*
respecting the Disposal of the Waste Lands of the Crown
in Her Majesty's Australian Colonies
and to make other provisions in lieu thereof"
which concern the maintenance of existing contracts
it shall be lawful for the **legislature of this State**
to make **laws** for regulating the **sale letting disposal** and **occupation**
of the **waste lands of the Crown within the said State**.

The entire management of Crown lands
and all revenues thence arising
to be vested in the local legislature

40.(1) The entire management and control of the waste lands
belonging to the Crown in the said State
and also the appropriation
of the gross proceeds of the sales of such lands
and all other proceeds and revenues of the same
from whatever source arising within the said State
including all royalties mines and minerals
shall be vested in the legislature of the said State.

This provision not to affect
any previous contracts of Her Majesty respecting any such lands
nor any vested rights which have arisen under 9 & 10 Vic c 104
nor any vested right or interest which has accrued
under any order of council issued by Her Majesty in Council
in pursuance thereof

40. (2) However, nothing herein contained shall affect or be construed
to affect any contract or to prevent the fulfilment
of any promise or engagement made by or on behalf of Her Majesty
with respect to any land situate within the said State
in cases where such contracts promises or engagements
shall have been lawfully made
before the time at which this Act shall take effect within this State
nor to disturb or in any way interfere with or prejudice
any vested or other rights which have accrued or belong to
the licensed occupants or lessees of any Crown lands
within or without the settled districts
under and by virtue of the Act of the Imperial Parliament
passed in the ninth and tenth years of Her Majesty's reign ch 104
or of any order or orders of Her Majesty in Council issued
in pursuance thereof.

The **Constitutional Legislature of "a State"** of Queensland as established under 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, **was altered by Members of Political Parties**, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, **to their own unconstitutional** "**Queensland Parliament**" **of "the State"** under their:-

> ***Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1991***,
> **No. 97 of 17th December 1991**,
> http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC097.pdf

as in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* Reprint No. 2 as in force on 9 December 1992
(with amendments up to *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991* No. 68 of 1991)
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/A/ActsInterpA54_02_.pdf

PART 2—MEANING OF ACT

References to "Act"

6. In an Act—

"Act" means an Act of the **Queensland Parliament** and includes—

(a) a British or New South Wales Act that is in force in Queensland; and

(b) an enactment of an earlier authority ***[Note: legislature removed]*** empowered to pass laws in Queensland that has received assent.

The **Constitutional Government of "a State"** of Queensland as established under 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, **was altered by Members of Political Parties**, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, **to their own unconstitutional** "**Queensland Government**" **of "the State"** under their:-

> ***Queensland Government (Land Holding) Amendment Act 1992***
> **No. 17 of 13th May 1992**,
> http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC017.pdf

which inserted a **new Section 6A into the *Land Act* 1962**:-

Grant in name '**Queensland Government**'

6A. The Governor in Council may, under this Act grant Crown land in fee simple to the Crown in right of **the State** under the name '**Queensland Government**'.

and which inserted **new Sections 15A and 15B into the *Real Property Act* 1861**:-

Land held by '**Queensland Government**'

15A.(1) The Crown in right of **the State** may, under this Act, acquire, hold and deal with land under the name '**Queensland Governmen**t'.

(2) A fee or charge is not payable under this Act in respect of the lodgment and registration of a transfer of land to, or a lease of land by, the Crown in right of **the State** under the name '**Queensland Government**'.

Only persons authorised to deal with '**Queensland Government**' **land**

15B. Only the Minister, or a person authorised by the Minister, may deal with land held under the name '**Queensland Government**'.**'.**

RE: "**Queensland Government**"

Refer Extracts from:-
https://www.qld.gov.au/about/how-government-works/flags-emblems-icons/corporate-identity/

Corporate identity
Our corporate logo is used by all departments
to make sure government services are readily identifiable.
It is suitable for use in all print and digital environments.

Queensland
Government

As of August 2012, the Queensland Coat of Arms
has been used as the **government's corporate logo**.

RE: "**Queensland Parliament**"

Refer Extract from:-
https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/get-involved

RE: "**Queensland Courts**"

Refer Extract from:-
http://www.courts.qld.gov.au/

QUEENSLAND
COURTS

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, with their intention "to facilitate Plain English drafting and the reprinting of legislation" and to conform to the existence of "Australia" as an independent republic and to conform to "the status of the Commonwealth of Australia as a sovereign, independent and federal nation" called "Australia";

created in Queensland, their own entities of "the State" including their own:- "**Queensland Parliament**" — "**Queensland Governmen**t" — "**Queensland Courts**", to operate under a corporate Australian system of government and in conformity with the "Australian Government" — "Parliament of Australia" — "Australian Courts", with Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance and Office to a "Sovereign of Australia", a Statutory Instrument "Queen of Australia" under the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, No. 114 of 19th October 1973;

with their own private "Governor in Council" using a "Public Seal of the State", as referred to in the *Constitution (Office of Governor) Act Amendment Act 1989*, No. 71 of 24th August 1989; and with

their own "Consolidated Fund" by replacing the "Consolidated Revenue Fund" in the *Financial Administration and Audit Act* 1977, with their own *Financial Administration and Audit Amendment Act 1991*, No. 37 of 12th June 1991; and with the *Appropriation Act 1991-1992 (No. 1) 1991*, No. 39 of 5th August 1991, showing with respect to public accounts, distribution in Dollars not Pounds; and with

their own Courts, with their own Judges appointed by their own "Governor in Council" under their *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, No. 68 of 24th October 1991;

and with their *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1992* No. 68, 7th December 1992 made numerous amendments, including, but not limited to:-

Queensland's *Property Law Act* 1974, Act No. 76 of 1st November 1974, which was "An Act to consolidate, amend, and reform the law relating to Conveyancing, Property, and Contract, and to terminate the application of certain statutes", and sealed with the Royal Coat of Arms to give Royal Assent on behalf of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, amendments which included but are not limited to:-

omitting "**Her Majesty**" (wherever occurring) and inserting "**the State**" in Section 20(6), (7)(b), (8A) and Schedule 1, clause 7;

omitting "**Her Majesty in right of the Crown**" (wherever occurring) and inserting "**the State**" in Schedule 1, Clauses 1 and 2;

omitting "**Her Majesty's**" and inserting "**the State's**" in Schedule 1, Clause 7;

omitting "**Crown**" (wherever occurring) and inserting "**State**" in Section 20(11);

omitting "**the fee simple or other**" (wherever occurring) from Section 29(1) and (2).

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, then created their own "Automated Titling System" (ATS) for land, and replaced the *Real Property Acts* with their *Land Title Act 1994*, No. 11 of 7th March 1994, and replaced the *Land Act* 1962 with their *Land Act 1994*, No. 81 of 1st December 1994, thereby deceiving our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch with respect to the Crown's rights to Her Majesty's allodial title to land in Queensland.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1994/94AC011.pdf
The ***Land Title Act 1994*, No. 11 of 7th March 1994**,
"to consolidate and reform the law about the registration of freehold land and interests in freehold land, and for other purposes",

is sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" (2nd Page),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

has the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"

and is copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1994".

Extracts from Part 1—Preliminary:-

Section 1—Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Land Title Act 1994.

Section 2—Commencement

2. This Act commences on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

Section 3—Object of Act

3. The object of this Act is to consolidate and reform the law about the registration of freehold land and interests in freehold land and, in particular—
(a) to define the rights of persons with an interest in registered freehold land; and
(b) to continue and improve the system for registering title to and transferring interests in freehold land; and
(c) to define the functions and powers of the Registrar of Titles; and
(d) to assist the keeping of the registers in the land registry, particularly by authorising the use of **information technology**.

Section 4—Definitions

4. **In this Act**—
"**certificate of title**" means a certificate issued by the Registrar under **section 42** (Issuing of certificates of title);
"**deed of grant**" means an instrument evidencing the grant of land by **the State**;
"freehold land register" means the freehold land register kept under this Act;
"indefeasible title" of a registered lot has the meaning given by **section 37** (Creation of indefeasible title);
"land registry" means the land registry kept under this Act;
"**proprietor**" of a lot means a person entitled to an interest in a lot, whether or not the person is in possession;
Example—A lessee or mortgagee of a lot is a proprietor of the lot.
"register" a lot, interest, instrument or other thing means record the particulars of the thing in the freehold land register;
"registered owner" of a lot means the person recorded in the freehold land register as the person entitled to the fee simple interest in the lot;
"registered proprietor" of a lot means a person recorded in the freehold land register as a proprietor of the lot;
"Registrar" means the Registrar of Titles;

The *Land Title Act 1994*, No. 11 of 7th March 1994, [continued]

Section 5—Act binds all persons

5. This Act binds all persons, including **the State** and,
so far as the legislative power of the Parliament permits,
the Commonwealth, the other States and the Territories.

However, the "**Queensland Parliament**" **does NOT have** the **legislative power** or Crown and Constitutional authority to have the *Land Title Act 1994* bind any person, or State under 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, which states:-

Clause 5—Operation of the Constitution and laws

5. 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.

The Parliament, Government, Courts and people in Queensland are also bound to Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977, and anything not granted to them under the Commonwealth and State Constitutions, is denied them.

Refer:http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/reprints/qsr_real_property_act_1861-1980_31jan81.pdf

The ***Real Property Act* 1981 [25 Geo. V. No. 14] amended to 31st January 1981**,

"An Act to simplify the Laws relating to the Transfer and Encumbrance
of Freehold and other Interests in Land", included:-

Section 3—Interpretation of certain terms.

3. In the construction and for the purposes of this Act
and in all instruments purporting to be made or executed thereunder
(if not inconsistent with the context and subject matter) the following terms
shall have the respective meanings hereinafter assigned to them that is to say

"**Grant**" shall mean the **original grant** of any **land of the Crown**
by the **Governor** for the time being

"**Proprietor**" shall mean any person seised or possessed
of any freehold or other estate or interest in land **at law or in equity**
in possession in futurity or expectancy

"**Certificate of title**" shall mean any instrument evidencing
the seisin of the fee simple or other estate of freehold
in any land executed by the Registrar-General
in form C of the Schedule hereto or such other form
as under the provisions of this Act
may for the like purpose be authorised

"**Instrument**" shall mean and include any land
grant certificate of title conveyance assurance deed will probate
or exemplification of will
or any other document in writing relating to
the transfer or other dealing with land
and any map or plan lodged with the Registrar of Titles

The *Land Title Act 1994*, No. 11 of 7th March 1994, [continued]

Extracts from Part 3—Freehold Land Register

Division 2—Indefeasible title

Section 37—Creation of indefeasible title

37. An indefeasible title for a lot is created on the recording of the particulars of the lot in the freehold land register.

Division 3—Certificates of title

Section 42—Issuing of certificates of title

42.(1) The Registrar may issue a certificate containing the indefeasible title for a lot (the **"certificate of title"**) at the written request of the registered owner.

(2) However, the Registrar must not issue the certificate of title for the lot if the lot is subject to a registered mortgage.

(3) Also, if an instrument has been lodged to register an interest in the lot, the Registrar may refuse to issue the certificate of title until the instrument has been registered.

(4) The Registrar may give the certificate of title to the registered owner—

(a) by posting it to the owner or to someone else specified in the owner's request, at the address specified in the request; or

(b) by personally giving it to the owner or someone else specified in the request.

Extracts from Part 4—Registration of Land

Division 1—Alienation of State land

Section 47—Alienated State land to be registered

47.(1) If **land** is **alienated from the State**, the **deed of grant** for the land must be lodged in the **land registry**.

(2) The Registrar must register the **deed of grant** by recording the particulars of the grant in the **freehold land register**.

(3) On the **registration of the deed of grant**, an **indefeasible title is created** for the relevant lot.

Division 2—Land held by State

Section 48—Land held by the State

48. The State may, under this Act, acquire, hold and deal with lots.

Note: A Certificate of Title to an Estate in fee simple of land alienated from the Crown by the Crown within the said State of Queensland, with reservations to the Crown as shown on the Deed of Grant granted by a Governor who was appointed by Commission under Letters Patent under Royal Sign Manual and Signet, should show the Royal Coat of Arms with the Lion and the Unicorn.

However, the corporate "**Queensland Government**" has unconstitutionally taken ownership of all land in Queensland, and **places its corporate seal on a landowner's Certificate of Title to land**, and by unconstitutionally authorising its Minister, or a person authorised by its Minister, deals with land held under the name "Queensland Government".

Refer: https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/global/advanced-search

An advanced search in "**Hansard**" in the "target year" of "**1994**"
for "the exact phrase" of "**Land Title Bill**"
results in 33 hits in the 7 documents dated 16th and 23rd February, 12th April, 7th and 24th June, 4th August and 17th November 1994.

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1994/940216ha.pdf

Extract from Pages 6904 to 6906 of Hansard dated 16th February 1994,
of the First and Second Readings of the *Land Title Bill*:-

"This Bill seeks to consolidate the existing Real Property Acts,
particularly the Real Property Act 1861 and the Real Property Act 1877,
and it will allow reforms of land titling legislation as well as
updating and streamlining the process of registration of interests in land.
The Bill is based substantially on a draft Bill which was included in the
Law Reform Commission's Report No. 40 on the consolidation of the
Real Property Acts. Additions and alterations have been made to the
Law Reform Commission Bill in consultation with that commission to allow
for the **introduction** of what is known as the **Automated Titling System**.
The additions and alterations will reform the land titling legislation,
simplify the administration of the land titling function and allow
a simpler operation of the Torrens system of registration of interests in land.
It is appropriate at this time to give to the Parliament
a brief outline of what constitutes the Automated Titling System.
Currently, the Land Titles Register in this State is maintained
in a paper format with some 1.7 million "live" Certificates of Title stored
in the department's land registries in Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville.
The Automated Titling System, or ATS as it is commonly known,
will involve the conversion of that
information currently stored in a paper form into an electronic format.
The end result will be that
the entire history of each lot of freehold land in this State will,
during a period of approximately two years,
be captured into an electronic record.
It is this entire history which will still constitute the Land Titles Register.
In the capture process,
each lot will retain its own title to be known as an indefeasible title.
This indefeasible title will show the current registered particulars
in relation to that lot; for example, the registered owner of the lot
and all other registered interests in the land including, as appropriate,
mortgages, leases, easements, etc.
A printed version of that information to be known as a Certificate of Title
will be supplied to the registered owners of the land if requested by them."

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1994/940223ha.pdf
Pages 7217 to 7239 for the Third Reading and Debate

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1994/940412ha.pdf
Pages 7415 for Assent to the *Land Title Bill* reported by the Speaker.

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1994/940607ha.
for problems associated with “land title” by the “Queensland Government”
under the “Automated Titling System”, as in Hansard dated 7th June 1994.

Refer http://www.qlrc.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/372503/r40.pdf
for the Queensland Law Reform Commission’s Report No. 40 of 1991.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SLS/1994/94SL132.pdf
The Subordinate Legislation 1994 No. 132,
of the Proclamation by Governor Leneen Forde signed 14th April 1994
fixing the commencement date of 24th April 1994
for the remaining provisions in the *Land Title Act 1994*,

is sealed with an unclear picture purporting to be a “Seal of Queensland”,
but would no doubt have represented a “Public Seal of the State”,

and is copyrighted “© State of Queensland 1994”.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1994/94AC081.pdf
The ***Land Act 1994*, No. 81 of 1st December 1994**,

“to consolidate and amend the law relating to the
administration and management of non-freehold land and deeds of grant in trust
and the creation of freehold land, and for related purposes”,

is sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a “Seal of Queensland”,
and with a blurred picture purporting to be a “Seal of Queensland” (2nd Page),
but all would no doubt have represented a “Public Seal of the State”,

has the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
“**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—”

and is copyrighted “© The State of Queensland 1994”.

Extracts from Chapter 1—Preliminary, Part 1—Introduction

Section 1—Short title
1. This Act may be cited as the *Land Act 1994*.
Section 2—Commencement
2.(1) Section 525 and Schedule 3 commence on the date of assent.
(2) The amendment of the *Land Title Act 1994* in Schedule 3
is taken to have commenced on 24 April 1994.
(3) The following provisions commence on 1 January 1995—
- section 3 (Dictionary) and Schedule 6
- section 393 (Delegation by chief executive)
- section444 (Chief executive may approve forms)
- section 448 (Regulations)
- Chapter 8, Part 7, Division 2
- section 505 (Changing tenures of harbour land)
- section 522 (Transitional regulations)
- section 523 (Repeals on 1 January 1995).

(4) The remaining provisions commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation.
Section 3—Dictionary
3. The dictionary in Schedule 6 defines particular words used in this Act.

The *Land Act 1994*, No. 81 of 1st December 1994, [continued]

Extracts from Schedule 6—Dictionary—Section 3

"deed of grant" means—
(a) land granted in fee simple by **the State**; or
(b) the document evidencing the grant,
including an indefeasible title under the *Land Title Act 1994*.
"deed of grant in trust" means—
(a) land granted in fee simple in trust by **the State**; or
(b) the document evidencing the grant,
including an indefeasible title under the *Land Title Act 1994*.
"register" a document, an interest, land or something else, means
to record the particulars of the thing
in the appropriate register in the land registry.
"registered owner" has the same meaning as in the *Land Title Act 1994*.
"repealed Act" means the *Land Act 1962*.
"statutory body" means
a government entity within the meaning of the
Government Owned Corporations Act 1993,
a local government and a port authority.
"unallocated State land" means all land that is not—
(a) freehold land,
or land contracted to be granted in fee-simple by **the State**; or
(b) a road or reserve, including a national park, conservation park,
State forest or timber reserve; or
(c) subject to a lease, licence or permit issued by **the State**.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SLS/1995/95SL185.pdf
The Subordinate Legislation 1995 No. 185,
of the Proclamation by Governor Leneen Forde signed 8th June 1995,
fixing the commencement date of 1st July 1995,
for the provisions of the *Land Title Act 1994* that are not in force
(other than the provisions mentioned in the schedule),
is sealed with an unclear picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
and is copyrighted "© State of Queensland 1995".

However, Section 5 of the *Land Act* 1962, as amended to 15th June 1984, refers to "Crown" NOT "the State":-

5. Interpretation of terms (1910, s. 4).
In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates or requires, the following terms have the meanings set against them respectively, that is to say:-
"**Crown land**" – All land in Queensland,
except land which is, for the time being—
(a) lawfully granted or contracted to be granted
in fee-simple by the Crown; or
(b) reserved for or dedicated to public purposes; or
(c) subject to any lease or license lawfully **granted by the Crown**:
Provided that land held under an occupation license
shall be deemed to be Crown land;
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/reprints/qsr_land_act_1962-1984_15jun84.pdf

Queensland's ***Constitution Act 1867*** [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977, includes under the heading of *General Provisions*:-

Legislature empowered to make laws
regulating sale and other disposal of waste lands

30. **Subject to the provisions**
contained in the Imperial Act of the 18th and 19th Victoria ch 54 and
of an Act of the 18th and 19th years of Her Majesty entitled
"*An Act to repeal the Acts of Parliament now in force*
respecting the Disposal of the Waste Lands of the Crown
in Her Majesty's Australian Colonies
and to make other provisions in lieu thereof"
which concern the maintenance of existing contracts
it shall be lawful for the **legislature of this State**
to make **laws** for regulating the **sale letting disposal** and **occupation**
of the **waste lands of the Crown within the said State**.

The entire management of Crown lands
and all revenues thence arising
to be vested in the local legislature

40.(1) The entire management and control of the waste lands
belonging to the Crown in the said State
and also the appropriation
of the gross proceeds of the sales of such lands
and all other proceeds and revenues of the same
from whatever source arising within the said State
including all royalties mines and minerals
shall be vested in the legislature of the said State.

This provision not to affect
any previous contracts of Her Majesty respecting any such lands
nor any vested rights which have arisen under 9 & 10 Vic c 104
nor any vested right or interest which has accrued
under any order of council issued by Her Majesty in Council
in pursuance thereof

40. (2) However, nothing herein contained shall affect or be construed
to affect any contract or to prevent the fulfilment
of any promise or engagement made by or on behalf of Her Majesty
with respect to any land situate within the said State
in cases where such contracts promises or engagements
shall have been lawfully made
before the time at which this Act shall take effect within this State
nor to disturb or in any way interfere with or prejudice
any vested or other rights which have accrued or belong to
the licensed occupants or lessees of any Crown lands
within or without the settled districts
under and by virtue of the Act of the Imperial Parliament
passed in the ninth and tenth years of Her Majesty's reign ch 104
or of any order or orders of Her Majesty in Council issued
in pursuance thereof.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1994/94AC015.pdf

The ***Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1994*, No. 15 of 10th May 1994**,

"to make various amendments of Queensland statute law
and to repeal certain Acts",

is sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" (2nd Page),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

has the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"

and is copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1994".

Extracts:-

Section 1—Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the
Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1994

Section 2—Commencement

2. This Act commences on the day of assent
except so far as is otherwise expressly provided.

Section 3—Amended Acts—Schs 1 and 2

3. An Act mentioned in Schedule 1 or 2
is amended as specified in the relevant schedule.

Section 4—Repeals—Sch 3

4. The Acts mentioned in Schedule 3 are repealed.

Section 5—Explanatory Notes

5. An explanatory note to a provision of this Act is not part of the Act.

Extracts from Schedule 1:-
Minor Amendments and Amendments by way of Statute Law Revision—Section 3

ACTS INTERPRETATION ACT 1954

Amendments

1. After section 15D—

insert—

'Automatic commencement of postponed law

'15DA. (1) In this section—

"assent day" means the date of assent of—

(a) if the postponed law is an Act—the Act; or

(b) if the postponed law is a provision of an Act—
the Act that enacts the provision;

"postponed law" means an Act or provision of an Act
that does not commence on the assent day
because a provision of an Act postpones its commencement
until a day fixed under an instrument.

'(2) If a postponed law has not commenced
within 1 year of the assent day,
it automatically commences on the next day.

The *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1994*, No. 15 of 10th May 1994, Schedule 1—Minor Amendments and Amendments by way of Statute Law Revision "ACTS INTERPRETATION ACT 1954—Amendments—1. After section 15D .....

[continued]

'(3) However, within 1 year of the assent day,
a regulation may extend the period before commencement
under subsection (2) to not more than 2 years of the assent day.

'(4) The regulation mentioned in subsection (3) may be made under—
(a) the Act that is the postponed law; or
(b) the Act of which the postponed law is a provision; or
(c) an Act that the postponed law amends;
as if the Act mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c)
included a provision that had commenced
and authorised the regulation to be made.

'(5) This section—
(a) only applies to a postponed law enacted
after 31 December 1994; and
(b) applies to a postponed law
unless an Act expressly states it does not apply.

Example—

The *Hypothetical Act 1995* was assented to on 5 April 1995
and was expressed to commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation.
If the Act was not commenced by 5 April 1996,
it would commence on 6 April 1996 under subsection (2)
unless a regulation had been made under subsection (3)
extending time for commencement.'.

Extract from Schedule 1—Explanatory Note—Section 5:-

Explanatory note
Automatic commencement of postponed law—amendment 1

A Bill often provides that the Act or provision of the Act is to commence on a day fixed by an instrument such as a proclamation. This allows flexibility about when the Act or provision will commence. Flexibility is particularly useful if preparation (for example, conducting community information programs or making a regulation) is necessary before the legislation operates and preparation length is uncertain.

Section 15D deals with commencement by proclamation or other instrument. Proposed section 15DA reinforces Parliament's control by setting an outer limit for commencement. To allow ample time for the integration of this new limit into the legislation's administrative implementation, the limit only applies to Acts enacted from 1 January 1995—proposed subsection (5)(a).

Proposed subsection (2) automatically commences an uncommenced Act or provision of an Act 1 year after the Act receives assent. Proposed subsection (3) then allows the outer limit to be extended to 2 years by regulation. Proposed subsection (4) deals with the situation where there would otherwise not be power to make a regulation.

This automatic commencement applies unless the Act itself expressly states that it does not—see proposed subsection (5)(b).

Refer: https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/global/advanced-search
An advanced search in "**Hansard**" in the "target year" of "**1994**"
for "the exact phrase" of:-
"**Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisons) Bill 1994**"
results in 30 hits in 2 documents dated 14th and 28th April 1994.

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1994/940414ha.pdf
Pages 7555 to 7556 of Hansard dated 14th April 1994,
for the First and Second Readings of the Bill.

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1994/940428ha.pdf
Pages 7938 to 7946 of Hansard dated 28th April 1994,
for the Debate and the Third Reading of the Bill.

Refer: https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/global/advanced-search
An advanced search in "**Hansard**" in the "target year" of "**1994**"
for "the exact phrase" of:-
"**Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions)**"
results in 144 in 9 documents, but with only the following relevant dates
for the ***Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill (No. 2) 1994***.

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1994/941115ha.pdf
Pages 10309 to 10310 of Hansard dated 15th November 1994,
for the First and Second Readings of the Bill for the
Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1994,
No. 87 of 1st December 1994.

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1994/941125ha.pdf
Page 10887 of Hansard dated 25th November 1994,
for the Debate and Third Reading of the Bill for the
Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1994,
No. 87 of 1st December 1994.

The Opposition spokesman was recorded as saying in Hansard
dated 25th November 1994:-

"As Opposition spokesman, I can find no good reason why the Opposition should oppose this piece of legislation. It is an extremely large piece of legislation. I asked the shadow Ministers to peruse the parts of the Bill that related to their portfolios and to raise any concerns with me. Some of the shadow Ministers have been through this legislation line by line, and they have not come back to me with any good reasons why the Opposition should oppose this legislation. ..... A number of Imperial Acts are in force in this State. We are not repealing the Acts themselves; we are just repealing those parts that affect Queensland. Five New South Wales Acts are also in force in this State, but we are not really repealing the New South Wales Acts; we are only repealing those parts that affect Queensland. ..... We are repealing about 630 Acts. I do not know why on earth they have remained on the statute book for so long. They include Appropriation Acts from the last century. ..... The Opposition does not oppose the repeal of all these Acts. The minor amendments to the other Acts appear to us to be of a minor nature. I certainly hope they are."

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1994/94AC087.pdf

The ***Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1994***,
No. 87 of 1st December 1994,

"to make various amendments of Queensland statute law
and to repeal certain Acts",

is sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" (2nd Page),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

has the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"

and is copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1994".

Extracts:-

Section 1—Short title
1. This Act may be cited as the
Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1994.
Section 2—Commencement
2. This Act commences on the day of assent
except so far as is otherwise expressly provided.
Section 3—Amended Acts—Schs 1 and 2 and Sch 3, Pt 1
3. Schedules 1 and 2 and Schedule 3, Part 1
amend the Acts mentioned in them.
Section 4—Repealed Acts—Sch 3, Pt 2 and Schs 4 to 8
4.(1) The Acts mentioned in Schedule 3, Part 2 and Schedules 4 to 8
are repealed.
(2) The Acts mentioned in Schedule 9
cease to have effect in Queensland.
(3) The Acts mentioned in Schedule 10 are declared to be laws
to which section 20A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* applies.
Section 5—Explanatory notes
5. An explanatory note to a provision of this Act is not part of the Act.

Schedule 1—Minor Amendments and Amendments
by way of Statute Law Revision—Section 3
Schedule 2—Amendments by way of Statute Law Revision only—Section 3
Schedule 3—Repeal of uncommenced Provisions and Amending Acts
with uncommenced Provisions—Sections 3 and 4(1)
Schedule 4—Repeal of Superseded Acts—Section 4(1)
Schedule 5—Repeal of Exhausted Acts—Section 4(1)
Schedule 6—Repeal of Other Exhausted Acts—Section 4(1)
Schedule 7—Repeal of Amending Acts—Section 4(1)
Schedule 8—Other Acts Repealed—Section 4(1)
Schedule 9—Imperial and New South Wales Acts
whose application to Queensland ends—Section 4(2)
Schedule 10—Declared Laws
whose Repeal does not end their effect—Section 4(3)

At a Special Premiers' Conference in Brisbane on **31 October 1990**, the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth, States and Territories of Australia, and representatives of Local Government in Australia, agreed to provide a mechanism, an ***Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment*** signed on **1st May 1992**, which was under that **IGAE**, to facilitate:-

- a cooperative national approach to the **environment**;
- a better definition of the roles of the respective governments;
- a reduction in the number of disputes between the Commonwealth and the States and Territories on **environment** issues;
- greater certainty of Government and business decision making; and
- better **environment** protection. **"**

resulting also in **May 1992** of the **Council of Australian Governments (COAG)**

and in **1994** in the establishment of a **National Environment Protection Council** with a "law of Australia" and laws of "the State", with

Prime Minister Paul Keating and his Governor-General "Bill" Hayden, and Premier Wayne Goss and his Governor Mrs Leneen Forde in Queensland, and Premiers and their Governors in the other respective States "of Australia".

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1994/94AC044.pdf

The ***National Environment Protection Council (Queensland) Act 1994***, **No. 44 of 14th September 1994**,

"to provide for the establishment of a National Environment Protection Council, and related purposes"

was sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland", and with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" (2nd Page), but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State", included:

"Parliament's reasons for enacting this Act are—

1. The Commonwealth, the States, the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory and the Australian Local Government Association have entered into an Agreement known as the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment setting out certain responsibilities of each party in relation to the environment.

2. That Agreement provides that the Commonwealth, the States, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory will make joint legislative provision for the establishment of a body to determine national environment protection measures.

3. That Agreement further provides that once the form of the joint legislative provision for the establishment of the body has been agreed to, the Commonwealth, the States, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory will submit to their Parliaments or Legislative Assemblies, and take such steps as are appropriate to secure the passage of, Bills containing that legislation."

had the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—", and included:-

Schedule—Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment

and was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1994".

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1994/94AC062.pdf
The ***Environmental Protection Act 1994*, No. 62 of 1st December 1994**,
"about the protection of Queensland's environment",

was sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" (2nd Page),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

had the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"

and was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1994".

Extracts from Chapter 1—Preliminary, Part 1—Introductory Provisions:-
Section 2—Commencement
2.(1) This Act commences on a day to be fixed by proclamation.
(2) However, section 223 and Schedule 3
(so far as they relate to the amendment of the
Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993)
commence, or are taken to have commenced, on 1 November 1994.

Extracts from Chapter 1—Preliminary, Part 2—Object and Achievement of Act
Section 3—Object
3. The object of this Act is to protect Queensland's environment
while allowing for development that improves the total quality of life,
both now and in the future,
in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends
("**ecologically sustainable development**").

Extracts from Chapter 1—Preliminary, Part 3—Interpretation
Division 1—Standrd definitions
Section 7—Definitions—dictionary
7. The dictionary in Schedule 4 defines particular words used in this Act. [1]
[1] In some Acts, definitions are contained in a dictionary that appears as the last Schedule and forms part of the Act—*Acts Interpretation Act 1954* section 14.]

Extract from Schedule 4—Dictionary—Section 7

"National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development" means the National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development endorsed by the **Council of Australian Governments on 7 December 1992**.

However, despite the **Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment** (**IGAE**) stating in Schedule 2 at Paragraph 5:-

> "Within the policy, legislative and administrative framework
> applying in each State, the use of natural resources and land,
> remain a matter for the owners of the land or resources,
> whether they are Government bodies or private persons";

members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, sitting inside their own created corporate Parliaments "of Australia" under their ideals and progressive evolution to have "Australia as an independent republic", proceeded, purportedly to "protect the environment" in the "interest of the public", to make legislation detrimental to the Constitutional rights, liberties and privileges of the people "of the Commonwealth of Australia" and Constitutional rights to property.

Note again:-

> ***Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment*** (**IGAE**)
> https://www.environment.gov.au/about-us/esd/publications/intergovernmental-agreement
> was signed on **1st May 1992**;
>
> the **Council of Australian Governments** (**COAG**)
> http://www.coag.gov.au/
> was formed in **May 1992**;
>
> and the ***Queensland Government (Land Holding) Amendment Act 1992***
> http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC017.pdf
> was made on **13th May 1992**, **taking ownership of all land in Queensland**.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, intended to take control over the people and their property, particularly land, with the

> ***Nature Conservation Act 1992*, No. 20 of 22nd May 1992**,
> http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC020.pdf
>
> sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
> but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
> and copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1992",
>
> which included:-
>
> **Part 4—Protected Areas**
> *Division 5—World Heritage Management Areas*
> Section 48—Proposal to declare World Heritage Management Area
> 48.(1) If an area has been included in the **World Heritage List**
> established and kept under the **World Heritage Convention**,
> **the Minister may, by advertisement**
> published in a newspaper circulating throughout Queensland,
> **propose** that the whole or part of the area, and
> **any other neighbouring area**,
> **be declared a World Heritage Management Area**.

Refer: https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/about

> The **International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)** states:-
> "A **protected area** is a clearly defined geographical space, recognised,
> dedicated and managed, through **legal or other effective means**,
> to achieve the long term conservation of nature
> with associated ecosystem services and cultural values."

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1992/921110ha.pdf

> On Pages 342 to 343 of Hansard dated 10th November 1992,
> "**Buffer Zones to World Heritage Areas**" are referred to, as well as a
> **Cabinet meeting held in Innisfail on Monday, 10th August 1992**,
> at which the people voiced their opinion very strongly about the contents of
> the draft *Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management* legislation,
> and buffer zones on neighbouring property to World Heritage listed areas.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1993/93AC050.pdf
The ***Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993***,
No. 50 of 30th September 1993,
"to provide for the protection and management
of the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area,
and for related purposes",

was sealed with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

had the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"

and was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1993".

Extracts from Part 1—Preliminary
Section 4—Definitions
4. In this Act—
"**Agreement**" means the agreement
between the Commonwealth and the State dated **16 November 1990**
(a copy of which is set out in **Schedule 1**),
as amended from time to time;
"Authority" means the Wet Tropics Management Authority
established under this Act;
"National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development" means
the National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development endorsed
by the Council of Australian Governments on 7 December 1992;
"**World Heritage Convention**" means the Convention
for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
adopted by the General Conference
of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
on 16 November 1972, the text of which is set out in **Schedule 2**.

Extract from Schedule 1—Wet Tropics World Heritage Area Management Scheme
The broad basis for establishment of a management scheme for the
Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area is the agreement reached
between the **Prime Minister**, the **Premier** of Queensland on **10 March 1990**.
This agreement comprises an exchange of correspondence agreeing
to broad structural and funding arrangements for the management scheme.

Note that in Schedule 2—World Heritage Convention,
the **Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)**
is referred to in Article 8.3, Article 13.7 and Article 14.2.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A04708
The ***Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area Conservation Act 1994***,
No. 32 of 15th March 1994, "**of Australia**" stated at **Section 3—Object of Act**
3. The object of this Act is t**o give effect to** an **agreement** made between the Commonwealth and Queensland on **16 November 1990** (a copy of which is set out in Schedule 1 to the Queensland Act) and to facilitate the implementation of Australia's international duty for the protection, conservation, presentation, rehabilitation and transmission to future generations of the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1995/95AC037.pdf

The ***Criminal Code*, No. 37 of 16th June 1995**, "for a code of criminal law",

was sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" (2nd Page),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

had the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"

was copyrighted "© The State of Queensland 1995",

and included at Chapter 1—General, Part 1—Introduction:-

Section 1—Short title
1. This Act may be cited as the Criminal Code.

Section 2—Commencement
2.(1) Section 458, so far as it relates to
the amendments in schedule 2, part 1,
commences on assent.
(2) Section 459, so far as it relates to
the amendments in schedule 3, part 1,
also commences on assent.
(3) Section 459, so far as it relates to
the other amendments in schedule 3,
commences immediately before section 3 commences.
(4) **The remaining provisions**
commence on a day fixed by proclamation.

and included **Schedule 4—Repealed Acts**, which repealed the
Criminal Code Act 1899 63 Vic No. 9

Refer: https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/global/advanced-search
An advanced search in "**Hansard**" in the "target year" of "**1995**" for
"the exact phrase" of "**Criminal Code"** results in 1,386 hits in 14 documents,
including Hansard dated 24th May 1995,
14th June 1995, 15th June 1995, 16th June 1995.

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1995/950524ha.pdf
Pages 11873 to 11876 of Hansard dated 24th May 1995,
for the First and Second Readings of the *Criminal Code Bill*.

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1995/950614ha.pdf
Pages 12533 to 12584 of Hansard dated 14th June 1995,
for Debate on the *Criminal Code Bill*, then adjourned at 11:02 p.m.

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1995/950615ha.pdf
Pages 12602 to 12730 of Hansard dated 15th June 1995,
for Debate resumption from 14th June 1995, then adjourned at 2:49 a.m.

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1995/950616ha.pdf
Pages 12756 to 12766 of Hansard dated 16th June 1995,
for Debate resumption from 15th June 1995 and Third Reading of the Bill.

Mrs Leneen Forde was Governor	from 29/07/1992 to 29/07/1997
Wayne Goss was Premier	from 02/12/1989 to 20/02/1996
Robert Borbidge was Premier	from 20/02/1996 to 26/06/1998

On 15th July 1995, an election of "the State" was held in Queensland, which resulted in the return of Wayne Goss's Labor Government.

On 3rd February 1996, a by-election was held in Mundingburra in Queensland, which resulted in the change to Robert Borbidge's Coalition minority Government, as is recorded on Page 1 of Hansard dated 20th February 1996.
Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/960220ha.pdf

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1996/96AC001.pdf
The *Petroleum Amendment Act 1996*, **No. 1 of 1996**,
"to amend the Petroleum Act 1923",
was sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" (2nd Page),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
had the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"
and was copyrighted "© **State of Queensland 1996**".

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SLS/1996/96SL084.pdf

Queensland

Subordinate Legislation 1996 No. 84
Criminal Code [1995]
Acts Interpretation Act 1954
CRIMINAL CODE REGULATION 1996

Short title

1. This regulation may be cited as the Criminal Code Regulation 1996.

Criminal Code, uncommenced provisions—commencement

2.(1) In this section—

"postponed law" means the uncommenced provisions of the *Criminal Code [1995]*.

(2) The period before automatic commencement under the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 15DA(2), of the postponed law is extended to 14 June 1997.

(3) This section expires on 15 June 1997.

ENDNOTES

1. Made by the Governor in Council on 2 May 1996.
2. Notified in the gazette on 3 May 1996.
3. Laid before the Legislative Assembly on . . .
4. The administering agency is the Department of Justice

© **State of Queensland 1996**

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1996/96AC037.pdf

The ***Public Service Act 1996*, No. 37 of 22nd October 1996**,

"about the administration of the public service
and the management and employment of public service employees,
and for other purposes",

was sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a **blurred picture** purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" **3rd Page**),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

had the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"

and was copyrighted "© **State of Queensland 1996**".

Extracts from Part 1—Preliminary:-

Section 2—Commencement
2. This Act **commences** on a day to be fixed **by proclamation**.

Extracts from Part 11—Transitional Provisions, Repeals and **Amendments**

Section 146—Amendment of Constitution Act 1867

146.(1) This section amends the *Constitution Act 1867*.

(2) Section 14, heading—*omit, insert*—
'Officers liable to retire from office on political grounds'.

(3) Section 14(1) and proviso—*omit*.

(4) Section 53(1), ', 14'—*omit*.

However, Section 146, *Public Service Act 1996*, No. 37 of 22nd October 1996, is ***contra* to Section 53—Certain measures to be supported by referendum**
of Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977

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.

Refer: https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/global/advanced-search
An advanced search in "**Hansard**" in the "target year" of "**1996**" for "the exact phrase" of "**Public Service Bill"**
results in 942 hits in 23 documents, mainly including the following:-

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/960725ha.pdf
Pages 1954 to 1957 of Hansard dated 25th July 1996
for the First and Second Readings of the *Public Service Bill*, and on
Page 1956 Premier Robert Borbidge was recorded as saying:-
"One issue which has been dealt with in this legislation is the operation of section **14(1)** of the **Constitution Act 1867**. This section was purportedly entrenched in **1977** by means of section **53**. The **Government** has accepted the advice given by successive Crown solicitors, the Solicitor-General and Professor John Finnis of Oxford University, that this provision is not validly entrenched. Whilst there is a place for entrenching core provisions in our constitution, anybody who has read section **14(1)** would see that it is written in **archaic language**, its effect is so **vague** as to be almost **meaningless**, and it has **nothing whatsoever to do with the Constitution**, **powers or procedures of this Parliament**. It is **not in the public interest** that our Constitution becomes so rigid and uncertain that proper public administration could be impaired. Therefore, it is the **intention of the Government** to proceed with practical **constitutional reform** either by seeking a declaration from the Supreme Court on the legality of the entrenchment of section **14(1)** or, if this proves impractical, **simply proceeding with the repeal in this Bill**. The latter option is, from legal advice provided, open to the **Government** and most probably the appropriate way to go. In making a determination the **Government** will, of course, seek the expert advice of the Crown's legal advisers. Until a determination is made on which course to adopt, all senior executive appointments will continue to be made by the Governor in Council and the provisions allowing chief executives to appoint senior executives and the **repeal of section 14(1) shall remain unproclaimed**."

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/960808ha.pdf
Pages 2230 to 2244 of Hansard dated 8th August 1996
for Debate on the *Public Service Bill*

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/960904ha.pdf
Pages 2466 to 2468 of Hansard dated 4th September 1996
for Debate resumption from 8th August 1996

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/960905ha.pdf
Pages 2525 to 2570 of Hansard dated 5th September 1996
for Debate resumption from 4th September 1996

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/960911ha.pdf
Pages 2730 2780 of Hansard dated 11th September 1996
for Debate resumption from 5th September 1996 and Committee

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/961009ha.pdf
Pages 3200-3208 of Hansard 9th October 1996
for Committee resumption from 11th September 1996

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/961011ha.pdf
Pages 3378-3437 of Hansard 11th October 1996
for Committee resumption from 9th October 1996 and after the Third Reading a vote was taken and with the numbers being equal, Mr Speaker voted Aye.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SLS/1997/97SL203.pdf

The ***Public Service Regulation 1997***,
Subordinate Legislation 1997 No. 203 for the *Public Service Act 1996*,

was sealed with a **blurred picture** purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland"
but would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

and was copyrighted "© **State of Queensland 1996**".

Extracts:-

Section 2—Commencement

2. This regulation commences on 5 July 1997

Section 30—Acts, uncommenced provisions—commencement

30.(1) In this section—
"postponed law" means the uncommenced provisions of the Act.

(2) The period before automatic commencement under the
Acts Interpretation Act 1954, section 15DA(2)[13]
of the postponed law is extended to 21 October 1998.
[[13] Section 15DA (Automatic commencement of postponed law)]

(3) This section expires on 21 October 1998

ENDNOTES

1. Made by the Governor in Council on 3 July 1997.
2. Notified in the gazette on 4 July 1997.
3. Laid before the Legislative Assembly on . . .
4. The administering agency
is the **Department of the Premier and Cabinet**.

Refer:-
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/C/ConstA1867_02A_.pdf

The ***Constitution Act 1867*, Reprint No. 2A**,
Reprinted as in force on 29 January 1999
(includes amendments **up to Act No. 37 of 1996**)

was sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a **blurred picture** purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" **3rd Page**),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
and was copyrighted "© **State of Queensland 1996**".

Extract:-

THE GOVERNOR

Officers liable to retire from office on political grounds

14. Officers liable to retire from office on political grounds
shall hold office at the pleasure of the Governor
who in the exercise of his power to appoint and dismiss such officers
shall not be subject to direction by any person whatsoever
nor be limited as to his sources of advice.

Refer:-
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/reprints/qsr_constitution_act_1867_1sep87.pdf

Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 1978, including:-

***Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1977, No. 9 of 5th April 1977**
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1977/77AC009.pdf)

Constitution Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1977, No. 24, 1977
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1977/77AC024.pdf

Legislative Assembly Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1978, No. 5, 1978
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1978/78AC005.pdf

Constitution Act Amendment Act 1978, No. 42, 1978
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1978/78AC042.pdf

stated at Section 14:-

THE GOVERNOR

14. Appointment to offices under the Government of the colony to be vested in the Governor in Council or alone. Schedule to 18 and 19 Vic. c. 54. Exceptions.

(1) The appointment of all public offices
under the Government of the colony
hereafter to become vacant or to be created
whether such offices be salaried or not
shall be vested in the Governor in Council
with the exception of the appointments
of the officers liable to retire from office on political grounds
which appointments shall be vested in the Governor alone.

Provided always that this enactment shall not extend to minor appointments which by Act of the Legislature or by order of the Governor in Council may be vested
in heads of departments or other officers or persons within the colony.

(2) Officers liable to retire from office on political grounds
shall hold office at the pleasure of the Governor
who in the exercise of his power to appoint and dismiss such officers,
subject to his performing his duty prescribed by section 11B,
shall not be subject to direction by any person whatsoever
nor be limited as to his sources of advice.

As amended by Act of 1977, No. 9, s. 6.

that is, before the *Australia Acts 1986*, with its

Provision 13—Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland

which omitted from 14(2):-

" **subject to his performing his duty prescribed by section 11B,** ".

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1997/97AC003.pdf

The ***Criminal Law Amendment Act 1997*, No. 3 of 3rd April 1997**,

was "to amend the criminal law",

was sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a **blurred picture** purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" (**3rd Page**),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

had the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"

was copyrighted "© **State of Queensland 1997**";

and **repealed the *Criminal Code 1995*, No. 37 of 16th June 1995**,
with: Part 4—Other Acts Repealed or Amended
Section 121—Act repealed
121. The Criminal Code 1995 is repealed;

and **omitted Treason from numerous sections of the Criminal Code Act 1899**,
with: Schedule 1—Provisions of Criminal Code Repealed—Section 120

which included omitting from the *Criminal Code Act* 1899:-

in Part 2—Offences against public order
Chapter 6—Treason and other offences against the Sovereign's person and authority

Section 37	Treason
Section 38	Concealment of treason
Section 39	Treasonable crimes
Section 40	Time for proceeding in cases of treason or concealment of treason— 2 witnesses necessary
Section 41	Inciting to Mutiny
Section 42	Assisting escape of prisoners of war
Section 43	Overt act

in Part 8—Procedure
Chapter 63—Evidence—Presumptions of Fact
Section 633 Evidence on charge of treason

in Part 8—Procedure
Chapter 71—Miscellaneous Provisions
Section 696 Names of jury to be given to person charged with treason or concealment of treason

However, the *Criminal Law Amendment Act 1997*, No. 3 of 3rd April 1997, had NO Crown and Constitutional authority to remove the Crime of Treason against our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch who is inside Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977 and is inside the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia", the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, consisting of the Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule.

Refer: https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/global/advanced-search

A search in all of "**Hansard**" of the "**Queensland Parliament**" shows that **the word "Treason" does NOT appear anywhere in Hansard**.

Refer: https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/global/advanced-search

An advanced search in "**Hansard**" in the "target years" of "**1996**" and "**1997**" for "the exact phrase" of "**Criminal Law Amendment Bill"** includes:-

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/961204ha.pdf
Pages 4870 to 4876 in Hansard dated 4th December 1996,
for the First and Second Readings of the Bill

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1997/970318ha.pdf
Pages 507 to 546 in Hansard dated 18th March 1997,
for the beginning of the Debate on the Bill

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1997/970319ha.pdf
Pages 601 to 651 in Hansard dated 19th March 1997, for resumption from 18th March 1997, for the Debate on the Bill

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1997/970320ha.pdf
Pages 696 to 738 in Hansard dated 20th March 1997,
for the Committee on the Bill

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1997/970325ha.pdf
Pages 793 to 825 in Hansard dated 25th March 1997, for resumption from 20th March 1997, of the Committee on the Bill

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1997/970326ha.pdf
Pages 868 to 875 in Hansard dated 26th March 1997, for resumption from 25th March 1997, of the Committee on the Bill and Third Reading of the Bill

Note that the ***Criminal Law Amendment Act 1997*, No. 3 of 3rd April 1997 omitted Treason from numerous sections of the Criminal Code Act 1899**, and effectively removed the Crown and Constitutional authority to protect the Crown and therefore also removed the Constitution's and the Crown's protection of the citizens of "a State" of the Commonwealth of Australia, known as Queensland as under 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 as under Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977

Dictionaries:-

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

treachery" *n.* the act involving betrayal or **deception**

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

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1960A00084
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ca1960841960109/

The ***Crimes Act* 1960, Act No. 84 given Royal Assent on 13th December 1960**, an Act of the Commonwealth of Australia to amend the *Crimes Act* 1914-1959, had the Constitutional enacting manner and form of:-

"BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia",

and as in the following extracts, included inserting:-

Section 24—**Treason**
Section 24AA—**Treachery**
Section 24AB—**Sabotage**

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.

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; or

(ii) to overthrow by force or violence the established government of the Commonwealth, of a State or of a proclaimed country; .....

Penalty: Imprisonment for life.

Sabotage

24AB (1) In this section—

'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—

.....

Penalty: Imprisonment for fifteen years.

It is an act of **Treason**, **Treachery** and **Sabotage** under the ***Crimes Act* 1914-1960**, **to personate our current Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch**,

who is in 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"
because it was:-
"expedient that the style and titles at present appertaining to the Crown
should be altered so as to reflect more clearly
the existing constitutional relations
of the members of the Commonwealth to one another
and their recognition of the Crown as the symbol
of their free association and
of the Sovereign as the Head of the Commonwealth";

who is in the ***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.]

Schedule—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";

who as Heir and Successor to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, King George VI,
made Her Coronation Oath at Westminster Abbey on 2nd June 1953;

who is the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,

"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"

as under Her Majesty's **Royal Warrant** for Queensland of **9th March 1977**,
granting and assigning **Supporters of a Red Deer and a Brolga**
to the **Armorial Ensigns** under the **Royal Warrant** of **29th April 1893**,
as granted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria;

who is inside the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia",
the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted,
consisting of the Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, and who is inside
Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977.

It is an act of **Treason**, **Treachery** and **Sabotage** if **NO judicial notice** is taken of
the "Seal of Queensland" under Royal Warrants 29th April 1893 and 9th March 1977.

It is an act of **Treason**, **Treachery** and **Sabotage** if **NO judicial notice** is taken of
the Royal Coat of Arms of the Crown which were sealed on laws of the former
Constitutional "Parliament of Queensland" and which were sealed on Constitutional
Deeds of Grant of land and/or Certificates of Title to Estates in fee simple of land,
land which is under commercial contract with the Crown,
and with the Crown holding the allodial title to the land in the Queen's Dominions.

It is an act of **Treason**, **Treachery** and **Sabotage** under the ***Crimes Act* 1914-1960**, and it is also a criminal offence under the *Criminal Code Act* 1899 [63 Vic. No. 9] for Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies,

with their unconstitutional corporate laws "of the State" and with their own private "Governor of the State" who uses a "Public Seal of the State",

to deceive our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her subjects,

by taking from our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her subjects,

the "Seal of Queensland"

as in the *Evidence Act* 1977, No. 47 of 3rd October 1977,
at Part IV—Judicial Notice of Seals,
Signatures and Legislative Enactments,

41. Seal of Queensland**.**
All courts shall take judicial notice
of the impression of the seal of Queensland
without evidence of such seal having been impressed
or any other evidence relation thereto;

and as under the Royal Warrants of 29th April 1893 and 9th March 1977.

On 14th July 1876, the Governor of the Colony of Queensland was informed by the Earl of Carnarvon that the Lords of the Admiralty approved the Badge of the Colony to be "*Argent on a Maltese Cross Azure a Queen's Crown proper*". 29th April 1893 Arms and Crest were granted to the then Colony of Queensland under Royal Warrant by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria. 9th March 1977, our current Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch under Royal Warrant granted and assigned Supporters of a Red Deer and a Brolga. Her Majesty's College of Arms in London confirmed there is no Royal Warrant subsequent to 1977, and that there are **raised arches in the Imperial Crown in the Badge** in the Crest of Queensland's Armorial Bearings, i.e. the "**Seal of Queensland**", granted under Royal Warrants **to be used by Public Functionaries**, **NOT for sealing laws**.

A copy of the transcript of the **Royal Warrant of 29th April 1893** is **displayed** below in a manner **to highlight** the **major differences** between the Royal Warrant and the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997*, No. 81 of 5th December 1997, and **to highlight other matters**:-

VICTORIA
by the Grace of God of the **United Kingdom** of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, To Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely beloved Cousin Henry Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and Our Hereditary Marshal of England, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Greeting

WHEREAS for the greater honour and distinction of Our Colony **of Queensland** We are desirous that **Armorial Ensigns** should be assigned for that Colony;

KNOW YE therefore that We of Our Princely Grace and Special Favour have granted and assigned and by these Presents do grant and assign the following **Armorial Ensigns** for the said Colony **of Queensland**, that is to say,

> for **Arms**, Per fesse the Chief Or, the Base per pale Sable and Gules in Chief a Bull's head caboshed in profile, muzzled and a Merino Ram's head, respecting each other proper, the dexter Base charged with a Garb of the first and the sinister Base, on a Mount a Pile of Quartz, issuant therefrom a Gold Pyramid in front of the Mount a Spade surmounted by a Pick saltirewise all proper
>
> And for **Crest** On a Wreath of the Colours A Mount thereon a **Maltese Cross** Azure surmounted with **Our Imperial Crown**, between two Sugar-canes proper
>
> together with this Motto "AUDAX AT FIDELIS", as the same are in the **drawing hereunto annexed** more plainly depicted **to be borne and used** by and for the said Colony **on Seals, Shields, Banners, Flags or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms**.

OUR Will and Pleasure therefore, is that you Henry Duke of Norfolk to whom the cognizance of matters of this nature doth properly belong do require and command that this Our Concession and Declaration be **recorded in Our College of Arms**, in order that Our Officers of Arms and all other **Public Functionaries** whom it may concern may take full notice and have knowledge thereof in their several and respective **departments**. For so doing this shall be your **Warrant**.

WARRANT—Assignment of **Armorial Ensigns** for the Colony of Queensland	GIVEN at Our Court at Saint James's this twenty ninth day of April **1893**, in the Fifty sixth year of Our Reign By **Her Majesty's Command**.

A copy of the transcript of the **Royal Warrant of 9th March 1977** is **displayed** below in a manner **to highlight major matters**,
especially when comparing the Royal Warrant with the
Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997, No. 81 of 5th December 1997:-

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,

to Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin Miles Francis,
Duke of Norfolk, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath,
Commander of Our Most Excellent Order of the **British Empire**,
upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross,
Earl Marshal and Our Hereditary Marshal of England, Greeting!

Whereas **Her Majesty Queen Victoria**
was graciously pleased by **Warrant** under **Her Royal Sign Manual**
bearing date the Twenty-ninth day of April **1893** in the Fifty-sixth year of Her Reign
to assign certain **Arms** and **Crest** to the then Colony,
now STATE **OF QUEENSLAND** and

Whereas for the greater honour and distinction of Our said State
We are desirous that **Supporters shall be assigned thereto**
know ye therefore that We of Our Princely Grace and Special Favour
have **granted and assigned** and by these Presents do grant and assign
the following **Supporters** that is to say:-

On the dexter side a Red Deer and on the sinister side
a brolga wings elevated and addorsed both proper

as the same are in the painting hereunto annexed more plainly depicted
to be borne for Our said State **of Queensland**
the whole according to the Laws of Arms

Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that you the said Miles Francis, Duke of Norfolk,
to whom cognizance of matters of this nature doth properly belong
do require and Command that this Our Concession and Declaration
be **recorded in Our College of Arms** to the end that Our Officers of Arms
and all other **Public Functionaries** whom it may concern may take
full notice and have knowledge thereof in their several & respective **departments**
And for so doing this shall be your **Warrant**

Given at Our Court **at Brisbane**, Queensland this
Ninth day of March 1977 in the twenty-
sixth year of **Our Reign**.

By **Her Majesty's Command**
Let this be recorded
Recorded in the College of Arms, London

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1997/97AC081.pdf

The ***Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997***,
No. 81 of 5th December 1997

"to make various amendments of Queensland statute law and to repeal an Act",

was sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a **blurred picture** purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" **3rd Page**),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",

had the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"

and was copyrighted "© **State of Queensland 1997**".

Extracts:-

Section 2—Commencement
2. This Act commences on the day of assent
except so far as is otherwise expressly provided.
Section 3—Amended Acts—schedule
3. The schedule amends the Acts mentioned in it.
Section 5—Explanatory notes
5. An explanatory note to a provision of this Act is not part of the Act.

Extracts from Schedule—Amendments of Acts—Section 3:-

Badge, Arms, Floral and Other Emblems of Queensland Act 1959
Amendment

1. Section 1,
'*and Floral Emblem*'—*omit***,**
insert—', *Floral and other Emblems*'.

2. Section 2B—*omit*,
insert—
'**Bird emblem**
'**2B.** The brolga (*Grus rubicunda*) is the bird emblem of the State.
'**Gem emblem**
'**2C.** The sapphire, of any colour, is the gem emblem of the State.
'**Arms and badge**
'**2D.(1)** The arms of the State are as described in schedule 1.
' **(2)** The badge of the State is as described in schedule 2.'.

3. Sections 3 and 5(1),
'Premier and Minister for State Development'—*omit*,
insert—'Premier'.

4. Section 4(1), 'and liable to a penalty of not more than $100'—*omit.*

5. Section 4(1), as a penalty—
insert—'Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.'.

6. Section 4(3) and (4)—*omit*.

7. Section 5(2), '$20'—*omit*,
insert—'10 penalty units'.

8. After section 6—*insert—*

‘**SCHEDULE 1**

‘**ARMS OF THE STATE**

section 2D

‘PART 1—HERALDIC DESCRIPTION

For arms, per fesse the Chief Or, the Base per pale Sable and Gules, in Chief a Bull’s head caboshed in profile muzzled a Merino Ram’s head respecting each other proper, the dexter Base charged with a Garb also Or and the sinister Base on a Mount a Pile of Quartz issuant therefrom a Gold Pyramid in front of the Mount a Spade surmounted by a Pick saltirewise all proper.

And for the crest, on a wreath of the Colours, a Mount thereon a Maltese Cross Azure surmounted with a **Royal Crown** between 2 sugar-canes all proper.

And for the Supporters, on the dexter side a Red Deer and on the sinister side a Brolga wings elevated and addorsed both proper, below on a scroll this motto, ‘Audax at Fidelis’.

‘PART 2—PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION

‘**SCHEDULE 2**

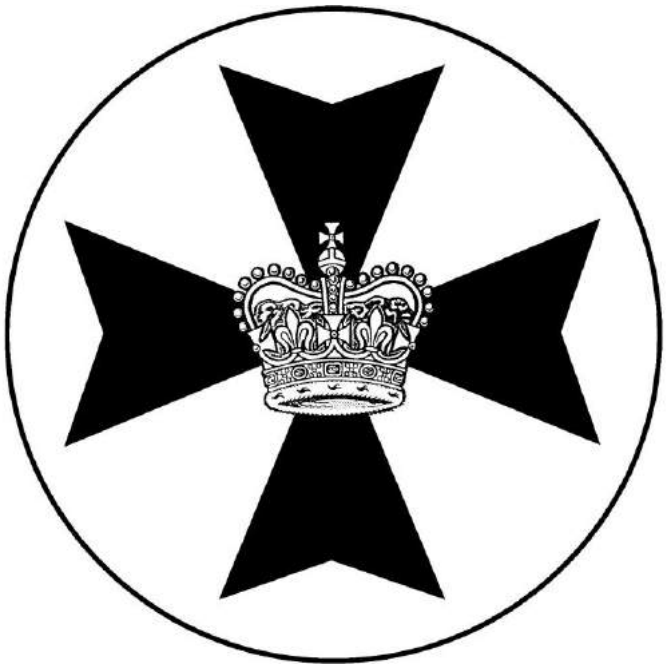
‘**BADGE OF THE STATE**

section 2D

‘PART 1—HERALDIC DESCRIPTION

On a roundel Argent a Maltese Cross Azure surmounted with a **Royal Crown**.

‘PART 2—PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION



Explanatory notes

Amendment 1 amends the name of the Act to more accurately reflect its scope.

Amendment 2 removes the power of the Premier to notify things to be emblems of the State by gazette notice. Amendment 2 also states the bird and gem emblems of the State and the **arms** and the **badge of the State**. The arms and badge and the bird and gem emblems were previously described under a gazette notification. There is no change to the previous descriptions.

Amendment 3 corrects a redundant reference to the Premier.

Amendments 4 and 5 increase the penalty for an unauthorised assumption or use of **badge** or **arms of the State**.

Amendment 6 removes the power of the Premier to notify the **arms** and **badge of the State** by gazette notice.

Amendment 7 increases the daily continuing penalty for an unauthorised assumption or use of the **badge** or **arms of the State**.

Amendment 8 inserts the schedules containing the descriptions of the **arms** and **badge of the State**.

Major General Peter Arnison was “Governor of the State” – 29/07/1997-29/07/2003
Robert Borbidge was “Premier of the State” from 20/02/1996 to 26/06/1998,
and Peter Beattie was “Premier of the State” from 26/06/1998 to 13/09/2007.

Refer: https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/global/advanced-search

An advanced search in “**Hansard**” in the “target year” of “**1997**”
for “the exact phrase” of “**Arms of the State**”
results in Hansard dated 27th November 1997,
with Pages 4984 to 4987
for the resumption from 29th October 1997,
for the Debate on the Second Reading of the Bill,
followed by Committee and the Third Reading of the Bill.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Beattie, is recorded in Hansard as saying:-

> “As the Premier has outlined, this Bill
> is primarily a housekeeping exercise
> to remove redundant provisions
> to ensure consistency across legislation and
> to tidy up minor drafting errors and other similar minor measures.”

Premier Robert Borbidge is recorded in Hansard on Page 4986 in Committee, as moving amendments of the Bill, including:-

> “At page 8, lines 7 and 8—omit, insert—
> ‘PART 2—PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION

and with Premier Robert Borbidge further saying:-

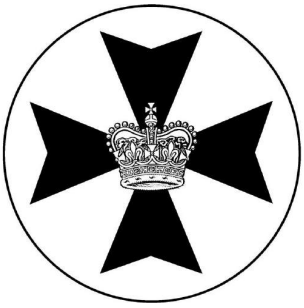
> “The first of these amendments omits and inserts the pictorial description of the arms of the State of Queensland. The pictorial description in the Bill is a low-resolution description. Honourable members would have noted that much of the detail of the arms of the State is not evident. The amendment omits the low-resolution description and inserts a high-resolution description which depicts the details of the **arms of the State**.”

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1997/971127ha.pdf

SEALS IN QUEENSLAND

CORPORATE SEALS

"Queensland Parliament"
("Royal Crown" with dipped arches)



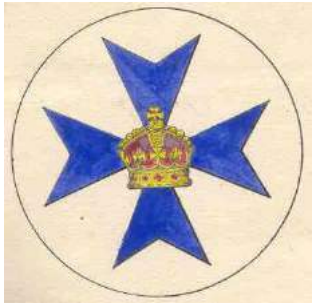
"**Badge of the State"**
("Royal Crown" with dipped arches)

"Queensland Government"

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

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)
<u>This Seal of Queensland</u>
<u>is for use by Public Functionaries</u>
of the Government of Queensland
<u>but NOT for use to seal laws</u>
<u>under a Constitutional Monarchy</u>

Major General Peter Arnison was "Governor of the State" – 29/07/1997-29/07/2003 followed by Ms Quentin Bryce as "Governor of the State" – 29/07/2003-29/07/2008 with **Peter Beattie** as "**Premier of the State**" from **26/06/1998 to 13/09/2007**.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, but all united with their progressive evolutionary intention of taking certain measures, such as under their own ***Australia Acts 1986***,

> "**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**",

and with their own Council of Australian Governments (**COAG**) created in May 1992,

continued in Queensland, with their Premier Peter Beattie, to draft and pass legislation in preparation for the Referendum to be held on 6th November 1999, with respect to "Australia" becoming their own "Republic".

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/Bills/49PDF/1999/AustraliaActsReqB99.pdf
Australia Acts (Request) Bill 1999
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/Bills/49PDF/1999/AustraliaActsReqB99Exp.pdf
Australia Acts (Request) Bill 1999 Explanatory Notes
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1999/99AC036.pdf

The ***Australia Acts (Request) Act 1999*** **(Qld), No. 36 of 29th July 1999**,
"to request the amendment of the Australia Acts 1986
in connection with proposed **constitutional arrangements**
to establish the Commonwealth of Australia as **a republic**",
was sealed with clear pictures purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a **blurred picture** purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" (**3rd Page**),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
had the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"
and was copyrighted "© **State of Queensland 1999**".

Refer: https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/global/advanced-search
An advanced search in "**Hansard**" in the "target year" of "**1999**"
for "the exact phrase" of "**Australia Acts (Request) Bill**" results in 3
Hansard documents dated 8th June 1999 and 21st and 22nd July 1999.
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990608ha.pdf
Pages 2182 to 2183 in Hansard dated 8th June 1999 state how the Bill,
Explanatory Notes, First and Second Readings were presented by
Premier Peter Beattie who is recorded in Hansard as saying:-

> "In November this year, Australians will vote on whether Australia is to become a republic. If the referendum is passed, Australia will become a republic at the national level. The States will then have to consider whether to sever their links with the Crown. There is an argument that section 7 of the Australia Acts of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom needs to be amended to ensure that States can exercise their own constitutional processes to sever their links with the Crown."

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/Bills/49PDF/1999/ConstitutionReqB99.pdf
The *Constitution (Requests) Bill 1999*
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/Bills/49PDF/1999/ConstitutionReqB99Exp.pdf
The *Constitution (Requests) Bill 1999* Explanatory Notes
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990608ha.pdf
Pages 2183 to 2185 in Hansard dated 8th June 1999, state how the ***Constitution (Requests) Bill***, Explanatory Notes, First and Second Readings were presented by **Premier Peter Beattie**, recorded in Hansard as saying:-

"That leave be granted to bring in a Bill for an Act to request the amendment of the Statute of Westminster 1931 of the Parliament of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of that Parliament in connection with proposed **constitutional arrangements** to **establish** the Commonwealth of Australia as **a republic**."

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990721ha.pdf
In Hansard dated 21st July 1999,

Pages 2800 to 2827 – for the Debate on the *Australia Acts (Request) Bill*.

Pages 2800 and 2807 – Reference is made by the Opposition:-

" ..... that neither the Australia Acts (Request) Bill
nor its companion, the Constitution (Requests) Bill,
is fundamental or vital to Queensland or to this Parliament
at this stage in the constitutional process now under way
within the Commonwealth jurisdiction."

" ..... Like the companion Constitution (Request) Bill 1999,
this Bill has been initiated as a result of the referendum
that will occur later this year
on whether the Commonwealth of Australia
will remain a **constitutional monarchy or** will become **a republic**"

Pages 2740 and 2741 include the "Ministerial Statement" on the "Queensland Constitutional Convention" in Gladstone, 16 to 18 June 1999, Premier Peter Beattie, when referring to the release of the Government's proposed consolidated Constitution of Queensland, said:-

"The State Government has drawn together the fragmented and archaic Queensland Constitution into two Bills written in plain English which will be presented to Parliament. I table a copy of the Government's Consolidation of the Queensland Constitution—Discussion Drafts—
Constitution of Queensland Bill and **Parliament of Queensland Bill**.
The discussion drafts represent the Government's response to the Legal, Constitutional and Administrative Review Committee's Final Report on Consolidation of the Queensland Constitution. The discussion drafts also address recommendations included in the Parliamentary Members' Ethics and Parliamentary Privileges Committee's first report on the powers, rights and immunities of the Legislative Assembly, its committees and members."

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990722ha.pdf
Pages 2895 to 2910 in Hansard dated 22nd July 1999,
for Debate resumed from 21st July 1999 on the *Australia Acts (Request) Bill* followed by Committee and Third Reading.
On Page 2895 in Hansard dated 22nd July 1999,

for Debate resumed from 21st July 1999 on the *Australia Acts (Request) Bill* the following was referred to:-

> " ..... under William of Orange and Princess Anne, who eventually swore in the **coronation oath** **to uphold** the **1688 Bill of Rights**. We have enjoyed freedom ever since.
> **That Bill of Rights gives the common people of our land the rights of freedom to stop a tyrannical Government from being able to overtake our State or nation**.
> **It gives the rights back to the people** ..... "

On Pages 4290 to 4291 in Hansard dated 22nd July 1999, the following was referred to with respect to Matters of Public Interest – Republic:-

> " ..... by virtue of section 24 of the **Australia Courts Act 1828**, **Magna Carta**, the **Habeas Corpus Act**, the **Bill of Rights** and the **Act of Settlement** comprise part of the **constitutional birthright of the people** ..... .
> The Constitution of the Commonwealth requires the Federal Government to give full faith and credit to those laws. That means that in **1986** the **Hawke Federal Government breached its trust to the people of Australia by stripping them of constitutional rights as citizens of the States**. The Federal Government has no power to govern and no power to conduct a referendum. ..... the status of the **coronation oath sworn by the monarch as an express constitutional compact by the monarch to uphold the constitutional heritage of the people**"

Refer: https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/global/advanced-search
Advanced searches in "**Hansard**" in the "target years" from **1998 to 2002** for "**Constitution of Queensland**" and "**Parliament of Queensland Bill**" resulted in the following links:-
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1998/980422ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1998/980519ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990324ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990428ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990608ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990721ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990722ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990819ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990915ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/991026ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/991110ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2000/000229ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2000/000621ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2000/001003ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2001/010809ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2001/011109ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2001/011127ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2001/011129ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2002/020621ha.pdf

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2001/011109ha.pdf

Pages 3715 to 3718 in Hansard dated **9th November 2001**, state that the Bills, Explanatory Notes, and First and Second Readings of the **Constitution of Queensland** and **Parliament of Queensland Bill** were presented by **Premier Peter Beattie**, who was recorded as saying:-

"Today is an historic day for Queensland. It represents a significant milestone of which **this parliament** can be rightly proud.**"**

"It is with pleasure that I introduce the **Constitution of Queensland 2001**, which **substantially consolidates** Queensland's **constitutional legislation**, and its **companion bill**, the **Parliament of Queensland Bill 2001**, which brings together the laws concerning the operation of **this Legislative Assembly**.**"**

"On its face, the **Constitution of Queensland 2001 could be any other act of parliament**; it provides for matters including the operation of various entities and the appointment of various office holders. But this act is much more; it is the **fundamental law of Queensland** that underpins **our system of government**.**"**

"The **entities** it provides for **include this parliament**, the **Supreme and District Courts** of **this state** and the **system of local government** that we know in Queensland.**"**

"The **office holders under this act** include the **Governor of Queensland**, the **ministers of the Crown** and the **judges of the Supreme and District Courts**.**"**

"This law is of supreme importance.**"**

"On 11 September, we watched in horror as **one of the strongest symbols of freedom and democracy in our world, the United States of America**, was attacked by terrorists. If anything positive is to come from this tragedy, it is that we know that we can no longer afford to take our way of life for granted, that we need to take the time to cherish the great democracy we live in.**"**

"Our identity as a sovereign state, the democratic ideals on which **our state** is built, rest on **our Constitution**. The introduction of these bills gives all of us, as members of **this House** and democratically elected representatives of the people of Queensland, the opportunity to reaffirm the democratic ideals that underpin **our system of government**. It also provides us with an important opportunity to make this fundamental law broadly accessible to its citizens.**"**

"The **Constitution of Queensland 2001** represents the first time in our history that a single act containing the most comprehensive **statement** of Queensland's **constitutional arrangements** will be passed by a parliament of Queensland as a state legislature, **rather than** by the colonial legislature that passed the **Constitution Act 1867**.**"**

"But, more than that, by bringing **substantially** all of **our constitutional legislation** into the one act and by presenting it in **modern language**, **this parliament** will be making **our Constitution** more accessible and easier for all to understand. It is fitting, then, that I introduce these bills towards the close of a year of celebrations commemorating **Australia**'s Centenary of Federation.**"**

"While the focus of this year's celebrations has been on **Australia's** birth as a **nation**, 2001 also marks the centenary of Queensland's coming of age, our maturing from a British colony into an **Australian state**. The endorsement of the Constitution of Queensland 2001 by **this House** will enhance Queensland's identity as a state.**"**

"This leads me to the importance of all Queenslanders knowing about their Constitution and system of government. In the course of its public consultation campaign, the **Queensland Constitutional Review Commission** observed that 'the Queensland Constitution is not only largely unknown, but it is to a considerable extent unknowable'.**"**

"My government is committed to addressing the observation that **our Constitution** is largely unknown. Leading into the last election, **I made a commitment** to deliver a civics education program **to improve everyone's understanding of our system of government and their ability to participate**. The government has also accepted recommendations of the **Legal, Constitutional and Administrative Review Committee** to improve the civic education of Queenslanders and, in particular, the level of awareness and understanding of the Queensland Constitution. There are some people who do not even know that Queensland has a Constitution.**"**

"To this end, the **commencement** of **our new Constitution** on **Queensland Day next year**, which will symbolically commemorate our state's colonial beginnings, will be accompanied by the launch of a broad range of **constitutional resource materials to be used in schools and adult civic education program**s. The **centrepiece of this package** will be an **annotated Constitution** which will provide a **plain English explanation** of **our constitutional arrangements**.**"**

"The bills I am introducing today are the first step—a very significant first step in making **our Constitution** more accessible to all Queenslanders by bringing it all together in the one place and in language that we can all understand. And it is the first step towards building a civics education program to improve Queenslanders' knowledge of **our system of government**. It is also the first step towards the future—towards informed debate about the need for **our Constitution** to evolve as we move into the 21st century, towards building a Constitution that is more relevant to Queensland today and that reflects the aspirations of Queenslanders.**"**

"I will turn now to the **two bills**—the **Constitution of Queensland 2001** and the **Parliament of Queensland Bill 2001**—in a little more detail.**"**

"Broadly, the **Constitution of Queensland 2001 deals with** the **three arms** of **our government**—the **parliament**, the **executive** and the **judiciary**.**"**

"This bill also contains an **important statement** that **recognises** the democratic and representative nature of **this Assembly**.**"**

"Clauses 10 to 13 of the Constitution of Queensland 2001 provide for the members of this Legislative Assembly to be directly elected by the voters of Queensland and to each represent a part of **this state** through the division of Queensland **into electoral districts**.**"**

Premier Peter Beattie's Second Reading Speech – Hansard 9th November 2001
Constitution of Queensland and Parliament of Queensland Bill [continued]

"While one of the major objectives of the **Constitution of Queensland 2001** is to **consolidate our** existing **constitutional laws**, this opportunity has been taken to enhance some aspects of **our constitutional arrangements**. For the first time, **our Constitution will recognise** the Queensland **cabinet** and use the terms '**Premier**' and '**Ministers**' **in a constitutional context**.**"**

"The bill also enhances the independence of the **judiciary** by clearly **establishing** the **only means** by which a **judge might be removed from office** and by including a provision **to protect judges from the abolition of a judicial office**, either directly or through the abolition of a court or a part of a court.**"**

"Further, on the recommendation of **two committees of this House**—

the **Members' Ethics and Parliamentary Privileges Committee** from its ***Report on a Code of Ethical Standards for Members of the Queensland Legislative Assembly***; and the **Legal, Constitutional and Administrative Review Committee** from its report on a ***Review of the Members' Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance***—

the **Constitution of Queensland 2001** will require **members to take** an **oath or affirmation of office on assuming** their **seat** in **this House** after an election. This oath will serve to remind each of us of the integral role that we as members of this Assembly play in **our democracy** and to reinforce our responsibilities to serve the people we represent. Making provision for an oath or affirmation of office for members in the bill that I have introduced is the government's response to **LCARC**'s **report No. 31** on the committee's ***Review of the Members' Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance***.**"**

"The **Constitution of Queensland 2001 does not include a statement of executive power vesting in the sovereign as recommended by LCARC**.**"**

"The government is of the view that LCARC's recommended expression of executive power is too narrow and does not adequately reflect the **democratic convention** that requires the Governor to act in accordance with advice from his or her ministers. The government will refer this matter back to LCARC for further consideration.**"**

"I turn now to the **Parliament of Queensland Bill 2001**. This bill has been developed as a **companion bill to the Constitution of Queensland 2001** and **consolidates** into one act the laws that deal with the Legislative Assembly, its members and committees.**"**

"In particular, the **bill** provides for the **powers**, **rights** and **immunities** of the **Legislative Assembly**, its **members** and **committees**, the offices of **Speaker** and **Chairperson of Committees**, contempt of the Assembly, eligibility and disqualification of candidates and members of the Legislative Assembly and members' **salaries**.**"**

"The provisions relating to the disqualification of candidates for election and members of the Legislative Assembly will be further enhanced when a **package of electoral reforms based around the Restoring Integrity plan I launched in Barcaldine last year is introduced into this House**.**"**

"These **two bills** are the **culmination of years of work** at the independent commission and parliamentary committee level and of course **by the government**. The bills have also been developed in consultation with the community since the **consolidation exercise** began. The government is proud of its record of community consultation for **constitutional review**. It is only right and proper that in a **democratic** society the people of Queensland be given every opportunity to contribute to the **fundamental law of the state**.**"**

"Those provisions that are said to be referendum entrenched remain untouched in the shells of their current acts."

"Specifically, on behalf of all members I commend the members and staff of the **Legal, Constitutional and Administrative Review Committees** of the 48th, 49th and 50th Parliaments for their invaluable **contribution to this consolidation exercise**.**"**

"The bills introduced today are, to a very large extent, modelled on bills prepared and unanimously adopted by the various members of the committee **since 1996**. Significantly, the bills represent the considerable achievements possible when a genuine, bipartisan approach is adopted to deal with matters of state importance.**"**

"I have ensured that the opposition and anyone else who wants to be has been appropriately briefed on this bill. Indeed, no less should be expected when it comes to **re-enacting our fundamental law**, Queensland's Constitution.**"**

"The **Constitution of Queensland 2001** and the **Parliament of Queensland Bill 2001 consolidate and modernise our current constitutional provisions** and are the **first important step**, the springboard, **to future constitutional reform**.**"**

"I underline that this is step 1. **Step 2 is reforms**, and that **includes** a range of things. One of them I put on notice today is **four-year terms**. We are the only state in Australia which does not have four-year terms. It is long overdue. I urge all parties in this House to give bipartisan support to four-year terms in the interests of good government. We need to put aside party considerations and put Queensland first.**"**

"With an accessible Constitution, we look forward to the Legal, Constitutional and Administrative Review Committee's report on constitutional reform issues so that we might all engage in debating key questions of constitutional reform, key questions about our future.**"**

"The government aspires to a constitution that not only reflects **modern language** of the 21st century but also reflects public attitudes in the 21st century.**"**

"Indeed, the **government foresees** a day when an **Australian head of state** is popularly elected by the people of this state and **this nation**. We would like to see the **President of Australia** elected by the people.**"**

"I foreshadow that **this government** will embrace the task of **constitutional reform**. **We should have a Queensland Constitution which is genuinely democratic in its foundations**. The path of **constitutional reform** is not without difficulty, but it is vital to our future as a free people in a **Smart State**.**"**

"I thank the members of the opposition for the supportive and cooperative approach they have taken to the consolidation exercise over the years under both the former Leader of the Opposition, Mr Borbidge, and the current Leader of the Opposition, Mike Horan.**"**

"I have already offered the Leader of the Opposition a briefing on the bills from officers of my department, and I understand that has been done. I take this opportunity to extend an offer to any member of this House who would like a similar briefing."

"This legislation will lie on the table for two weeks while the parliament is in recess. I say this to any member of this parliament who wants a brief in relation to these bills: the door is open. Constitutional reform is never easy. It is complicated and difficult. Therefore, every member should be given appropriate briefings. I offer that today. I commend these very important bills to the House.**"**

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/960403ha.pdf
On **Pages 320 to 321** in Hansard dated **3rd April 1996**,
Peter Beattie as **Leader of the Opposition** in the **Queensland Parliament**
was recorded in Hansard as saying:-

"When Labor has re-earned the Government benches in Queensland, **it will move to ensure** that **Queensland** is **restored to** being a modern, accountable and well-managed **State** that respects the rights of its citizens and remains open to searching scrutiny from the public, the media and the Parliament. **The Labor Government that I will lead will entrench** those accountability measures into the **fundamental law of the State**.
As Premier, I will convene a widely consultative process of **constitutional review and reform** culminating in opportunities for Queenslanders to vote on a **new and comprehensive State Constitution**. **The result will be the first modern State Constitution in Australia—one that entrenches a commitment to democracy and open accountability**.
We will not cling to the Union Jack and have a longing for the past.
We will plan for the future.**"**

[Note: Peter Beattie was Premier from 26th June 1998 to 13th September 2007]

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2001/011127ha.pdf
On **Pages 3812 to 3833** in Hansard dated **27th November 2001**,
for the **Cognate Debate resumed from 9th November 2011** on the **Constitution of Queensland** and **Parliament of Queensland Bill**,
with Committee, then followed by the Third Reading,
Premier Peter Beattie was recorded on Page **3833** in Hansard as saying:-

"That notwithstanding the provisions contained in standing order 277, **the Government Printer shall furnish four fair prints thereof on vellum** to The Clerk of the Parliament of the Constitution of Queensland 2001 and the Parliament of Queensland Bill 2001.**"**

[Oxford Dictionary: **vellum** *n*. fine parchment made originally from the skin of a calf"]

On **Page 3830** in Hansard dated **27th November 2001**,
Premier Peter Beattie was recorded in Hansard as saying:-

"In 1867 **political parties** did not exist
and therefore there was no relevance for it then, but there is now.
Frankly, even if this parliament consisted of 89 Independents
there would have to be a **cabinet**.
There would have to be a **Premie**r, whether you liked it or not.**"**

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2002/020621ha.pdf

On **Pages 2188 to 2189** in Hansard dated **21st June 2002**, in his
Ministerial Statement on the Constitution
Premier Peter Beattie is recorded in Hansard as saying:-

"This parliament can claim a rare title—it was the one that brought it all together—the Constitution, that is.
On **3 June**—**as a Queensland Week event**—I **formally launched** the promotion of **our state's new-look Constitution**.
The **consolidation** of Queensland's Constitution is a significant achievement of which all in **this House**—and all Queenslanders—can rightly be proud.**"**

"On **3 June** I launched **two civics education initiatives**.
The initiatives are designed to better inform Queenslanders of **our Constitution** and **our system of government**.**"**

"From 6 June 2002—**Queensland Day**—
the **Constitution of Queensland 2001 became law**.**"**

"For the first time in over 130 years the **10 or more pieces of legislation which comprised the Constitution** were **brought into one act** and made **more relevant** by being **rewritten** in **modern language**.
So in a **smart way** we have taken that commitment
made before the last election to enhance civics education for all
In keeping with that **smart way** we have
taken a jumble of old-fashioned hard-to-find elements and turned them into one easily read and easily accessed informative document—and with an attached self-help guide.**"**

"This government is committed to ensuring all Queenslanders know and understand **our system of government**
and that they are fully equipped to better engage with the government to meet the challenges of the 21st century. The initiatives launched comprise Queensland's Constitution: Educational Resource Kit and a Queensland Arts Council on tour in-schools theatre production entitled *Citizen Jane*.
I table a copy of the kit. I also want to highlight that this year Queensland enjoyed a week-long program of celebrations from 2-9 Jun
to mark Queensland Week. Because of time,
I seek leave to incorporate the rest of my ministerial statements in *Hansard*.**"**

[Note: Ministerial statements by Premier Peter Beattie continues to Page 2191]

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/2001/01AC081.pdf

The ***Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, No. 81 of 3rd December 2001**,
"to provide for
the powers, rights and immunities of the Legislative Assembly,
appointment of its officers and committees,
continuation of particular committees,
qualification for membership of the Legislative Assembly,
matters affecting continuation of membership and capacity of members,
matters incidental to its existence and for other matters",

was sealed with clear pictures of a "Public Seal of the State",
and with a blurred picture of a "Public Seal of the State" (3rd Page),
as particularly referred to in Schedule 2—Amendments—Evidence Act 1977
of the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001;

has the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"

and is copyrighted "© **State of Queensland 2001**", and included:-

Chapter 1—Preliminary
Section 1—Short title
1. This Act may be cited as the *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*.
Section 2—Commencement
2. This Act commences on 6 June 2002.
Section 3—Definitions
3. The **dictionary** in the **schedule** defines **particular words** used in this Act.
Section 4—Object
4. **This Act generally consolidates existing laws**
incidental to the operation of the Assembly.
Section 5—Relationship between this Act and some other Acts about Parliament
5.(1) **This Act contains laws incidental to** the operation of the Assembly.
(2) The ***Constitution of Queensland 2001***
contains basic statements about the Assembly's
membership and procedures and its powers, rights and immunities.
(3) The ***Constitution Act 1867*** requires a Legislative Assembly to exist,
declares the Parliament of Queensland and law-making power in
Queensland and has some provisions about the office of Governor.
Note—
See also the ***Australia Act 1986*** (Cwlth), sections
2 (Legislative powers of Parliaments of States),
3 (Termination of restrictions on legislative powers of Parliaments of States) and
6 (Manner and form of making certain State laws).
(4) The ***Constitution Act Amendment Act 1890***
provides for the duration of the Assembly.
(5) The ***Constitution Act Amendment Act 1934***
prohibits provision being made for the
existence of another legislative body except as provided in the Act.
(6) The ***Parliamentary Service Act 1988*** contains laws about
administrative and support services for the Assembly, including the
administrative powers of the Speaker, the office and powers of the Clerk
and the establishment of the parliamentary service.

Extracts: *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, No. 81 of 3rd December 2001

Chapter 1—Preliminary [continued]
Section 6—Act does not limit power, right or immunity
6. Nothing in this Act derogates from any power, right or immunity of the Assembly or its members or committees.
Section 7—Note in text is part of this Act
7. A note in the text of this Act is part of this Act.

Chapter 2—Proceedings in the Assembly
Part 1—Protection and Definition
Part 2—Miscellaneous
Part 3—The Speaker
Part 4—Chairperson of Committees
Part 5—Proxy Voting
Part 6--

Chapter 3—Powers, Rights, Immunities
Part 1—Powers to require attendance and production
Part 2—Contempt
Part 3—Parliamentary Papers
Part 4—Tabling of Reports outside sittings
Part 5—Custody of Assembly documents

Chapter 4—Candidates and Members
Part 1—Qualifications
Part 2—Candidates and Members holding paid public appointment
Part 3—Restrictions on dealings with the State
Part 4—Automatic vacation of Member's seat
Part 5—Vacation of seat by Member
Part 6—General

Chapter 5—Statutory Committees of the Assembly
Part 1—Objects and Definitions
Part 2—Establishment
Part 3—Role of Statutory Committees
Part 4—Areas of responsibility of Statutory Committees
Part 5—Change in composition of Statutory Committee

Chapter 6—Other provisions about Committees
Section 106—Act does not limit Assembly's powers
106. The **Assembly's power** to
to establish committees, and confer functions and powers on committees (including statutory committees),
is not limited by this Act.
Example—The Assembly may, by resolution, establish a standing or select committee.

Chapter 7—Members' Salaries
Part 1—Salary of Members
Section 109—Salary entitlement of a member
109. A member of the Assembly is entitled to an annual salary that is $500 less than the annual salary that a member of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, who is not entitled to any additional salary, is entitled to.

Extracts: *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, No. 81 of 3rd December 2001

Chapter 7—Members' Salaries [continued]

Part 2—Additional Salaries of Members

Section 112 Additional salary entitlement of some members

112. (1) A member who holds any of the **following offices** is entitled to be paid salary in addition to the salary the member is entitled to under section 109—

(a) **office holders in the Assembly**—

- the Speaker
- the Chairperson of Committees
- the Leader of the House
- the Leader of the Opposition
- the Deputy Leader of the Opposition
- the leader **in the Assembly** of a recognised **political party**, other than the Leader or Deputy Leader of the Opposition
- the government whip
- the opposition whip
- the **government** deputy whip
- the chairperson of a committee to which this section applies
- a member of a committee to which this section applies;

(b) **Ministers**—

- the **Premier**
- the Minister who is recognised as the **deputy for the Premier**
- **each other Minister**;

(c) each **Parliamentary Secretary**.

(2) For subsection (1), a recognised **political party** is one of which 10 members at least are members of the Assembly and none of the 10 members is a Minister.

(3) This section applies to a statutory committee, other than the Standing Orders Committee, and any other committee prescribed under a regulation.

Part 3—When Salaries are paid

Chapter 8—Miscellaneous

Section 124—Regulation-making power

124. The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.

Chapter 9—Repeals, Amendments and Transitional Provisions

Part 1—Repeals

Section 125—Repeals

125. The following Acts are repealed—

- Constitution Act Amendment Act 1896 60 Vic No. 5
- Parliamentary Committees Act 1995 No. 38
- Parliamentary Members' Salaries Act 1988 No. 32
- Parliamentary Papers Act 1992 No. 32.

Extracts: *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, No. 81 of 3rd December 2001

Extracts from Schedule—Dictionary—Section 3

"Assembly" means the Legislative Assembly.

"authorised committee" means—

(a) a statutory committee; or

(b) a committee of the Assembly authorised by the Assembly or an Act to call for persons, documents and other things.

"candidate", for election, see ***Electoral Act 1992***, section 3, definition "candidate".

"Clerk" means the Clerk of the Parliament.

"committee" means a committee of the Assembly, whether or not a statutory committee.

"Committee of the Whole House" means the Committee of the Whole House of the Legislative Assembly.

"entity", of a State, means—

(a) **the relevant State**; or

(b) the **Governor** or **Governor in Council** of the relevant State; or

(d) a **Minister** of the relevant State; or

(c) a **department**, **service**, **agency**, **authority**, **commission**, **corporation**, **instrumentality**, **board**, **office**, **or other entity**, established for a **government purpose** of the relevant State; or

(d) an entity a majority or more of members of which, or of the governing body of which, are appointed by—

(i) an entity of the relevant State; or

(ii) a Minister of, or a person holding a paid public appointment under, the relevant State; or

(e) a part of an entity mentioned in paragraph (c) or (d).

"entity", of the Commonwealth, means—

(a) **the Commonwealth**; or

(b) the **Governor-General** or the **Governor-General in Council** of the Commonwealth; or

(c) a **Minister** of the Commonwealth; or

(c) a **department**, **service**, **agency**, **authority**, **commission**, **corporation**, **instrumentality**, **board**, **office**, **or other entity**, established for a Commonwealth **government purpose**; or

(d) an entity a majority or more of members of which, or of the governing body of which, are appointed by—

(i) an entity of the Commonwealth; or

(ii) a Minister of, or a person holding a paid public appointment under, the Commonwealth; or

(e) a part of an entity mentioned in paragraph (c) or (d).

"fundamental legislative principles" see the ***Legislative Standards Act 1992***, section 4.

"general election" see the ***Electoral Act 1992***, section 3, definition "general election".

"member" means a member of the Assembly.

"office", held by a person, includes position.

"rights" includes privileges.

"Speaker" means the Speaker of the Assembly.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/2001/01AC080.pdf

The ***Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001**,
"to consolidate particular laws
relating to the Constitution of the State of Queensland,
and for other purposes",

was sealed with clear pictures of a "Public Seal of the State",
and with a blurred picture of a "Public Seal of the State" (3rd Page),
as particularly referred to in Schedule 2—Amendments—Evidence Act 1977

had the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts**—"

was copyrighted "© **State of Queensland 2001**, and included:-

Chapter 1—Preliminary

Section 1—Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*.

Section 2—Commencement

2. This Act **commences** on **6 June 2002**.

Section 3—Object

3. **This Act declares**, **consolidates** and **modernises**
the Constitution of Queensland.

Note—
However, this Act **does not consolidate** the following constitutional provisions
because of the **special additional procedures**,
including approval by the majority of **electors** at a **referendum**,
that may be required—

***Constitution Act 1867*, sections 1, 2, 2A, 11A, 11B and 53**
***Constitution Act Amendment Act 1890*, section 2**
***Constitution Act Amendment Act 1934*, sections 3 and 4**.

Further, this Act **does not consolidate** the ***Constitution Act 1867***, **sections 30 and 40**.

Section 4—References to the Sovereign

4. A reference in this Act to the **Sovereign**
is a reference to the Queen or King for the time being,
and, if necessary, includes the Queen's or King's heirs and successors.

Section 5—Note in text is part of this Act

5. A note in the text of this Act is part of this Act.

Comment—RE: *Constitution Act 1867*, sections 1, 2, 2A, 11A, 11B, 53:-

Queensland's *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1977, No. 9 of 5th April 1977,
inserted new Sections 2A, 11A, 11B, 14 and 53 into the *Constitution Act* 1867-1972.

Australia Acts 1986 at Provision 13—Amendment of Constitution Act of Queensland,
with NO Crown and Constitutional authority and with NO Referendum,
amended Sections 11A, 11B and 14 of the *Constitution Act* 1867-1978.

The *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001, Schedule 2,
with NO Crown and Constitutional authority and with NO Referendum,
omitted Sections from the *Constitution Act* 1867-1996, including Section 14.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, with their **Australia Acts 1986**, **enabled bringing**:-

> "**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**".

On **9th November 2001**, **Premier Peter Beattie**, in his **Second Reading Speech** for the "Constitution of Queensland and Parliament of Queensland Bill", **stated**:-

> "The **Constitution of Queensland 2001** represents the first time in our history that a single act containing the most comprehensive **statement** of Queensland's **constitutional arrangements** ....."
>
> "..... the launch of a broad range of constitutional resource materials to be used in schools and adult civic education programs. The centrepiece of this package will be an **annotated Constitution** which will provide a **plain English explanation** of our **constitutional arrangements**."

Extracts from the former Premier Peter Beattie's Annotated Guide—The *Constitution of Queensland 2001*—ISBN 0-7242-8094-4

Extract Page iii—Foreword by Premier Peter Beattie, Queensland Week, June 2002

> "The **Queensland Government** is committed to delivering a civics education program to improve its citizens' understanding of and participation in government. ..... These notes have been prepared to explain Queensland's **constitutional arrangements** as clearly as possible to people ..... accompanied by a range of constitutional resource materials to be used in schools and adult civic education programs .....

Extracts Page 5 with respect to Chapter 1—Preliminary:-

> "**The Constitution**, in contrast to most laws passed by the Parliament, **does not include the word "Act" in its title**.
> This **reflects** the Constitution's **status** as the **fundamental law in the State** of Queensland.
> It establishes the **framework for governing the State** .....
> Queensland's Constitution was previously spread over a number of Acts, laws and documents, many of which were drafted more than a century ago.
> This made it difficult for members of the community to understand or appreciate **the State's constitutional arrangements**.
> That is why the **Constitution has been consolidated and modernised**.
> The provisions listed in the note are "entrenched", which means that they cannot be altered without the approval of at least 50% of voters at a referendum (see Introduction, "The changing Constitution").
> **As a referendum has not been held**, they remain in their original Acts, and have not been relocated into the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*.
> **"Signpost" provisions** have been inserted into the Constitution **to refer to these entrenched provisions in their original Acts**.
> These provisions have been reproduced in **Attachments 1–4** to the Act.
> A **sovereign** is a king, queen or other monarch.
> **At present** Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is the **Queen of Australia**."

Extracts: *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001:-

Chapter 2—Parliament

Part 1—Constitution and Powers of Parliament
Part 2—Procedural requirements for the Legislative Assembly
Part 3—Appropriation for Legislative Assembly
Part 4—Members

Section 22—No member to sit or vote without first taking oath or making affirmation[8]

[8] **Schedule 1 (Oaths and Affirmations)**

Note: In Schedule 1, the oath or affirmation of allegiance and of office for a member of the Legislative Assembly, is to a "**Sovereign of Australia**".

Extracts Premier Peter Beattie's Second Reading Speech 9th November 2001:-

" fundamental law of Queensland ..... entities it provides for include this parliament **"**

" the Constitution of Queensland 2001 will require members to take an oath or affirmation of office on assuming their seat in this House after an election **"**

" provision for an oath or affirmation of office for members in the bill that I have introduced is the government's response to LCARC's report No. 31 on the committee's *Review of the Members' Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance*. **"**

" The Constitution of Queensland 2001 does not include a statement of executive power vesting in the sovereign as recommended by LCARC. **"**

" the powers, rights and immunities of the Legislative Assembly, its members and committees, the offices of Speaker and Chairperson of Committees, contempt of the Assembly, eligibility and disqualification of candidates and members of the Legislative Assembly and members' salaries. **"**

Extracts Premier Peter Beattie's *Constitution of Queensland 2001* Annotated Guide:-

" The **Queensland Parliament** consists of the Legislative Assembly and the Queen as head of state; but usually the State Governor acts in place of the Queen. One of the principal roles of the Parliament is to **pass laws for the State**. **"**

" **Legislative Assembly provides** the **State Government** from the **political party or coalition of parties** that has a **majority of the seats** **"**

" Queensland is the only state in Australia that has just one house of Parliament. This is known as a **unicameral Parliament**. **"**

" In 1921, the Queensland Labor Government advised the Governor to appoint additional Legislative Councillors who would be in favour of abolishing the Upper House. Legislation to do away with the Legislative Council was passed the following year, despite the fact that a **referendum on the question failed** (see Appendix 1). **"**

Extracts Premier Peter Beattie's Second Reading Speech 9th November 2001:-

" The **office holders under this act include** the **Governor of Queensland**, the **ministers of the Crown** and the judges of the Supreme and District Courts. "

Extracts *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001:-

Chapter 3—Governor and Executive Government

Part 1—Interpretation

Section 27—Governor in Council

27. The Governor in Council
is the Governor acting with the advice of Executive Council.

Part 2—Governor

Section 28—Definition for pt 2

28. In this part—
"Royal Sign Manual"
means the signature or royal hand of the **Sovereign**.

Section 29—Governor

29. (1) There must be a Governor of Queensland.
(2) **The Governor must be appointed by commission under the Royal Sign Manual**.

Section 30—Office of Governor

30. The *Constitution Act 1867*, sections 11A and 11B contain provisions about the office of Governor.

Note—
The *Constitution Act 1867*, sections 11A and 11B are subject to section 53 (Certain measures to be supported by referendum) of that Act.[11]

[11] See attachment 1 for a copy of these provisions.

Section 31—Requirements concerning commission and oath or affirmation
Section 32—Termination of appointment as Governor
Section 33—General power of Governor
Section 34—Power of Governor—Ministers
Section 35—Power of Governor—removal or suspension of officer
Section 36—Power of Governor—relief for offender

Section 37—Power of Governor—public seal

37. The Governor may keep and use the Public Seal of the State for sealing all instruments made or passed in the Sovereign's name.

Section 38—Continued use of seal despite end of Sovereign's reign

38. (1) This section applies if the Sovereign's reign ends and, immediately before the end of the reign, a **seal** for Queensland issued by the **Sovereign** is in existence.
(2) The **seal**, until a new **seal** is issued by the next **Sovereign**, may continue to be used as if the **Sovereign**'s reign had not ended.

Section 39—Statutory powers when **Sovereign** personally in State
Section 40—Delegation by Governor to Deputy Governor
Section 41—Administration of Government by Acting Governor

Extracts Premier Peter Beattie's *Constitution of Queensland 2001* Annotated Guide:-

" When Queen Elizabeth II succeeded her father, King George VI, as **Sovereign** on 6 February 1952, her description in the Proclamation of Accession was (translated from the Latin):

"Queen Elizabeth II by the Grace of God,
Queen of this Realm and of Her other Realms and Territories,
Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith".

The Queen signs formal and official documents and messages using an abbreviated form of her full title: "Elizabeth R". ("R" stands for the Latin *Regina*, meaning "Queen".) **"**

" Queensland is a **constitutional monarchy** with the Queen as head of state, and the Governor is the Queen's representative in Queensland. The Queen must personally sign the Governor's document of appointment, and this document—the Governor's commission—is sealed with the **Public Seal of the State** (**see section 37**). **"**

Note: The above is evidence that Premier Peter Beattie admits that Queenslanders are to live under a Constitutional Monarchy with a Constitutional Sovereign with the Royal Style and Title as under the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1953*. Yet Premier Peter Beattie with NO Crown and Constitutional authority, made his *Constitution of Queensland 2001* and *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001* to include an unconstitutional "Sovereign of Australia", "Queen of Australia", as under the Royal Style and Titles Act 1973

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

Extracts Premier Peter Beattie's Second Reading Speech 9th November 2001:-

" **Our identity as a sovereign state**, the democratic ideals on which **our state** is built, rest on **our Constitution**. **"**

" The **Constitution of Queensland 2001 does not include a statement of executive power vesting in the sovereign as recommended by LCARC**. **"**

" While one of the major objectives of the **Constitution of Queensland 2001** is to **consolidate our** existing **constitutional laws**, this opportunity has been taken to enhance some aspects of **our constitutional arrangements**. For the first time, **our Constitution will recognise** the Queensland **cabinet** and use the terms '**Premier**' and '**Ministers**' **in a constitutional context**."

Extracts Premier Peter Beattie's *Constitution of Queensland 2001* Annotated Guide:-

Page 13: **"** the matters about which the **Queensland Government makes laws** are reflected in ministerial portfolio titles "

Page 15: **"** For a **political party** or **coalition of parties to form a government** it must have a majority of members in the Legislative Assembly **"**

Extracts *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001:-

Chapter 3—Governor and Executive Government

Part 3—Cabinet and Ministers of the State

Section 42—Cabinet

42. (1) There must be a **Cabinet** consisting of the **Premier and** a number of **other Ministers** appointed under section 43.

(2) The Cabinet is collectively responsible to the Parliament.

Section 43—Appointment of Ministers of **the State**

Section 44—Administrative arrangements

Section 45—Minister may act for another Minister

Section 46—Member may act for a Minister

Section 47—Sick leave

Part 4—Executive Council

Section 48—Executive Council

48. (1) There must be an Executive Council for **the State**.

(2) Executive Council consists of the persons appointed as members of the Executive Council by the Governor by instrument under the **Public Seal of the State**.

(3) A member of Executive Council must, before entering on the duties of the member's office, **take or make** the **oath or affirmation of office and of secrecy** in **schedule 1**.[16]

[16] Schedule 1 (Oaths and affirmations)

(4) The oath must be taken or the affirmation made in the presence of the Governor or a person authorised by the Governor to administer the oath or affirmation.

Section 49—Length of appointment as member of Executive Council

Section 50—Meetings of Executive Council

Part 5—Powers of the State

Division 1—General

Section 51—Powers of the State

51. (1) The Executive Government of the State of Queensland

(the **"State"**)

has all the powers, and the legal capacity, of an individual.

(2) The State may exercise its powers—

(a) inside and outside Queensland; and

(b) inside and outside Australia.

(3) This part does not limit the State's powers.

Example—

This part does not affect any power a Minister has apart from this part to bind **the State** by contract

Extracts Premier Peter Beattie's *Constitution of Queensland 2001* Annotated Guide:-

Page 39:-

" A seal is a device that leaves an impression on paper
and provides a mark of authenticity on certain official instruments.
The "**Public Seal of the State**"
is the seal that demonstrates the Sovereign's authority in Queensland.
Examples of documents that the **Governor** seals with the **Public Seal of the State**
include **commissions appointing** members of the **judiciary**, **Deputy Governors**,
Ministers and **Executive Councillors**, as well as various types of **proclamations**.
Each successive **Sovereign**
issues a new **Public Seal of the State** for Queensland.
When a Sovereign's reign ends,
the old seal continues to be used until a new one is issued. **"**

Page 41:-

" Section 7(2) of the ***Australia Acts 1986***
terminated the **Sovereign's powers in the State** of Queensland
except in relation to:

- appointing or dismissing the Governor (section 7(3)); and
- times when the Sovereign is personally present in the State (section 7(4)).

When present in **the State**, therefore, the **Sovereign** can perform those functions
where the Governor normally acts on the Sovereign's behalf,
and can exercise any of the **statutory powers** that are specifically the Governor's.
Extensive consultation was undertaken
between **Australia** and the United Kingdom
during the development of the **Australia Acts**.
At this time, the matter of the **Queen's constitutional status in Australia**
at state and federal levels was clarified. **"**

Extracts Section 7 of the *Australia Acts 1986*

7. Powers and functions of her Majesty and Governors in respect of States.

(1) Her Majesty's representative in each State shall be the Governor.
(2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4) below,
all powers and functions of Her Majesty in respect of a State
are exercisable only by the **Governor of the State**.
(3) Subsection (2) above does not apply in relation to
the power to appoint, and
the power to terminate the appointment of,
the Governor of a State.
(4) While Her Majesty is personally present in a State,
Her Majesty is not precluded from
exercising any of Her powers and functions in respect of **the State**
that are the subject of subsection (2) above.
(5) The advice to Her Majesty in relation to
the exercise of the powers and functions of Her Majesty
in respect of a State
shall be tendered by the **Premier of the State**.

Extracts Premier Peter Beattie's Second Reading Speech 9th November 2001:-

" The **office holders** **under this act** **include** the Governor of Queensland, the ministers of the Crown and the **judges of the Supreme and District Courts**. "

Extracts *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001:-

Chapter 4—Courts

Section 56—Definitions for ch 4

56. In this chapter—

"judge" means a judge of the Supreme Court or District Court.

"office" means any of the following offices—

(a) Chief Justice of Queensland;
(b) President of the Court of Appeal;
(c) Senior Judge Administrator;
(d) judge of appeal of the Supreme Court;
(e) judge of the Supreme Court;
(f) Chief Judge of the District Court;
(g) judge of the District Court.

Section 59—Appointment of judges

59. (1) The **Governor in Council, by commission, may appoint** a barrister or solicitor of the Supreme Court of at least 5 years standing as a judge.

(2) A judge must, before entering on the duties of an office, **take or make** the **oath or affirmation** **of allegiance** **and** **of office** in **schedule 1**.[17]

[17] Schedule 1 (Oaths and affirmations)

(3) The oath must be taken or the affirmation made in the presence of the Governor or a person authorised by the Governor to administer the oath or affirmation.

Extracts Premier Peter Beattie's *Constitution of Queensland 2001* Annotated Guide:-

Chapter 4—Courts:-

" The **Executive** and **Parliament** work together to **carry out the business of the Government** and **establish** the **laws** **of** **the State**.
The **Judiciary** **interprets** the laws and gives them meaning, through the decisions they make in cases that come before the **courts**.
This chapter outlines the establishment of the Judiciary and the court system in which it operates. **"**

Page 57 with respect to Section 56—Definitions for Chapter 4:-

" This section provides a list of various offices that currently exist within the Judiciary in Queensland.
The term "**Judiciary**" is **used collectively to describe** the **judges**, as well as the **branch of government** concerned with the administration of justice. **"**

Extracts *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001:-

Chapter 5—Revenue

Section 64—Consolidated Fund

64. **All** taxes, imposts, rates and duties and other **revenues of the State** are to form **1 consolidated fund to be appropriated for the public service of the State** in the way, and subject to the charges, specified by an Act.

Extracts Premier Peter Beattie's *Constitution of Queensland 2001* Annotated Guide:-

Page 65 with respect to Chapter 5—Revenue:-

" All of the money **the State** receives goes into one "**consolidated fund**", which is overseen by the Treasurer. **"**

" Before any money can be taken from the consolidated fund, Parliament must pass an Act that authorises public expenditure from the consolidated fund. Such Acts are called **Appropriation Acts**. **"**

" Any Bill seeking authorisation to spend money from the consolidated fund must first be recommended by the **Governor**. The Governor's message is sent **on the advice of** the **Premier**; thus only Appropriation Bills that have Government support can be passed. This gives the **Government control** over the **appropriation process** by **preventing the Legislative Assembly** from **passing spending laws without Government approval**. **"**

Comments: **i.e. NO Separation of Powers between Legislature and Executive**.

The *Financial Administration and Audit Act and Another Amendment Act 1988*, No. 49 of 12th May 1988, commencing 1 July 1988, amended the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977-1985 and particularly **amended** the ***Constitution Act* 1867-1987** by **repealing s. 19 No part of public revenue to be issued except on warrants from Governor**

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1988/88AC049.pdf

The *Acts Interpretation Amendment Act 1991*, No. 30 of 12th June 1991, was "to amend the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* **to facilitate Plain English drafting** and the **reprinting of legislation**, and for **other purposes**", **such as to conform to** the existence of **"Australia" as an independent republic**, **and to** "**the status of the Commonwealth of Australia as a sovereign, independent and federal nation" called "Australia"**.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC030.pdf

The *Financial Administration and Audit Amendment Act 1991*, No. 37 of 12th June 1991, **replaced the "Consolidated Revenue Fund" with the "Consolidated Fund"**.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC037.pdf

The *Appropriation Act 1991-1992 (No. 1) 1991*, No. 39 of 5th August 1991, "**moneys** to be issued and applied for services in the financial year starting 1 July 1991"

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC039.pdf

Comments [continued]

"**Queensland Courts**" are under the *Australia Acts 1986* as "Australian Courts", and also under the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, No. 68 of 24th October 1991
Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC068.pdf

The *Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment* of 1st May 1992,
resulted in the formation of the Council of Australian Governments (**COAG**)
Refer: https://www.environment.gov.au/about-us/esd/publications/intergovernmental-agreement
http://www.coag.gov.au/

The *Queensland Government (Land Holding) Amendment Act 1992*,
No. 17 of 13th May 1992,
amended the *Land Act 1962* and the *Real Property Act 1861*,
and with the corporate "**Queensland Government**",
a signatory to the IGAE
(*Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment*)
and a member of COAG created in May 1992,
(Council of Australian Governments)
took over the ownership of all land in Queensland.
Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC017.pdf

The *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, Reprint No. 2 as in force on 9 December 1992
at Part 2—Meaning of Act, Section 6—References to "Act", refers to
"**Queensland Parliament**"

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, with their "Queensland Government", "Queensland Parliament, "Queensland Courts", have in Queensland taken over all the revenue "of the Crown" and placed it in their own "Consolidated Fund".

Extracts *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001:-

Chapter 6—Lands

Section 69—Lands
69. (1) The ***Constitution Act 1867*, section 30**[18]
gives the Parliament law-making power
in relation to the waste lands of the Crown in Queensland.
(2) The ***Constitution Act 1867*, section 40** vests particular rights
in relation to the waste lands of the Crown in Queensland
in the Parliament.
[18] See **attachment 4**
for a copy of the *Constitution Act 1867*, sections 30 and 40.

Chapter 7—Local Government
Part 1—System of Local Government

Section 70—System of local government
70 (1) **There must be a system of local government in Queensland**.

Extracts *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001:-

Chapter 8—Miscellaneous

Section 79—Issue of compliance not justiciable

79. Without affecting the justiciability of any other issue under this Act, **it is declared that the issue of compliance with section 31, 40, 41, 48 or 50[19] is not justiciable in any court**.

[19] Section 31 (Requirements concerning commission and oath or affirmation),
40 (Delegation by Governor to Deputy Governor),
41 (Administration of Government by Acting Governor),
48 (Executive Council) or
50 (Meetings of Executive Council)

Section 80—Continued holding of office under the Crown despite end of Sovereign's reign

80. (1) This section applies if the **Sovereign's reign** ends and a person is holding an office under the **Crown** immediately before the end of the **Sovereign's reign**.

(2) The person continues holding the office for as long as the person would have held the office if the **Sovereign's reign** had not ended.

(3) If, before the end of the **Sovereign's reign**, the person had taken any **oath or** made any **affirmation** provided for **under an Act**, the person is not required, because the **Sovereign's reign** has ended, to again take the **oath or** make the **affirmation**.

(4) If the **oath** taken or the **affirmation** made before the end of the **Sovereign's reign** related only to the then **reigning Sovereign**, the **oath** or **affirmation** is taken to relate to the then **reigning Sovereign** and the **Sovereign's heirs and successors**.

Extracts Premier Peter Beattie's *Constitution of Queensland 2001* Annotated Guide:-

" An issue that is "**justiciable**" is one that can be settled by a court of law, or is subject to the action of a court of law. The **following** sections of the Constitution **cannot be challenged in a court of law**:

- section 31, Requirements concerning commission and oath or affirmation;
- section 40, Delegation by Governor to Deputy Governor;
- section 41, Administration of Government by Acting Governor;
- section 48, Executive Council; and
- section 50, Meetings of Executive Council.

" Suppose, for example, the Governor had not made the oath or affirmation of allegiance and of office strictly in accordance with section 31 of the Queensland Constitution. This would not invalidate a decision of the Governor in Council, nor could the decision be challenged in a court. **"**

" If the Sovereign's reign ends, there is no need to reappoint the Governor, Ministers, Members of Parliament and the Judiciary, because the **oaths** or **affirmations** (as referred to in **sections 22, 31, 41, 43, 46, 48 and 59**) refer also to the Sovereign's heirs and successors. **"**

Extracts *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001:-

Chapter 9—Transitional Provisions

Chapter 10—Consequential Amendments and Repeals

Section 94—Amendments

94. An Act mentioned in **schedule 2**[36] is amended as set out in the schedule.

[36] Schedule 2 (Amendments)

Section 95—Repeals

95. (1) The laws mentioned in **schedule 3**[37] are repealed.

[37] Schedule 3 (Repealed laws)

Schedule 3—Repealed Laws—Section 95(1)

Legislative Assembly Act 1867 31 Vic No. 21[60]

[60] The provisions of this Act are dealt with by this Act and the *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*.

Queensland Coast, Islands and Waters Proclamation dated 22 August 1872 and published in the gazette on 24 August 1872 at pages 1325–6

Officials in Parliament Act 1896 60 Vic No. 3

Demise of the Crown Act 1910 1 Geo 5 No. 21

Constitution Act Amendment Act 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32

Royal Powers Act 1953 2 Eliz 2 No. 29

Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 No. 69

Proclamation of Letters Patent for Governor dated 6 March 1986 and published in the gazette on 8 March 1986 at pages 903–6

Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987 No. 73[61]

[61] The *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001* repealed the *Constitution Act Amendment Act 1896*.

Acts Interpretation Regulation 1997 SL No. 28[62]

[62] The provisions of this regulation are dealt with by the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1962*, section 29E (Commemorative birth certificates).

(2) The Imperial laws mentioned in **schedule 4**[38] are repealed so far as they are part of the law of Queensland. [38] Schedule 4 (Repealed Imperial laws)

Schedule 4—Repealed Imperial Laws—Section 95(2)

Australian Constitutions Act 1850 13 & 14 Vic. c. 59

New South Wales Constitution Act 1855 18 & 19 Vic. c. 54

Order in Council dated 6 June 1859 mentioned in the preamble to the *Constitution Act 1867*

Australian Constitutions Act 1862 25 & 26 Vic. c. 11

Colonial Letters Patent Act 1863 26 & 27 Vic. c. 76

Letters Patent for Governor dated 6 March 1986 and published in the gazette on 8 March 1986 at pages 903–6

Schedule 1—Oaths and Affirmations—sections 22, 31, 41, 43, 46, 48, 59[39]

[39] Sections 22 (No member to sit or vote without first taking oath or making affirmation),
31 (Requirements concerning commission and oath or affirmation),
41 (Administration of Government by Acting Governor),
43 (Appointment of Ministers of the State),
46 (Member may act for a Minister),
48 (Executive Council) and
59 (Appointment of judges)

Comment:
In the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001,

Schedule 1, prescribes Oaths and Affirmations for:-

Members of the Legislative Assembly,
Governors and Acting Governors,
Ministers of **the State** and acting Ministers of **the State**,
and Judges

with the **Oaths and affirmations of allegiance and of office**

all being to a "**Sovereign of Australia**"
i.e. a Statutory Instrument "**Queen of Australia**" as under the
Royal Style and Titles Act 1973, No. 114 of 19th October 1973.

Schedule 1 also prescribes an Oath or affirmation of office and of **secrecy**
for members of **Executive Council**,
with no mention of any allegiance to any sovereign.

Extracts Premier Peter Beattie's Second Reading Speech 9th November 2001:-

" fundamental law of Queensland ..... entities it provides for include this parliament **"**

" the Constitution of Queensland 2001 will require members to take an
oath or affirmation of office on assuming their seat in this House after an election **"**

" provision for an **oath or affirmation of office for members** in the bill
that I have introduced is the government's response to LCARC's report No. 31
on the committee's *Review of the Members' Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance*. **"**

" The Constitution of Queensland 2001 does not include a statement
of executive power vesting in the sovereign as recommended by LCARC. **"**

Extracts Premier Peter Beattie's *Constitution of Queensland 2001* Annotated Guide:-

Chapter 3—Governor and Executive Government
" Chapter 3 covers the establishment of an executive arm of government.
The **Executive** has responsibility for administering laws and carrying out the
business of government. It includes the **Governor**, and the **Ministers**
supported by the various **departments and agencies**. In particular, this part of the
Constitution defines the roles and relationships between the appointed Governor
and those elected members of Parliament who are subsequently appointed as
Ministers in the **Cabinet**. **"**

Page 33:-
" The term "***Governor in Council***" means
"**the Governor acting with the advice of the Executive Council**";
in other words the **Governor in Council** is a **decision-making body**
(i.e. a **group of people, not an individual**).
The Executive Council consists of the Government Ministers. The Governor
meets with members of the Executive Council and formally approves matters such
as statutory appointments, significant expenditure and subordinate legislation. **"**

Extracts *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001:-

Schedule 2—Amendments—section 94

ACTS INTERPRETATION ACT 1954

1 Section 33(1)(a), 'Crown'—

omit, insert—

'State'.

2 Section 33(14)—

omit.

3 Section 36, definitions

"Administrator",
"Constitution of Queensland",
"Deputy Governor",
"District Court" and
"Governor"—

omit.

4 Section 36—

insert—

' **"Acting Governor"** means

a person administering the Government of the State under the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, section 41.[40]

[40] *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, section 41 (Administration of Government by Acting Governor)

"Constitution of Queensland" means the following—

(a) *Constitution of Queensland 2001*;
(b) *Constitution Act 1867*;
(c) *Constitution Act Amendment Act 1890*;
(d) *Constitution Act Amendment Act 1934.*

"Deputy Governor" means a person exercising a power of the Governor under a delegation under the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, section 40.[41],.

[41] *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, section 40 (Delegation by Governor to Deputy Governor)

"Governor"—

(a) for Queensland—has the meaning given by the *Constitution Act 1867*, section 11A(3);[42]

[42] *Constitution Act 1867*, section 11A (Office of Governor)

or

(b) for another State (other than the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory)—means the State's Governor, and includes a person administering the State's Government;

or

(c) for the Northern Territory—means the Territory's Administrator, and includes a person administering the Territory's Government.'.

5 Part 12—

omit.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/A/ActsInterpA54_012.pdf
The ***Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, Reprint No. 12, in force 5th October 2001**,
(including amendments up to No. 45 of 2001),
sealed with a clear picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" (3rd Page),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
and copyrighted "© State of Queensland 2001", extracts:-

Part 8—Terms and References in Acts
Section 33—References to Ministers, departments and chief executives
33. (1) In an Act—
(a) a reference to a Minister is a reference to a **Minister of the Crown**;
(14) Any **notification**
of **administrative arrangements** by the **Governor in Council**
distributing the public business, or any of that business, amongst the several departments of government or any of those departments, or showing the offices or any of the offices placed under the control of, or the Acts or any of the Acts administered by,
each Minister respectively, or by any Minister,
shall upon publication in the gazette be judicially noticed.

Part 12—The Executive Government of the State

Extracts *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001:-

Schedule 2—Amendments—section 94

CONSTITUTION ACT 1867

1 Preamble—
omit.

2 Sections 3 to 10—
omit.

3 Heading before section 12—
relocate as heading before section 11A.

4 Section 12 to heading before section 30—
omit.

5 Before section 30, as a heading—
insert—
'**CROWN LAND**'.

6 Heading before section 34 to section 39—
omit.

7 Section 40(2)—
omit.

8 Sections 40A to 52—
omit.

9 Heading before section 54 to section 60—
omit.

Comments: Amendments to the *Constitution Act* 1867 by Schedule 2
of the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001

Omitting the "**Preamble**" from the ***Constitution Act* 1867**,
which included omitting the matters under the sub-headings of:-
Power of alteration of constitution
Giving or withholding assent to Bills
Disallowance of Bills assented to
Assent to Bills reserved
Governor to conform to instructions
Extending the Governor's powers
as to giving or withholding the royal assent
Reservation of Bills
as in the *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 1978
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/reprints/qsr_constitution_act_1867_1sep87.pdf
removed the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Her Majesty's Heirs and Successors,
the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
and the Governor in and over the State of Queensland and its Dependencies,
appointed by Commission under Her Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet,
from the people of Queensland who live on the land in the Queen's Dominions,
"a State" of the Commonwealth of Australia established on 1st January 1901.

Sections 3 to 10 were also omitted from the *Constitution Act* 1867:-

Section 3. One session of Parliament to be held each year
Note: "s 3 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch"

Section 4. No member to sit or vote
until the member has taken the following oath of allegiance
Note: "s 4 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch
sub 1987 No. 73 s 16(3)(a)"

Section 5. Affirmation may be made instead of oath

Section 6. Disqualifying contractors and persons interested in contracts—
election to take place on vacancies
Note: "s 6 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch"

Section 7. Election of disqualified persons void
Note: "s 7 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch"

Section 7A. Scope of ss 6 and 7
Note: "s 7A ins 1959 8 Eliz 2 No. 23 s 2(1)
amd 1996 No. 3 s 2 sch 1"

Section 7B. Seats to become vacant in certain cases
Note: "s 7B ins 1977 No. 24 s 5
om 1978 No. 5 s 6(1)"

Section 7C. Power of Legislative Assembly
to relieve from consequences of alleged defaults
Note: "s 7C ins 1977 No. 24 s 6
om 1978 No. 5 s 6(1)"

Section 8. Standing rules and orders to be made
Note: "s 8 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch; 1978 No. 42 s 2"

Section 9. Power to alter constitution of Legislative Council
Note: "s 9 om 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch"

Section 10. Power to alter system of representation
Note: "s 10 amd 1871 34 Vic No. 28 s 1"

Comments: Amendments to the *Constitution Act* 1867 by Schedule 2
of the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001

The **heading** "**The Governor**" was **relocated**
from before Section 12
to before Section 11A

Sections 12 to 29, and the heading before Section 30 were omitted:-

Section 12. Place and time of holding Parliament
Note: "s 12 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch"
Section 13. Provisions of former Acts respecting
the allowance and disallowance of Bills reserved.
Note: "s 13 om 1987 No. 73 s 16(3)(b)"
Section 14. Officers liable to retire from office on political grounds
Note: Previously, Section 14 prescribed:-
"14. Appointment to offices
under the Government of the colony
to be vested in the Governor in Council or alone.
Schedule to 18 and 19 Vic. c. 54. Exceptions.
(As amended by Act of 1977, No. 9, s. 6."
Note: "prov hdg amd 1996 No. 37 s 146(2)
s 14 amd 1977 No. 9 s 6;
Australia Act 1986 (Cwlth and Imp.) s 13(4);
1996 No. 37 s 146(3)"
Note: **Section 14 was altered with NO Referendum as was entrenched under Act of 1977, No. 9. s. 7**
Section 15. Judges continued in the enjoyment of their offices during
their good behaviour notwithstanding any demise of the Crown
Section 16. But they may be removed
by the Crown on the address of Parliament
Note: "s 16 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch"
Section 17. Their salaries secured
during the continuance of their commissions
Section 18. No money vote or Bill lawful unless recommended by Governor
Section 19. No part of public revenue
to be issued except on warrants from Governor
Note: "s 19 om 1988 No. 49 s 30"
Sections 20-26.
Note: "THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
hdg prec s 20 om 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch
ss 20–26 om 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch"
Section 27. Constitution of Legislative Assembly
Section 28. Members of Assembly
Section 29. Duration of Assembly
Note: "s 29 om 1890 54 Vic No. 3 s 1"

Note: The **heading** "**THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**" before Section 27
was also **omitted** from the *Constitution Act* 1867
confirming the people of Queensland have NO representatives acting under Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977.

Comments: Amendments to the *Constitution Act* 1867 by Schedule 2
of the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001

The words "**CROWN LAND**" were **inserted as a heading** before:-
Section 30. Legislature empowered to make laws
regulating sale and other disposal of waste lands

The **heading** "**CROWN RIGHTS AND REVENUES**" before Section 34 was **omitted**.

Sections 34 to 39 were omitted:-
Section 34. All duties and revenues to form **consolidated revenue fund**
Section 35. Such fund permanently charged with expenses of collection
Section 36. Civil list of £16,300 payable to Her Majesty
Note: "s 36 om 1908 8 Edw 7 No. 18 s 2 sch 1"
Section 37. Civil list to be accompanied
by surrender of all revenues of the Crown
Note: "s 37 om 1987 No. 73 s 16(3)(b)"
Section 38. Pensions payable to judges of Supreme Court
Note: "s 38 om 1987 No. 73 s 16(3)(b)"
Section 39. Consolidated fund to be appropriated by Act of the legislature
Note: "s 39 amd 1996 No. 3 s 2 sch 1"

Sections 40(2) and Sections 40A to 52 were omitted:-
Section 40(1). The entire management of Crown lands
and all revenues thence arising
to be vested in the local legislature
Note: "s 40 amd 1996 No. 3 s 2 sch 1; 2001 No. 80 s 94 sch 2"
Section 40(2). This provision not to affect
any previous contracts of Her Majesty
respecting any such lands nor any vested rights
which have arisen under 9 and 10 Vic. c. 104
nor any vested right or interest which has accrued
under any Order of Council issued by Her Majesty in Council
in pursuance thereof.
Section 40A. Powers, privileges and immunities of Legislative Assembly
Note: "s 40A ins 1978 No. 42 s 3"
Heading "POWERS AND PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT" omitted
Note: "hdg prec s 41 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch"
Section 41. Power to order the attendance of persons
Note: "s 41 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch"
Section 42. Order to attend to be notified by summons
Note: "s 42 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch;
1972 No. 31 s 6 sch 1"
Section 43. Attendance of members
Note: "s 43 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch"
Section 44. Objection to answer questions or produce documents
to be reported to the House
Note: "s 44 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch"
Section 45. House empowered to punish summarily for certain contempts
Note: "s 45 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch"

Comments: Amendments to the *Constitution Act* 1867 by Schedule 2 of the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001

Sections 40(2) and Sections 40A to 52 were omitted [continued]:-

Section 46. Speaker to issue warrant
Note: "prov hdg amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch
s 46 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch"

Section 47. Persons disturbing proceedings of House may be arrested without warrant
Note: "s 47 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch"

Section 48. Form of warrant
Note: "s 48 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch"

Section 49. (1). Sheriff's constables and others to assist in execution of warrant or verbal order
(2). Goaler to imprison
Note: "Execution of verbal order or warrant
prov hdg sub 1996 No. 3 s 2 sch 1
s 49 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch;
1996 No. 3 s 2 sch 1"

Section 50. Doors may be broken open in executing warrant
Note: "s 50 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch"

Section 51. House may direct Attorney-General to prosecute instead of proceeding summarily
Note: "s 51 om 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 2 sch"

Section 52. House may direct Attorney-General to prosecute for other contempts
Note: "s 52 amd 1922 12 Geo 5 No. 32 s 4 sch"

The **heading** "**LOCAL GOVERNMENT**" before section 54 was **omitted**:-
Note: "hdg prec s 54 ins 1989 No. 93 s 3" and **Sections 54 to 56 were omitted**:-

Section 54. System of local government
Note: "s 54 prev s 54 om 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 2 sch
pres s 54 ins 1989 No. 93 s 3"

Section 55. Manner of appointing persons to exercise powers, authorities, duties and functions of local government
Note: "s 55 prev s 55 om 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 2 sch
pres s 55 ins 1989 No. 93 s 3"

Section 56. Procedure on Bills affecting local government
Note: "s 56 prev s 56 om 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 2 sch
pres s 56 ins 1989 No. 93 s 3"

The **heading** "**PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES**" before Section 57 was **omitted**:-
Note: "hdg prec s 57 sub 1996 No. 3 s 3" and **Sections 57 to 60 were omitted**:-

Section 57. Appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries
Note: "s 57 sub 1996 No. 3 s 3"

Section 58. Functions of Parliamentary Secretary
Note: "s 58 ins 1996 No. 3 s 3"

Section 59. Duration of appointment as Parliamentary Secretary
Note: "s 59 ins 1996 No. 3 s 3"

Section 60. Reimbursement of expenses
Note: "s 60 ins 1996 No. 3 s 3"

Extracts *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001:-

Schedule 2—Amendments—section 94

CONSTITUTION OF QUEENSLAND 2001

1 Title, ', and for other purposes'—
omit.

EVIDENCE ACT 1977

1 Section 41, heading—
omit, insert—
'41 Public Seal of the State'.

2 Section 41, 'seal of Queensland'—
omit, insert—
'Public Seal of the State'.

3 Part 4—
insert—
'43A Administrative arrangements to be judicially noticed
'Judicial notice must be taken
of the administrative arrangements
set out in an order published in the gazette and purportedly made
under the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, section 44.[48] '.
[48] *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, section 44 (Administrative arrangements)

4 Section 58(b), '*Constitution Act 1867*'—
omit, insert—
'*Constitution of Queensland 2001*'.

5 Part 5, division 1—
insert—
'58A Proof of document under Royal Sign Manual
'Evidence of a document
under the signature or royal hand of the Sovereign
in relation to the State
or in relation to any matter concerning the State
(the **"Royal Sign Manual document"**)
may be given by the production of a document
purporting to be a copy of the Royal Sign Manual document
certified by the chief executive of the department dealing with matters
under the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*.'.

Comment: The *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001 was made without Crown and Constitutional authority and without the approval required by Referendum of the people.

The *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, commenced **6th June 2002**.

Constitution of Queensland 2001 Reprint No. 1, in force **7th June 2002**
https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/C/ConstofQA01_001.pdf
does not include Schedule 2 which contains numerous amendments

Extracts *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001:-

Attachment 1—sections 6, 7, 8 and 30
Constitution Act 1867, Sections 1, 2, 2A, 11A, 11B and 53

Attachment 2—section 16
Constitution Act Amendment Act 1890, Section 2
Constitution Act Amendment Act 1934, Section 4

Attachment 3—section 6
Constitution Act Amendment Act 1934, Section 3

Attachment 4—section 69
Constitution Act 1867, Sections 30 and 40

Former Premier **Peter Beattie**, with "My Government" in his "**Smart State**" and with the *Constitution of Queensland 2001* and the *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*
created entities to include
"Queensland Government",
"Queensland Parliament",
"Queensland Courts" and
"Local Government";
made the
Governor, Ministers of the Crown and Judges into office holders
all bound to its "fundamental law of the State";
added the words
"Premier", "Queensland Cabinet", "Ministers" into its laws;
turned Queensland into a "Sovereign State" and an "Australian State"
with a "Sovereign of Australia" the "Queen of Australia";
had the intention of "Australia" becoming a Republic
with a "Head of State" and a "President of Australia";
did not
"include a statement of executive power vesting in the Sovereign
as recommended by the LCARC",
(Legal, Constitutional and Administrative Review Committee;
and stated in his Second Reading Speech that
"**Those provisions that are said to be referendum entrenched remain untouched in the shells of their current acts**"

***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;
***contra* to**
Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977;
***contra* to**
Queensland's *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1977, No. 9 of 5th April 1977; and
***contra* to**
the Seal of Queensland with its Imperial Crown with raised arches,
as granted under the Royal Warrants of 29th April 1893 and 9th March 1977,
by our respective Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, acting as a **Prime Minister** "of Australia" and **Premiers** in the States "of Australia", **agreed** at Conferences on 24th June 1982, 25th June 1982, and 21st June 1984,

> "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**".

and consequently took certain measures to have those Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, who were purportedly elected into each of the Parliaments of **the States**, to make **constitutional arrangements to have laws "of the State" conform** to the **constitutions of the Political Parties**, including to **reform** the **Australian Constitution** and the **Constitutions of the States**, **towards** the existence of **Australia as an independent republic**.

Extracts Premier Peter Beattie's Second Reading Speech 9th November 2001 for the Constitution of Queensland and Parliament of Queensland Bill:-

> **"** **Our identity as a sovereign state**, the democratic ideals on which **our state** is built, rest on **our Constitution**. The introduction of these bills gives all of us, as members of **this House** and democratically elected representatives of the people of Queensland, the opportunity to reaffirm the democratic ideals that underpin **our system of government**. **"**
>
> **"** The **Constitution of Queensland 2001** represents the first time in our history that a single act containing the most comprehensive **statement** of Queensland's **constitutional arrangements**. **"**
>
> **"** Indeed, the **government foresees** a day when an **Australian head of state** is popularly elected by the people of this state and **this nation**. We would like to see the **President of Australia** elected by the people. **"**

The ***Australia Act 1986*** **No. 142 of 4th December 1985 "of Australia"**
was " 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"**

and included at Provision 16—Interpretation:-
"**Australian court**" means a court
of a State or any other court of Australia or of a Territory
other than the High Court;
"**court**" includes
a judge, judicial officer or other **person acting judicially**;
"**decision**" includes
determination, judgment, decree, order or sentence;
"**Governor**", in relation to a State, includes any person for the time being
administering the government of the State;

Refer: http://www.courts.qld.gov.au/

QUEENSLAND COURTS

Refer: http://www.govhouse.qld.gov.au/
On 29th July 2014, **former Chief Justice of Queensland Paul de Jersey AC** became the "**Governor of the State**" in Queensland.

Refer: http://www.sclqld.org.au/judicial-papers/judicial-profiles/profiles/pdejersey/papers/1
Papers by former Chief Justice of Queensland, Paul de Jersey AC

Extracts from a speech by Chief Justice Paul de Jersey AC 27 June 2014:-

SUPREME COURT OF QUEENSLAND

Valedictory ceremony upon the resignation from judicial office
of the Hon Paul de Jersey AC
Banco Court
Friday 27 June 2014, 9:15am

" **I have** been greatly privileged to have been a member of **this court**, and to have **led** it for so long, and to have led, in a sense, the whole **State judiciary** and the entire **State legal profession**. "

Extracts from a speech by Chief Justice Paul de Jersey AC 1 August 2012:-

SUPREME COURT OF QUEENSLAND

Government House reception for members of the
Council of Chief Justices and international guests
Wednesday 1 August 2012, 6pm

" Ladies and gentlemen, **our Governor** has, with characteristic perceptiveness, delivered what should be seen as a wonderful keynote address for our ensuing three days consideration of Queensland's judicial history. "

" **Our move to the courthouse you will open on Friday** marks an epoch in Queensland's judicial history. So does **the presence with us of** such eminent **judicial leaders** from **our own**, **and overseas**, **jurisdictions**. "

Extracts from a speech by Chief Justice Paul de Jersey AC 3 November 2008:-

SUPREME COURT
OF QUEENSLAND

Admissions Ceremony
3 November 2008

" We congratulate you on your admission to the **legal profession**.
You have become what we term "**officers of the court**". **"**

Extracts from a speech by Chief Justice Paul de Jersey AC 8 September 2008:-

Admissions Ceremony
8 September 2008

" We congratulate you on your admission to the **legal profession**.
You have become what we term "**officers of the court**". **"**

Extracts from a speech by Chief Justice Paul de Jersey AC 17 March 2007:-

Bar Association of Queensland Conference 2007
Saturday, 17 March 2007, 9:30am
Sheraton Mirage Hotel, Gold Coast
Chief Justice's opening remarks
(with Attorney-General and President of the Bar Council)

" The design brief for the **new metropolitan courthouse in Brisbane requires**, by the way, **a place to be found on the new site for our Themis**. **"**

" Our **Themis** is one of the better aspects of our **current courthouse**.
It is now, after 20 years, an historically important work of art, sculptured by Maria Papaconstantinou, donated by Mr Angelo Efsthathis CBE, and unveiled in 1987 by the then recently appointed State Governor, Sir Walter Campbell, who we especially acknowledge for another role.
You may or may not have noticed that our **Themis** is customized to Queensland – on her **belt** she bears a **casting** of the **Supreme Court seal**. **"**

Extracts from a speech by Chief Justice Paul de Jersey AC 19 October 2004:-

QUEENSLAND COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE (QCOSS) and
NATIONAL EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT FOUNDATION (NEEF) Luncheon:
Parliamentary Annexe
19 October 2004, 12.30 pm
" Poverty and the Law "

" ..... the probably best-known symbol of the Supreme Court is the **statue** of **Themis** standing with dignity before the **courthouse in George Street**. She is quite regularly displayed in television coverage of legal proceedings. ..... Our portrayal of **Themis** is customised to Queensland – on her **belt** she bears a **casting** of the **Supreme Court seal**. **"**

Extracts from a speech by Chief Justice Paul de Jersey AC 12 June 2003:-

Centenary of Bar Association of Queensland
Ceremonial Sittings, Banco Court
Thursday, 12 June 2003, 9:30am

" The Association's insignia incorporates the Queensland **State badge**, a light **blue Maltese cross** with **St Edward's crown** at the centre, embellished by a contemporary representation of the scales of justice. **"**

Extracts from a speech by Chief Justice Paul de Jersey AC 7 March 2009:-

SUPREME COURT
OF QUEENSLAND

Bar Association of Queensland Annual Conference
Sheraton Mirage Hotel, Gold Coast
Saturday, 7 March 2009, 9.10am

" The Association's insignia incorporates the Queensland **State badge**, a light **blue Maltese cross** with **St Edward's crown** at the centre, embellished by a contemporary representation of the scales of justice. **"**

Refer: https://www.qldbar.asn.au/#/home
http://www.hearsay.org.au/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=587&Itemid=45

Issue 34 in April 2009, "Vision for the Future – Queensland Courts", includes the welcome address delivered by the Honourable Paul de Jersey AC, Chief Justice of Queensland, at the opening session of the Bar Association's Annual Conference, an address which included:-

> **"** The Association's insignia incorporates the Queensland **State badge**, a light **blue Maltese cross** with **St Edward's crown** at the centre, embellished by a contemporary representation of the scales of justice. **"**

Note: Governor Paul de Jersey AC, whilst acting as the Chief Justice of "**the State**" in Queensland, made speeches with respect to the "**Supreme Court seal**" and Queensland's "**State badge**", i.e. the "**Public Seal of the State**" which includes **St Edward's crown** ("**Royal Crown" with dipped arches**), as in the "**Supreme Court seal**" on the published Chief Justices' Speeches, seals which have NO Crown and Constitutional authority.

QUEENSLAND COURTS

SUPREME COURT OF QUEENSLAND

SUPREME COURT QUEENSLAND

Note: The following 2 images of the **casting** on the **belt** of the **statue** of **Themis** reveal that "**The Seal of the Supreme Court of Queensland**" includes the **Royal Coat of Arms with the Lion and the Unicorn** and are NOT used by anyone in the corporate "Queensland Courts".

The "**Public Seal of the State**",

i.e. "**Arms of the State**" with its "**Badge of the State**" and
"**Royal Crown**" with **dipped arches**, (**St Edward's crown**),
as in *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997*, No. 81, 5th December 1997
"*On a roundel Argent a Maltese Cross Azure surmounted with a Royal Crown*"

is to be judicially noticed in "all courts"

as in the *Evidence Act* 1977-2001,
Section 41—Public Seal of the State—**All courts shall take judicial notice**

i.e. in "**Queensland Courts**", "**Australian Courts**", **or any person acting judicially**,
as in the *Australia Act 1986* No. 142 of 4th December 1985 "of Australia"
Provision 16—Interpretation—
"court" includes a judge, judicial officer or **other person acting judicially**.

is therefore also to be judicially noticed by any "**other person acting judicially**"

such as those persons sitting in a **Coram** in the High Court "of Australia"
e.g. as in "A record of recent High Court of Australia cases:
decided, reserved for judgment, awaiting hearing
in the Court's original jurisdiction, granted special leave to appeal,
refused special leave to appeal and not proceeding or vacated."
High Court of Australia Bulletin [2016] HCAB 9 (28 November 2016)
Produced by the High Court of Australia Library
Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/hca/bulletin/2016/9.html

Note: **Butterworths Concise Australian Legal Dictionary**
Coram /koraem/ *lat* – in the presence of: before
Coram non judice – in the presence of a person not a judge

Those persons sitting in a Coram in the High Court "of Australia",
make Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance and Office to a "Queen of Australia";
are appointed by a "Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia";
are paid in "Australian currency" in "Australian Dollars" NOT "Pounds";
so those persons have NO Crown and Constitutional authority to act judicially, and
do NOT sit in place of the Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch in whose name
they are supposed to administer justice.

The "**Public Seal of the State**" in Queensland
is affixed to Commissions appointing a "Governor of the State";
is sealed on laws of "the State" made by the corporate "Queensland Parliament";
is sealed by the "Queensland Government" on "Certificates of Title" to land;
is used by the Governor of "the State"; and is used
to appoint MPs (Members of Parliament) into the "Queensland Parliament";
to appoint Members of the Executive into the "Queensland Government";
to appoint Members of the Judiciary and Legal Profession into "Queensland Courts";
and is used to deceive the people who think it looks like the "Seal of Queensland".

The corporate "Public Seal of the State" is NOT the "Seal of Queensland" which was
granted by our respective Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch in 1893 and 1977.

CORPORATE SEALS

"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

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

Extracts from a speech by Chief Justice Paul de Jersey AC 22 March 2005:-

SUPREME COURT QUEENSLAND

11th Conference of Chief Justices of Asia Pacific
Banco Court
Tuesday 22 March 2005, 2:15pm
Managing relations with the executive

" Fundamentally, it is the **executive** which in this democracy **appoints** the **Judges**.**"**

Note: **The *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001**, with Schedule 2—Amendments—Constitution Act 1867, omitted Sections 14-16, ***contra* to** the entrenched Constitutional Requirement for Referendum, and ***contra* to** the Letters Patent of 10th June 1925 which stated:-

> "**VI. Appointment of Judges, Justices, &c.**
> The **Governor** may constitute and appoint,
> **in Our name and on Our behalf**,
> all such Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace,
> and other necessary Officers and Ministers of the State,
> as may be lawfully constituted or appointed by Us.
> [See also Royal Instructions to the governor, clause 9, *post*;
> **Constitution Act of 1867, ss. 14-16**, *ante*.]"

The *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001,
with its Schedule 2, made Amendments to the *Constitution Act* 1867, but had
NO Crown and Constitutional authority to do so, and had
NO consent of the people of Queensland to do so under the people's
Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977,
at Section 53, inserted under Crown and Constitutional authority with Section 7 of
Queensland's *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1977, No. 9 of 5th April 1977, stating:

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**.

(2) On a day not sooner than two months after the passage through the
Legislative Assembly of a Bill of a kind referred to in subsection (1)
the question for the approval or otherwise of the Bill
shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote
for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly
according to the provisions of the *Elections Act* 1915–1973 and
of any Act amending the same or of any Act in substitution therefor.

Such day shall be appointed
by the Governor in Council by Order in Council.

(3) When the Bill is submitted to the electors the vote shall be taken
in such manner as the Parliament of Queensland prescribes.

(4) If a majority of the electors voting approve the Bill,
it shall be presented to the Governor for reservation thereof
for the signification of the Queen's pleasure.

(5) Any person entitled to vote
at a general election of members of the Legislative Assembly
is entitled to bring proceedings in the Supreme Court
for a declaration, injunction or other remedy
to enforce the provisions of this section
either before or after a Bill of a kind referred to in subsection (1)
is presented for assent by or in the name of the Queen.

(6) Act 24 Geo. 5 No. 35 preserved. The provisions of this section
shall in no way affect the operation of
The Constitution Act Amendment Act of 1934. **"**.

Under a progressive evolutionary process, the Constitutional Separation of Powers between the Parliament, Executive and Judiciary, NO longer exists in this country, ***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; ***contra* to** Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977; ***contra* to** *The Charter of the Commonwealth*, signed Commonwealth Day 2013, by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Second, Head of the Commonwealth, with Paragraph VI referring to the Separation of Powers, with the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary being:

> "the guarantors in their respective spheres of the rule of law, the promotion and protection of fundamental human rights and adherence to good governance".

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, have removed themselves, their entities, "laws of Australia" and laws of "the State", outside of the Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia", the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which includes its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, particularly outside of

being bound at Clause 5—Operation of the Constitution and laws

> 5. 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

being bound to the Requirement for Referendum at

Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,
Chapter VIII—Alteration of the Constitution,
Section 128—Mode of altering the Constitution
Chapter VI—New States,
Section 123—Alteration of limits of States

and being bound to Section 53. Certain measures to be supported by referendum of 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, after the Federal Election held 2nd December 1972, deceived the people living under a Constitutional Monarchy in "the Commonwealth of Australia" from 1st January 1901, and deceived their Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, by altering the "Constitutional and official definitions" with NO Crown and Constitutional authority, with their *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973, thereby creating for themselves, their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth", meanings for which can change and have changed, depending on the "geographical sense" used when referring to their unconstitutional "Australia" or "the Commonwealth".

The words "Australia" and "the Commonwealth" and their "Australian" vernacular use, are some of the major "Keys" to the deception used by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1901A00002
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aia190121901257/
Acts Interpretation Act 1901, Act No. 2 given Royal Assent on 12th July 1901

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

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00079
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aia1973791973257/
Acts Interpretation Act 1973, No. 79 of 19th June 1973
amended the *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901-1966, with:-

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;"; .....

Refer: http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1986/ukpga_19860002_en.html
Australia Act 1986 (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986

Interpretation. 16.—(1) In this Act—
"the Commonwealth" means
the Commonwealth of Australia as established
under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act [1900 c. 12];
"the Constitution of the Commonwealth" means
"the Constitution of the Commonwealth" set forth in section 9
of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act [1900 c. 12.]
being that Constitution as altered and in force from time to time;

Refer: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aa1986114/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A03181
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C2004A03181
Australia Act 1986, No. 142 of 4th December 1985 "of Australia"

Section 16—Interpretation
(1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:
the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act means
the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom
known as the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.
the Constitution of the Commonwealth means
the Constitution of the Commonwealth set forth in section 9
of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act,
being that Constitution as altered and in force from time to time.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/A/ActsInterpA54.pdf
***Acts Interpretation Act* 1954 [3 Eliz. 2 No. 3] of 27th April 1954**,
as amended and Current as at 22nd March 2016

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

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

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

Note: 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.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/A/ActsInterpA54.pdf
***Acts Interpretation Act* 1954 [3 Eliz. 2 No. 3] of 27th April 1954**,
as amended and Current as at 22nd March 2016

Note: **Part 3—General provisions applying to Acts**
Section 9A—Declaration of validity of certain laws
confirms that the Australia Act 1986 is a Private Act.

Part 3—General provisions apply to Acts
Section 12—Private Acts not to affect rights of others
12A Private Acts amended by public Acts do not become public Acts
confirms our rights, liberties and privileges are still protected.

Part 6 Amendment and repeal of Acts
Section 20—Saving of operation of repealed Act etc.
confirms any amendments to, omissions from, repeals of,
made by the Australia Act 1986 or any other Private Act,
do not amend, omit or repeal any of our rights, liberties and privileges,

Extracts: *Acts Interpretation Act* 1954 [3 Eliz. 2 No. 3] of 27th April 1954,
as amended and Current as at 22nd March 2016

Part 3—General provisions apply to Acts

12 Private Acts not to affect rights of others

(1) A private Act does not—
(a) affect pre-existing rights in a way prejudicial to the Crown or another person; or
(b) impose liabilities on the Crown or another person in relation to previous acts or omissions;
except so far as the Act otherwise expressly provides.

(2) Subsection (1) does not affect rights conferred, or liabilities imposed, on—
(a) a person at whose instance, or for whose special benefit, the Act is passed; or
(b) another person claiming by, through or under such a person.

12A Private Acts amended by public Acts do not become public Acts

A private Act does not become a public Act
merely because it has been amended by or under a public Act.

Part 6 Amendment and repeal of Acts
20 Saving of operation of repealed Act etc.

(1) In this section—
Act includes a provision of an Act.
repeal includes expiry.

(2) The repeal or amendment of an Act does not—
(c) affect a right, privilege or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the Act;

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/2001/01AC080.pdf
The *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001
with its Schedule 2—Amendments—section 94,
amended the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, with:-

1 Section 33(1)(a), 'Crown'—
omit, insert—
'State'.

2 Section 33(14)—
omit.

5 Part 12—
omit.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/A/ActsInterpA54_012.pdf
Acts Interpretation Act 1954 (Qld), Reprint No. 12, in force 5th October 2001,
(including amendments up to No. 45 of 2001),
sealed with a clear picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland",
and with a blurred picture purporting to be a "Seal of Queensland" (3rd Page),
but all would no doubt have represented a "Public Seal of the State",
and copyrighted "© State of Queensland 2001", included:-

Part 8—Terms and References in Acts

33 References to Ministers, departments and chief executives
(1) In an Act—
(a) a reference to a Minister is a reference to a Minister of the Crown;
(14) Any notification of administrative arrangements
by the Governor in Council
distributing the public business, or any of that business, amongst the
the several departments of government or any of those departments,
or showing the offices or any of the offices placed
under the control of, or the Acts or any of the Acts administered by,
each Minister respectively, or by any Minister,
shall upon publication in the gazette be judicially noticed.

Part 12—The Executive Government of the State

47 Purpose of part
(1) This part declares certain matters.
(2) A declaration about a matter is intended
to remove any doubt about the matter.

47A Meaning of "State" in part
In this part—
"the State" means the Executive Government of the State of Queensland.

47A Meaning of "State" in part
In this part—
"the State" means the Executive Government of the State of Queensland.

47B Powers of State

(1) The State has all the powers, and the legal capacity, of an individual.

(2) The State may exercise its powers—
(a) inside and outside Queensland; and
(b) inside and outside Australia.

(3) This part does not limit the State's powers.

Example—
This part does not affect any power a Minister has apart from this part to bind the State by contract.

47C Commercial activities by State

47D Commercial activities by Minister

47E Delegation by Minister

47F Regulation making power

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/2001/01AC080.pdf
Extracts – *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001

Chapter 3—Governor and Executive Government

PART 5—POWERS OF THE STATE

Division 1—General

51 Powers of the State

(1) The **Executive Government** of the State of Queensland (the **"State"**) has all the powers, and the legal capacity, of an individual.

(2) The State may exercise its powers—
(a) inside and outside Queensland; and
(b) inside and outside Australia.

(3) This part does not limit the State's powers.

Example—
This part does not affect any power a Minister has apart from this part to bind the State by contract.

Division 2—Commercial activities

52 Definitions for div 2

53 Commercial activities by State

54 Commercial activities by Minister

55 Delegation by Minister

Before becoming **Governor of the State** on 29th July 2014,
Mr Paul de Jersey AC, as **Chief Justice of the State**, was reported as saying on:-

> **22nd March 2005** at the 11th Conference of Chief Justices of Asia Pacific Banco Court, Brisbane: **"** Fundamentally, it is the **executive** which in this democracy **appoints** the **Judges"**
>
> **8th September 2008** and **3rd November 2008** at Admissions Ceremonies,
> **"** We congratulate you on your admission to the **legal profession**.
> You have become what we term "**officers of the court**"

confirming that **Judges** in Queensland appointed by the Executive Government, are inside the ***Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001**

> Chapter 3—Governor and Executive Government
> PART 5—POWERS OF THE STATE, *Division 1—General*
> **51 Powers of the State**
> **(1)** The **Executive Government** of the State of Queensland (the **"State"**) has all the powers, and the legal capacity, of an individual

confirming that **Judges and other** "**officers of the court**" are inside and bound to the **"State"** and act inside "**Queensland Courts**" of the "**State**"; **Private Courts** of the Executive of the corporate "**Queensland Government**"; Private Courts created by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies whilst sitting inside the corporate "**Queensland Parliament**"; Private Courts which are also "**Australian Courts**" **or any person acting judicially** as under Provision 16—Interpretation, ***Australia Act 1986***, No. 142, 4th December 1985, and act under the *Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999*, Current 13th December 2016
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/S/SuprCrtQUCPRu99.pdf

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/S/SuprCrtQA91.pdf
The ***Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991***, to No. 64 of 27th November 2013:-

> **Part 10 Rules of court**
> for the **Supreme Court**, the **District Court** and the **Magistrates Courts**
> **85 Rule-making power**
> (1) The Governor in Council may make rules of court under this Act for—
> (a) the practices and procedures of the Supreme Court, the District Court or the Magistrates Courts or their registries or another matter mentioned in schedule 1; or
> (b) the **admission** of persons to the legal profession under the ***Legal Profession Act 2007***, including fees relating to admission; or
> **86 Admission guidelines**
> (1) The admission rules may provide that the **Chief Justice** may **issue guidelines** about a matter prescribed under the admission rules.

Mr Paul de Jersey AC, as **Chief Justice of the State**, was reported as saying in the **Banco Court** on **27th June 2014** at his Valedictory ceremony **upon his resignation from judicial office**

> **"** **I have** been greatly privileged to have **been a member** of **this court**, and to **have led** it for so long, and to have led, in a sense, the **whole State judiciary** and the **entire State legal profession**. **"**

Refer: http://www.courts.qld.gov.au/information-for-lawyers/admissions/oathsaffirmations
Admission Ceremonies are conducted regularly in the **Banco Court** of the QEII Courts of Law Complex in Brisbane, and before being admitted to the **Legal Profession** as "**officers of the court**", **Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance** are made to a "**Sovereign of Australia**", i.e. "**Queen of Australia**" under the ***Royal Style and Titles Act 1973***.

Note: **Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance** are made to a "**Sovereign of Australia**" before any Member of the Legal Profession is appointed as a Judge as under the *Constitution of Queensland Act 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001, at Schedule 1—Oath or affirmation of allegiance and of office—judge—s. 59.

Chapter 4—Courts
Section 59—Appointment of judges
59. (1) The Governor in Council, by commission, may appoint a barrister or solicitor of the Supreme Court of at least 5 years standing as a judge
(2) A judge must, before entering on the duties of an office, take or make the **oath or affirmation of allegiance and of office** in **schedule 1**.[17] [17] Schedule 1 (Oaths and affirmations)
(3) The oath must be taken or the affirmation made in the presence of the Governor or a person authorised by the Governor to administer the oath or affirmation.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/2007/07AC024.pdf
The ***Legal Profession Act 2007*, No. 24 of 28th May 2007**, was
"to provide for admission to, and the regulation of, the legal profession, and for entities involving members of the legal profession, and for other purposes"
and was sealed with pictures representing a "**Public Seal of the State**",
had the unconstitutional and corporate enacting manner and form of:-
"**The Parliament of Queensland enacts—**"
and was copyrighted "© **State of Queensland 2007**"

Legal Profession Act 2007, Current as at 13th December 2016
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/L/LegalProA07.pdf

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/E/EvidceA77.pdf
The *Evidence Act 1977*, Current as at 23rd September 2016, states:-
Part 4 Judicial notice of seals, signatures and legislative enactments

41 Public Seal of the State
All courts shall take **judicial notice** of the impression of the **Public Seal of the State** without evidence of such seal having been impressed or any other evidence relating thereto.

as was amended by Schedule 2—Amendments—section 94 of the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001

Extracts Premier Peter Beattie's *Constitution of Queensland 2001* Annotated Guide:-

Page 39:-

" A **seal** is a device that leaves an impression on paper
and provides a mark of authenticity on certain official instruments.
The "**Public Seal of the State**"
is the seal that demonstrates the Sovereign's authority in Queensland.
Examples of documents that the **Governor** seals with the **Public Seal of the State** include **commissions appointing** members of the **judiciary**, **Deputy Governors**, **Ministers** and **Executive Councillors**, as well as various types of **proclamations**.

Extracts Premier Peter Beattie's Second Reading Speech, 9th November 2001, for the Constitution of Queensland and Parliament of Queensland Bill:-

" The **office holders** **under this act** **include** the Governor of Queensland, the ministers of the Crown and the **judges of the Supreme and District Courts**. ..... **Our** **identity** **as a sovereign state**, ... **My government** ..... commencement of **our new Constitution** on Queensland Day next year, ... **accompanied by** ..... constitutional resource materials .... **annotated Constitution** ..... plain English explanation of our **constitutional arrangements**. **"**

Extracts Premier Peter Beattie's *Constitution of Queensland 2001* Annotated Guide:-

Page 5 with respect to Chapter 1—Preliminary:-

" **At present** Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is the **Queen of Australia**. **"**

Page 33:-

" Queensland is a **constitutional monarchy** with the Queen as head of state,
and the Governor is the Queen's representative in Queensland.
The Queen must personally sign the Governor's document of appointment,
and this document—the Governor's commission—is sealed with the
Public Seal of the State (**see section 37**). **"**

Extracts – *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001

Section 37—Power of Governor—public seal

37. The Governor may keep and use the Public Seal of the State for sealing all instruments made or passed in the Sovereign's name.

The former Premier Peter Beattie made very unconstitutional conflicting remarks, as our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch is NOT the Sovereign at Section 37, and the "Public Seal of the State" with the "Royal Crown", "St Edward's Crown", is NOT the "Seal of Queensland" with an Imperial Crown with raised arches.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, with NO Crown and Constitutional authority, created the "**Public Seal of the State**" for **their own constitutional arrangements** for their "Queensland Government", "Queensland Parliament", "Queensland Courts", with the Executive Government (the **"State"**) which only "has all the powers, and the legal capacity, of an individual".

Before becoming **Governor of the Stat**e on 29th July 2014,
Mr Paul de Jersey AC, as **Chief Justice of the State**, was reported as saying on:-

> **12th June 2003** – Centenary of the Bar Association of Queensland
>
> **"** The Association's insignia incorporates the Queensland **State badge**, a light blue **Maltese cross** with **St Edward's crown** at the centre, embellished by a contemporary representation of the scales of justice. **"**
>
> **7th March 2009** – Annual Conference of the Bar Association of Queensland
>
> **"** The Association's insignia incorporates the Queensland **State badge**, a light **blue Maltese cross** with **St Edward's crown** at the centre, embellished by a contemporary representation of the scales of justice. **"**

and published under **seals** with **NO Crown and Constitutional authority**

seals incorporating the "**State Badge**" – "**Maltese cross**" – "**St Edward's crown**"

i.e. **as inside** the "**Public Seal to the State**"

to be judicially noticed under Section 41, current *Evidence Act 1977*;

as in the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001
at Chapter 3—Governor and Executive Government, Part 2—Governor,
Section 37—Power of Governor—public seal
37. The Governor may keep and use the **Public Seal of the State** for **sealing** all instruments made or passed **in the Sovereign's name**.

i.e. with its "**Royal Crown**" with **dipped arches** as created under the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997*, No. 81, 5th December 1997

NOT as inside the "**Seal of Queensland**" with its "**Imperial Crown**"
the "**Armorial Ensigns of Queenslan**d" as granted under **Royal Warrants**
by our respective **Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch**
on **29th April 1893** and **9th March 1977**, a "**Coat of Arms**" with a

> **"** **Crest** On a Wreath of the Colours A Mount thereon a **Maltese Cross** Azure surmounted with our **Imperial Crown**, between two Sugar-canes proper **"**,

a **seal** for use by **Public Functionaries** (but **NOT to be used on legislation**).

Her Majesty's Garter King of Arms at the College of Arms In London confirmed there is no Royal Warrant subsequent to 1977 and that the

> **"** **Imperial Crown in the Badge has raised arches as exemplified in the Armorial Ensigns at Brisbane in 1977**.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/REPEALED/B/BadgeArmsA59_01_.pdf
Badge, Arms, Floral and other Emblems of Queensland Act 1959, Reprint No. 1
Reprinted as in force on 13th September 1994
and includes amendments up to No. 27 of 20th May 1981

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1981/81AC027.pdf
Badge, Arms, Floral and other Emblems of Queensland Act Amendment Act 1981, No. 27 of 20th May 1981,
"to amend the
Badge, Arms, Floral and other Emblems of Queensland Act 1959-1971
in a certain particular"

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/REPEALED/B/BadgeArmsA59_01A.pdf
Badge, Arms, Floral and other Emblems of Queensland Act 1959, Reprint No. 1A*
Reprinted as in force on 10 December 1997
and includes amendments up to No. 81 of 1997 and not further amended.
Last Reprint before Repeal by No. 5 of 18th March 2005

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1997/971127ha.pdf
Hansard search in 1997 for "Arms of the State"

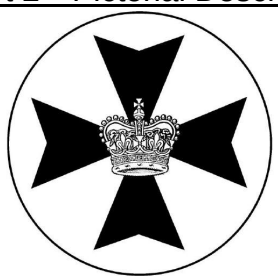
Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1997/97AC081.pdf
The *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997*, No. 81 of 5th December 1997
with its Schedule—Amendments of Acts—Section 3, amended the
Badge, Arms, Floral and Other Emblems of Queensland Act 1959
by inserting after Section 6:-

Schedule 1: Arms of the State
Part 1—Heraldic Description
And for the crest,
on a wreath of the Colours,
a Mount thereon a Maltese Cross
Azure surmounted with a
Royal Crown
between 2 sugar-canes all proper.
Part 2—Pictorial Description

Schedule 2: Badge of the State
Part 1—Heraldic Description

On a roundel Argent
a Maltese Cross
Azure surmounted with a
Royal Crown

Part 2—Pictorial Description



Note: The above "**Arms of the State**", i.e. the "**Public Seal of the State**" is to be judicially noticed as under Section 41 of the current *Evidence Act 1977*

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/2005/05AC005.pdf
The ***Emblems of Queensland Act 2005*, No. 5 of 18th March 2005**,
repealed the ***Badge, Arms, Floral and other Emblems of Queensland Act 1959***,
but kept the same Descriptions for the "**State Arms**" and "**State Badge**".

Before becoming **Governor of the State** on 29th July 2014,
Mr Paul de Jersey AC, as **Chief Justice of the State**, was reported as saying on:-

> **17th March 2007** at the Bar Association of Queensland Conference 2007,
>
> **"** Our **Themis** ..... **current courthouse** –
> on her **belt** she bears a **casting** of the **Supreme Court seal**. **"**
>
> **1st August 2012** at the Government House reception for members of the Council of Chief Justices and international guests,
>
> **"** ..... **our Governor** has ..... delivered ..... keynote address
> for our ensuing three days consideration of Queensland's judicial history. **"**
> **"** **Our move to the courthouse you will open on Friday**
> marks an epoch in Queensland's judicial history.
> So does **the presence with us** of such eminent
> **judicial leaders** from **our own**, **and** **overseas**, **jurisdictions**. **"**

Speeches by Chief Justice Paul de Jersey AC were under the following seals:-

seals incorporating the "**State Badge**" – "**Maltese cross**" – "**St Edward's crown**" i.e. the "**Public Seal of the State**" **with NO Crown and Constitutional authority**

seals which are **NOT** the same as on the
"**casting**" on the "**belt**" of the "**statue**" of "**Themis**", "**Brisbane**" "**courthouse**"
"**The Seal of the Supreme Court of Queensland**" with the
Royal Coat of Arms incorporating the Lion and Unicorn.

confirming our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch does NOT have any person acting in Her Majesty's name in "Queensland Courts" while Her Majesty's "Seal of the Supreme Court of Queensland" sits *sine die* OUTSIDE the "Queensland Courts".

Note: CORPORATE SEAL

CROWN'S SEAL

Mr Paul de Jersey AC became Chief Justice of Queensland on 17th February 1998, and on 29th July 2014 became **Governor of the State** following in the footsteps of:-

Sir Walter Campbell,	Governor from 22/07/1985 to 28/07/1992
Mrs Leneen Forde,	Governor from 29/07/1992 to 29/07/1997
Major General Peter Arnison,	Governor from 29/07/1997 to 29/07/2003
Ms Quentin Bryce,	Governor from 29/07/2003 to 29/07/2008
Ms Penelope Wensley,	Governor from 29/07/2008 to 28/07/2014

From 26th June 1998 to 13th September 2007, the **Premier of the State** was Mr Peter Beattie, an MP, a Member of the "Queensland Parliament". An MP is NOT an MLA, Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Parliament of Queensland in Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977 and in which there is NO Premier.

Refer: http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2003/030311HA.PDF
On **11th March 2003** as in **Hansard Pages 369-384**, **Premier Peter Beattie** moved that the appointment of Ms Quentin Bryce AO as 24th Governor be welcomed by "this House", and was reported as saying:-

" *Today through the debate on this motion the **Queensland parliament makes history**. We will be the first parliament in Australia to allow the nomination of the Governor designate to be put before the parliament. It is the first time that any **Australian parliament**—and I want to underline this—has been given a role in the appointment of a governor. I have asked that parliament's support for this appointment should be clearly demonstrated by two-thirds of members voting in favour of the motion. ..... To assist the House, I want to table and incorporate a number of documents in Hansard because of the importance of this occasion. I will seek leave to incorporate*

a letter dated 3 February 2003 from the Premier to the private secretary to Her Majesty the Queen seeking Her Majesty's informal approval for the appointment of Ms Quentin Bryce AO as Governor of Queensland;

a letter dated 12 February 2003 from the assistant private secretary to the Queen to the Premier indicating that Her Majesty had informally approved the appointment of Ms Quentin Bryce AO as Governor of Queensland;

a letter dated 28 February 2003 from the Premier to the private secretary to Her Majesty the Queen seeking Her Majesty's formal approval for the appointment of Ms Quentin Bryce AO as Governor of Queensland;

a letter dated 28 February 2003 from the Premier to Her Majesty the Queen seeking Her Majesty's approval of Ms Quentin Bryce AO as Governor of Queensland;

the commission of appointment of Ms Quentin Bryce AO as Governor of Queensland signed by Her Majesty the Queen on 4 March 2003; and

*an Executive Council minute dated 10 March 2003 seeking Governor in Council approval that the **public seal of the state** be affixed to the commission appointing Ms Quentin Bryce as Governor of Queensland*. **"**

03 FEB 2003

The Right Honourable Sir Robin Janvrin KCVO CB
Private Secretary to Her Majesty The Queen
Buckingham Palace, LONDON SW1A 1AA, UNITED KINGDOM

Dear Sir Robin

I wrote to Her Majesty The Queen on 19 December 2002 informing Her Majesty the appointment of Major General Peter Arnison AC CVO as Governor of Queensland will end on 29 July 2003.

Since I wrote to Her Majesty I have taken the opportunity of having discussions with Ms Quentin Bryce AO. Ms Bryce has a long and distinguished legal, academic and community advocacy record, in particular, championing the rights of women and children.

Ms Bryce was born in 1942 and educated at the Moreton Bay College in Brisbane and at the University of Queensland where she graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts with a Bachelor of Laws. She was one of the first Queensland women to be admitted to the Queensland Bar in 1965. In 1997, she was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Laws at Macquarie University and an Honorary Doctorate of Letters by Charles Sturt University in 2002.

In 1978, she was appointed to the National Women's Advisory Council where she played an important role redefining the relationship between government, bureaucracy, women's groups and the community, and highlighting the concerns of Aboriginal women and women who live in remote areas.

She was the Founding Director of the Queensland Women's Information Service and then Queensland Director of the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission. In 1988, she became the Federal Sex Discrimination Commissioner where she distinguished herself in the evolution of human rights law and the resolution and abolition of discriminatory practices.

She has been a member of an Australian delegation to the United Nation's Human Rights Commission and has held numerous other high profile government and community positions. In 1988, she was made an officer of the Order of Australia in recognition of her contribution to the community.

Ms Bryce is married and has five adult children. Ms Bryce has been an outstanding community leader over many years and, I believe, is eminently suited to the role of Governor of Queensland. I am very confident that her appointment will be welcomed by all Queenslanders.

Ms Bryce has indicated to me that she would accept appointment as Governor of Queensland should Her Majesty choose to offer it to her.

Accordingly, I shall be grateful if you would raise the question of Ms Bryce's appointment with Her Majesty on an informal basis to ascertain if she would be acceptable to Her Majesty as her personal representative in Queensland.

Yours sincerely
(signed)
PETER BEATTIE MP
PREMIER AND MINISTER FOR TRADE

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
12th February, 2003
Mr Peter Beattie, MP,
Premier of Queensland and Minister for Trade,
Executive Building, 100 George Street, Brisbane, Queensland 4002, AUSTRALIA
Dear Mr Beattie,
Thank you for your letter of 3rd February to Sir Robin Janvrin which I have shown to The Queen. Her Majesty has informally approved the proposed appointment of Ms Quentin Bryce as **The Queen's personal representative in Queensland**.
Yours sincerely,
(signed)
STUART SHILSON, Assistant Private Secretary to The Queen

---

28 February 2003
The Right Honourable Sir Robin Janvrin KCVO CB
Private Secretary to Her Majesty The Queen
Buckingham Palace, LONDON SW1A 1AA, UNITED KINGDOM

Dear Sir Robin

Mr Stuart Shilson wrote to me on 12 February 2003 indicating that Her Majesty The Queen has given her informal approval to the appointment of Ms Quentin Bryce AO as Governor of Queensland in succession to His Excellency Major General Peter Arnison AC CVO.

Accordingly, I would appreciate you placing before Her Majesty the attached submission seeking her formal approval to the appointment.

The Commission appointing Ms Bryce to be Governor is enclosed for Her Majesty's signature. The date of signature is to be inserted in the second page of the Commission. Upon return of the Commission to Queensland I will countersign the Commission and arrange for a meeting of the Executive Council to seek approval for the Public Seal of the State to be affixed to the Commission. Two spare copies of the Commission are also enclosed.

I also advise that immediately following my announcement of Her Majesty's appointment of Ms Bryce to succeed Major General Arnison, the Queensland Parliament will formally give recognition to Her Majesty's appointment.

In due course, I will provide you with a copy of my media release announcing Ms Bryce's appointment.

Yours sincerely
(signed)
PETER BEATTIE MP, PREMIER AND MINISTER FOR TRADE

28 February 2003

The Honourable Peter Douglas Beattie, MP, has the honour to submit for your Majesty's approval the appointment of Ms Quentin Bryce AO as Governor of the State of Queensland in the Commonwealth of Australia from 29 July 2003.

(signed)
PETER BEATTIE MP, PREMIER AND MINISTER FOR TRADE

(signed) Elizabeth R

Elizabeth the Second,

by the Grace of God **Queen of Australia**
and Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved QUENTIN BRYCE, Officer of the Order of Australia

Greeting:

Appointment of Quentin Bryce to be Governor.

I. We do, by **this** Our **Commission under** Our **Sign Manual** and the **Public Seal of the State** of Queensland, appoint you, the said Quentin Bryce, A.O., to be, during Our pleasure, Our Governor in and over Our State of Queensland and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia, with all the powers, rights, privileges and advantages to the said Office belonging or appertaining.

Powers and Authorities.

II. And We do hereby authorise, empower and command you to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and functions appertaining to that office.

Commission of 19 March 1997, superseded.

III. And We do hereby appoint that so soon as you shall have taken the prescribed oaths and have entered upon the duties of your Office, this Our **present Commission shall supersede** the **Commission under** Our **Sign Manual** and **Signet**, bearing date the Nineteenth day of March **1997**, appointing Our Trusty and Well-beloved **Major-General Peter Arnison, AC, CVO**.

Officers, etc. to obey the Governor.

IV. And We do hereby command all and singular Our Officers, Ministers, and loving subjects in Our said State and its Dependencies, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

Given at Our Court of Saint James's,
this fourth day of March 2003, in the Fifty-second Year of Our Reign.
BY HER MAJESTY's COMMAND,

(signed)
P Beattie
Premier of Queensland

COMMISSION
appointing Quentin Bryce to be Governor of the State of QUEENSLAND.

ENTERED on Record by me in the Register of Patents,
No. 46, page this ..... day of ....., A.D., Two thousand and three

Clerk of the **Executive Council**.

Date 10 MAR 2003 Minute No. 155

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF QUEENSLAND
DEPARTMENT OF THE **PREMIER AND CABINET**

Constitution of Queensland 2001

AUTHORITY TO AFFIX PUBLIC SEAL OF QUEENSLAND

The **Council recommends to** His Excellency the **Governor**
that the **Public Seal of the State** of Queensland **be affixed to the Commission**
signed by Her Majesty The Queen on 4 March 2003 appointing
Ms Quentin Bryce AO to be Governor of the State of Queensland.
(MINUTE ENDS)

(signed)

Approved

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Minister

Premier and Minister for Trade

Subject
Authority to affix the **Public Seal of the State** to The Queen's Commission appointing Ms Quentin Bryce AO to be the next Governor of Queensland.

Legislative Provision
Constitution of Queensland 2001

Background

Her Majesty The Queen has approved the appointment of Ms Quentin Bryce AO as the next Governor of Queensland.

In relation to the Commission of appointment,
constitutional practice provides that the following steps occur—

i) Commission to be signed by the Queen;

ii) **Commission** to be **counter-signed by** the **Premier**; and

iii) **Governor in Council approval** be obtained
to affix the **Public Seal of the State** of Queensland to the Commission.

Her Majesty signed the Commission on 4 March 2003
and the **Premier** has **counter-signed** the **Commission**.

The Commission does not become effective until the **requirements**
of **s.31 of the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*** have been observed,
ie. the **Commission** is **read** and **published** at the Seat of Government
and the prescribed **oaths or affirmations** of **allegiance** and office are taken.

In accordance with constitutional practice it is now **necessary to seek approval**
of the **Governor in Council** for the **Public Seal of the State** of Queensland
to be affixed to the **Commission**.

Purpose and Consequence
The purpose of this Executive Council Minute is to seek the approval of the Governor in Council **to affix** the **Public Seal of the State** of Queensland **to** the **Commission** signed by Her Majesty The Queen on 4 March 2003 appointing Ms Quentin Bryce AO to be Governor of the State of Queensland.

Consultation
Procedures adopted for the appointment are in accordance with those recommended previously by the Crown

Solicitor.

(signed)	(signed)
Dr Leo Keliher	**Peter Beattie, MP**
Director-General	**Premier and Minister for Trade**
Date 10.3.03	Date 10-3-03

On **11th March 2003** in **Hansard Pages 369-373**, **Premier Peter Beattie** was also reported as saying:-

" *I also believe it is appropriate that with the first appointment of a Queensland Governor in the 21st century we acknowledge the right of electors to play an ever greater role in our democracy and our democratic institutions. Our institutions have to be alive. They need vibrancy. That vibrancy means change from time to time. What I am proposing in this motion today is a* ***tentative*** *step to involve the people in the selection of the Governor, and I think in any true democracy that is a very important even though* ***tentative*** *step. The first stage in this process is to place this appointment before the people's forum—that is, the parliament—so that elected members have the opportunity of giving the decision parliamentary recognition*. **"**

" *I have asked that parliament's support for this appointment should be clearly demonstrated by two-thirds of members voting in favour of the motion. I would* ***hope*** *that this in fact would be a* ***unanimous motion of the parliament****, but I certainly seek two-thirds of members voting* ***in favour of my motion***. **"**

" ***This debate*** *is an important one not just for* ***this parliament*** *but also for the future.* ***There has been a republican debate*** *in this country in recent times. When the issue was put to a* ***referendum****,* ***Queenslanders*** *voted overwhelmingly to retain the current system. In other words, they* ***voted for the retention of the monarchy***. **"**

"*That is one of the reasons that, in the reappointment of the current Governor, I followed the tradition that existed and that had been followed by my predecessors. It was followed by* ***Rob Borbidge*** *when he* ***appointed*** ***Peter Arnison***. **"**

" *When* ***I re-appointed the current Governor, Peter Arnison****, I followed the same tradition for that year's extension.* ***Wayne Goss*** *followed this procedure when he* ***appointed*** ***Leneen Forde****. However, I wanted to add a new dimension, but I wanted to do it in a* ***tentative*** *way. I have done that to respect the result of the* ***referendum****, because Queenslanders expressed their view*. **"**

" *It is well known that* ***I am a republican****. I have always been committed to republican ideals. Having said that, I am also a servant of the people. Therefore, I have to respect the people and their will. A very clear message came out of that* ***referendum****.* ***Queenslanders were opposed to a republic****. Therefore, I have respected the will of the people. The* ***appointment of the governor*** *has been made* ***in accordance with the traditions I inherited****. However, I do believe that in the 21st century—****Ms Bryce will be the first governor appointed in this century****—we should involve the people and we should involve the parliament*. **"**

" *The motion I have moved is a sensitive one. As I indicated yesterday to the Leader of the Opposition, the Leader of the Liberal Party and the Leader of One Nation, it has been a cautious,* ***tentative*** *move and it seeks to get the parliament to give recognition to the appointment. I have done that in a clear bid to get bipartisanship and a unanimous decision today*. **"**

" *This is a* ***tentative*** *step today—I do not present it to be anything other than a* ***tentative*** *step—but a very important* ***tentative*** *step for the first time that we appoint a governor in this century*. **"**

Oxford Dictionary: **tentative** *adj*. provisional, hesitant.

On **11th March 2003** in **Hansard Page 374**, **Premier Peter Beattie** was also reported as saying:-

" As I have already indicated—it will be contained in the documents—
on 4 March 2003 Her Majesty the Queen signed the commission appointing Quentin Bryce to become the 24th Governor of Queensland from 29 July 2003.

Yesterday the **Governor in Council**—
it was **attended by** the Deputy Premier, **Terry Mackenroth**;
the Leader of the House and Minister for Education, **Anna Bligh**;
and me—
approved that the public seal of the state be affixed to the commission. **"**

[The former Leader of the House and Minister for Education, Ms Anna Maria Bligh was Premier of the State from 13th September 2007 to 26th March 2012.]

On **11th March 2003** in **Hansard Page 377**, **Lawrence Springborg**, **Leader of the Opposition**, was reported as saying:-

" *The* ***Queensland National Party*** ***supports*** *absolutely the right of the* ***Premier*** *as laid down by convention as exercised over a century or more now to make recommendations to the Queen and for Her Majesty the Queen to accept the recommendation which is made to the Queen by the Premier. That is something which has served the state and its institutions very well without controversy over a long period of time. If one looks at section 7.15 of the* ***Australia Act 1986*** *one can see that it lays out quite specifically that the* ***power for the recommendation for appointment of governor rests with the state Premier****, and that in* ***this case*** *is* ***Premier Beattie***. **"**

“ *When I met with the Premier yesterday in the company of Mr Flynn and Mr Quinn, I indicated that I felt that that was his prerogative and that I have always felt that that is the case. I will continue to respect the* ***prerogative of the Premier of the day to appoint the representative that he sees fit and to make that nomination to the Queen for appointment***. **”**

On **11th March 2003** in **Hansard Page 382**, **Mr Purcell (Bulimba—ALP)**,
was reported as saying:-

“ *The Premier has, for the first time, brought the appointment of Governor of Queensland before this House to be debated. It is moving Queenslanders and ultimately* ***Australians*** *forward in the 21st century with an opportunity to discuss the appointment and support the nomination of the people's representative as governor. I see this as the first step towards Queensland selecting a governor for Queensland by ballot. ..... We need to give people the opportunity to choose.* ***Queenslanders and Australians are in general a very conservative people and this is another small step along the road to Australia becoming a republic****. The monarchy serves England very well. Over the years it has served* ***Australians*** *very well. People in public life in Queensland would realise what an arduous job the Queen has, and she is never off duty. She is required at all times to remember that she is the representative of her country and the monarchy—a role she conducts with distinction and decorum. As I said, she is never off duty. I do not think there would be too many people who could do that job. It is a very tough job. While the general population of many other countries throughout the Commonwealth already make the decision as to the appointment of governor, I am sure that one day not too far away Queenslanders and Australians will also be making this decision at the ballot box. I support the appointment of Ms Quentin Bryce as Governor of Queensland*. **”**

Premier Peter Beattie's *Constitution of Queensland 2001* Annotated Guide:-

Page 3—Foreword by Premier Peter Beattie included:-

Queensland's identity as a State, and the **democratic ideals** on which **our State** is built, rest on **our Constitution**

PETER BEATTIE
PREMIER AND MINISTER FOR TRADE
Queensland Week, June 2002

Page 33 included:-

“ Queensland is a **constitutional monarchy** with the Queen as head of state,
and the Governor is the Queen's representative in Queensland.
The Queen must personally sign the Governor's document of appointment,
and this document—the Governor's commission—
is sealed with the Public Seal of the State (see section 37). ”

Page 38 included:-

“ 37 Power of Governor—public seal
The Governor may keep and use the Public Seal of the State
for sealing all instruments made or passed in the Sovereign's name. **”**

Page 5 included:-

“ At present Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is the Queen of Australia. **”**

In Queensland, after the 22nd October 1983 election held under the Writ by Commodore Sir James Ramsay, Queensland Governor from 22nd April 1977, Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, sitting as MLAs in Parliament as purported elected representatives of the people, **deceived our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her subjects**, by passing in our Constitutional Legislative Assembly of Queensland, **the *Australia Acts (Request) Bill 1985*, (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985**.

Sir Walter Campbell, Queensland Governor from 22nd July 1985, although appointed by Commission under Royal Sign Manual and Signet, as prescribed under Letters Patent of 10th June 1925, **deceived our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her subjects**, by assenting to that Bill, then sealing **the *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985*, (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985**, with the Royal Coat of Arms, despite the fact that Seal is to be used only

> "for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the Seal",

and Sir Walter Campbell did so despite No. 69 of 16th October 1985

> consisting of provisions that would NOT pass the Seal,
> consisting of provisions amending referendum entrenched sections of Acts.

and he therefore acted, as being bound to the "laws of Australia" made from 1973 by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, sitting inside their Parliaments "of Australia", and making Oaths of Allegiance and Office to a "**Sovereign of Australia**", a "**Queen of Australia**" as created under the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973* No. 114 of 19th October 1973.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, acting as a Prime Minister "of Australia" and Premiers in the States "of Australia", agreed at Conferences on 24th June 1982, 25th June 1982, and 21st June 1984,

> "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";

constitutional arrangements as referred to by former Premier Peter Beattie in his 9th Nov. 2001 Second Reading Speech for the *Constitution of Queensland 2001* and 11th March 2003 in his speech welcoming Ms Quentin Bryce as 24th Governor, displacing the Signet of Our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and affixing the "Public Seal of the State" to Commissions of Queensland Governors, thereby removing the Crown and Constitutional authority from Governors, just as Her Majesty's Signet was displaced with a Public Functionary seal in Commissions of Governor-Generals "of Australia" from 2nd February 1960.

Section 9A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* tells us that laws made from 1986 for "the Sovereign State" in Queensland, are only purported enactments.

The people voted in the 1999 Referendum to stay under a Constitutional Monarchy.

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/A/ActsInterpA54.pdf
***Acts Interpretation Act* 1954 [3 Eliz. 2 No. 3] of 27th April 1954**,
as amended and Current as at 22nd March 2016

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

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

Note that 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.

Therefore, since the *Australia Acts 1986* which commenced 3rd March 1986, all of our **Constitutional Laws of Queensland** are **sitting** ***sine die***, waiting to be returned to the people of Queensland, "a State" of "the Commonwealth of Australia".

Refer: http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/A/ActsInterpA54.pdf
***Acts Interpretation Act* 1954 [3 Eliz. 2 No. 3] of 27th April 1954**,
as amended and Current as at 22nd March 2016

Note: **Part 3—General provisions applying to Acts**
Section 9A—Declaration of validity of certain laws
confirms that the Australia Act 1986 is a Private Act.

Part 3—General provisions apply to Acts
Section 12—Private Acts not to affect rights of others
12A Private Acts amended by public Acts do not become public Acts
confirms our rights, liberties and privileges are still protected.

Part 6 Amendment and repeal of Acts
Section 20—Saving of operation of repealed Act etc.
confirms any amendments to, omissions from, repeals of,
made by the Australia Act 1986 or any other Private Act,
do not amend, omit or repeal any of our rights, liberties and privileges,

Extracts: *Acts Interpretation Act* 1954 [3 Eliz. 2 No. 3] of 27th April 1954,
as amended and Current as at 22nd March 2016

Part 3—General provisions apply to Acts

12 Private Acts not to affect rights of others

(1) A private Act does not—
(a) affect pre-existing rights in a way prejudicial to the Crown or another person; or
(b) impose liabilities on the Crown or another person in relation to previous acts or omissions;
except so far as the Act otherwise expressly provides.

(2) Subsection (1) does not affect rights conferred, or liabilities imposed, on—
(a) a person at whose instance, or for whose special benefit, the Act is passed; or
(b) another person claiming by, through or under such a person.

12A Private Acts amended by public Acts do not become public Acts

A private Act does not become a public Act
merely because it has been amended by or under a public Act.

Part 6 Amendment and repeal of Acts
20 Saving of operation of repealed Act etc.

(1) In this section—
Act includes a provision of an Act.
repeal includes expiry.

(2) The repeal or amendment of an Act does not—
(c) affect a right, privilege or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the Act;

The following Governors, were appointed under the 1986 Letters Patent, therefore had NO Crown and Constitutional authority, so were private Governors acting for Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies:-

Mrs Leneen Forde was Queensland Governor from	29/07/1992 to 29/07/1997
Major General Peter Arnison	29/07/1997 to 29/07/2003
Ms Quentin Bryce	29/07/2003 to 29/07/2008

Refer: *Queensland Government Gazette* Vol CCCXXXIII No. 76, 29th July 2003 [Pages 2-5]
https://publications.qld.gov.au/storage/f/2014-07-29T05%3A08%3A03.081Z/29-07-14-70-extra-gazette.pdf

Ms Quentin Bryce AO went on to become Governor-General "of Australia" on 5th September 2008, followed by General Sir Peter Cosgrove, 28th March 2014, under the **unconstitutional** "**Prime Ministers of Australia**":-

Mr Kevin Rudd	from 03/12/2007	to 24/06/2010
Ms Julia Gillard	from 24/06/2010	to 26/06/2013
Mr Kevin Rudd	from 26/06/2013	to 18/09/2013
Mr Tony Abbott	from 18/09/2013	to 15/09/2015
Mr Malcolm Turnbull	from 15/09/2015	

The Letters Patent of 14th February 1986 can no longer be "downloaded". However, transcripts extracted from a previously downloaded copy, show that they were Proclaimed 6th March 1986, Gazetted 8th March 1986, revoked 1925 Letters Patent,
removed the "Signet" from Governor Commissions and
affixed the "Public Seal of the State" to Governor Commissions;
as in the *Queensland Government Gazette* Vol. CCLXXXI No. 39, 8th March 1986:-

Queensland Government Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY ISSN 0155-9370

Vol. CCLXXXI] SATURDAY, 8 MARCH, 1986 [No. 39

PROCLAMATION OF LETTERS PATENT CONSTITUTING THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Honourable Sir Walter Benjamin Campbell,
one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law,
Governor in and over the State of Queensland in the Commonwealth of Australia.

[L.S.]
W. B. CAMPBELL,
Governor

WHEREAS by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing the date at Westminster the fourteenth day of February, 1986, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to order and declare that there be a Governor in and over the State of Queensland in the Commonwealth of Australia, and that appointments to the said office be made by Commission under Her Majesty's Sign Manual and that the said Letters Patent be proclaimed at such place or places in the said State as the Governor of the said State shall think fit: Now, therefore, I, the Governor aforesaid, do, by this my Proclamation, proclaim and make known the said Letters Patent which are in the words following, that is to say:—

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Our other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING!

Whereas Her late Majesty Queen Victoria did, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the sixth day of June 1859, erect certain territories therein described into a Colony by the name of the Colony of Queensland:

And whereas pursuant to Letters Patent under the said Great Seal, bearing date at Westminster the 30th day of May 1872, and Deed Poll and Proclamation, each bearing date at Brisbane in the Said Colony the 22nd day of August 1872, made by the Governor of the said Colony all islands lying and being within sixty miles of the coasts of the said Colony were annexed to and became part of the said Colony:

And whereas pursuant to Letters Patent under the said Great Seal, bearing date at Westminster the 10th day of October 1878, and a law of the Legislature of the said Colony intituled The Queensland Coast Islands Act of 1879 and Proclamation, bearing date at Brisbane in the said Colony the 18th day of July 1879 made by the Governor of the said Colony certain islands in the Torres Straits and lying between the Continent of Australia and the Island of New Guinea were annexed to and became part of the said Colony:

And whereas upon the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia (hereinafter called "the Commonwealth") on the First day of January 1901 the said Colony became the State of Queensland (hereinafter called "the state") within the Commonwealth:

And whereas by Letters Patent under the said Great Seal, bearing date at Westminster the 10th day of June 1925 his late Majesty King George the Fifth did constitute, order and declare that there should be a Governor in and over the State:

And whereas by the Australia Act 1986 of the Commonwealth of Australia provision is made in relation to the office of the Governor of the State of Queensland and corresponding provision will also be made in the Act which is expected to result from the Australia Bill at present before Parliament in the United Kingdom (which Acts are hereinafter together referred to as "the Australia Acts") and provision is made in relation to the said office in the Constitution Act of 1867, as amended, of the State of Queensland:

And whereas We are desirous of making new provision relating to the office of Governor of the State and to persons appointed to administer the Government of the State:

Now Know Ye that We do hereby declare Our Will and Pleasure, and direct and ordain as follows:—

Revocation of existing Letters Patent and Instructions.

I. We revoke the said Letters Patent dated the 10th day of June 1925 and the Instructions to the Governor in and over the State or to the Lieutenant Governor or other officer for the time being administering the Government of the State dated the 10th day of June 1925 from and after the proclamation of these Our Letters Patent as hereinafter provided.

Office of Governor.

II. We order and declare that—

(a) there shall be a Governor in and over the State;
and

(b) the appointment of a person
to the office of Governor in and over the State
shall be during Our pleasure by Commission under Our Sign Manual
and may be terminated only by instrument under Our Sign Manual,
taking effect upon publication thereof
in the Government Gazette of the State
or at a later time specified there in that behalf.

Authorities and Powers of Governor.

III. We authorise and command the Governor of the State to do and execute all things that belong to his office according to the tenor of these Our Letters Patent and of such Commission as may be issued to him under Our Sign Manual and according to such laws as are now or shall hereafter be in force in the State.

Publication of Governor's Commission; Declaration of Governor's allegiance.

IV. Every person appointed to the office of Governor of the State, before entering on any of the duties of his office and with all due solemnity—

(a) shall cause the Commission appointing him to be Governor to be read and published at the seat of government in the State, in the presence of the Chief Justice or the next senior Judge of the State and of at least two Members of the Executive Council of the State: and

(b) thereafter then and there take in the presence of the persons referred to in paragraph (a) of this Clause the Oath of Allegiance and the Oath of Office subject to and in accordance with the law and practice of the State,

and the Chief Justice or next senior Judge aforesaid shall administer those Oaths or, where permitted by law, take Affirmations in lieu of those Oaths.

Executive Council.

V. There shall be an Executive Council for the State, which shall consist of—

(a) the persons who immediately before the coming into operation of these Letters Patent, are Members of the Executive Council of Queensland; and

(b) persons who may at any time be Members of the Executive Council of Queensland in accordance with law enacted by the Legislature of the State and in force; and

(c) such other persons as the Governor of the State shall, from time to time in Our name and on Our behalf and subject to any law enacted by the Legislature of the State and in force, appoint under the Public Seal of the State to be Members of the Executive Council of Queensland,

until their membership thereof be terminated by their resignation therefrom or their removal therefrom by the Governor of the State.

Seniority of members of the Executive Council shall be according to the order of their respective appointments as members thereof.

Meetings of Executive Council.

VI. The Governor of the State shall attend and preside at all meetings of the Executive Council unless he is prevented by some good and sufficient cause and, in his absence, such member of the Executive Council as he may appoint in that behalf or, in the absence of that member, the senior member of the Executive Council present at a meeting shall preside.

The Executive Council shall not proceed to dispatch business unless—

It has been duly summoned by authority of the Governor of the State; and

two members thereof, at the least, exclusive of the Governor or member thereof presiding, are present and assisting throughout the whole of the meeting at which the business is dispatched.

Specific powers of Governor.

VII. We authorise and empower the Governor of the State—

(a) so far as We may lawfully do, upon cause appearing to him sufficient, to remove or suspend from office any person holding any office or place by virtue of any appointment made in Our name or under Our authority;

(b) in Our name and on Our behalf, as he shall see occasion, where an offender may be tried in the State in respect of an offence (not being an offence against the laws of the Commonwealth) to grant, either free or subject to lawful conditions, to the offender a pardon, a commutation of sentence, or a reprieve of execution of the sentence for such period as the Governor thinks fit, or a remission of any fine, penalty, forfeiture or other consequence of conviction of the offender:

Provided that, except where the offence is of a political nature unaccompanied by any other grave crime, the Governor shall not make it a condition of his exercising his authorities and powers under this subclause (b) that the offender shall absent himself or be removed from the State.

Administration of Government in absence etc. of Governor.

VIII. In the event of the office of Governor of the State becoming vacant;

or

in the event of the Governor of the State assuming the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth;

or

subject to Clause IX of these Letters patent, in the event of the Governor of the State becoming incapable or being absent from the State,

the Lieutenant-Governor or, if there be no such officer in the State and able to act, such person or persons as We may appoint (either before or after the event) under Our Sign Manual shall, during Our Pleasure, administer the Government of the State, first taking the Oaths or Affirmations hereinbefore directed to be taken by the Governor in the manner herein provided and otherwise complying with Clause IV of these Our Letters Patent; which being done, We authorise and command the Lieutenant-Governor and every other such Administrator as aforesaid to do and execute, during Our pleasure, all things that the Governor might do under and in accordance with these Our Letters Patent, any Commission issued under Our Sign Manual to such Administrator, and the laws enacted by the Legislature of the State and in force.

Appointment of deputy for Governor.

IX. If the Governor of the State has occasion to be temporarily absent for a short period from the State or from the seat of government but not from the State, except for the purpose of administering the Government of the Commonwealth;

or

if by reason of illness, which the Governor has reason to believe will be of short duration, the Governor considers it desirable to so to do,

the Governor may by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the State constitute and appoint the Lieutenant-Governor or, if there be no such officer in the State and able to act, any other person appointed by Us as provided by Clause VIII aforesaid to administer the Government of the State or, if there be no such person so

appointed in the State and able to act, any other person to be his deputy during his temporary absence or illness and in that capacity to exercise, perform and execute for and on behalf of the Governor during his absence or illness, and no longer, all such authorities and powers vested in the Governor of the State by these Our Letters Patent or otherwise as shall, in and by such Instrument, be specified and limited, and no other.

The authority and power of the Governor of the State shall not be abridged, altered or in any way affected by the appointment of a deputy as aforesaid, otherwise than as We may at any time herafter think proper to direct.

Any such appointment as aforesaid of a deputy may be revoked by the Governor of the State at any time.

Interpretation clause.

X. Where in the course of his passage from one part of the State to another part of the State the Governor is beyond the boundaries of the State he shall be deemed not to be absent from the State for the purposes of Clauses VIII and IX of these Our Letters Patent.

An illness or absence by reason of which the Governor is authorised to appoint and has appointed a person to be his deputy shall, for so long as the appointment subsists, be deemed not to constitute incapacity or absence from the State of the Governor for the purposes of Clause VIII of these Our Letters Patent.

Letters Patent not to affect existing commissions etc.

XI. We direct that these Our Letters Patent shall take effect without affecting in any way the efficacy of any Commission or appointment given or made before the coming into operation of these Our Letters Patent, or of anything done pursuant to any such Commission or appointment, or of any Oath taken before the coming into operation of these Our Letters Patent for the purpose of any such Commission or appointment.

Publication and commencement of Letters Patent.

XII. We direct and enjoin that these Our Letters Patent be read and proclaimed at such place or places in the State as the Governor of the State shall think fit and that these Our Letters Patent shall come into operation at the same time as the Australia Acts come into force.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Westminster the fourteenth day of February
in the Thirty-fifth year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under The Queen's Sign Manual

OULTON

Given under by Hand and Seal, at Government House, Brisbane, this sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighty-six, and in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By Command. JOH BJELKE-PETERSEN

God Save the Queen!

Premiers in Queensland	**From**	**To**
Sir Johannes Bjelke-Petersen	08/08/1968	01/12/1987
Michael Ahern	01/12/1987	22/09/1989
Russell Cooper	22/09/1989	02/12/1989
Wayne Goss	02/12/1989	20/02/1996
Robert Borbidge	20/02/1996	26/06/1998
Peter Beattie	26/06/1998	13/09/2007
Anna Maria Bligh	13/09/2007	26/03/2012
Campbell Newman	26/03/2012	14/02/2015
Annastacia Palaszczuk	14/02/2015	

Governors in Queensland	**From**	**To**
Air Marshal Sir Hannah	21/03/1972	20/03/1977
Sir Mostyn Hanger (Administrator)	20/03/1977	21/04/1977
Commodore Sir James Ramsay	22/04/1977	21/07/1985
Sir Walter Campbell	22/07/1985	28/07/1992
Mrs Leneen Forde	29/07/1992	29/07/1997
Major General Peter Arnison	29/07/1997	29/07/2003
Ms Quentin Bryce	29/07/2003	29/07/2008
Ms Penelope Wensley	29/07/2008	28/07/2014
Mr Paul de Jersey	29/07/2014	

Queensland State Elections

1966 28th May 1966
1969 17th May 1969
1972 27th May 1972
1974 7th December 1974
1977 12 November 1977
1983 22nd October 1983
1986 1st November 1986
1989 2nd December 1989
1992 19th September 1992
1995 15th July 1995
1996 3rd February 1996 (By-election in Mundingburra)
1998 13th June 1998
2001 17th February 2001
2004 7th February 2004
2006 9th September 2006
2009 21st March 2009
2012 24th March 2012
2015 31st January 2015

Extracts from a speech by former Chief Justice Paul de Jersey AC 12 June 2003:-

Centenary of Bar Association of Queensland
Ceremonial Sittings, Banco Court
Thursday, 12 June 2003, 9:30am

“ The Association’s insignia incorporates the Queensland **State badge**, a light **blue Maltese cross** with **St Edward's crown** at the centre, embellished by a contemporary representation of the scales of justice. **”**

Research was carried out into the seal illustrated below:-

Research Finding No. 1:-

The former Governor-General Ms Quentin Bryce
was asked if the seal as shown above 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 as shown above:-

> “*is the same seal as the one that is on the Governor-General’s Commission*”

Research Finding No. 2:-

The Garter King of Arms at the College of Arms in London
was asked if the seal as shown above,
which has been described as the Great Seal of Australia,
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.*
> *These are the Armorial Bearings of the Commonwealth of Australia.*
> *Her Majesty is described*
> *as Queen of Australia on the seal and not Queen of the United Kingdom.*”
> “*I do not have any relevant record in my office.”*
> “*There are scores if not hundreds of Letters Patent of Armorial Bearings*
> *that have been issued to Australian citizens or Australian corporate bodies*
> *of which The Queen is described as Queen of Australia*.”

Governor-General Quentin Alice Louise Bryce,
under Letters Patent of 21st August 2008,

from 5th September 2008 was
"Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia"
[**Note: NO Commander-in-Chief**]
as published in her Proclamation
"signed and sealed with the **Great Seal of Australia**"
on 5th September 2008
and in which she stated that her appointment was by
Commission dated **21st August 2008** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Great Seal of Australia**

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. S181, 10th September 2008
Pages 67-71 [2008 GN37]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes2008

Governor-General Sir Peter John Cosgrove,
under Letters Patent of 21st August 2008,

from 28th March 2014 was
"Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia"
[**Note: NO Commander-in-Chief**]
as published in his Proclamation
"signed and sealed with the **Great Seal of Australia**"
on 28th March 2014
and in which he stated that his appointment was by
Commission dated **12th March 2014** under
Royal Sign Manual
[**Note: NO Signet**] **and** the **Great Seal of Australia**

Refer: *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*, Government Notices Gazettes:-
C2014G00545, C2014G00546, C2014G00547, C2014G00548, 01/04/2014
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Browse/Results/ByPublicationDate/Gazettes/InForce/2014/0

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes2008
http://www.gg.gov.au/sites/default/files/files/S179-2008-LettersPatent.pdf
Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. S179, 9th September 2008
Letters Patent 21st August 2008 Page 59-62 of 80 [2008 GN37]

Letters Patent
Relating to the Office of Governor-General
of the Commonwealth of Australia

Commonwealth of Australia **Gazette**

No. S179, Tuesday, 9 September 2008
Published by the Commonwealth of Australia

SPECIAL

Letters Patent

Relating to the Office of 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

Greeting:

WHEREAS, by the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, certain powers, functions and authorities are vested in a Governor-General appointed by The Queen to be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth:

AND WHEREAS, by Letters Patent dated 21 August 1984, as amended, provision was made in relation to the office of Governor-General:

AND WHEREAS, by section 4 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, the provisions of the Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being, or such person as The Queen may appoint to administer the Government of the Commonwealth:

AND WHEREAS We are desirous of revising the provisions relating to the office of Governor-General and for persons appointed to administer the Government of the Commonwealth:

NOW THEREFORE, by these Letters Patent under Our Sign Manual and the Great Seal of Australia –

Cat. No. S17908
ISSN 1032-2345
© Commonwealth of Australia 2008

I. We revoke the Letters Patent dated 21 August 1984, as amended.

II. We declare that –

(a) the appointment of a person to the office of Governor-General shall be during Our pleasure by Commission under Our Sign Manual and the Great Seal of Australia; and

(b) before assuming office, a person appointed to be Governor-General shall take the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance and the Oath or Affirmation of Office in the presence of the Chief Justice or another Justice of the High Court of Australia.

III. We declare that –

(a) the appointment of a person to administer the Government of the Commonwealth under section 4 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall be during Our pleasure by Commission under Our Sign Manual and the Great Seal of Australia;

(b) the powers, functions and authorities of the Governor-General shall, subject to this Clause, vest in any person so appointed from time to time by Us to administer the Government of the Commonwealth only in the event of the absence out of Australia, or the death, incapacity or removal of the Governor-General for the time being, or in the event of the Governor-General having absented himself or herself temporarily from office for any reason;

(c) a person so appointed shall not assume the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth –

(i) in the event of the absence of the Governor-General out of Australia - except at the request of the Governor-General or the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth;

(ii) in the event of the absence of the Governor-General out of Australia and of the death, incapacity or absence out of Australia of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth - except at the request of the Governor-General, the Deputy Prime Minister or the next most senior Minister of State for the Commonwealth who is in Australia and available to make such a request;

(iii) in the event of the death, incapacity or removal of the Governor-General, or in the event of the Governor-General having absented himself or herself temporarily from office for any reason - except at the request of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth; or

(iv) in the event of the death, incapacity or removal of the Governor-General, or in the event of the Governor-General having absented himself or herself temporarily from office for any reason, and of the death, incapacity or absence out of Australia of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth - except at the request of the Deputy Prime Minister or the next most Senior Minister of State for the Commonwealth who is in Australia and available to make such a request;

(d) a person so appointed shall not assume the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth unless he or she has taken on that occasion or has previously taken the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance and the Oath or Affirmation of Office in the presence of the Chief Justice or another Justice of the High Court of Australia;

(e) a person so appointed shall cease to exercise and perform the powers, functions and authorities of the Governor-General vested in him or her when a successor to the Governor-General has taken the prescribed oaths or affirmations and has entered upon the duties of his or her office, or the incapacity or absence out of Australia of the Governor-General for the time being has ceased, or the Governor-General has ceased to absent himself or herself from office, as the case may be; and

(f) for the purposes of this clause, a reference to absence out of Australia is a reference to absence out of Australia in a geographical sense but does not include absence out of Australia for the purpose of visiting a Territory that is under the administration of the Commonwealth of Australia.

IV. In pursuance of section 126 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia –

(a) We authorise the Governor-General for the time being, by instrument in writing, to appoint any person, or any persons jointly or severally, to be his or her deputy or deputies within any part of the Commonwealth, to exercise in that capacity, during the Governor-General's pleasure, such powers and functions of the Governor-General as he or she thinks fit to assign to that person or those persons or them by the instrument, but subject to the limitations expressed in this clause; and

(b) We declare that a person who is so appointed to be deputy of the Governor-General shall not exercise a power or function of the Governor-General assigned to him or her on any occasion –

(i) except in accordance with the instrument of appointment;

(ii) except at the request of the Governor-General or the person for the time being administering the Government of the Commonwealth that he or she exercise that power or function on that occasion; and

(iii) unless he or she has taken on that occasion or has previously taken the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance in the presence of the Governor-General, the Chief Justice or another Justice of the High Court of Australia or the Chief Judge or another Judge of the Federal Court of Australia or of the Supreme Court of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth.

V. For the purposes of these Letters Patent –

(a) a reference to the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance is a reference to the Oath or Affirmation in accordance with the form set out in the Schedule to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia; and

(b) a reference to the Oath or Affirmation of Office is a reference to an Oath or Affirmation swearing or affirming well and truly to serve Us, Our heirs and successors according to law in the particular office and to do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of the Commonwealth of Australia, without fear or favour, affection or illwill.

VI. We direct that these Letters Patent, each Commission appointing a Governor-General or person to administer the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and each instrument of appointment of a deputy of the Governor-General shall be published in the official gazette of the Commonwealth of Australia.

VII. We further direct that these Letters Patent shall take effect without affecting the efficacy of any Commission or appointment given or made before the date hereof or of anything done in pursuance of any such Commission or appointment, or of any oath or affirmation taken before that date for the purpose of any such Commission or appointment.

VIII. We reserve full power from time to time to revoke, alter or amend these Letters Patent as We think fit.

Given at Our Court

at Balmoral Castle

on 21 August 2008

L.S.

By Her Majesty's Command,

Prime Minister

Governor-Generals	**From**	**To**
John Adrain Louis Hopetoun	01/01/1901	09/01/1903
Hallum Tennyson	09/01/1903	21/01/1904
Henry Stafford Northcote	21/01/1904	09/09/1908
William Humble Ward	09/09/1908	31/07/1911
Thomas Denman	31/07/1911	22/05/1914
Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson	22/05/1914	06/10/1920
Henry William Forster	06/10/1920	08/10/1925
John Lawrence Baird Stonehaven	08/10/1925	22/01/1931
Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs	22/01/1931	23/01/1936
Sir Alexander Gore Hore-Ruthven	23/01/1936	30/01/1945
HRH Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester	30/01/1945	11/03/1947
Sir William Joseph Slim	08/05/1953	02/02/1960
William Shepherd Viscount Dunrossil	02/02/1960	03/08/1961
William Philip Sidney, Viscount De L'Isle	03/08/1961	22/09/1965
Richard Gardiner Casey	22/09/1965	30/04/1969
Sir Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck	30/04/1969	11/07/1974
Sir John Robert Kerr	11/07/1974	08/12/1977
Sir Zelman Cowen	08/12/1977	29/07/1982
Sir Ninian Martin Stephen (Justice of the High Court "of Australia" from 1972)	29/07/1982	16/02/1989
"Bill" Hayden	16/02/1989	16/02/1996
Sir William Patrick Deane	16/02/1996	29/06/2001
Dr Peter Hollingworth	29/06/2001	25/05/2003
[Tasmanian Governor, Sir Guy Green, acted as Administrator after Dr Peter Hollingworth stood down as Governor-General on 11 May 2003]		
Major General Michael Jeffery	11/08/2003	05/09/2008
Ms Quentin Bryce	05/09/2008	28/03/2014
General Sir Peter Cosgrove	28/03/2014	

Prime Ministers	**From**	**To**
William McMahon	01/03/1971	05/12/1972
Gough Whitlam	05/12/1972	11/11/1975
Malcolm Fraser	11/11/1975	11/03/1983
“Bob” Hawke	11/03/1983	20/12/1991
Paul Keating	20/12/1991	11/03/1996
John Howard	11/03/1996	03/12/2007
Kevin Rudd	03/12/2007	24/06/2010
Julia Gillard	24/06/2010	26/06/2013
Kevin Rudd	26/06/2013	18/09/2013
Tony Abbott	18/09/2013	15/09/2015
Malcolm Turnbull	15/09/2015	

Federal Elections	**Prime Ministers**	**Governor-Generals (Writs)**
1972 2nd December 1972	Gough Whitlam	Sir Paul Hasluck
1974 18th May 1974	Gough Whitlam	Sir Paul Hasluck
1975 13th December 1975	Malcolm Fraser	Sir John Robert Kerr
1977 10th December 1977	Malcolm Fraser	Sir John Robert Kerr
1980 18th October 1980	Malcolm Fraser	Sir Zelman Cowen
1983 5th March 1983	Bob Hawke	Sir Ninian Martin Stephen
1984 1st December 1984	Bob Hawke	Sir Ninian Martin Stephen
1987 11th July 1987	Bob Hawke	Sir Ninian Martin Stephen
1990 24th March 1990	Bob Hawke	“Bill” Hayden
	(Paul Keating defeated Bob Hawke in a leadership ballot on 20th December 1991)	
	(Bob Hawke resigned 20th February 1992)	
1993 13th March 1993	Paul Keating	“Bill” Hayden
1996 2nd March 1996	John Howard	Sir William Patrick Deane
1998 3rd October 1998	John Howard	Sir William Patrick Deane
2001 10th November 2001	John Howard	Dr Peter Hollingworth
2004 9th October 2004	John Howard	Major General Michael Jeffery
2007 24th November 2007	Kevin Rudd Julia Gillard Kevin Rudd	Major General Michael Jeffery
2010 21st August 2010	Kevin Rudd	Ms Quentin Bryce
2013 7th September 2013	Tony Abbott Malcolm Turnbull	Ms Quentin Bryce
2016 2nd July 2016 Double Dissolution	Malcolm Turnbull	General Sir Peter Cosgrove

Those people living in Queensland, "a State" "of the Commonwealth of Australia are to live and to be governed – under a Constitutional Monarchy; under 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; under Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977; and under the Crown and Constitutional authority of the "Separation of Powers" between the Constitutional members of the Legislatures, Executives and Judiciary.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, have **deceived** our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her subjects, by **committing treason, treachery and sabotage** under an evolutionary process, **creating their own private "Australian" Parliaments, Governments and Courts**, which are NOT the Constitutional Parliaments, Governments and Courts of the Commonwealth of Australia as established on 1st January 1901.

Oxford Dictionary of Law:-

" **misprision** *n*. Failure to report an offence. The former crime of misprision of felony has been replaced by the crime of compounding an offence. However the common-law offence of misprision of **treason** still exists; this occurs if a person knows or reasonably suspects that someone has committed **treason** but does not inform the proper authorities within a reasonable time. The punishment for this offence is forfeiture by the offender of all his property during his lifetime. "

Under an "Australian" system of government with NO Crown and Constitutional authority as required under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, those Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, sitting inside their own "Parliament of Australia", have made "laws of Australia" under which their corporate entities and public officials, have unlawfully taken control over the constitutional rights, liberties, privileges and property of the people of the Commonwealth of Australia, along with those of our Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch, such as taking control of all Land "acquired" "for Australia"; with the "Queensland Government" with its "Queensland Parliament", having taken ownership of all Land in Queensland.

Research leads one to evidence giving one the Constitutional rights to have these matters brought before a Judge of a Court of Competent Jurisdiction. However, thus far, no one has been able to find a Court of Competent Jurisdiction that will preside over these matters, nor has anyone ever been advised as to where there is that Court of Competent Jurisdiction. Also, a person who has been detrimentally affected with respect to these matters, does not have the ability to write up these matters in the correct format required by anyone acting judicially under an "Australian" court, and would not have sufficient funds to pay anyone under the legal profession to present these matters in order to obtain natural justice and relief for us, the people of the Commonwealth of Australia as established on 1st January 1901.

There is NO Court in “Australia” that will help the people, as all “Australian” Courts, which include “Queensland Courts” of the “Queensland Government”, are controlled by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies.

Justices of the High Court “of Australia” have subtly been explaining that they are NOT operating under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted and are NOT applying the “Common Law of England”.

Therefore these Justices of the High Court “of Australia” are admitting that they have NO Crown or Constitutional authority to make decisions detrimental to the people of the Commonwealth of Australia and their property, leaving them, along with their Constitutional Sovereign and Monarch and Her property, with NO Human Rights.

Those inside “Australian” Parliaments, Governments and Courts, DO NOT operate under 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, particularly at:-

> Clause 5—Operation of the Constitution and laws
> 5. 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

The words “Australia” and “the Commonwealth” and their “Australian” vernacular use, are the “Keys” to the deception used by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, because commencing with their *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973, they have actually admitted that inside their created “Australian” system of government created after the 1972 Election, they have removed themselves and their entities and “laws of Australia” outside of the “Laws of Commonwealth” enacted inside “The Commonwealth” and Constitutional “Australia” as in Section 17—Constitutional and official definitions of the *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901, Act No. 2 given Royal Assent on 12th July 1901. Therefore Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party’s Constitution and policies, have removed themselves and their entities and “laws of Australia”, outside of the Founding and Primary “Law of the Commonwealth of Australia”, the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which includes its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule;

and removed themselves and their entities and “laws of Australia”, outside the binding as prescribed at Clause 5—Operation of the Constitution and laws;

and also removed their judges and courts outside of that binding, thereby giving NO Crown or Constitutional authority Justices of the High Court “of Australia”.

In the *Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia*, by Quick and Garran, (http://adc.library.usyd.edu.au/data-2/fed0014.pdf) it is stated

with respect to Covering Clause 5—Operation of the Constitution and laws:-

¶ 36. "The Laws of Any State."

" *The laws of the States will comprise the following classes:—*
(i.) Imperial Acts relating to the Constitution and government of the colonies when they become States:
(ii.) Imperial Acts relating to matters of ordinary legislation expressly applicable to the colonies when they become States:
(iii.) The Common law so far as applicable and not modified by colonial or State legislation:
(iv.) Laws of the realm of England made applicable to some colonies by the general terms of the Act of 9 George IV. c. 83, and not since repealed or amended by colonial legislation:
(v.) Acts relating to constitutional matters as well as to matters of ordinary legislation passed by the colonial or State legislatures in the exercise of Statutory authority conferred by Imperial law. "

with respect to Covering Clause 6—Definitions:-

¶ 444. "The States."

" *The States are parts of the Commonwealth; this is one of the basic principles in the structure and organization of the federated community*. " .....

" *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.* "

with respect to the "*Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act*"

¶ 32. "This Act."

" *The expression "This Act" occurs in Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8. The Act consists of Clauses 1 to 9 inclusive, and Clause 9 enacts the Constitution; so that the Constitution is unquestionably a part of the Act*. "

The Founding and Primary "Law of the Commonwealth of Australia", the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which consists of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, prescribes at:-

Clause 6—Definitions:

6. "The Commonwealth" shall mean the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act.
"The States" shall mean such of the colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, and South Australia, including the northern territory of South Australia, as for the time being are parts of the Commonwealth, and such colonies or territories as may be admitted into or established by the Commonwealth as States; and each of such parts of the Commonwealth shall be called "a State."
"Original States" shall mean such States as are parts of the Commonwealth at its establishment.

The intention and meaning of Constitutional Definitions in the Preamble and Clauses 1 to 8 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, particularly as in Clause 6—Definitions, may not be altered, not even by Referendum. Only provisions in Clause 9 may be altered but only by Referendum.

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,
prescribes that the provisions in Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth only may be altered, but has to be done by means of a Referendum of the people of the whole of the Commonwealth of Australia living under a Constitutional Monarchy,
Referendum as is required under Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,
Chapter VIII—Alteration of the Constitution,
Section 128—Mode of altering the Constitution
If any Boundaries of the States and Territories "of the Commonwealth" are to be altered, a Referendum of the people of the whole of the Commonwealth of Australia living under a Constitutional Monarchy is required,
Referendum as is required under Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth,
Chapter VI—New States,
Section 123—Alteration of limits of States.

However, Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, created for themselves, their own "Australia" or "the Commonwealth" as under their *Acts Interpretation Act 1973*, No. 79 of 19th June 1973, meanings which can change and have changed, depending on the "geographical sense" used when referring to their unconstitutional "Australia" or "the Commonwealth".

Whereas, under our Constitutional Monarchy in the Commonwealth of Australia, the Constitutional and official definitions remain constant, as prescribed in the:-

***Acts Interpretation Act* 1901, Act No. 2 given Royal Assent on 12th July 1901**,
Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1901A00002
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aia190121901257/

An Act for the Interpretation of Acts of Parliament and for Shortening their Language,

with the Constitutional enacting manner and form of:-
BE it enacted by
the King's Most Excellent Majesty
the Senate and the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Australia

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**

(c) "The Constitution" shall mean the Constitution of the Commonwealth

Acts Interpretation Act 1901, Act No. 2 given Royal Assent on 12th July 1901 [cont'd]

(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

(g) "The Executive Council" shall mean the Federal Executive Council

(h) "Minister of State" or "Minister" shall mean
one of the King's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth

(i) "The Minister" shall mean the Minister for the time being
administering the Act or enactment in which or in respect of which
the expression is used

(j) "Proclamation" shall mean Proclamation by the Governor-General
published in the *Gazette*

(k) "The Consolidated Revenue Fund" shall mean
the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth

(l) "The seat of Government" shall mean
the seat of Government of the Commonwealth

.....(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

(o) "State" shall mean a State of the Commonwealth

The ***Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, Compilation 29 Registered 7th March 2016**, by Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies,

Extracts:-

In any Act:

Australia means the Commonwealth of Australia,

Commonwealth means the Commonwealth of Australia,

and when used in a geographical sense, includes
the Territory of Christmas Island and
the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands,
but does not include any other external Territory.

Refer: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C00151
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/aia1901230/

The people of the Commonwealth of Australia are to live and to be governed under a Constitutional Monarchy inside the Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and Schedule of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted:-

Preamble

Whereas the people
of New South Wales, Victoria, South 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
And whereas it is expedient to provide for the admission into the
Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies and possessions
of the Queen:
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:—

Clause 1—Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the
Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.

Clause 2—Act to extend to the Queen's successors

2. 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.

Clause 3—Proclamation of Commonwealth

Clause 4—Commencement of Act

4. The Commonwealth shall be established,
and the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall take effect,
on and after the day so appointed. .....

Clause 5—Operation of the Constitution and laws

5. 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; .....

Clause 6—Definitions

6. "The Commonwealth" shall mean
the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act.
"The States" .... each .... of the Commonwealth .... be called "a State" ....

Clause 7—Repeal of Federal Council Act

Clause 8—Application of Colonial Boundaries Act

Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth
Chapters I to VIII (Sections 1 to 128), and
Schedule—Oath/Affirmation

The *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which consists of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule, includes in its Clause 9—The Constitution of the Commonwealth:-

Chapter I—The Parliament
Part I—General
Part II—The Senate
Part III—The House of Representatives
Part IV—Both House of the Parliament
Part V—0Powers of the Parliament
Chapter II—The Executive Government
Chapter III—The Judicature
Chapter IV—Finance and Trade
Chapter v—The States
Chapter VI—New States
Chapter VII—Miscellaneous
Chapter VIII—Alteration of the Constitution
The Schedule—Oath/Affirmation

In the *Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia*, by Quick and Garran, it is stated that:-

" *The expression "This Act" occurs in Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8. The Act consists of Clauses 1 to 9 inclusive, and Clause 9 enacts the Constitution; so that the Constitution is unquestionably a part of the Act*. "

" *The Federal Parliament is a legislative body capable only of exercising enumerated powers. Its powers are determined and limited by actual grants to be found within the Constitution. Anything not granted to it is denied to it.* "

"*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*."

" *The States are parts of the Commonwealth; this is one of the basic principles in the structure and organization of the federated community*. " .....

" *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.* "

" *In the exercise of the duty of interpretation and adjudication not only the High Court, but every court of competent jurisdiction, has the right to declare that a law of the Commonwealth or of a State is void by reason of transgressing the Constitution. This is a duty cast upon the courts by the very nature of the judicial function.* "

Refer: http://adc.library.usyd.edu.au/data-2/fed0014.pdf

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, by constantly changing the "geographical sense" of their "Australia" created in 1973, have removed the Constitutional Separation of Powers between the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary; with the Justices of the High Court "of Australia" – falling under the supremacy of the "Parliament of Australia" of the Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies – making different judgments based on different "laws of Australia" for each "geographical sense" of the unconstitutional "Australia" and – NO longer being the Constitutional Guardians at Chapter III—The Judicature, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as under Clause 9 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, which consists of its Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 and the Schedule.

On the subject of "*The Common Law and the Protection of Human Rights*" in Sydney at a meeting of the Anglo Australasian Lawyers Society on 4th September 2009, the former Chief Justice French of the High Court "of Australia" said:-

> " *We do so against the backdrop of the supremacy of Parliament which can, by using clear words for which it can be held politically accountable, qualify or extinguish those rights and freedoms except to the extent that they may be protected by the Constitution. For, subject to the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament can legislate to change the common law just as it can legislate to change its own statute law*. "

Refer:-
http://www.hcourt.gov.au/assets/publications/speeches/current-justices/frenchcj/frenchcj4sep09.pdf

However, under a Constitutional Monarchy, the Crown and Constitutional authority of 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 of Queensland's *Constitution Act 1867* [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 5th April 1977, there is to be Separation of Powers between Parliaments, Governments, Courts.

In the *Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia*, by Quick and Garran, it is stated with respect to the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, Chapter III—The Judicature, Judicial Power and Courts:-

¶ 286. "The Judicial Power."

" ***SEPARATION OF POWERS***.—*The* ***judicial*** *power is the power appropriate to the third great department of government, and is* ***distinct from*** *both the* ***legislative*** *and the* ***executive*** *powers. The judicial function is that of hearing and determining questions which arise as to the interpretation of the law, and its application to particular cases. "The distinction between the departments undoubtedly is, that the legislature makes, the executive executes, and the judiciary construes, the law. "*

Refer: http://adc.library.usyd.edu.au/data-2/fed0014.pdf

Refer:-
http://thecommonwealth.org/our-charter
http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/page/documents/CharteroftheCommonwealth.pdf

The "***Charter of the Commonwealth***"

was signed on 14th December 2012
by His Excellency Kamalesh Sharma,
Commonwealth Secretary-General,
when the Commonwealth Heads of Government
adopted the Charter of the Commonwealth;

and was signed on "Commonwealth Day 2013"
by "Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Head of the Commonwealth;
and includes:-

We the people of the Commonwealth ..... Reaffirming the core values and principles of the Commonwealth as declared by this Charter: .....

Clause VI—Separation of Powers

"We recognise the importance of maintaining
the integrity of the roles of the
Legislature, **Executive** and **Judiciary**.
These are the guarantors
in their respective spheres of the rule of law,
the promotion and protection of fundamental human rights
and adherence to good governance."

Note: The protection of fundamental human rights
are promoted internationally with the:-

Nuremberg Principles,
http://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/draft_articles/7_1_1950.pdf

Charter of the United Nations, *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,
http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/
http://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/eng.pdf

and the *Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct 2002*.
http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/corruption/judicial_group/Bangalore_principles.pdf

Refer: http://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/draft_articles/7_1_1950.pdf

RE: **Principles of International Law Recognized in the Charter of the Nürnberg Tribunal and in the Judgment of the Tribunal**

Extracts:-

Principle III

" *The fact that a person who committed an act which constitutes a crime under international law acted as Head of State or responsible Government official does not relieve him from responsibility under international law.* "

Principle IV

" *The fact that a person acted pursuant to order of his Government or of a superior does not relieve him from responsibility under international law, provided a moral choice was in fact possible to him.* "

Refer: http://legal.un.org/ilc/documentation/english/a_cn4_5.pdf

RE: **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)**

Extracts:-

" *The General Assembly, at its second session, on 21 November 1947, adopted a resolution (177 (II)) in which it entrusted the formulation of the principles of international law recognized in the Charter of the* ***Nürnberg*** *Tribunal and in the judgment of the Tribunal to the International Law Commission.* "

Criminal Responsibility of individuals under International Law. Acts of State.
C. Findings of the Court

" ..... ***Crimes*** *against international law* ***are committed by men, not by abstract entities,*** *and only by punishing individuals who commit such crimes can the provisions of international law be enforced.* **"**

" ..... *The principle of international law, which under certain circumstances protects the representatives of a State, cannot be applied to acts which are condemned as criminal by international law. The authors of these acts cannot shelter themselves behind their official position in order to be freed from punishment in appropriate proceedings.* **"**

" ..... *The official position of defendants, whether as heads of State, or responsible officials in Government departments, shall not be considered as freeing them from responsibility, or mitigating punishment.* **"**

" ..... ***the very essence of the Charter is that individuals have international duties which transcend the national obligations of obedience imposed by the individual State.*** **"**

" *The Court thus quite generally affirmed the primacy of international duties over rights and obligations under internal law. An individual who violates international law cannot avoid his responsibility therefor on the ground that his act was authorized by the State, or even that it was obligatory under internal law.* **"**

Refer: http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/corruption/judicial_group/Bangalore_principles.pdf

RE: **The Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct 2002**

(The Bangalore Draft Code of Judicial Conduct 2001
adopted by the Judicial Group on Strengthening Judicial Integrity,
as revised at the Round Table Meeting of Chief Justices
held at the Peace Palace, The Hague, November 25-26, 2002)

Extracts:-

Preamble

*WHEREAS the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** recognizes as fundamental the principle that everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of rights and obligations and of any criminal charge.*

*WHEREAS the **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** guarantees that all persons shall be equal before the courts, and that in the determination of any criminal charge or of rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled, without undue delay, to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law.*

WHEREAS the foregoing fundamental principles and rights are also recognized or reflected in regional human rights instruments, in domestic constitutional, statutory and common law, and in judicial conventions and traditions.

WHEREAS the importance of a competent, independent and impartial judiciary to the protection of human rights is given emphasis by the fact that the implementation of all the other rights ultimately depends upon the proper administration of justice.

WHEREAS a competent, independent and impartial judiciary is likewise essential if the courts are to fulfil their role in upholding constitutionalism and the rule of law.

WHEREAS public confidence in the judicial system and in the moral authority and integrity of the judiciary is of the utmost importance in a modern democratic society.

WHEREAS it is essential that judges, individually and collectively, respect and honour judicial office as a public trust and strive to enhance and maintain confidence in the judicial system.

WHEREAS the primary responsibility for the promotion and maintenance of high standards of judicial conduct lies with the judiciary in each country.

*AND WHEREAS the **United Nations Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary** are designed to secure and promote the independence of the judiciary, and are addressed primarily to States.*

***THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES** are intended to establish standards for ethical conduct of judges. They are designed to provide guidance to judges and to afford the judiciary a framework for regulating judicial conduct. They are also intended to assist members of the executive and the legislature, and lawyers and the public in general, to better understand and support the judiciary. These principles presuppose that judges are accountable for their conduct to appropriate institutions established to maintain judicial standards, which are themselves independent and impartial, and are intended to supplement and not to derogate from existing rules of law and conduct which bind the judge.*

The Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct 2002 [Extracts continued]

***Value 1*: INDEPENDENCE**

Principle:

Judicial independence is a pre-requisite to the rule of law and a fundamental guarantee of a fair trial. A judge shall therefore uphold and exemplify judicial independence in both its individual and institutional aspects.

***Value 2*: IMPARTIALITY**

Principle:

Impartiality is essential to the proper discharge of the judicial office. It applies not only to the decision itself but also to the process by which the decision is made.

***Value 3*: INTEGRITY**

Principle:

Integrity is essential to the proper discharge of the judicial office.

***Value 4*: PROPRIETY**

Principle:

Propriety, and the appearance of propriety, are essential to the performance of all of the activities of a judge.

***Value 5*: EQUALITY**

Principle:

Ensuring equality of treatment to all before the courts is essential to the due performance of the judicial office.

***Value 6*: COMPETENCE AND DILIGENCE**

Principle:

Competence and diligence are prerequisites to the due performance of judicial office.

IMPLEMENTATION

By reason of the nature of judicial office, effective measures shall be adopted by national judiciaries to provide mechanisms to implement these principles if such mechanisms are not already in existence in their jurisdictions.

Refer: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/
http://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/eng.pdf

Refer: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
http://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx
http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/ccpr.pdf

Refer: United Nations Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary
http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/IndependenceJudiciary.aspx

Refer: Charter of the United Nations
http://www.un.org/en/charter-united-nations/

Web Links with respect to "The Commonwealth of Australia" and to "Australia"

The "*Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor-General, 29th October 1900*"
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-did-13.html

Queensland Government Gazette of 1st January 1901, [Vol. LXXV] [No. 2]
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/lp_qgg_proclamation_1-JAN-1901.pdf

The *Colonial Laws Validity Act* 1865 [28 & 29 Vict.] [Ch. 63]
refers to Letters Patent as being under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1865/ukpga_18650063_en.pdf

The *Promissory Oaths Act* 1868 (UK) [31 & 32] [Vic. Cap. 72] of 31st July 1868
"An Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths"
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1868/ukpga_18680072_en.html

The *Merchant Shipping Act 1894* (UK) [57 & 58 Vict.] [Ch. 60]
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1894/ukpga_18940060_en.pdf

The *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* (UK) [63 & 64 VICT.] [CH. 12], as Proclaimed and Gazetted
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1900/ukpga_19000012_en.html
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/63-64/12/contents
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-82.html

The *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 1 of 1st January 1901, [1901GN01]
http://nla.gov.au/nla.ms-ms51-6-1022-s1-e-cd
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1901

The *Commentaries on the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia* by Quick and Garran
http://adc.library.usyd.edu.au/data-2/fed0014.pdf

The *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901, Act No. 2, Royal Assent 12th July 1901
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1901A00002
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aia190121901257/

The *Judiciary Act* 1903, Act No. 6, Royal Assent 25th August 1903
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1903A00006
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ja190361903139/
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-92.html

High Court Procedure Act 1903, Act No. 7, Royal Assent 28th August 1903
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/hcpa190371903244/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1903A00007

The *Evidence Act* 1905, Act No. 4, Royal Assent 25th August 1905
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1905A00004
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ea190541905107/

The *Crimes Act* 1914, Act No. 12, Royal Assent 29th October 1914
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1914A00012
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ca1914121914109/

The *Statute of Westminster* 1931 (UK) [22 Geo. 5] [Ch. 4]
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1900/ukpga_19000012_en.pdf
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1931/ukpga_19310004_en.pdf

The *Statute of Westminster Adoption Act* 1942, Act No. 56 of 9th October 1942
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1942A00056
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/sowaa1942561942406/

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948, Act No. 83, Royal Assent 21st December
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1948A00083
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/naca1948831948320/

The *Reserve Bank Act 1959*, Act No. 4, Royal Assent 23rd April 1959
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1959A00004
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/rba195941959157/

The *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959, Act No. 5, Royal Assent 23rd April 1959
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1959A00005
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/cba195951959220/

The *Banking Act* 1959, Act No. 6, Royal Assent 23rd April 1959
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1959A00006
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ba19596195999/

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II from 6th February 1952 to today
https://www.royal.uk/
https://www.royal.uk/her-majesty-the-queen

Accession Declaration Act 1910 (UK) [10 Edw. 7 & 1 Geo. 5] [Ch 29]
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1910/ukpga_19100029_en.html
http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/lords/1952/nov/04/the-queens-speech
https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/evolutionofparliament/parliamentwork/offices-and-ceremonies/collections/parliament-and-the-queen/elizabeth-iis-accession-declaration/

Coronation Oath at Westminster Abbey on 2nd June 1953.
http://ukbriefingpapers.co.uk/briefingpaper/SN00435

Royal Titles Act 1953 (UK) [1 & 2 Eliz. 2] [Ch. 9] of 26th March 1953
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1953/ukpga_19530009_en.html

Royal Style and Titles Act 1953 (Cth) Act No. 32, Royal Assent 3rd April 1953
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1953A00032
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/rsata1953321953285/

The *Crimes Act* 1960, Act No. 84, Royal Assent 13th December 1960
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1960A00084
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ca1960841960109/

The *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 87 of 4th November 1965 [4833-4840]
http://www.naa.gov.au/records-management/publications/aao/1965-11-04.aspx

Currency Act 1965, No. 95 of 10th December 1965
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1965A00095
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ca1965951965147/

Statute Law Revision (Decimal Currency) Act 1966, No. 93 of 29th October 1966
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1966A00093
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slrca1966931966422/

The *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 98 of 6th November 1970 [7507]
http://www.naa.gov.au/records-management/publications/aao/1970-11-06.aspx

The *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 28 of 15th March 1971 [1874-1876]
http://www.naa.gov.au/records-management/publications/aao/1971-03-12.aspx

The *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 56^{A} of 31st May 1971 [3303^{A}-3303^{B}]
http://www.naa.gov.au/records-management/publications/aao/1971-05-30.aspx

The *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 131 of 20th December 1972
http://www.naa.gov.au/Images/AAO_1972_12_Dec_tcm16-45115.pdf

The *Australian Government Gazette* No. 171 of 8th November 1973
http://www.naa.gov.au/Images/AAO_1973_9_Oct_tcm16-45150.pdf

Commonwealth Electoral Act 1973, No. 7 of 16th March 1973
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00007
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/cea197371973260/

Commonwealth Banks Act 1973, No. 18 of 11th April 1973
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00018
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/cba1973181973220/

Crimes Act 1973, No. 3 of 27th May 1973
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00033
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ca1973331973109/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C1914A00012

Security Legislation Amendment (Terrorism) Act 2002, No. 65 of 5th July
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00978
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slaa2002451/

Crimes Act 1914-2002
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004C03181

Crimes Act 1914-2016
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C00121
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ca191482/

Acts Interpretation Act 1973, No. 79 of 19th June 1973
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00079
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aia1973791973257/

Acts Interpretation Amendment Act 2011, No. 46 of 27th June 2011
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2011A00046
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aiaa2011310/

Acts Interpretation Act 1901, Compilation 29 Registered 7th March 2016
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C00151
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/aia1901230/

Evidence Act 1973, No. 80 of 19th June 1973
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00080
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ea1973801973107/

Australian Citizenship Act 1973, No. 99 of 17th September 1973
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aca1973254/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00041

The original *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948,
was renamed
Citizenship Act 1948-1969 after amendments by the *Citizenship Act* 1969;
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1948A00083
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/naca1948831948320/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1969A00022
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ca1969221969175/

then renamed as the *Australian Citizenship Act* 1948-1973, after
Australian Citizenship Act 1973, No. 99 of 17th September 1973, and
Statute Law Revision Act 1973, No. 216 of 19th December 1973,
(deemed to commence 31st December 1973, along with the
Statute Law Revision Act 1974, No. 20 of 25th July 1974);
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004C02041
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aca1973254/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00216
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00079
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slra19732161973283/
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slra1974256/

then continued to be named *Australian Citizenship Act 1948*
in digital compilations until its last compilation prepared 1st July 2006,
with amendments to No. 46 of 2006;
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2006C00317

then repealed by the *Australian Citizenship Act 2007*, No. 20 of 1st July 2007;
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2007A00020
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aca2007254/
with *Australian Citizenship Act 2007*, Compilation No. 22 4th February 2016
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C00112
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/aca2007254/

Death Penalty Abolition Act 1973, No. 100 of 18th September 1973
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00004
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/dpaa1973228/

Royal Style and Titles Act 1973, No. 114 of 19th October 1973
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/rsata1973258/
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-99.html
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00044

The *Australian Government Gazette* No. 152 of 19th October 1973, (5 Pages)
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1973
https://www.legislation.gov.au/file/1973GN152

Banking Act 1973, No. 116 of 26th October 1973
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00116
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ba1973116197399/

Commonwealth Banks Act (No. 2) 1973, No. 117 of 26th October 1973
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00117
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/cba219731171973247/

Reserve Bank Act 1973, No. 118 of 26th October 1973
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00118
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/rba197311819731157/

Banking Act (No. 2) 1973, No. 193 of 17th December 1973
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00193
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ba219731931973126/

Currency Act 1965-1973, as at 19th December 1973
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004C03239

Lands Acquisition Act 1973, No. 208 of 19th December 1973
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00208
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/laa19732081973219/

Statute Law Revision Act 1973, No. 216 of 19th December 1973
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1973A00216
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slra19732161973283/

Statute Law Revision Act 1974, No. 20 of 25th July 1974
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00079
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/slra1974256/

Petroleum and Minerals Authority Act 1973, No. 43 of 8th August 1974
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00102
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/pamaa1973364/

Banking Act 1974, No. 132 of 9th December 1974
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00188
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ba197472/

Parliament Act 1974, No. 165 of 17th December 1974
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00221
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/pa1974120/
http://www.aph.gov.au/Visit_Parliament/About_the_Building
http://moadoph.gov.au/collection/the-building/

Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975, No.33 of 30th April 1975
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00255
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/pcfthca1975417/

The *Privy Council (Limitations of Appeals) Act 1968*, No. 36 of 1968
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004C00594
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/pcoaa1968361968397/

"Whitlam's Dismissal" 11th November 1975
http://dismissed.moadoph.gov.au/
http://naa.gov.au/collection/snapshots/dismissal/index.aspx
http://whitlamdismissal.com/barwick
http://whitlamdismissal.com/1974/04/11/hasluck-proclamation-dissolving-parliament.html
http://whitlamdismissal.com/1975/11/10/barwick-advice-to-kerr.html
http://whitlamdismissal.com/1975/11/11/kerr-statement-of-reasons.html
http://whitlamdismissal.com/1975/11/11/kerrs-proclamation-dissolving-parliament.html
http://whitlamdismissal.com/1975/11/17/letter-from-queens-private-secretary.html

The *Acts Interpretation Amendment Act 1976*, No. 144 of 6th December 1976,
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A01574/Download
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Browse/Results/ByYearNumber/Acts/Asmade/1976/0/0/all

The *Federal Court of Australia Act 1976*, No. 156 of 9th December 1976
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/fcoaa1976249/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C00388

The 10th December 1977 election for the half-Senate and House of Representatives
http://australianpolitics.com/1977/10/27/fraser-calls-an-early-federal-election.html
http://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/search/display/display.w3p;adv=yes;orderBy=_fragment_number,doc_date-rev;page=9;query=Dataset%3Ahansardr,hansardr80%20Decade%3A%221970s%22;rec=11;resCount=Default

Australian Federal Police Act 1979, No. 58 of 15th June 1979
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A02068
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/afpa1979225/

High Court of Australia Act 1979, No. 137 of 23rd November 1979
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A02147
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/hcoaa1979233/

Judiciary Amendment Act (No. 2) 1979, No. 138 of 23rd November 1979
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A02148
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/jaa21979219/

Evidence Amendment Act 1979, No. 139 of 23rd November 1979
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A02149
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/eaa1979n1391979187/

Law and Justice Legislation Amendment Act 1988, No. 120 of 14th December 1988
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A03713

Letters Patent of 21st August 1984
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004Q00670
http://pmtranscripts.dpmc.gov.au/release/transcript-6443

13th November 1985 Hansard Pages 2684-2687 of First and Second Readings of *Australia Bill 1986* and *Australia (Request and Consent) Bill 1985*
http://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/search/display/display.w3p;adv=yes;db=CHAMBER;id=chamber%2Fhansardr%2F1985-11-13%2F0090;orderBy=_fragment_number,doc_date-rev;query=Dataset%3Ahansardr,hansardr80%20Decade%3A%221980s%22%20Year%3A%221985%22%20Month%3A%2211%22;rec=11;resCount=Default

Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985, No. 143 of 4th December 1985
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aaca1985311/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A03182

Australia Act 1986 (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1986/ukpga_19860002_en.html

Australia Act 1986 (Commencement) Order 1986 (UK) [319 C.8], 24th February
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1986/319/pdfs/uksi_19860319_en.pdf

Australia Act 1986 No. 142 of 4th December 1985 “of Australia”
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/aa1986114/
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A03181
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C2004A03181

Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 (NSW) No. 109 of 27th September 1985
http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/acts/1985-109.pdf
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/num_act/aaa1985n109278.pdf

Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1985/85AC069.pdf

Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 (SA) No. 95 of 31st October 1985
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/sa/num_act/aaa95o1985297/

Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 (TAS) No. 99 of 6th November 1985
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/tas/num_act/aaa198599o1985297/
http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au/tocview/index.w3p;cond=ALL;doc_id=99%2B%2B1985%2BAT%40EN%2B20160624140000;histon=;pdfauthverid=;prompt=;rec=;rtfauthverid=;term=Australia%20Acts%20(Request)%20Act%201985;webauthverid=

Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 (VIC) No. 10203 of 6th November 1985
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/hist_act/aaa1985251/

Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 (WA) No. 65 of 6th November 1985
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/wa/num_act/aaa198565o1985297/

Letters Patent of 11th May 2003 to amend Letters Patent 1984 (Clause III) because Governor-General Rt Rev Dr Peter John Hollingworth stood down
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004Q00671
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Browse/Results/ByTitle/PrerogativeInstruments/InForce/Of/0

Letters Patent 21st August 2008
Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. S179, 9th September 2008
Page 59-62 of 80 [2008 GN37]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes2008
http://www.gg.gov.au/sites/default/files/files/S179-2008-LettersPatent.pdf

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CIK#: 0000805157
registered in Washington D.C. (District of Columbia).
http://www.sec.gov/cgi-bin/browse-edgar?action=getcompany&CIK=0000805157&owner=include&count=40

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966-1980
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/dfat/treaties/1980/23.html
https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en

Web Links with respect to Queensland

Letters Patent 6th June 1859
erecting Moreton Bay into Colony of Queensland,
appointing and instructing under Sign Manual and Signet
Sir George Ferguson Bowen as Captain General and Governor in Chief
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-47.html
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/resources/transcripts/qld1i_doc_1859.pdf
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-47.html
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/resources/transcripts/qld1i_doc_1859.pdf
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/Acts_SLs/Acts_SL_C.htm
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/L/LetPatColQld1859_01_.pdf

Order in Council 6th June 1859
establishing Representative Government in Queensland
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-48.html
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/resources/transcripts/qld1ii_doc_1859.pdf

Proclamation 10th December by Governor Sir George Ferguson Bowen
of Letters Patent of 6th June 1859, published in Government Gazette
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/LettersPatent_10Dec_1859.pdf
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/LettersPatentQueenslandboundaries.jsp
http://www.archives.qld.gov.au/Researchers/History/Pages/QldProclamation.aspx
http://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/Image/DigitalImageView.aspx?ImageId=2762

Governors in Queensland
http://www.govhouse.qld.gov.au/the-governor-of-queensland/governors-of-queensland.aspx

Queensland Government Gazette of 1st January 1901, [Vol. LXXV] [No. 2]
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/lp_qgg_proclamation_1-JAN-1901.pdf

The *Promissory Oaths Act* 1868 (UK) [31 & 32] [Vic. Cap. 72] of 31st July 1868
"An Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths"
Refer: http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1868/ukpga_18680072_en.html

Proclamation of 3rd September 1925 of Letters Patent of 10th June 1925
"Letters Patent Constituting the Office of Governor of the State of Queensland",
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/qr_cons_letters_Patent_Proclamation_1925.pdf

Real Property Act 1861 [25 Vic. No. 14]
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/RealPropertyAct_1861_25Vic_14.pdf

Real Property Act 1861-1929
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/qr_real_real_1861_25_GeoV_No14.pdf

Constitution Act 1867 [31 Vic. No.38] 28th December 1867
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/lp_qldconst1867_const_31_Vic_No38.pdf
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-49.html
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/resources/transcripts/qld2i_doc_1867.pdf

Supreme Court Act 1867 [31 Vic. No. 23] 28th December 1867
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/qr_supr_supreme_1867_31_Vic_No23.pdf

Criminal Code Act 1899 [63 Vic. No. 9] 28th November 1899,
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/CrimCode1899_63Vic_9.pdf

Criminal Code Act 1899, as amended to 1934 [25 Geo. V. No. 11]
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/qr_crim_criminal_1899_63_Vic_No9.pdf

Contracts of Sale of Land Act 1933, [24 Geo. V. No. 26]
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/qld/hist_act/cosolao193324gvn26314/

Acts Interpretation Act 1954 [3 Eliz. 2 No. 3] amended to Act No. 2 of 1962
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/reprints/qsr_the_acts_interpretation_acts_1954to1962_1Jul1980.pdf

Acts Interpretation Amendment Act 1991, No. 30 of 12th June 1991
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC030.pdf

Acts Interpretation Act 1954 Reprint No. 1, in force 1st July 1992
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/A/ActsInterpA54_01_.pdf

Acts Interpretation Act 1954 Reprint No. 2, in force 9th December 1992
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/A/ActsInterpA54_02_.pdf

Acts Interpretation Act 1954, Reprint No. 3, in force 24th June 1993
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/A/ActsInterpA54_03_.pdf

Acts Interpretation Act 1954, Reprint No. 12, in force 5th October 2001
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/A/ActsInterpA54_012.pdf

Acts Interpretation Act 1954, amended and Current 22nd March 2016
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/A/ActsInterpA54.pdf

Badge, Arms, Floral and other Emblems of Queensland Act 1959, Reprint No. 1
Reprinted as in force on 13th September 1994
including amendments up to No. 27 of 20th May 1981
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/REPEALED/B/BadgeArmsA59_01_.pdf

Badge, Arms, Floral and other Emblems of Queensland Act Amendment Act 1981,
No. 27 of 20th May 1981,
"to amend the
Badge, Arms, Floral and other Emblems of Queensland Act 1959-1971
in a certain particular"
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1981/81AC027.pdf

Badge, Arms, Floral and other Emblems of Queensland Act 1959, Reprint No. 1A*
Reprinted as in force on 10 December 1997
and includes amendments up to No. 81 of 1997 and not further amended.
Last Reprint before Repeal by No. 5 of 18th March 2005
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/REPEALED/B/BadgeArmsA59_01A.pdf

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997, No. 81 of 5th December 1997
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1997/97AC081.pdf

Hansard search in 1997 for "Arms of the State"
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1997/971127ha.pdf

Emblems of Queensland Act 2005, No. 5 of 18th March 2005,
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/2005/05AC005.pdf

Property Law Act 1974, Act No. 76, Royal Assent 1st November 1974
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1974/74AC076.pdf

Hansard 23rd and 29th October 1974 for Property Law Bill
https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/work-of-assembly/sitting-dates/dates/1974
https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/hansard/1974/1974_10_23.pdf
https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/hansard/1974/1974_10_29.pdf

Property Law Act 1974, Reprint No. 1, in force 1st October 1992
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/P/PropertyLawA74_01.pdf

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1990, No. 88, 6th Dec.
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1990/90AC088.pdf

Property Law Act 1974, Reprint No. 2, in force 29th July 1993
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/P/PropertyLawA74_02.pdf

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1992, No. 68
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC068.pdf

Property Law Act 1974, Current as at 27th September 2016
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/P/PropertyLawA74.pdf

Anglican Church of Australia 1977, (Qld) [No. ??] of 5th April 1977
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1977/77AC_ANGLICAN.pdf
http://www.anglican.org.au/Pages/welcome.aspx

Anglican Church of Australia 1977, (Qld) Current as at 12th January 1996
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/A/AnglChAuA77.pdf

Constitution Act Amendment Act 1977, No. 9, Royal Assent 5th April 1977
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1977/77AC009.pdf

Constitution Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1977, No. 24, 1977
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1977/77AC024.pdf

Evidence Act 1977, No. 47 of 3rd October 1977
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1977/77AC047.pdf

Evidence Act 1977, Current as at 23rd September 2016
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/E/EvidceA77.pdf

Legislative Assembly Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1978, No. 5, 1978
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1978/78AC005.pdf

Constitution Act Amendment Act 1978, No. 42, 1978
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1978/78AC042.pdf

Elections Act 1983, No. 31 of 22nd April 1983
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1983/83AC031.pdf

Elections Act 1915-1976
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/reprints/qsr_elections_act_1915_1jan77.pdf

Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985, (QLD) No. 69 of 16th October 1985
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1985/85AC069.pdf

Note: **The Letters Patent of 14th February 1986**
constituting the Office of Governor of Queensland
proclaimed 6th March, 1986,
gazetted 8th March 1986,
revoking the Letters Patent and the Royal Instructions 10th June 1925,
removing the "Signet" from Governor Commissions and
affixing the "Public Seal of the State" to Governor Commissions,
can no longer be found anywhere on the internet.

Suncorp Insurance and Finance Act 1985, No. 102 of 13th December 1985
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1985/85AC102.pdf

Queensland Industry Development Corporation Act 1985, No. 108 of 20th December
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1985/85AC108.pdf

Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987, No. 73 of 1st December 1987
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1987/87AC073.pdf

Queensland Treasury Corporation Act 1988, No. 54 of 12th May 1988,
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1988/88AC054.pdf
https://www.qtc.qld.gov.au/qtc/public/web/home

Financial Administration and Audit Act and Another Amendment Act 1988,
No. 49 of 12th May 1988, commencing 1 July 1988
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1988/88AC049.pdf

Queensland Treasury Corporation established 1st July 1988 with its corporate seal is a Company for Foreign Governments and Political Subdivisions registered as QUEENSLAND TREASURY CORP CIK#: 0000852555 with
U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Washington D.C. (District of Columbia)
https://www.sec.gov/cgi-bin/browse-edgar?company=QUEENSLAND+TREASURY+CORP&match=&CIK=&filenum=&State=&Country=&SIC=&owner=exclude&Find=Find+Companies&action=getcompany

Criminal Code, Evidence Act and other Acts Amendment Act 1989,
No. 17 of 30th March 1989
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1989/89AC017.pdf

Criminal Code Act 1899 [63 Vic. No. 9] of 28th November 1899,
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/CrimCode1899_63Vic_9.pdf

Criminal Code Act 1899, as amended to 1934 [25 Geo. V. No. 11]
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/qr_crim_criminal_1899_63_Vic_No9.pdf

Commissioner of Police (Vacation of Office) Act 1989, No. 26 of 19th April 1989
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1989/89AC026.pdf

Police Act Amendment Act 1989, No. 52 of 5th May 1989
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1989/89AC052.pdf

Police Service Administration Act 1990, No. 4 of 4th April 1990
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1990/90AC004.pdf

Police Act of 1937 [1 Geo. VI. No. 12], Act No. 12 of 14th October 1937
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/qr_poli_police_1937_1_GeoVI_No12.pdf

Constitution (Office of Governor) Act Amendment Act 1989,
No. 71 of 24th August 1989
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1989/89AC071.pdf

Corporations (Queensland) Act 1990, No. 98 of 12th December 1990
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1990/90AC098.pdf

Acts Interpretation Amendment Act 1991, No. 30 of 12th June 1991
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC030.pdf

Transport Infrastructure (Roads) Act 1991, No. 29 of 5th June 1991
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC029.pdf

Queensland Investment Corporation Act 1991, No. 35 of 12th June 1991
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC035.pdf

Financial Administration and Audit Amendment Act 1991, No. 37 of 12th June 1991
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC037.pdf

Appropriation Act 1991-1992 (No. 1) 1991, No. 39 of 5th August 1991
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC039.pdf

Justices of the Peace and Commissioners for Declarations Act 1991,
No. 50 of 10th September 1991
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC050.pdf

Acts Repeal Act 1991, No. 53 of 18th September 1991
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC053.pdf

Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991, No. 68 of 24th October 1991
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC068.pdf

Hansards 10th, 22nd and 29th October 1991
https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/work-of-assembly/sitting-dates/dates/1991/1991-10-10
https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/work-of-assembly/sitting-dates/dates/1991/1991-10-22
https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/work-of-assembly/sitting-dates/dates/1991/1991-10-29

Subordinate Legislation 1991 No. 173 for Proclamation of 12th December
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SLS/1991/91SL173.pdf

Judicature Act 1876 [40 Vic. No. 6], Reprint No. 1, in force 12th October 1994
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/REPEALED/J/JudicatureA1876_01_.pdf

Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999, Current 13th December 2016
SL No. 111 of 10th June 1999 amended to SL No. 320, 19th December 2014
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/S/SuprCrtQUCPRu99.pdf

Stipendiary Magistrates Act 1991, No. 75 of 21st November 1991
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC075.pdf

Lands Legislation Amendment Act 1991, No. 83 of 9th December 1991
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC083.pdf

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1991, No. 97 of 17th December 1991
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC097.pdf

Judicial Review Act 1991, No. 100 of 17th December 1991
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1991/91AC100.pdf

Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment of 1st May 1992
https://www.environment.gov.au/about-us/esd/publications/intergovernmental-agreement

Council of Australian Governments (COAG)
http://www.coag.gov.au/

Queensland Government (Land Holding) Amendment Act 1992, No. 17 of 13th May
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC017.pdf

Nature Conservation Act 1992, No. 20 of 22nd May 1992
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC020.pdf

Statutory Instruments Act 1992, No. 22 of 1st June 1992
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC022.pdf

Legislative Standards Act 1992, No. 26 of 1st June 1992
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC026.pdf

Reprints Act 1992, No. 27 of 1st June 1992
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC027.pdf

Reprints Act 1992, Reprint No. 6, in force 19th December 1994
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/R/ReprintA92_006.pdf

Reprints Act 1992, Reprint No. 6A, in force 1st April 2003
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/R/ReprintA92_06A_030401.pdf

Electoral Act 1992, No. 28 of 1st June 1992
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC028.pdf

Elections Act 1983, No. 31 of 22nd April 1983
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1983/83AC031.pdf

Elections Act 1915 [6 Geo. V No. 13] of 23rd November 1915
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/qld/hist_act/eao19156gvn13205/

Elections Act 1915-1976
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/reprints/qsr_elections_act_1915_1jan77.pdf

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1992, No. 68 of 7th December
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC068.pdf

Acts Interpretation Act 1954 Reprint No. 2, in force 9th December 1992
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/A/ActsInterpA54_02_.pdf

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992, No. 48 of 24th November 1992
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC048.pdf

Corrective Services Act 1988, No. 89 of 1st December 1988
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1988/88AC089.pdf

Corrective Services Act 2006, Current as at 29th August 2016
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/C/CorServA06.pdf

Lands Legislation Amendment Act 1992, No. 64 of 7th December 1992
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC064.pdf

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1992, No. 68 of 7th December
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1992/92AC068.pdf

Liquor Amendment Act 1993, No. 10 of 20th May 1993
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1993/93AC010.pdf

Superannuation Legislation Amendment Act 1993, No. 11 of 28th May 1993
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1993/93AC011.pdf

Supreme Court Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993,
No. 20 of 28th May1993
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1993/93AC020.pdf

Local Government Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 1993,
No. 22 of 2nd June 1993
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1993/93AC022.pdf

Government Owned Corporations Act 1993, No. 28 of 2nd June 1993
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1993/93AC028.pdf

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993, No. 32 of 3rd June 1993
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1993/93AC032.pdf

Local Government Act 1993, No. 70 of 7th December 1993
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1993/93AC070.pdf

Hansards for *Local Government Bill 1993*
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/930318ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/930511ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/930512ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/930513ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/930514ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/930519ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/930520ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/930713ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/931117ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/931118ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1993/931130ha.pdf

Land Title Act 1994, No. 11 of 7th March 1994
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1994/94AC011.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1994/940216ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1994/940223ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1994/940412ha.pdf

Queensland Law Reform Commission's Report No. 40 of 1991.
http://www.qlrc.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/372503/r40.pdf

Subordinate Legislation 1994 No. 132, Proclamation 14th April 1994
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SLS/1994/94SL132.pdf

Real Property Act 1861 [25 Vic. No. 14]
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/RealPropertyAct_1861_25Vic_14.pdf

Real Property Act 1861-1929
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/qr_real_real_1861_25_GeoV_No14.pdf

Real Property Act 1981 [25 Geo. V. No. 14] amended to 31st January 1981
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/reprints/qsr_real_property_act_1861-1980_31jan81.pdf

Real Property Acts and Other Acts Amendment Act 1986, No. 26 of 8th April
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1986/86AC026.pdf

Land Act 1994, No. 81 of 1st December 1994
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1994/94AC081.pdf

Subordinate Legislation 1995 No. 185, Proclamation 8th June 1995
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SLS/1995/95SL185.pdf

Land Act 1962-1984
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/reprints/qsr_land_act_1962-1984_15jun84.pdf

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1994, No. 15 of 10th May 1994
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1994/94AC015.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1994/940414ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1994/940428ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1994/940428ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1994/941115ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1994/941125ha.pdf

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1994, No. 87 of 1st December
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1994/94AC087.pdf

National Environment Protection Council (Queensland) Act 1994,
No. 44 of 14th September 1994
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1994/94AC044.pdf

Environmental Protection Act 1994, No. 62 of 1st December 1994
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1994/94AC062.pdf

Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993,
No. 50 of 30th September 1993
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1993/93AC050.pdf

Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area Conservation Act 1994,
No. 32 of 15th March 1994, “of Australia”
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A04708

International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
“A protected area ..... through legal or other effective means”
https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/about

Hansard 10th November 1992 Pages 342 to 343
“Buffer Zones to World Heritage Areas”
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1992/921110ha.pdf

Criminal Code, No. 37 of 16th June 1995
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1995/95AC037.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1995/950524ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1995/950614ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1995/950615ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1995/950616ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/960220ha.pdf

Petroleum Amendment Act 1996, No. 1 of 1996
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1996/96AC001.pdf

Constitution (Parliamentary Secretaries) Amendment Act 1996, No. 3, 9th May 1996
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1996/96AC003.pdf

Subordinate Legislation 1996 No. 84,
Criminal Code [1995], *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* , *Criminal Code Regulation 1966*
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SLS/1996/96SL084.pdf

Public Service Act 1996, No. 37 of 22nd October 1996
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1996/96AC037.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/960808ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/960904ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/960905ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/960911ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/961009ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/961011ha.pdf

Public Service Regulation 1997,
Subordinate Legislation 1997 No. 203 for the *Public Service Act 1996*
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SLS/1997/97SL203.pdf

Criminal Law Amendment Act 1997, No. 3 of 3rd April 1997
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1997/97AC003.pdf

Queensland Parliament Hansard 1996 1997 “Criminal Law Amendment Bill”
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/961204ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1997/970318ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1997/970319ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1997/970320ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1997/970325ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1997/970326ha.pdf

NO “Treason” anywhere in Queensland Parliament Hansard
https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/global/advanced-search

Crimes Act 1960, Act No. 84, Royal Assent 13th December 1960
includes Treason, Treachery, Sabotage
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C1960A00084
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/ca1960841960109/

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997, No. 81 of 5th December 1997
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1997/97AC081.pdf

Hansard search in 1997 for "Arms of the State"
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1997/971127ha.pdf

Badge, Arms, Floral and other Emblems of Queensland Act 1959, Reprint No. 1
Reprinted as in force on 13th September 1994
and includes amendments up to No. 27 of 20th May 1981
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/REPEALED/B/BadgeArmsA59_01_.pdf

Badge, Arms, Floral and other Emblems of Queensland Act Amendment Act 1981,
No. 27 of 20th May 1981,
"to amend the
Badge, Arms, Floral and other Emblems of Queensland Act 1959-1971
in a certain particular"
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1981/81AC027.pdf

Badge, Arms, Floral and other Emblems of Queensland Act 1959, Reprint No. 1A*
Reprinted as in force on 10 December 1997
and includes amendments up to No. 81 of 1997 and not further amended.
Last Reprint before Repeal by No. 5 of 18th March 2005
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/REPEALED/B/BadgeArmsA59_01A.pdf

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997, No. 81 of 5th December 1997
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1997/97AC081.pdf

Hansard search in 1997 for "Arms of the State"
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1997/971127ha.pdf

Emblems of Queensland Act 2005, No. 5 of 18th March 2005,
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/2005/05AC005.pdf

Australia Acts (Request) Act 1999 (Qld), No. 36 of 29th July 1999
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1999/99AC036.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990608ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990721ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990722ha.pdf

Australia Acts (Request) Bill 1999
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/Bills/49PDF/1999/AustraliaActsReqB99.pdf

Australia Acts (Request) Bill 1999 Explanatory Notes
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/Bills/49PDF/1999/AustraliaActsReqB99Exp.pdf

Constitution (Requests) Bill 1999
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/Bills/49PDF/1999/ConstitutionReqB99.pdf

Constitution (Requests) Bill 1999 Explanatory Notes
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/Bills/49PDF/1999/ConstitutionReqB99Exp.pdf

Link to Hansard of the Queensland Parliament
for advanced searches in the “target years” from 1996 to 2002 for the:-
“Constitution of Queensland” and “Parliament of Queensland Bill 2001”
https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/global/advanced-search

Hansards for the “Constitution of Queensland” and “Parliament of Queensland Bill”
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1996/960403ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1998/980422ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1998/980519ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990324ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990428ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990608ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990721ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990722ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990819ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/990915ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/991026ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/1999/991110ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2000/000229ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2000/000621ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2000/001003ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2001/010809ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2001/011109ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2001/011127ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2001/011129ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2002/020621ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2001/011109ha.pdf
http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2002/020621ha.pdf

Parliament of Queensland Act 2001, No. 81 of 3rd December 2001
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/2001/01AC081.pdf

Constitution of Queensland 2001, No. 80 of 3rd December 2001
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/2001/01AC080.pdf

Constitution of Queensland 2001 Reprint No. 1, in force 7th June 2002
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/C/ConstofQA01_001.pdf

Reprints Act 1992, Reprint No. 6, in force 19th December 1994
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/R/ReprintA92_006.pdf

Reprints Act 1992, Reprint No. 6A, in force 1st April 2003
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/R/ReprintA92_06A_030401.pdf

Constitution Act 1867, Current Reprint
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/C/ConstA1867.pdf

Constitution Act 1867 [31 Vic. No.38] 28th December 1867
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/lp_qldconst1867_const_31_Vic_No38.pdf
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-49.html
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/resources/transcripts/qld2i_doc_1867.pdf

Constitution Act 1867 [31 Vic. No.38] as amended to 1978
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/reprints/qsr_constitution_act_1867_1sep87.pdf

Constitution Act 1867, Reprint No. 1, in force 16th February 1996
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/C/ConstA1867_01_.pdf

Constitution Act 1867, Reprint No. 2A, in force 29th January 1999
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/C/ConstA1867_02A_.pdf

Constitution Act Amendment Act 1890, Current Reprint
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/C/ConstA1890.pdf

Constitution Act Amendment Act 1934, Current Reprint
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/C/ConstA1934.pdf

Constitution Act Amendment Act 1934, [24 Geo. 5] [No. 35] 13th April
Constitution Act Amendment Act 1934, Reprint No. 1
(Act not amended up to this date), earliest that can be found
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SUPERSED/C/ConstAAmdA1934_01_.pdf

Constitution Act Amendment Act 1896, Reprint No. 2A, in force on 6th June 2002
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/REPEALED/C/ConstA1896_02A.pdf

Constitution Act Amendment Act 1922, Reprint No. 2A, in force 6th June 2002
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/REPEALED/C/ConstA1922_02A.pdf

Constitution Act Amendment Act 1922 [12 Geo. V.] [No. 32]
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-50.html
http://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/resources/transcripts/qld2iii_doc_1922.pdf

Constitution Act Amendment Act 1977, No. 9 of 5th April 1977
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1977/77AC009.pdf

Constitution Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1977, No. 24, 1977
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1977/77AC024.pdf

Legislative Assembly Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1978, No. 5, 1978
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1978/78AC005.pdf

Constitution Act Amendment Act 1978, No. 42, 1978
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1978/78AC042.pdf

Constitution Act Amendment Act 1989, No. 93 of 10th October 1989
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/1989/89AC093.pdf

Constitution (Office of Governor) Act 1987, Reprint No. 2A in force 6th June 2002
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/REPEALED/C/ConstOfGovA87_02A.pdf

Governor Paul de Jersey AC (Governor from 29th July 2014 to .....)
http://www.govhouse.qld.gov.au/

Papers by former Chief Justice of Queensland, Paul de Jersey AC
http://www.sclqld.org.au/judicial-papers/judicial-profiles/profiles/pdejersey/papers/1

Evidence Act 1977, Current as at 23rd September 2016
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/E/EvidceA77.pdf

Legal Profession Act 2007, Current as at 13th December 2016
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/L/LegalProA07.pdf

Legal Profession Act 2007, No. 24 of 28th May 2007
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/2007/07AC024.pdf

Brisbane Law Courts
https://www.qld.gov.au/law/court/courts/courthouse-locations/?location=Brisbane

Banco Court Brisbane search results
http://www.courts.qld.gov.au/information-for-lawyers/admissions
http://www.courts.qld.gov.au/information-for-lawyers/admissions/oathsaffirmations

Bar Association of Queensland
https://www.qldbar.asn.au/#/home
http://www.hearsay.org.au/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=587&Itemid=45

Ms Quentin Bryce 29/07/2003 to 29/07/2008
Queensland Government Gazette Vol CCCXXXIII No. 76, 29th July 2003
[Pages 2-5]
https://publications.qld.gov.au/storage/f/2014-07-29T05%3A08%3A03.081Z/29-07-14-70-extra-gazette.pdf

Mr Paul de Jersey 29/07/2014 to current day
Queensland Government Gazette Vol. 366 No. 70, 29th July 2014
[Pages 1-4]
https://publications.qld.gov.au/storage/f/2013-02-14T031250/01.08.03Combined.pdf

Web Links with respect to the High Court of Australia

Former Justices
http://www.hcourt.gov.au/justices/former-justices/former-justices

Commonwealth v New South Wales [1923] HCA 34 9 August 1923; (1923) 33 CLR 1
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1923/34.html

Victoria v Commonwealth [1975] HCA 39, 30th September 1975
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1975/39.html

Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd (No. 1) [1985] HCA 8, 27th February 1985
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1985/8.html

Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd (No 2) [1985] HCA 27, 17th April 1985
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1985/27.html

Mabo v Queensland (No 2) ("Mabo case") [1992] HCA 23, 3rd June 1992
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1992/23.html

Kable v Director of Public Prosecutions (NSW) [1996] HCA 24, 12th September 1996
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1996/24.html

Leask v Commonwealth [1996] HCA 29, 5th November 1996
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1996/29.html

Kruger v Commonwealth ("Stolen Generations case") [1997] HCA 27, 31st July 1997
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1997/27.html

Newcrest Mining (WA) Ltd v Commonwealth [1997] HCA 38, 14th August 1997
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1997/38.html

Re Wakim [1999] HCA 27, 17th June 1999
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1999/27.html

Mobil Oil Australia Pty Ltd v Victoria [2002] HCA 27, 26th June 2002
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/2002/27.html

Sue v Hill [1999] HCA 30, 23rd June 1999)
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/1999/30.html

Chief Justice French of the "High Court of Australia"
"*The Common Law and the Protection of Human Rights*", 4th September 2009
"*The Judicial Function in an Age of Statutes*", 18th November 2011
http://www.hcourt.gov.au/publications/speeches/current/speeches-by-chief-justice-french-ac
http://www.hcourt.gov.au/assets/publications/speeches/current-justices/frenchcj/frenchcj4sep09.pdf
http://www.hcourt.gov.au/assets/publications/speeches/current-justices/frenchcj/frenchcj18nov11.pdf

High Court of Australia Bulletin [2016] HCAB 9 (28 November 2016)
Produced by the High Court of Australia Library
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/hca/bulletin/2016/9.html

Web Links with respect to International Matters

Habeas Corpus Act 1862 (UK) [25 Vict.] [Ch. 20]
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1862/ukpga_18620020_en.pdf

The *Colonial Laws Validity Act* 1865 [28 & 29 Vict.] [Ch. 63]
refers to Letters Patent as being under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1865/ukpga_18650063_en.pdf

The *Promissory Oaths Act* 1868 (UK) [31 & 32] [Vic. Cap. 72] of 31st July 1868
"An Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths"
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1868/ukpga_18680072_en.html

The *Merchant Shipping Act 1894* (UK) [57 & 58 Vict.] [Ch. 60]
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1894/ukpga_18940060_en.pdf

The *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* (UK) [63 & 64 VICT.] [CH. 12], of 9th July 1900
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1900/ukpga_19000012_en.html

The *Statute of Westminster* 1931 (UK) [22 Geo. 5] [Ch. 4]
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1900/ukpga_19000012_en.pdf
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1931/ukpga_19310004_en.pdf

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II from 6th February 1952 to today
https://www.royal.uk/
https://www.royal.uk/her-majesty-the-queen

Accession Declaration Act 1910 (UK) [10 Edw. 7 & 1 Geo. 5] [Ch 29]
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1910/ukpga_19100029_en.html
http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/lords/1952/nov/04/the-queens-speech
https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/evolutionofparliament/parliamentwork/offices-and-ceremonies/collections/parliament-and-the-queen/elizabeth-iis-accession-declaration/

Royal Titles Act 1953 (UK) [1 & 2 Eliz. 2] [Ch. 9] of 26th March 1953
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1953/ukpga_19530009_en.html

Coronation Oath at Westminster Abbey on 2nd June 1953.
http://ukbriefingpapers.co.uk/briefingpaper/SN00435

College of Arms in London
http://www.college-of-arms.gov.uk/

Australia Act 1986 (UK) [1986 Ch. 2] of 17th February 1986
http://www.bailii.org/uk/legis/num_act/1986/ukpga_19860002_en.html

Australia Act 1986 (Commencement) Order 1986 (UK) [319 C.8], 24th February
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1986/319/pdfs/uksi_19860319_en.pdf

Charter of the Commonwealth signed on Commonwealth Day 2013
http://thecommonwealth.org/our-charter
http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/page/documents/CharteroftheCommonwealth.pdf

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CIK#: 0000805157
registered in Washington D.C. (District of Columbia).
http://www.sec.gov/cgi-bin/browse-edgar?action=getcompany&CIK=0000805157&owner=include&count=40

Principles of International Law Recognized in the
Charter of the Nürnberg Tribunal and in the Judgment of the Tribunal
http://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/draft_articles/7_1_1950.pdf

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)
http://legal.un.org/ilc/documentation/english/a_cn4_5.pdf

The Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct 2002
(The Bangalore Draft Code of Judicial Conduct 2001
adopted by the Judicial Group on Strengthening Judicial Integrity,
as revised at the Round Table Meeting of Chief Justices
held at the Peace Palace, The Hague, November 25-26, 2002)
http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/corruption/judicial_group/Bangalore_principles.pdf

Universal Declaration of Human Rights
http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/
http://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/eng.pdf

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
http://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx
http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/ccpr.pdf

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966-1980
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/dfat/treaties/1980/23.html
https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en

United Nations Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary
http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/IndependenceJudiciary.aspx

Charter of the United Nations
http://www.un.org/en/charter-united-nations/

Web Links with respect to:-

Major Australian Political Parties
https://cdn.australianlabor.com.au/documents/ALP_National_Constitution.pdf
https://www.liberal.org.au/party
http://nationals.org.au/about/our-constitution/
https://lnp.org.au/about/party-structure/lnp-constitution/

Elections
http://www.aec.gov.au/Elections/australian_electoral_history/hor_dates.htm
http://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/rp/rp1415/FedElect
http://www.aec.gov.au/Elections/referendums/Referendum_Dates_and_Results.htm

Prime Ministers
http://primeministers.naa.gov.au/primeministers/
http://primeministers.naa.gov.au/primeministers/whitlam/in-office.aspx

Governor-Generals
https://www.gg.gov.au/about-governor-general/former-governors-general-1901

Australian Government's "National Archives of Australia"
http://www.naa.gov.au/records-management/publications/aao/index.aspx

Australian Government's "Federal Register of Legislation"
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Home

Hansards of the "Parliament of Australia"
http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Hansard

Members of 45th Parliament in 2016
http://www.aph.gov.au/Senators_and_Members/Members/Members_Photos

"The Constitution" as printed on 1st January 2012
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2005Q00193

Australasian Legal Information Institute Databases by Universities
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/num_act/

"Queensland Government" Corporation
https://www.qld.gov.au/about/how-government-works/flags-emblems-icons/corporate-identity/

Queensland Legislation published by the "Queensland Government"
http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/OQPChome.htm

Hansards of the "Queensland Parliament"
https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/work-of-assembly/hansard

"Queensland Courts"
http://www.courts.qld.gov.au/

Governor-Generals	**From**	**To**
John Adrain Louis Hopetoun	01/01/1901	09/01/1903

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 1 of 1st January 1901, [1901GN01]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1901

Queensland Government Gazette of 1st January 1901, [Vol. LXXV] [No. 2]
http://ozcase.library.qut.edu.au/qhlc/documents/lp_qgg_proclamation_1-JAN-1901.pdf

Hallum Tennyson	09/01/1903	21/01/1904

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 3, 16th January 1903 [1903GN03]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1903

Henry Stafford Northcote	21/01/1904	09/09/1908

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 4, 21st January 1904 [1901GN04]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1904

William Humble Ward	09/09/1908	31/07/1911

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 45, 9th September 1908 [1908GN45]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1908

Thomas Denman	31/07/1911	22/05/1914

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 59, 31st July 1911 [1911GN59]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1911

Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson	22/05/1914	06/10/1920

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 27, 22nd May 1914 [1914GN27]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1914

Henry William Forster	06/10/1920	08/10/1925

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 81, 6th October 1920 [1920GN81]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1920

John Lawrence Baird Stonehaven	08/10/1925	22/01/1931

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 88, 8th October 1925 [1925GN88]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1925

Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs	22/01/1931	23/01/1936

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 5, 22nd January 1931 [1931GN05]

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 6, 29th January 1931 [1931GN06]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1931

Sir Alexander Gore Hore-Ruthven	23/01/1936	30/01/1945

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 15, 23rd January 1936 [1936GN15]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1936

HRH Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester 30/01/1945 11/03/1947

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 21, 30th January 1945 [1945GN21]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1945

Sir William John McKell 11/03/1947 08/05/1953

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 47, 11th March 1947 [1947GN47]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1947

Sir William Joseph Slim 08/05/1953 02/02/1960

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 27, 8th May 1953 [1953GN27]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1953

William Shepherd Viscount Dunrossil 02/02/1960 03/08/1961

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 10, 2nd February 1960 [1960GN10]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1960

William Philip Sidney, Viscount De L'Isle 03/08/1961 22/09/1965

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 63, 3rd August 1961 [1961GN63]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1961

Richard Gardiner Casey 22/09/1965 30/04/1969

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 76, 22nd September 1965
Page 4 [1965GN76]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1965

Sir Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck 30/04/1969 11/07/1974

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 35, 30th April 1969
Page 6 [1969GN35]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1969

Sir John Robert Kerr 11/07/1974 08/12/1977

Australian Government Gazette No. 57A, 11th July 1974
Page 100 [1974 GN585]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1974

Sir Zelman Cowen 08/12/1977 29/07/1982

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. S280, 8th December 1977
Page 107 [1977 GN49]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1977

Sir Ninian Martin Stephen 29/07/1982 16/02/1989

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. S162, 29th July 1982
Page 107 [1982 GN31]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1982

Sir Ninian Stephen, was former Justice of the High Court "of Australia" from 1972,
http://www.hcourt.gov.au/justices/former-justices/former-justices

“Bill” Hayden 16/02/1989 16/02/1996

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. S62, 20th February 1989
Pages 182-184 [GN07]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1989

William George “Bill” Hayden, was Governor-General 16/02/1989-16/02/1996,
served in the Queensland Police Force 1953-1961 and was
Member for Oxley in the House of Representatives 1961-88;
Minister for Social Security 1972-1975 under Prime Minister Gough Whitlam;
Treasurer “of Australia” 1975 under Prime Minister Gough Whitlam;
Leader of the Opposition 22/12/1977-03/02/1983;
Minister for Foreign Affairs 1983-1988 under Prime Minister “Bob” Hawke.
http://static.moadoph.gov.au/ophgovau/media/images/apmc/docs/OPL/117-Opposition-leader-HAYDEN.pdf

Sir William Patrick Deane 16/02/1996 29/06/2001

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. S66, 19th February 1996
Pages 44-46 [GN08]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes1996

Dr Peter Hollingworth 29/06/2001 25/05/2003

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. S262, 29th June 2001
Pages 230-234 [2001 GN27]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes2001

[Tasmanian Governor, Sir Guy Green, acted as Administrator after
Dr Peter Hollingworth stood down as Governor-General on 11 May 2003]
Letters Patent of 11th May 2003 to amend Letters Patent 1984 (Clause III)
because Governor-General Rt Rev Dr Peter John Hollingworth stood down
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004Q00671
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Browse/Results/ByTitle/PrerogativeInstruments/InForce/Of/0

Major General Michael Jeffery 11/08/2003 05/09/2008

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. S309, 11th August 2003
Pages 81-85 [2003 GN33]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes2003

Refer: Letters Patent 21st August 2008 Page 59-62 of 80 [2008 GN37]
Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. S179, 9th September 2008
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes2008
http://www.gg.gov.au/sites/default/files/files/S179-2008-LettersPatent.pdf

Ms Quentin Bryce 05/09/2008 28/03/2014

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. S181, 10th September 2008
Pages 67-71 [2008 GN37]
https://www.legislation.gov.au/content/HistoricGazettes2008

General Sir Peter Cosgrove 28/03/2014

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, Government Notices Gazettes:-
C2014G00545, C2014G00546, C2014G00547, C2014G00548, 01/04/2014
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Browse/Results/ByPublicationDate/Gazettes/InForce/2014/0

Dick Yardley