

Flora News



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The Australian Government Who, What, When, Where & Why

Dear Reader, if you are reading this document, you are one of the people of this country who are aware something is not “quite right” in its governance. You are troubled as to why your personal liberties are being eroded and why your voice is not being heard by government representatives, once elected. You may have been told we have been invaded, that the country is bankrupt, that those ruling us have hidden agendas, that we are being taken over by the OWG. All of which have foundations that need to be investigated, understood, accepted and/or rejected – your choice. This document however, has been prepared to be factual, black & white. You will read this document and you will know what you are dealing with when you involve yourself with the Australian Government in any capacity. And you will learn how to both protest effectively and how to begin to remove yourself from any entrapment.

Background.

- Prior to 1901, the various states of Australian were colonies, operating their civil and criminal courts under a rudimentary military law structure.
- *1828 Australian Courts Act (UK)*, provided that ‘all laws and statutes in force in England at the date of enactment should be applied in the courts’ here.
- This meant that the substantive law of Australia was then derived from the common law system of English law.

NOTE: In Australia there is only ONE common law, unlike America which has variations of common law for the various jurisdictions of the states & Territories. This is because the Australian colonies emanated from one nation’s involvement (England), while the American colonies emanated from multiple nations’ involvement (Spain, France, England, Germany, etc).

- The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia was prepared after 10 years of debates, discussions and conventions throughout the colonies.
- Queen Victoria enacted the Constitution on 9th July 1900.
- That Constitution is a Contract – referred to in constitutional terms as a Compact – between

the English (Crown, Parliament and people), and the Australians (Parliament and people).

NOTE: The term compact in this instance means a contract between sovereign powers.

1. Because the Commonwealth Constitution is a compact then contract law applies.
2. Contract law tells us, rightfully and logically, that when there is a question about a contract, a “meeting of the minds” is evaluated.
3. This “meeting” represents the intent of the original writers of the contract.
4. It has nothing to do with expanding or diminishing the contract.
5. The intent of the original writers of the compact – the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia – is found in The Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth by John Quick LL,D and Robert Garran M.A.
6. The High Court use this information when deciding constitutional questions.

What Is The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia?

Let me give you an example:

1. You decide to set up a company with some partners
2. Meetings, discussions, documentation ensues

to create the Articles of Incorporation.

Q: What are Articles of Incorporation?

A: 1. Articles of Incorporation are a legal business document that creates a company and identifies its founders.

2. They outline the governance of a corporation along with the company's bylaws and the corporate statutes in the state where articles of incorporation are filed.

3. So your business gets registered, begins working, and the bylaws govern the operation of the company.
4. Each year a meeting of the shareholders and directors is held, which may result in necessary amendments to the Articles and distribute dividends, report on cash flow, accounting, new enterprises, voting, etc.

Company: The Commonwealth of Australia

Articles of Incorporation: The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia

Registered: England & Australia

Jurisdiction of Registration: Common law

The Company Seal:



Chairman of the Board: Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors

Board of Directors: The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia

Shareholders: The people of the Original States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia.

- Proclaimed and Gazetted as the Supreme Law of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1st January 1901
- The doors open and business officially begins.

The colonies of Australia are incorporated into this new company as States:

- Required to recognize the superior laws of the Commonwealth
- Able to operate within their State Constitutions where there is no conflict.
- Unable to operate laws where the subjects of the Queen are concerned, which would not apply in another State.

Now you may never read the Constitution, although it is a profoundly modern, yet simply structured contract.

1. It is indissoluble – meaning indestructible –

the contract itself will remain for eternity, even if there is no person to hold the positions in it.

2. There will always be a sovereign monarch
3. There will always be people from the various Original States.

In Fact:

1. The Contract cannot be gotten rid of
2. The King or Queen cannot be gotten rid of
3. The People cannot be gotten rid of.

Which makes you and I – as People of the Original States – sovereign in this compact.

So Why Do We Not Feel Sovereign?

Let's continue the background to understand that.

- Within 10 years of Federation, Australia joined England in the First World War.
- That war brought England to its financial knees.
- Each Dominion in the Empire was required to assist England in repaying its debt.
- As the Empire was technically bankrupt and under administration, its ability to tender domestic law was suspended and each Dominion was without lawful governance in effect.
- In 1931, Britain enacted the *Statute of Westminster*, which allowed each dominion to make its own laws and agreements outside of or in contradiction to the British laws. It allowed them to make extra-territorial laws.
 - Extra-territorial jurisdiction is the legal ability of a government to exercise authority BEYOND its normal boundaries.
- The Commonwealth of Nations formed in 1931 from this dilemma, allowing each dominion to pursue its own sovereign law-making powers, while assisting Britain's reparations.
- In effect, each country was now independent of Britain, but retained the right to stay within the Commonwealth of Nations as part of the English common law heritage to the world.

NOTE: Really stop and consider the implications in the *Statute of Westminster*. It meant Britain was offering each dominion its independence FROM BRITISH LAWS, LEGISLATION & JURISDICTIONAL COURT DECISIONS. Each country that enacted an acceptance of the offer in the *Statute of Westminster*, was now totally free to make any law it felt like. Any ties after that were mutual between equals. EXCEPT for Australia – we the people had a contract with Britain through the Queen. THAT – as documented in the *Statute of Westminster* – could not be touched.

So here was the dilemma for the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. It could now make extra-territorial laws BUT they could not apply to you and I, because our Constitution did not allow them too without our permission.

That may have been the reason our Commonwealth Parliament did not enact this Statue internally until 1942, 11 years after Britain had enacted the ‘offer.’

However, what is interesting is that in the same year 1942, the Commonwealth Parliament also enacted laws with a United Nations involvement, yet the United Nations was not founded until 1945 and Australia was a founding nation.

So it appears the Commonwealth Parliament prepared plans to be involved in the United Nations while they were still bound to British Law. A possible treasonous matter given four key points:

1. The *Statue of Westminster* was not law in Australia prior to 1942
2. Commonwealth involvement with the United Nations would have begun prior to 1942.
3. The Commonwealth Parliament was still bound to the *Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia* – an act of the British Parliament which did not have the approval of the People of the Original States to be bypassed.
4. The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was vested with the “power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Commonwealth” – SUBJECT to the Constitution OF that Commonwealth ONLY.

However, from 1942 and more specifically after WWII ended in 1945, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia began to enact legislation and laws which moved the country into a greater international sphere.

1944 – *United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization Act*

1945 – *Charter of the United Nations Act*

1946 – *Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act*

1947 – *World Health Act*

1947 - *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Act*

1947 – *International Labour Organization Act*

1947 – *International Monetary Agreements Act*

1948 – *British Nationality & Citizenship Act*

- Defining what an Australian Citizen is

1949 – *Genocide Convention Act*

Now while there is nothing wrong with these enactments, what we should notice is that several of these enactments are:

1. Agreements to abide by the bylaws of the Articles of Incorporation of a Foreign &

International Corporation

2. Agreements to abide by the payment of certain monies to that Foreign & International Corporation.

In essence, OUR Commonwealth Parliament – the Board of Directors of OUR Company – entered into an agreement to obey the rules of a foreign Corporation and pay it – with OUR money – for that privilege.

I am reminded of a story about Davy Crockett who was elected to the American Congress. At one time, the Congress approved the donation of monies to people who had lost their homes in a fire. Crockett was castigated by one of his constituents who told him that while it was an act of charity to support these families – Crockett did so with money that was not his but the people’s. And they had not given him permissions to use their money as he wanted. He could use HIS money as he wanted – but not theirs.

In 1944, Australia

- Was still involved in the war and its debts
- Had lost thousands of men – massively impeding the country’s future plans
- Was a population of ONLY 7,310,000 people
- Was trying to build a modern society
- Had meat rationing
- Expected the return of thousands of soldiers with the necessary financial support, medical care, retraining and job creation
- And had arbitrarily agreed to pay a foreign & international corporation, an undisclosed amount of money based on our GNP. So as our country grew and developed, so did the payment to the U.N.

What Happened When Elizabeth Became Queen In 1953?

Elizabeth is an heir to Queen Victoria and as the Constitution stated, ‘the provisions of this Act [the Constitution] shall extend to her’, ‘in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom.’

As the High Court of Australia have validated, Elizabeth IS the Constitutional monarch.

So, very lawfully, the Commonwealth of Australia – as created in 1900-1901, proclaimed and gazetted under the Articles of Incorporation – retains her as the Chairman of the Board.

However, Elizabeth did not become Queen of an Empire, but only of the United Kingdom – which in 1953 consisted of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland & Wales. And she now held the added role of Head of the Commonwealth of Nations.

Because each country had its own involvement with Elizabeth as the Crown, in essence, she became Queen

of each individual country. So in Australia's role in the Commonwealth of Nations, she was the Queen of Australia.

Now that is a little hard to understand clearly, but from the moment she became Queen, she held the role of:

1. Constitutional Monarch of the Commonwealth of Australia through the Articles of Incorporation – our Constitution
2. Queen of Australia per the Commonwealth of Nations.

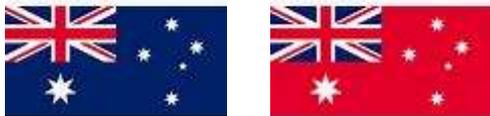
In keeping with the power given to each ex-dominion under the *Statute of Westminster*, the Queen could ONLY act in her capacity as Chairman of the Board, when she was actually in Australia. (*Royal Powers Act 1953*).

Therefore we can conclude 2 things:

1. The Queen is NOT foreign to the Commonwealth of Australia IF she is physically in this country – ONLY when she is outside it.
2. The *Statute of Westminster* could NOT give the Parliament permission to overturn the Articles of Association – the *Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia*.

It is also worth noting that in the *Flags Act 1953*, the blue flag was declared to be the Australian National Flag.

Prior to this the accepted flag was the red flag.



End of 1953:

- new queen
- under new flag

In the same year - “Australia by Proclamation declared its sovereign rights over the continental shelf contiguous to its coast, thus distinctly enlarging its asserted sovereign authority in the offshore area. This jurisdiction was in effect confirmed by the First United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea held at Geneva in 1958, which drew up four Conventions including the Convention on the Continental Shelf, to which Australia is now a party.”

During the 1950's & 1960's, most enactments showed an increased involvement with the United States, especially militarily:

1952 – *Security Treaty (Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America) Act*
1952 – *Defence (Special Undertakings) Act*
1957 – *Geneva Conventions Act*

1960 – *National Measures Act*
1963 – *Defence (Visiting Forces) Act*
1963 – *United States Naval Communication Station Agreement Act*
1968 – *United States Naval Communication Station (Civilian Employees) Act*

More importantly the enactments also prepared the way for the inception of decimal currency, through these enactments:

1959 – *Banking Act*
1959 – *Reserve Bank Act*
1965 – *Currency Act*
1966 – *Bankruptcy Act*

And for changes to the legal system through these enactments:

1959 – *Statutory Declarations Act*
1964 – *Law Officers Act*
1968 – *Privy Council (Limitations of Appeal) Act*
1970 – *Parliamentary Counsel Act*

By the end of 1972, The *Statute of Westminster*-inspired political changes included:

- Member ship of the Commonwealth of Nations Nations as an independent nation
- Foundational membership of the United Nations
- The replacement of constitutional legal tender – gold and silver – with promissory notes based on the decimal currency system.
- The replacement of the imperial system of weights, measures, distances, etc with the metric system.
- The addition of International Post Codes to identify mailing zones
- Massive military involvement in wars in foreign countries in ‘partnership’ with non Commonwealth / Empire countries.

The New Federalism of E.G. Whitlam

Whitlam became Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia after an election of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia on December 5 1972.

He did not wait to form a Cabinet but ran Australia for his first two weeks as a duumvirate Federal Executive Council with Lance Barnard. Whitlam held 14 portfolios and Barnard held 13.

40 key decisions were made in that time, with the assistance of the Governor-General Sir Paul Hasluck – among them:

- Abolished conscription
- Released draft resistors from prison
- Negotiated diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China
- Announced a Royal Commission on Aboriginal land rights

- Re-opened the equal pay case before the Conciliation & Arbitration Commission.

He also began correspondence with England with the intent to confirm and enact the Queen's title for Australia, which was finally changed to *Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God Queen of Australia and Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth*.

During 1973, the Whitlam government announced that they would, from then on, be referred to as the Australian Government.

By the end of 1973, over 150 acts were changed by amendments, omissions and repeals:

- Replacing "Territory of the Commonwealth" with "Territory"
- Replacing "governed" with "administered" (*Acts Interpretation Act 1901 – 1966*, sect (p))
- Omitting "of the Commonwealth" (from every act carrying the term)
- Replacing "Commonwealth Employee" with "Australian Government Employee"
- Replacing Commonwealth Naval Forces" with "Naval Forces of Australia"
- Definitions of 'constable', 'Commonwealth Officer', 'peace officer' – were removed
- Replacing "Commonwealth Bank" with "Reserve Bank"
- Omit & Insert
 - "the Trust Fund" for "The Trust Fund"
 - "the Loan Fund" for "The Loan Fund"
 - "the Commonwealth" for "The Commonwealth"
 - "the Treasurer of the Commonwealth" for "The Treasurer of the Commonwealth"
- Replace "Department of the Interior" with "Department of the Capital Territory"
- Replace "Chief Electoral Officer for the Commonwealth" with "Chief Australian Electoral Officer"
- Omit "of the Commonwealth" from the definition of "Australia"

NOTE: *Bills Exchange Act 1901 – 1971:*

- Omit from the definition of Australasia, "under the control of the Commonwealth"
- Insert the following section:
 - " 28. (1) Subject to this section, a person is not liable as drawer, indorser or acceptor of a bill if he has not signed it as such.
 - " (2) Where a person signs a bill in a trade name or an assumed name, he is liable on the bill as if he had signed it in his own name.

- " (3) The signature of the name of a firm is equivalent to the signature, by the person so signing, of the names of all persons liable as partners in that that firm."

- Omit "of the Commonwealth" from the definition of "local governing body"
- Omit "of the Commonwealth" from "Magistrate"
- *Crimes Act 1914 – 1966* – omit "police officer" and replace with "constable"
- *Crimes Act 1918 & Evidence Act 1905* – replace "Great Seal of the Commonwealth" with "Great Seal of Australia"
- From the definition of "family company" omit "of the Commonwealth"
- From the definition of "rural property" omit "Territory of the Commonwealth" and insert "Territory"

Strangely enough, in the *Control of Naval Waters Act 1918*, the term "Royal Australian Navy" was replaced with "the Naval Forces of the Commonwealth"

I could continue, but I think you get the picture. It is clear that to the Australian Government, which called the government-style Whitlam had created, the New Federalism, that the Commonwealth was out – Australia was in.

But What Was Australia?

Let's go back to the changed acts, particularly the following changes:

- Replacing "Territory of the Commonwealth" with "Territory"
- In definitions of "overseas country" replacing "A Territory of the Commonwealth" with "an external Territory"
- Replacing "Territory of the Commonwealth not forming part of the Commonwealth" with "external Territory)
- In definitions, "Australia" does not include the the external territories
- *Crimes (Overseas) Act 1964* – definition of "Territory" means an "internal Territory"
- *Geneva Conventions Act 1957 – 1966* – replace "external" with "foreign"

NOTE: *Australian Capital Territory Taxation Administration Act 1969:*

- Definition of "the Territory" means "the Australian Capital Territory which includes the the Jervis Bay Territory"

Ok, to analyze that list we find the following:

1. Territory = the Australian Capital Territory including Jervis Bay Territory
2. ANY Territory of the Commonwealth is

- therefore now, the Australian Capital Territory including Jervis Bay Territory
3. A Territory of the Commonwealth in an overseas country is now an external Australian Capital Territory including Jervis Bay Territory
 4. A Territory of the Commonwealth that does not form part of the Commonwealth is now an external Australian Capital Territory including Jervis Bay Territory
 5. However, in the Crimes (Overseas) Act, a Territory means an internal Territory, so all those external Territories, are now, under this act internal Australian Capital Territory including Jervis Bay Territory
 6. Yet, in the Geneva Convention anything external is also foreign.

Confused?

Let me clarify it a little. The Australian Government refers to itself as a “foreign government of political subdivisions.”

Foreign = external.

Internal = Territory

Territory = Australian Capital Territory

External = Australian Capital Territory

And given all those definitions deliberately exclude “of the Commonwealth” it becomes clear that the Australian Government is NOT the Commonwealth Government.

Now you might ask why all this Territory amendments has removed our rights – good question.

Bear with me.

I ran a search for ‘administration’ through the *Statute Law Revision Act 1973*. It linked me predominantly to the Territories – Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory, Northern Territory. Jervis Bay and inland acreage is the area surrendered by New South Wales to the Federal Parliament of the Commonwealth for the express purpose of being the Seat of the governance of the Commonwealth – *Seat of Government Act 1908 – 1966*.

So that piece of land belongs to the people of the Commonwealth as a whole, as their seat of government.

You should now understand that Whitlam’s changes took legislative control FROM the Commonwealth and gave it to the Australian Government, as there was no more “of the Commonwealth” in that Territory.

At the end of 1973:

- A new Federal structure

- A new government
- A newly titled Queen to approve enactments
- A new Territorial administration claiming legislative control of our Seat of Government
- The Commonwealth ‘omitted’ and ‘replaced.’
- *Parliament Act 1974* – with plans for the new Parliament House

We Had Not Approved The Changes To Our Commonwealth And Our Commonwealth Assets, So What Was The Point?

Let’s recap a little.

- We all understand the Commonwealth is a contract with the people and the Constitutional Monarch.
- We therefore also understand that the Parliament are our elected representatives in the Board of Directors
- And that the government and the public servants work for the Company under the instructions emanating from the Articles of Association.

As people quite rightly say – they work for us!

However, there is no such body as an Australian Government in the Constitution, so neither that body nor anyone working for it – work for us.

Despite what people believe, from 1973, there was still a Commonwealth in place – because it could not be gotten rid of, BUT, governance was now in administration through the Australian Government.

The problem for them however was, that we had a contract with the Commonwealth Parliament and not the Australian Government. It had no contract to act in governance over you and I.

So the Territorial changes still had some work to be done.

Meanwhile, Whitlam was borrowing money left, right and centre.

Whitlam’s borrowings were ostensibly for Defence purposes, even though Australia withdrew from the Vietnam War. In his first 6 months in the job he borrowed \$300,000,000 (*Loan Act 1973 No. 19*), presumably to pay for all the freebies his government was handing out - grants, payments for all sorts of expenses, including schooling, medicare, pensions, arts and etc.

But the 2 key acts of his regime were:

Seas & Submerged Lands Act 1973

International Arbitration Act 1974

Enacted by the Queen of Australia and the House of

Representatives of Australia, the first act

- expanded the sea bed, airspace and waters of the territorial seas around Australia (remember this indicates the Australian Capital Territory has control in this area).
- Allowed the implementation of the Law of the Sea through that expansion into International waters.
- The Law of the sea being administered by the United Nations through its admiralty jurisdiction (remember the UN has no Law of the Land as it is not a nation).

Now read back over the enactment manipulations that made the Australian Capital Territory mean both internal and external Territories.

This 1973 Act states:

- “Australia” includes the Territories to which this Act extends;
- This Act extends to all the Territories, other than the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea.
- ...”the territorial sea” means the territorial sea of Australia.
- The sovereignty in respect of the territorial sea, and in respect of the airspace over it and in respect of its bed and subsoil, is vest in and exercisable by the Crown in right of the Commonwealth.

That adds a new point to our formula:

Foreign = external.

Internal = Territory

Territory = Australian Capital Territory

External = Australian Capital Territory

Australia includes all the Territories.

You will remember reading that in 1953, Australia declared sovereignty over its coastal seas. In 1973, the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea began, so Whitlam’s new act was in concert with UN focus on the International seas

The intent of the act was to capitalize financially on the Timor Sea and the massive oil reserves there, in cooperation with Indonesia, and to the massive harm of the Timorese people.

Now Whitlam was dismissed before he could do more than prepare the ground floor of the New Federalism, but it caused enough trouble that the States took the act to the High Court. That Court found the act to be valid – that Commonwealth sovereignty extends, generally speaking, right into low-water mark.

Consequently the States later entered into an agreement with the Commonwealth – the *Offshore Constitutional Settlement* – which comes under International Law!!!

NOTE: You and I are NOT contract holders in this

Settlement – it is purely governmental.

<https://www.ag.gov.au/Internationalrelations/InternationalLaw/Pages/TheOffshoreConstitutionalSettlement.aspx>

In the following years, each State created a new Constitution and as per the Australian Government, moved from their colonial / Commonwealth adherence to a new independent State-style structure.

It is however a key fact, that while the Australian Government has no power or authority to destroy the Commonwealth of Australia, nor did the States have the power to destroy the Original States of the Commonwealth Constitution.

Why?

Because:

1. The Commonwealth is indissoluble
2. It was contracted into indissoluble existence the people of the Original States
New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia

In contract terms that means:

1. The Commonwealth can exist forever
2. The people who are shareholders are forever
3. The Original States they come from are
4. The Queen/King is forever, through their heirs and successors

And in contract law, if you are a the heir to a contract holder – whether defined in the contract or not – you have the right to claim that inheritance.

Therefore, while the Queen/King’s heirs and successors are to the sovereignty, which holds the Chairman of the Board – you and I are heirs and successors to the contract.

Whitlam was dismissed in 1974, the election for the new Parliament that followed was NOT for a Federal Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, but for the Australian Government.

At that time, the changes in governance, effectively approved by the Statute of Westminster and machiavellianly conceived by those people entrusted with our Commonwealth, had been tacitly approved by the people.

In that election, the people stepped OUT of their Constitutional protections and approved a foreign ‘takeover’.

The Clearfield Doctrine out of the American Courts has established that when a government corporatises – it is no longer a government. And as this government was not even a body created under the Commonwealth

Constitutional contract of the people – it could administer the governance of the our country, but could not tender any judicial authority whatsoever – so it needed to solve that problem.

Whitlam then introduced the *International Arbitration*

Act 1974 – which gave UN *Model Law*, the force of law in Australia.

Consider that fact in the changes he made to all the acts, among them the following:

- *Australian Capital Territory Supreme Court Act* 1933-1971
 - Replace “by the common law or by any custom, or created by any statute” with “under the law in forces in the Territory, including common law and custom”
- *Defence (Re-establishment) Act* 1965-1968, as amended by the *Defence (Re-establishment) Act* 1973
 - From the definition of “the appropriate court” omit “of the Commonwealth”
- *Estate Duty Assessment Act* 1914-1972
 - Replace “or to the Supreme Court of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth” with “or to a Supreme Court”

The Australian Capital Territory controlled all laws in the Territories through UN *Model Law*, with a court appropriate to that law being used including a (meaning not a specific one but any one) Supreme Court.

What Is Model Law?

The supposed purpose of the United Nations is to restore peace to the world. In order to do that, the philosophy is to bypass all domestic laws (such as common law) and install laws, courts and court officers in each country that operate judicially through an international form of law, using arbitration / mediation principles.

And that requires that all matters be contractually based.

Now it could be said Constitutional law is contract based, because any activity questioned constitutionally, must have a constitutional head of power or be invalid.

Common law however, deals with personal conflict predominantly, unless a contract is a common law one, which I understand is then common law in equity.

So constitutionally, everything basically holds back to the superior Commonwealth contract, however that was totally non-applicable to the UN *Model Law* – which was foreign law and had no authority in the

Commonwealth where the people were concerned.

Therefore the Commonwealth could not use *Model Law* to bind the people – but a new body, outside the Commonwealth, under the right circumstances, could.

And that new body was the Australian Government.

How on earth could the Australian Government be Legal In Governance? What Head Of Power Did They Have?

That was easy to work out:

1. The Parliament is vested with the authority to make the law - s1
2. The Senate examines the proposed law to verify it is constitutionally valid.
3. That law goes to the Governor-General who is also responsible for double-checking the constitutional validity
4. The Executive Government is vested with the authority to execute and maintain that new law. - s61
5. The Governor-General, represents the Chairman of the Board - s61
6. The Federal Executive Council is chosen from the Parliament by the Governor-General - s62
7. They meet and advise the Governor-General - s63
8. The Governor-General acts on their advice - s63
9. In order to action the advice, the Governor-General can create departments of State as needed - s64
10. He can also appoint officers to administer such departments - s64
11. The Parliament makes laws under their documented Powers - s51. (I – xxxix)
12. That includes the ability to make laws for, among other sections relevant to this research:
 - a. ‘Foreign corporations,, and trading or financial corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth.’ (xx)
 - b. The service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the civil and criminal process and the judgments of the courts of the States (xxiv)
 - c. External affairs (xxix)
 - d. Conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State (xxxv)
 - e. Matters incidental to the execution of 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 (xxxix)

Now, I have screen shots establishing that the

Australian Government is a body of the Executive, operating in administration of the responsibilities of the Executive.

So as much as people hate to admit it – the Australian Government – in its reality – is legal. That does not mean I admit its actions are – but its formation appears to be quite constitutionally legal.

However What You MUST Know Is That The Australian Government Has Absolutely No Judicial Authority – So How And Why Are We Forced To Obey It?

Understanding that involved looking at International law and the *International Arbitration Act 1974* opened the door to understanding these details.

There are several hundred jurisdictions around the world, not all compatible.

1. The Commonwealth Constitution is a common law contract
2. Therefore the law of the land in the Commonwealth is common law
3. The United Nations recognizes that is our domestic law.
4. This is Public Law

You however, as a living man or woman, have your own Private Law rights.

The simple difference between public and private law is in those that each affects. Public law affects society as a whole, while private law affects individuals, families, businesses and small groups.

If you enter a contract inside the Commonwealth of Australia, you should rightly enter a common law contract.

So everything is domestic, the domestic courts decide in any dispute using the law of the land.

But what if you enter into a foreign contract and a dispute arises. Is it resolved in your jurisdiction or theirs? Who gets the fair deal? Would each jurisdiction come up with the same decision? All sorts of issues arise in that scenario.

International Law calls that a Conflict of Law and the *International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT)* was created to organize and harmonize private international law conventions using *Model Law*.

The intent is that every signatory country will install *Model Law* in its own country, so where a dispute between foreign contracts arises – each country has a forum for dispute resolution. Which the Australian

Government enacted into our country.
So?

So, the *Seas & Submerged Lands Act 1973* had allowed the entry of UN *Admiralty Law* and *Model Law* into this country.

And ongoing amendments to that act created an Exclusive Economic Zone IN that UN jurisdiction.

So all that kerfuffle about the Territories and etc simply but effectively created a foreign economic trading/commercial zone in the Commonwealth., which operates with permission of the Commonwealth, but in UN admiralty jurisdiction for the purpose of dispute resolution.

Now remember, that you and I do NOT have a constitutional contract with the Australian Government and it has no judicial authority whatsoever – so the ONLY way it can hold you to a ‘punishment’ is through an individual contract.

People used to tell me they had never signed the Constitution therefore it did not apply to them – and that turned out to be partly true.

You will have read that you are however, an heir and possible successor to that contract, especially if you were born in Australia, and claim descent through an Original State.

An heir means you have the offer of accepting the contract.
A successor is the person who DID accept the offer.

So unless you have accepted that inheritance and are a successor in the Constitutional contract, our experience in quite a few cases is that you are NOT recognized in the Commonwealth of Australia and are NOT recognized as a Commonwealth national. Which means you can not claim its protection. And I can tell you the system knows that better than you do.

Contract #1: Now IF you live in this country and are not a Commonwealth National, then (in most cases) you are an Australian Citizen by virtue of registering to vote..

Contract #2: if you have children and they have been registered at birth into the Australian Government’s Births, Deaths & Marriages – they are contracted and you have agreed to it.

Contract #3: You use the birth certificate to register your children with a school

Contact #4: you register to get a licence to drive a car.

Do you get the picture? Every single agreement you enter with the Australian Government is a registered contract.

- You have not identified yourself as a Commonwealth National
- You have multiple contracts with a foreign commercial entity
- All those contracts are held to its foreign jurisdiction.
- All disputes are adjudicated through the contracts
- All punishments are commercial

Do You Get It?

Until you accept your contractual inheritance in the Commonwealth, you are foreign commercial fodder for the Australian Government.

You effectively live, breathe, eat, breed, play, in a commercial world (exclusive economic zone), NOT in your domestic home jurisdiction.

Until you accept your inheritance and restore yourself back into the domestic law of the land, you and yours are stuck and the foreign system can do whatever it wants to you. And does.

A bit like the Bali Nine –

- they broke the laws of a foreign jurisdiction
- they were not Commonwealth Nationals so the Commonwealth had no ability to protect them
- The Australian Government is just a trading corporation so its not their responsibility anyway.

Despite all the complicated deception that was spread over decades, it is really quite simple.

- The Australian Government is legitimate
- You turn your back on your domestic jurisdiction of common law
- You trade constantly in the foreign jurisdiction of the Australian Government
- They get to resolve any dispute
- You have no voice outside any flaws in the trading contract you can identify.

Maxim of Law: The contract makes the law.

If The Australian Government Has No Authority, How Then Do You Get Punished?

Very clearly, the Commonwealth Government created by Whitlam, and the ongoing Prime Ministers, worked to create the court system we deal with today.

You all now understand that any dispute that involves a contract in the Exclusive Economic Zone jurisdiction, must go to an admiralty court arbitrating administrative law.

The matter is NOT in common law, so YOU have no

standing in that court – ONLY the contract does. Despite the court acting in a mediative / arbitral manner, the decision is in the contractual details.

So you lose – big deal they have no authority.

But an unpaid bill does. So if you do not pay, the bill goes to the Supreme Court and is approved as a valid common law debt claim against you.

So the system used OUR laws to give it's lack of laws to create an enforceable validity over you and I.

How Does The Australia Act Fit Into This?

Way too many people think the Australia Act completely severed ties with England and the Queen. That is so not true.

You only have to read the act to realize that the Constitution and the Commonwealth are protected in the act.

What it did do however, was allow the State to gain the same legislative independence that the Statute of Westminster gave the Federal Parliament.

The Act itself states that it was enacted to Terminate the power of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to legislate for Australia.

And in so doing, it also stated that the States now had the power to make extra-territorial laws.

But it also stated that the Commonwealth Constitution, Constitution Act and Statute of Westminster were not affected.

Which means, as previously stated – the Original States still exist because the Constitution of the commonwealth of Australia states they must.

But It Gets Worse.

The Executive of the Commonwealth have effectively privatized all the assets of the people of the Commonwealth. What I have read indicates that their flawed reasoning is that it

- minimizes the size of government,
- reduces the big brother responsibilities/demands of government,
- gives the people more power over each action of government.
- Allows the use of trained contractors and means the government does not have the cost and bother of training those persons to do the job.

Crap, crap, crap and more crap.

It is my observation that the primary role of the

Australian Government in administration is to control the effective break-up of the Commonwealth to privatized agencies.

Consider the massively expanded census documents.

1. In order to privatize an action of planned governance, the government must first establish the parts of the Commonwealth that can be separated into potential privatization
2. They must then assess the value of that section of privatized governance for its commercial offerings.
3. The private body tendering must have all the necessary details in order to establish their potential profit margin v costs.
4. Those costs will include the leasing payments to the Australian Government, as the administrator, through to the Commonwealth as the ultimate “owner” of the commercial asset in question.

So, an example:

- the people of this country once owned their own electricity company.
- The people paid the costs of running that company through their taxes
- The people paid a fee based on use for the provided electricity.

Then

- Electricity was privatized
- The private agency was required to provide all necessary services, including
 - Maintenance, repairs, delivery etc
 - Pay private wages
 - Pay a leasing cost to the Australian Government
 - With an excess built-in for the Commonwealth coffers.
 - Provide a dividend to shareholders.
- Therefore that agency continues to raise its prices
- The people of this country who were once the shareholders in their own assets are now blackmailed and raped by the corporate demand for ever more profits.
 - Banks are a prime example of that.
- Services continue to fail because the focus is on profit at any cost.

An excellent example is Australia Post. You will all remember when it was revealed that the head of the privatized Australia Post was paid \$4 million in wage and bonuses. And Australia Post’s rising costs and inefficiency have become key protests against any benefit of privatization, given the Post-Master General was never ever paid that kind of wage, yet the Australia Post prior to privatization was very efficient.

Now what has also come about through privatization is the rise of OH&S, Work Cover and insurance

obligations.

Each privatized agency is responsible for its actions where you the customer or you the employee are concerned.

In law, liability operates like this:

- The Commonwealth contracts administration to the Australian Government
- The Australian Government sub-contracts to a private body.
- In the event of an act of harm, the Australian Government is also accountable along with the private body.
- The Commonwealth is exempt because the Australian Government must establish it is competent and trained to act in that position, as is the agency and that is documented.
- So an insurance claim starts at the bottom.
- Therefore at every level, the private body operates in legislation from above, and internal rules – all designed to minimize and remove any insurance issues.

Remember this is NOT government anymore – it is all corporate commerce.

Now consider how beneficial for the Commonwealth this is.

1. The Commonwealth is constrained by common law to remain OUTSIDE your person and your property.
2. The Australian Government, through its individual contracts can go wherever you ‘agree’ to let it.
3. The Commonwealth must treat you as somewhat sovereign in that you are the shareholder in the Commonwealth
4. The Australian Government does not – you are not a shareholder in it – you simple hold a specific contract for a specific purpose and therein lies your only ability to protest.
5. The Commonwealth can not inflict foreign laws over its shareholders
6. The Australian Government does not either – because YOU agree to that foreign contract.

Now you should be able to see why the Australian Government has pushed so hard to get us to agree to become a Republic. It is our Commonwealth that offers us a life with our own ability to make choices and live peacefully without massive government control.

How the Australian Government treats us now – would be the foundation of their proposed Republic – so imagine how bad they would get if the Commonwealth was no longer available to give us a voice?

How Can The People Stop This?

Well you could stop contracting with the Australian Government and its subsidiary agencies, but that is far easier said than done.

After all, we use their money to feed ourselves and get to and from work. That in itself is a contract.

You can accept your inheritance in the Commonwealth of Australia and restore yourself to that protection.

That's a pretty good starting point.

You could then demand the restoration of Commonwealth elections, because dear reader – the only thing you do in an election for the Australian Government is pick a horse and hope it's a winner.

Two more comments – many people have stated they prefer to operate outside of any law structure, which is an admirable ethic, but not possible in this world.

In this country you are given only 2 choices, because a government will not allow you to remain stateless.

1. Remain as an Australian Citizen and stop protesting.
2. Restore yourself back to being a Commonwealth National.

I use the term Commonwealth National to define my allegiance – it has been accepted for the last 4 years.

These are my questions:

Given the Commonwealth is constrained to make laws for the peace, order and good government OF the Commonwealth, subject TO the Constitution – how is coercing us to enter foreign agreements and allowing the Commonwealth to lapse, fulfilling their vested and entrusted responsibilities??

Given treason is defined as encompassing the death of the king/queen – is it not clear that to coerce you and I into allowing our Commonwealth to lapse into disrepute is to denigrate the whole structure and would be treasonous?

Given the American War of Independence was fought because the Americans were taxed by England without representation –doesn't being taxed without a Commonwealth Election and vote – also means we have no Commonwealth

representation and as a Commonwealth – I also have no voice and am consequently disenfranchised by a foreign commercial corporation?

Given the Commonwealth have assisted in this Private Law fraud by removing our ability to access our Commonwealth contracts, such as land ownership, passports, etc – yet has benefited, mean that the Commonwealth has acted in both Extrinsic and Extrinsic fraud?

Why have the courts of the Australian Government consistently refused to tell the people what jurisdiction they operate in?

Why has the Australian Government never told us that there is no legal or lawful requirement for us to contract with them and their subsidiary agencies?

Dear Reader – we will never restore our Commonwealth by statements in the courts that the Australian Government is illegal, criminal, or an invader or whatever.

Only facts that are true have any power.

Enough people have been able to protect and stop harmful actions against themselves by restoring themselves back to their Commonwealth status and it is now clear the system is unable to either stop us or close down the Commonwealth to prevent us inhabiting it.

Consider that when you are trying to get out of the trap.

If you wish to know more about how to claim your inheritance the details and information is available in my facebook group The Commonwealth of Australia.

The files there contain the Statute Law Revision 1973, and the Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth.

The discussion in each post on that site will help you understand the important elements of this document, your responsibilities and requirements to the Commonwealth.

God bless us all.

Sue Maynes