

Time Sensitive



Australian Taxation Office (ATO)
A Ridiculousness beyond Comprehension

The Fraud and Corruption is far reaching and Global

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Introduction

The current political and judicial standards of operation are a far cry from what they were created to be. Too many evil men and women have found their way to positions of power and in conjunction with others, subverted the Constitution and slowly eroded the rights of men and women. Taxation is the modern version of olden day slavery.

Mt. Sinai 3,500 thousand years ago, the Lord passed down the 10 Commandments to Moses after freeing the Hebrews from Egyptian bondage.

The Bible and the Law

King James Bible 1611 - Exodus 20

<https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Exodus%2020&version=KJV>

- 20 And God spake all these words, saying,
2 I am the LORD thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.
3 **Thou shalt have no other gods before me.**
4 **Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth.**
5 **Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the LORD thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me;**
6 And shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.
7 **Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain; for the LORD will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.**
8 Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy.
9 Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work:
10 **But the seventh day is the sabbath of the LORD thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates:**
11 For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the LORD blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.
12 Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee.
13 **Thou shalt not kill.**
14 **Thou shalt not commit adultery.**
15 **Thou shalt not steal.**
16 **Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.**
17 **Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbour's.**
18 And all the people saw the thunderings, and the lightnings, and the noise of the trumpet, and the mountain smoking: and when the people saw it, they removed, and stood afar off.
19 And they said unto Moses, Speak thou with us, and we will hear: but let not God speak with us, lest we die.

20 And Moses said unto the people, Fear not: for God is come to prove you, and that his fear may be before your faces, that ye sin not.

21 And the people stood afar off, and Moses drew near unto the thick darkness where God was.

22 And the LORD said unto Moses, Thus thou shalt say unto the children of Israel, Ye have seen that I have talked with you from heaven.

23 Ye shall not make with me gods of silver, neither shall ye make unto you gods of gold.

24 An altar of earth thou shalt make unto me, and shalt sacrifice thereon thy burnt offerings, and thy peace offerings, thy sheep, and thine oxen: in all places where I record my name I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee.

25 And if thou wilt make me an altar of stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn stone: for if thou lift up thy tool upon it, thou hast polluted it.

26 Neither shalt thou go up by steps unto mine altar, that thy nakedness be not discovered thereon.

Learning the history of unjust taxation, it's clear to see that the Australian Taxation Office are breaking the commandment "thou shall not steal", with its ever more insatiable demand for more money with this revenue stream certainly not going to where they claim, "thou shall not bear false witness against thy neighbour", there's another commandment broken.

The 10 Commandments remain unchanged, in the New Testament - Jesus said:

"If you love your Lord your God and thy neighbor as yourself then you break no laws".

The greatest teacher man ever had reduced the requirements into the simple love your God and love those around you and treat them how you would want to be treated. How far our society has come from this simple ethos to live by. It's questionable the God in which those in power do worship as it certainly does not appear to be the true God but the other one whose name is not worth mentioning.

1215 Magna Carta

People of England, Barons and Church Leaders had had enough of King John behaving like a dictator, so he was made to sign, guaranteeing freedoms, rights, and the responsibilities of all man – the basis of Common Law

"No free man shall be taken indeed imprisoned either disposed or outlawed or exiled or any manner destroyed except by legal judgement of his own equals indeed the law of the land"

His own equals plural a jury of his peers (12 people) a single judge is not an equal and can never be an no one individual is unbiased.

Habeas Corpus

Established 1640

Secured in 1679

No one can be jailed without a proper jury trial. A suspected criminal can be reasonably detained until a jury trial occurs, but a jail sentence cannot be legally ordered because on July 5th 1641 the Star-chamber, where a single judge made orders, was abolished.

Also known as the Star-chamber of Satan and it was despised by Parliaments and the Church, it was outlawed for 400 years for its anti-Christian procedures, in 1975 re-established in Australia Disguised as the Family Court

Bill of Rights 1688 forms another layer of protections for the People as like the Magna Carta and Habeas Corpus before it, it is Common Law.

1899 a referendum to form a federation was passed and in 1900 the Commonwealth Constitution was well known in every home in Australia, taught in schools up until 1975, the document is hundreds of years in the making with the best of all those incredible documents that came before it for the ultimate rule of law for this nation, not the rule of greedy men who bare no allegiance to the People but to their Corporate foreign masters and own materialistic desires.

Written in plain English, numbered sections, dealing with various areas of our lives and culture, a straightforward empowering document that those in alleged power seek to keep hidden from the People they seek to dictate and enslave.

The Constitution can only be changed by most of the People and most States in a referendum, this includes the laws of so called 'Local Councils' who like to illegally create ordinances, by-laws, and any such way they so desire without consent, laws that tamper with food, water supply, or daylight savings.

In September 1988 they attempted to sneak through Laws which would allow Local Councils to make new Laws as they pleased, this was emphatically rejected by the People as any Council Laws that conflict with Common Law is illegal, no one including a police officer may enter our homes without a judiciary order. If an individual ordains themselves authorized by a local council or other government department, they are wrong as no one has the power over another.

Criminal Code Act 1995

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2019C00043>

268.10 Crime against humanity—enslavement

- (1) A person (the **perpetrator**) commits an offence if:
- a) the perpetrator exercises any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership over one or more persons (including the exercise of a power in the course of trafficking in persons, in particular women and children); and
 - b) the perpetrator's conduct is committed intentionally or knowingly as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 25 years.

- (2) In subsection (1):
exercises any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership over a person includes purchases, sells, lends or barter a person or imposes on a person a similar deprivation of liberty and also includes exercise a power arising from a debt incurred or contract made by a person.

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900

Chapter III. The Judicature.

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2013Q00005>

71. Judicial power and Courts.

The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction. The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and so many other Justices, not less than two, as the Parliament prescribes.

Federal Law Review

"Forge v Australian Securities and Investments Commission: The Kable Principle and the Constitutional Validity of Acting Judges"

[Dziedzic, Anna --- "Forge v Australian Securities and Investments Commission: The Kable Principle and the Constitutional Validity of Acting Judges" \[2007\] FedLawRw 5; \(2007\) 35\(1\) Federal Law Review 129 \(austlii.edu.au\)](#)

Because Ch III requires there be a body fitting the description 'the Supreme Court of a State', it is beyond the legislative power of a state so to alter the constitution or character of its Supreme Court that it ceases to meet the constitutional description.

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900

Chapter V. The States.

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2013Q00005>

109. Inconsistency of laws.

When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid.

The Constitution was the work of wise men who over centuries saw the dangers of corrupt evil people working in positions of power that would if allowed, cause harm to the people, the Constitution protects from any such occurrence. Government, politicians, judges, lawyers, police officer, local council workers are kept in check by the Constitution safeguards, none higher than the Trial by Jury, this includes the evil Family Courts.

No single judge nor magistrate nor any individual has the power to dissolve a marriage without the free and willing consent of the parties involved.

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900

Chapter III. The Judicature.

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2013Q00005>

79. Number of judges.

The federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised by such number of judges as the Parliament prescribes

80. Trial by jury.

The trial on indictment of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth shall be by jury, and every such trial shall be held in the State where the offence was committed,

and if the offence was not committed within any State the trial shall be held at such place or places as the Parliament prescribes

With the current judiciary in favour of ignoring any application for a Trial by Jury in a Civil Case, if Criminal Charge can be found “exaction”, “wage slavery”, “human rights abuses”, etc the Melbourne Magistrates Court can receive filing. When the Crown declines to present then the legal right to apply in the Supreme Court of Victoria for a Grand Jury can now take place.

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900

Part V. Powers of the Parliament.

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2013Q00005>

51. Legislative powers of the Parliament.

(xxi.) Marriage:

(xxii.) Divorce and matrimonial causes; and in relation thereto, parental rights, and the custody and guardianship of infants

Marriage is a commonwealth issue as is divorce for this reason the Constitution is embodied with the King James Bible 1611 as its highest Law Book of reference, in which Mark chapter 10 covers all the relevant Marriage and Divorce instructions. Australia is a Christian nation, and our Constitution reflects this as does any swearing in ceremony in the Courts prior to testimony as all are party within the court room including the Judge acknowledges that the Holy Bible supersedes even the Constitution, for its laws must be followed.

King James Bible 1611 - Mark 10

<https://www.bible.com/bible/114/MRK.10.NKJV>

Marriage and Divorce

1. Then He arose from there and came to the region of Judea by the other side of the Jordan. And multitudes gathered to Him again, and as He was accustomed, He taught them again.
2. The Pharisees came and asked Him, “Is it lawful for a man to divorce his wife?” testing Him.
3. And He answered and said to them, **“What did Moses command you?”**
4. They said, “Moses permitted a man to write a certificate of divorce, and to dismiss her.”
5. And Jesus answered and said to them, **“Because of the hardness of your heart he wrote you this precept.**
6. **But from the beginning of the creation, God ‘made them male and female.’**
7. **‘For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife,**
8. **and the two shall become one flesh’; so then they are no longer two, but one flesh.**
9. **Therefore, what God has joined together, let not man separate.”**
10. In the house His disciples also asked Him again about the same matter.
11. So He said to them, **“Whoever divorces his wife and marries another commits adultery against her.**
12. **And if a woman divorces her husband and marries another, she commits adultery.”**

Jesus has with him twelve (12) disciples, Christian nations have chosen to have a Jury consist of twelve (12) members, section 79 mentions judges with a lower case ‘j’ to be plural and is referring to the jury. The court using lower case ‘c’ is referring to a hearing, no judgements or orders can be made here without consent. Lower case ‘j’ for judges is the Jury, a Justice cannot be without a Jury decision.

If a Judge, Magistrate, Barrister, Solicitor type have been educated post 1973 they may need to be reminded that sections 79, 80 and 109 have not been changed through referendum and they still stand as the Law of these lands. If any application for a Trial by Jury is rejected by a renegade Judge, then a demand for such must be made as well as a challenge to the jurisdiction of the court which must conform to the Constitution i.e. Kable Principle + Forge v ASIC.

If a belligerent Judge would seek to continue to deny one's Constitutional rights, then you must remind them of the Crimes Act 1914 – Attempting to pervert justice. Judges and Lawyers are deathly afraid of Trial by Jury as their little insider's club can and will be exposed for the fraud it really is. Threats and intimidation are the name of the game to scare the People into submission, strange to think how one who enjoys the formal recognition as 'Your Honour' can act so Unhonourable.

Crimes Act 1914 - SECT 43

http://www8.austlii.edu.au/cgi-bin/viewdoc/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ca191482/s43.html

Attempting to pervert justice

- (1) A person commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person attempts to obstruct, to prevent, to pervert or to defeat the course of justice in relation to a judicial power; and
 - (b) the judicial power is the judicial power of the Commonwealth.Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.
- (2) Absolute liability applies to the paragraph (1)(b) element of the offence.
Note: For absolute liability, see section 6.2 of the Criminal Code.
- (3) For the person to be guilty of an offence against subsection (1), the person's conduct must be more than merely preparatory to the commission of the offence. The question whether conduct is more than merely preparatory to the commission of the offence is one of fact.
- (4) A person may be found guilty of an offence against subsection (1) even if doing the thing attempted is impossible.

The enforcers of the current construct of quasi government and judiciary is the Police Force, an armed and unpredictable organisation that is a far cry from being a Police Service. These uniformed thugs often carry out the 'off the record' intimidation tactics to bring any pesky individual to heel. There are many good Police men and women and many have taken an oath to the constitution, the oath can be found to this day at the end of that exquisite document.

For this current construct there exists those brave enough to oppose it; they must be shouted down and oppressed into silence. A Judge or Magistrate yelling threats in the court room such as contempt is doing so as they are more afraid you will expose them and then the entire system. Remind these unceremonious treasonous imposters that the Court belongs to no Judge, but it is there for the People and has been that way since 1215.

Whenever it is necessary to enter the court, endeavour to bring with you witnesses that are of right mind and can stand with you in the instance a court officer steps out of line. Take with you the courage that 2000 years ago the greatest teacher of all challenged the same type of corrupt judges and lawyers.

King James Bible 1611 - Luke Chapter 11

<https://www.bible.com/bible/114/LUK.11.NKJV>

Woe to the Pharisees and Lawyers

37 And as He spoke, a certain Pharisee asked Him to dine with him. So, He went in and sat down to eat.

38 When the Pharisee saw it, he marveled that He had not first washed before dinner.

39 Then the Lord said to him, "Now you Pharisees make the outside of the cup and dish clean, but your inward part is full of greed and wickedness.

40 Foolish ones! Did not He who made the outside make the inside also?

41 But rather give alms of such things as you have; then indeed all things are clean to you.

42 "But woe to you Pharisees! For you tithe mint and rue and all manner of herbs, and pass by justice and the love of God. These you ought to have done, without leaving the others undone.

43 Woe to you Pharisees! For you love the best seats in the synagogues and greetings in the marketplaces.

44 Woe to you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For you are like graves which are not seen, and the men who walk over them are not aware of them."

45 Then one of the lawyers answered and said to Him, "Teacher, by saying these things You reproach us also."

46 And He said, "**Woe to you also, lawyers! For you load men with burdens hard to bear, and you yourselves do not touch the burdens with one of your fingers.**

47 Woe to you! For you build the tombs of the prophets, and your fathers killed them.

48 In fact, you bear witness that you approve the deeds of your fathers; for they indeed killed them, and you build their tombs.

49 Therefore the wisdom of God also said, 'I will send them prophets and apostles, and some of them they will kill and persecute,'

50 that the blood of all the prophets which was shed from the foundation of the world may be required of this generation,

51 from the blood of Abel to the blood of Zechariah who perished between the altar and the temple. Yes, I say to you, it shall be required of this generation.

52 "**Woe to you lawyers! For you have taken away the key of knowledge. You did not enter in yourselves, and those who were entering in you hindered.**"

53 And as He said these things to them, the scribes and the Pharisees began to assail Him vehemently, and to cross-examine Him about many things,

54 lying in wait for Him, and seeking to catch Him in something He might say, that they might accuse Him.

The descendants of the twelve (12) disciples of Jesus are with us today, carrying on the true judgements of the Lord and his intentions for men to be free from the enslavement by the wicked kind.

King James Bible 1611 - Isaiah 51

<https://www.bible.com/bible/1/ISA.51.KJV>

ISAIAH 51

1. Hearken to me, ye that follow after righteousness, ye that seek the LORD: look unto the rock whence ye are hewn, and to the hole of the pit whence ye are digged.

2. Look unto Abraham your father, and unto Sarah that bare you: for I called him alone, and blessed him, and increased him.

3. For the LORD shall comfort Zion: he will comfort all her waste places; and he will make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the LORD; joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving, and the voice of melody.
4. **Hearken unto me, my people; and give ear unto me, O my nation: for a law shall proceed from me, and I will make my judgment to rest for a light of the people.**
5. My righteousness is near; my salvation is gone forth, and mine arms shall judge the people; the isles shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they trust.
6. Lift up your eyes to the heavens, and look upon the earth beneath: for the heavens shall vanish away like smoke, and the earth shall wax old like a garment, and they that dwell therein shall die in like manner: but my salvation shall be for ever, and my righteousness shall not be abolished.
7. **Hearken unto me, ye that know righteousness, the people in whose heart is my law; fear ye not the reproach of men, neither be ye afraid of their revilings.**
8. For the moth shall eat them up like a garment, and the worm shall eat them like wool: but my righteousness shall be for ever, and my salvation from generation to generation.

The Arm of the Lord

9. **Awake, awake, put on strength, O arm of the LORD; awake, as in the ancient days, in the generations of old. Art thou not it that hath cut Rahab, and wounded the dragon?**
10. **Art thou not it which hath dried the sea, the waters of the great deep; that hath made the depths of the sea a way for the ransomed to pass over?**
11. Therefore the redeemed of the LORD shall return, and come with singing unto Zion; and everlasting joy shall be upon their head: they shall obtain gladness and joy; and sorrow and mourning shall flee away.
12. I, even I, am he that comforteth you: who art thou, that thou shouldest be afraid of a man that shall die, and of the son of man which shall be made as grass;
13. **and forgettest the LORD thy maker, that hath stretched forth the heavens, and laid the foundations of the earth; and hast feared continually every day because of the fury of the oppressor, as if he were ready to destroy? and where is the fury of the oppressor?**
14. The captive exile hasteneth that he may be loosed, and that he should not die in the pit, nor that his bread should fail.
15. But I am the LORD thy God, that divided the sea, whose waves roared: The LORD of hosts is his name.
16. And I have put my words in thy mouth, and I have covered thee in the shadow of mine hand, that I may plant the heavens, and lay the foundations of the earth, and say unto Zion, Thou art my people.
17. Awake, awake, stand up, O Jerusalem, which hast drunk at the hand of the LORD the cup of his fury; thou hast drunken the dregs of the cup of trembling, and wrung them out.
18. There is none to guide her among all the sons whom she hath brought forth; neither is there any that taketh her by the hand of all the sons that she hath brought up.
19. These two things are come unto thee; who shall be sorry for thee? desolation, and destruction, and the famine, and the sword: by whom shall I comfort thee?
20. Thy sons have fainted, they lie at the head of all the streets, as a wild bull in a net: they are full of the fury of the LORD, the rebuke of thy God.
21. Therefore hear now this, thou afflicted, and drunken, but not with wine:
22. **thus saith thy Lord the LORD, and thy God that pleadeth the cause of his people, Behold, I have taken out of thine hand the cup of trembling, even the dregs of the cup of my fury; thou shalt no more drink it again:**

23. but I will put it into the hand of them that afflict thee; which have said to thy soul, Bow down, that we may go over: and thou hast laid thy body as the ground, and as the street, to them that went over.

Republican (Communist) types seek another push for a Republic to be formed using the guise of the “The Voice to Parliament”, their number one goal is the elimination of the Constitution and all its forgotten, but still valid protections of the People. What this republic would look like is anybody’s guess, The United States is a republic, but it has the Constitution and the 2A – Right to Bear Arms – to prevent the rise of a dictatorship in government. It’s a wonder that the Port Arthur Massacre conveniently took place when the Howard government were determined to disarm the public, a brief look at the facts of that event screams false flag, multiple shooters, special forces precision and the patsy to take the fall without a trial ever taking place.

A glance back in time you can see an authoritarian dictatorship take the same sequence of events to seize absolute power:

1. Disarm the public,
2. Plunge the nation into impossible financial debt,
3. Implement a republic and destroy the former constitution, - **“YOU ARE HERE”**
4. Implement a dictatorship generally with a false emergency and temporary emergency powers that last until the dictator is defeated.

It is very evident to those who bother to look, that the economic destruction has been planned for a long time and the Australian Taxation Office is front and centre for robbing the Australian people through deception and fearmongering. There is no other government entity that is as shady as the ATO as they will simply refuse FOI requests for information. To this day Income remains undefined as does any genuine section that conscripts income taxation, and the best part the ATO has never demonstrated they are even a government department with the required creation and execution foundational documents with royal assent granted.

Australia says no to an UN mandated republic

<https://www.change.org/p/john-dawkins-australians-say-no-to-a-un-mandated-republic>

Federal Politician Kim Beasley made a statement in 1990 as a response to Senator Button's question in the Australian Federal Parliament about whether there should be a republic. His reply was:

"The United Nations has given the Federal Government a mandate of ownership for housing, farms, property and business to government control once the REPUBLIC has been proclaimed."

“You will own nothing and be happy”, a now famous claim from our friends at the World Economic Forum, in conjunction with the United Nations and their puppet Australian politicians who have unconstitutionally and illegally sold this nation out decades ago. The work of Dick Yardley and David Walter outline these treasonous steps in their works.

Magna Carta Place Australian Capital Territory

<https://www.nca.gov.au/attractions/magna-carta-place#>

An unknown monument to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution and the Magna Carta in which its heritage extends, can be found in the ACT, it is called Magna Carta Place. It is a lovely area set aside for the People to enjoy at their leisure, this monument holds a few interesting facts about who and what we are as a nation.

On the wall it reads:

Federation in 1901 was both a product of a growing national spirit and a solution to inter-colonial disagreements. Proposed by a popular movement and a core of enthusiastic political leaders, Australians debated the form of their Commonwealth Constitution – the sort of government and democracy they wanted. They discussed questions such as the role of government, the right to vote and the institutions they would create. Through various Acts or as part of a common law, the rights expressed in Magna Carta were confirmed to suit the unique conditions of our Australian society.

The Constitution established the High Court of Australia, now at the apex of Australia's legal system. The Court interprets the Constitution, statutes and common law, by developing them as a living force to meet the challenges and concerns of each generation.

It is from the people that the Commonwealth Constitution gets its ultimate authority and to them that the parliament is responsible.

Under the domed structure that is the centre point of the monument four words can be found on the ground:

- Justice
- Equality
- Freedom
- Rule of Law

Fiat Money - the biggest Con of them all

Money over time has taken many different forms and in practical sense its use in barter is understandable. Precious metals such as gold and silver were at a time the backbone of the Australian money supply, but our treasonous politicians did away with this constitutional requirement in 1965, not surprising that the Judge and Police superannuation schemes are based on this new money fraud as to keep those professions in line with the real power structures.

The Reserve Bank of Australia is a private corporation that creates the Australian money by agreement with the Australian government, but it comes with an interest attached. To pay back the interest money needs to be created to pay back that interest, so more interest is formed, this is a debt based monetary system. The more you print the less it is worth, scarcity principle, or as we know it inflation. The greatest control over our lives is the money system in which the private central foreign owned banks manipulate and distort as to take advantage of bankruptcies and foreclosures so they can come through during liquidation and buy real assets for pennies on the dollar.

An example of how ludicrous the Australian dollar is comparable to the company who prints WA Transport tickets and passes to assert that they not only get paid to do the job, but they still own the tickets and passes and demand an interest payment on top of the initial payment. "Because I created the tickets I own them, I will lend them to you at face value plus interest", there is no more ridiculous arrangement that our government has agreed to. If the tickets weren't printed the trains wouldn't stop running, the same could be seen for the true value in investing into projects as the current money system is not needed as long as the resources, skills, manpower is present to complete the task and their payment is a direct quantitative value for what the new service for the people will bring. Money is no more than a fancy ticket system and in the digital world this is 95% computer blips.

A system of money in the hands and absolute control of the private banks dictates for instance a \$100,000.00 loan comes at 5% interest, the bank wants back \$105,000.00, this additional \$5,000.00 cannot be created therefore more lending needs to take place in a system where debt can fundamentally never be paid back. Money exchange is the passing of debt from one to another and around and around it goes.

A less famous quote by Meyer Rothschild:

"It requires a great deal of boldness and great deal of caution the make a great fortune; and when you have got it, it requires ten times as much wit to keep it."

It's almost as if tyrants who rule over others and enslave them through various forms are primarily motivated to keep such ill-gotten gains by further deception and treachery. Unfortunately for these money masters, the People are awake and sharing materials such as these, the money masters fear a mass uprising as their matrix of illusion can come down at any point, and those in them employed to protect them who have the guns, are more likely to turn against them when the time comes.

"If you tell a lie big enough and keep repeating it, people will eventually come to believe it. The lie can be maintained only for such time as the State can shield the people from the political, economic and/or military consequences of the lie. It thus becomes vitally important for the State to use all of its powers to repress dissent, for the truth is the mortal enemy of the lie, and thus by extension, the truth is the greatest enemy of the State."

- Joseph Goebbels - Nazi Propaganda Chief

In the 1690s King William was at war with France and needed funds to continue, in his desperation he turned to the Goldsmith Money Lenders and took a loan of 1,200,000.00 pounds an unfathomable figure in those days and in return these Goldsmiths were granted the Charter of the Bank of England in 1694. The now bankers immediately moved to charge an 8% interest on all money lending and with it the predatory fractional reserve banking system was created and in only a few hundred years this banking system has moved to corner the market and destroy all competition.

The Australian government and its agency known as the Australian Taxation Office are locked into an agreement to pay back the Reserve Bank for all the money it creates for the government but still claims ownership over with interest. Income taxation is the modern-day slavery to pay back these money masters for the privilege to create money that we as a nation can create for ourselves.

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900

Part V. – Powers of the Parliament.

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2013Q00005>

51. Legislative powers of the Parliament.

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:—

(iv.) Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth:

(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:

The Prime Minister and the Parliament have the ability at any moment to constitutionally and lawfully create a nationalised monetary system that is free of debt, interest and inflation backed with precious metals and resources in which this continent is abundant. This is why it always feels that the puppets who call themselves politicians are really appointed by their foreign masters in which their allegiance lies and not to the People of the nation who suffer under the jack boot of economic slavery.

In the early days of Australia, the infrastructure was created using section 51. Case in point is the Nullarbor Railway which stretched from east to west to ensure trade, schools, hospitals, roads, and other services for the People. These projects boosted the economy and the opportunities for the People. In turn, the backing of the economy was also rooted into the ambitious undertaking of the nation.

The reason the Politicians, Judges, Lawyers, Police keep the current parasitic system in place is they benefit from it in the form of monetary kickbacks and positions of power, it is not by chance that all the right people hold all the right office to keep the Ponzi Scheme going. A means in which they scare us from engaging with the courts is through ‘cost orders’ a huge extortion racket that has no place in common law and Habeas Corpus made sure of that.

Habeas Corpus 1640

Unless and until a jury trial is held and an event of a judicial nature occurs no costs are payable by either side in proceedings regardless of any direction from any parliament.

Habeas Corpus

PARLAMENT of AUSTRALIA – Infosheet 23 – Basic legal expressions

[https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/House_of_Representatives/Powers_practice_and_procedure/00_-_Infosheets/Infosheet_23_-_](https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/House_of_Representatives/Powers_practice_and_procedure/00_-_Infosheets/Infosheet_23_-_Basic_legal_expressions#:~:text=Habeas%20corpus,to%20order%20the%20prisoner's%20release.)

[Basic_legal_expressions#:~:text=Habeas%20corpus,to%20order%20the%20prisoner's%20release.](https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/House_of_Representatives/Powers_practice_and_procedure/00_-_Infosheets/Infosheet_23_-_Basic_legal_expressions#:~:text=Habeas%20corpus,to%20order%20the%20prisoner's%20release.)

Rule of law

The rule of law is the principle that a nation should be governed by law and that all individuals, including government officials and lawmakers themselves, are subject to the law and equally accountable before it. A person cannot be punished unless a court has found a breach of the law.

In other words, only a jury can award costs and any ruling by a single judge is illegal and invalid without your consent.

Contract Law Principles

1. Offer,
2. Acceptance,
3. Sufficient consideration,
4. Capacity to contract,
5. Intention to enter legal relations,
6. Legality of purpose,
7. Genuine consent, and
8. **Certainty of terms**

Variable interest is an uncertain component therefore under common law this makes the contract null and void.

Bloomsbury Dictionary of Law fourth edition page 310

variable
changing

English-Etymological-Dictionary

variable
variable (adj.) - c.1387, from O.Fr. variable, from L. variabilis "**changeable**," from variare "**to change**." **The noun meaning "quantity that can vary in value"** first recorded 1816, from the adj. variant c.1380, from O.Fr. variant, from L. variantem (nom. varians), prp. of variare "**to change**."

All lending of new money by the banks through the fractional reserve method of bookkeeping - for every dollar kept at the bank they can loan out nine dollars. Once upon a time this would have been with a stroke of a pen but modern times it's all done electronically through the banking computer system. A national currency that's owned by the private reserve bank created in debt and expanded through the commercial banks at interest, the interest can never be repaid as it does not exist. The current judiciary and political structures exist to protect the banks and to keep this fraud from reaching the ears of the People who are the victims of this insidious crime.

Modern day slavery consists of predatory monetary lending as well as the unrepresented taxation to which only a fraction of its revenue goes to the Australian people as they would have claim. These monetary practices lead to incredible pain and suffering, factor in the family courts and suicide, the destruction of the Australian family seems a priority of the current political structure.

William Wilberforce

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/William-Wilberforce>

The 1807 statute did not, however, change the legal position of persons enslaved before its enactment, and so, after several years in which Wilberforce was concerned with other issues, he and Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton urged (from 1821) the immediate emancipation of all slaves. In 1823 he aided in organizing and became a vice president of the Society for the Mitigation and Gradual Abolition of Slavery Throughout the British Dominions—again, more commonly called the Anti-Slavery Society. Turning over to Buxton the parliamentary leadership of the abolition

movement, he retired from the House of Commons in 1825. On July 26, 1833, the Slavery Abolition Act was passed by the Commons (it became law the following month). Three days later Wilberforce died. He was interred at Westminster Abbey.

William Wilberforce is a British politician that made it his life's work to abolish what he saw as a blight on our society and an anti-Christian practice of keeping men and women in bondage to serve at the pleasure of their master who sort profit above their misery. William was able to use the very laws that exist in English Law and what make up the core principles of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, to beat those who would have slavery continue in the Courts and Parliament. As a genuine Christian, William had no interest in closed door or under the table deals nor the sanctimonious attitudes of others. His evangelist spirit took the word out to the People of the day and when hearing William was convinced that a jury of twelve (12) would agree.

“So, help me God”, is practical Christianity in action, slavery has been around for thousands of years and God has seen to it that such actions do not go unpunished. God also works through good men and women and the jury of twelve (12) is the direction connections with the disciples of Jesus who in his day made it his business to confront and expose the judiciary and money lenders who would prey on the hearts of man and profit from his pain and toil.

Uniform Civil Procedures Rules

An illegal act passed by traitorous politicians passed without a referendum and allowed by pathetic church leaders, most of it if exposed, would be thrown out by an informed jury. That's right a jury can nullify laws if they see it as being not in the best interest of the People and in fact a law that hurts the People runs in direct contradiction to the Common Law customs and is repugnant to our Constitution, especially section 109. The Star Chamber of old has it now a rule book for corrupt Judges and Lawyers to profit greatly whilst being able to ignore the Constitution and any consequences, hoping the People are too dumb and afraid of their potential penalties and costs.

Acts Interpretations Act 1901

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2019C00028#:~:text=This%20Act%20may%20be%20cited%20as%20the%20Acts%20Interpretation%20Act%201901.&text=This%20Act%20is%20like%20a,instruments%20made%20under%20Commonwealth%20Acts.>

15A Construction of Acts to be subject to Constitution

Every Act shall be read and construed subject to the Constitution, and so as not to exceed the legislative power of the Commonwealth, to the intent that where any enactment thereof would, but for this section, have been construed as being in excess of that power, it shall nevertheless be a valid enactment to the extent to which it is not in excess of that power

If we are paying \$1,000,000.00 to the bank for a \$300,000.00 mortgage over the thirty (30) year contract and up to half of our earnings to the tax man or threat of penalties and imprisonment, then we are slaves, willing ones at that. The large chunk of the taxation collected is handed straight over to the Reserve Bank, who is owned by the US Federal Reserve, who is owned by the International Monetary Fund, this is also various other government debts racked up as it becomes more and more inefficient and bloated.

In a proper monetary system, a \$300,000.00 loan would be created by the resources and man power used to build the home, the loan would be a form of credit as it's in direct calculation to what is being created, not just book keeping. Our ability to repay would be an I.O.U. for future earnings and labours that have the same currency value as the nationalized monetary system that is backed by tangible assets such as precious metals and the infrastructure. There is the bookkeeping aspect to manage the repayments, this could be an additional fee for that service of \$50 per \$1,000 payment, 300 payments \$15,000.00 interest free, and you have a \$300,000.00 house adding to the value of the nation plus the services rendered for booking keeping, stimulating the economy through employment and services provided. With the value of the home being a combination of the materials and manpower to build plus the bookkeeping is \$315,000.00 a set price which if kept to eliminates the possibility of inflation.

Taking back the Courts

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2013Q00005>

Chapter III.—The Judicature.

71. Judicial power and Courts.

The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction. The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and so many other Justices, not less than two, as the Parliament prescribes.

72. Judges' appointment, tenure and remuneration.

The Justices of the High Court and of the other courts created by the Parliament—

- (i.) Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council:
- (ii.) Shall not be removed except by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of the Parliament in the same session, praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity:
- (iii.) Shall receive such remuneration as the Parliament may fix; but the remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

The appointment of a Justice of the High Court shall be for a term expiring upon his attaining the age of seventy years, and a person shall not be appointed as a Justice of the High Court if he has attained that age.

The appointment of a Justice of a court created by the Parliament shall be for a term expiring upon his attaining the age that is, at the time of his appointment, the maximum age for Justices of that court and a person shall not be appointed as a Justice of such a court if he has attained the age that is for the time being the maximum age for Justices of that court.

Subject to this section, the maximum age for Justices of any court created by the Parliament is seventy years.

The Parliament may make a law fixing an age that is less than seventy years as the maximum age for Justices of a court created by the Parliament and may at any time repeal or amend such a law, but any such repeal or amendment does not affect the term of office of a Justice under an appointment made before the repeal or amendment.

A Justice of the High Court or of a court created by the Parliament may resign his office by writing under his hand delivered to the Governor-General.

Nothing in the provisions added to this section by the Constitution Alteration (Retirement of Judges) 1977 affects the continuance of a person in office as a Justice of a court under an appointment made before the commencement of those provisions.

A reference in this section to the appointment of a Justice of the High Court or of a court created by the Parliament shall be read as including a reference to the appointment of a person who holds office as a Justice of the High Court or of a court created by the Parliament to another office of Justice of the same court having a different status or designation.

73. Appellate jurisdiction of High Court.

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 judgment of the High Court in all such 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.

74. Appeal to Queen in Council.

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

75. Original jurisdiction of High Court.

In all matters—

- (i.) Arising under any treaty:
- (ii.) Affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries:

- (iii.) In which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party:
- (iv.) Between States, or between residents of different States, or between a State and a resident of another State:
- (v.) In which a writ of Mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth: the High Court shall have original jurisdiction.

76. Additional original jurisdiction.

The Parliament may make laws conferring original jurisdiction on the High court in any matter—

- (i.) Arising under this Constitution, or involving its interpretation:
- (ii.) Arising under any laws made by the Parliament:
- (iii.) Of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction:
- (iv.) Relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States.

77. Power to define jurisdiction.

With respect to any of the matters mentioned in the last two sections the Parliament may make laws—

- (i.) Defining the jurisdiction of any federal court other than the High Court:
- (ii.) Defining the extent to which the jurisdiction of any federal court shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is invested in the courts of the States:
- (iii.) Investing any court of a State with federal jurisdiction.

78. Proceedings against Commonwealth or State.

The Parliament may make laws conferring rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power.

79. Number of judges.

The federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised by such number of judges as the Parliament prescribes.

80. Trial by jury.

The trial on indictment of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth shall be by jury, and every such trial shall be held in the State where the offence was committed, and if the offence was not committed within any State the trial shall be held at such place or places as the Parliament prescribes

The argument will arise that the jury trials will clog up the Court system and that it would put People out of their way, the opposite happens as over 90% of cases set for a jury trial are settled out of Court. It is the Solicitors that want to keep endless conflict going for expansive periods of time that is only aimed to load their wallets and bring misery over the expanse of time to the People involved, paying large sums for seemingly nothing.

On the 5 April 2009 the Federal Magistrates Court was abolished as many started raising awareness of the anti-Constitutional practices taking place in there by all court officers. The reason given by the judiciary and political mouth pieces was the Federal Court was not economical, bogus excuse from professional liars.

The Constitution offers remedy through section 51 and there are political and economic advisors who know how the real system should work and could get to having a radical change in the monetary policy within weeks.

In 1807, up until slavery was abolished in 1833, William Wilberforce and brave church leaders took on the greedy politicians and slave masters in the courts and with jury trials, they were able to tear down that injustice. In modern times the slave masters have become far more cunning in the way they allow their slaves to feed, house, and clothe themselves whilst their burdens of over taxation, monetary manipulation, foreclosures, and bankruptcy rob them of their assets and securities.

It will not take much to convince any jury of the daylight robbery and modern-day slavery in Australia, when they are presented with the facts, local politicians, church leaders will get behind a movement such as ending the income tax as it is impossible to find anyone that would actually want this taxation to continue when they learn the truth. Like William Wilberforce, using the Magna Carta, Habeas Corpus, and the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, this root can be ripped out root and all. The days of anti-Christian Star Chambers and their single Judges making unethical rulings to protect the bankers and politicians is at an end, the goal of dumbing down the population through government schooling has failed, the People are awake, and they are angry.

King James Bible 1611 - 1 Corinthians Chapter 6

<https://www.bible.com/bible/1/1CO.6.KJV>

1 CORINTHIANS 6

1. Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the saints?
2. Do ye not know that the saints shall judge the world? and if the world shall be judged by you, are ye unworthy to judge the smallest matters?
3. Know ye not that we shall judge angels? how much more things that pertain to this life?
4. If then ye have judgments of things pertaining to this life, set them to judge who are least esteemed in the church.
5. I speak to your shame. Is it so, that there is not a wise man among you? no, not one that shall be able to judge between his brethren?
6. But brother goeth to law with brother, and that before the unbelievers.
7. Now therefore there is utterly a fault among you, because ye go to law one with another. Why do ye not rather take wrong? Why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded?
8. Nay, ye do wrong, and defraud, and that your brethren.
9. Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God? Be not deceived: neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind,
10. nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God.
11. And such were some of you: but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God.
12. All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient: all things are lawful for me, but I will not be brought under the power of any.
13. Meats for the belly, and the belly for meats: but God shall destroy both it and them. Now the body is not for fornication, but for the Lord; and the Lord for the body.
14. And God hath both raised up the Lord, and will also raise up us by his own power.
15. Know ye not that your bodies are the members of Christ? shall I then take the members of Christ, and make them the members of an harlot? God forbid.
16. What? know ye not that he which is joined to an harlot is one body? for two, saith he, shall be one flesh.
17. But he that is joined unto the Lord is one spirit.

18. Flee fornication. Every sin that a man doeth is without the body; but he that committeth fornication sinneth against his own body.
19. What? know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own?
20. For ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's.

All religious institutions of these lands are tax exempt organisations, but they are still duty bound by God to be facing down corruption and leading their communities to the laws of God and the teachings of Jesus Christ who saw the Judges, Lawyers and Bankers for the demons they are. Church leaders are responsible to reveal any criminal offence, but as Dick Yardley's book detailed the religious men of this nation were complicit every step of the way as the parliament and judiciary stepped outside their Constitutional bounds.

It is all Contract - the Government has no Authority

Letters Patent

The Office of the Governor General
Foundation Document with the Great Seal of the True Monarch

The Queens Representative in the Colony
Governor General was to swear in a Legitimate Parliament in accordance with the
Constitution Act 1900
Governor General was to swear in a Legitimate Judiciary in accordance with the Constitution
Act 1900

National Archives of Australia
National Reference Service
Reference: NAA1000275549

Thank you for your enquiry.

Queen Victoria's letters patent establishing the office of the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia can be found on the website of the Museum of Australian Democracy

The document was kept on the Office of the Governor-General until transferred to the National Archives in 1977.

*William Edwards
Reference Officer
National Reference Service*

The only time a document would be archived is if it is no longer in use, it is no longer valid and it needs to be referenced or held by an office to confirm its legitimacy. Without the original Letters Patent the Governor-General's Office and all the Political and Judiciary appointments made by such a Governor-General have no Constitutional legitimacy or authority.

Maxim of Law

Regarding Justice:

- All are equal under the Law.
- A matter must be expressed to be resolved.
- Claims made without accountability are void.
- **Might does not make right.**
- **Force, perjury or subornation of perjury, voids all.**
- **Fraud vitiates the most solemn promise.**
- While the battle continues, he who first leaves the field or refuses to contend loses by default.
- **You are free to make any decision you wish, but you are never free to escape the consequences of your decisions.**

The Foundation Of Law

There are basically three classes of laws:

1. **The Laws of God**, which encompass the Laws of Nature;
2. **The Law of the Land**, also referred to as the Common Law;
3. **Private Law, or man-made law, also referred to as Contract Law**

Clearfield Doctrine

Exhibit 8a Clearfield Doctrine

All courts were dissolved in 2008 under the Clearfield doctrine then became registered companies on Dunn and Bradstreet company search. When governments enter the world of commerce, they are subject to the same burdens as any private firm or corporation U.S v Burr 309 U.S 22. See 22, U.S CA 286 e Bank of US v Planters Bank of Georgia 6L Ed (Wheat 244.) NOTE: Under the Clearfield Doctrine, the courts are no longer government entities in that they are demanding private monies and must have a contract with you to compel performance. They are no more special as a normal business than your local Jack In The Box.

Clearfield Doctrine - "private commercial paper is used by corporate government, then government loses its sovereignty status and becomes no different than a mere private corporation".

Government create and enforce "CIVIL LAWS" known as statues, acts and legislation created by the Bar Association (set up by Rothschilds) which are duty bound to comply with the "LAW" of "CONTRACTS". The Law of Contracts requires signed written agreements and complete transparency! Governments Have Descended to the Level of Mere Private Corporations - Clearfield Doctrine Supreme Court Annotated Statute, Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States 318 U.S. 363-371 1942 Whereas defined pursuant to Supreme Court Annotated Statute: Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States 318 U.S. 363-371 1942:

"Governments descend to the level of a mere private corporation, and take on the characteristics of a mere private citizen . . . where private corporate commercial paper [Federal Reserve Notes] and securities [checks] is concerned . . . For purposes of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as entities **entirely separate from government."**

What the Clearfield Doctrine is saying is that when private commercial paper is used by corporate government, then government loses its sovereignty status and becomes no different than a mere private corporation. As such, government then becomes bound by the rules and laws that govern private corporations which means that if they intend to compel an individual to some specific performance based upon its corporate statutes or corporation rules, then the government, like any private corporation, must be the holder-in-due-course of a contract or other commercial agreement between it and the one upon who demands for specific performance are made. And further, the government must be willing to enter the contract or commercial agreement into evidence before trying to get the court to enforce its demands, called statutes.

This case is very important because it is a 1942 case Exhibit 8a that was decided after the "UNITED STATES CORPORATION COMPANY" filed its "CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION" in the State of Florida (July 15, 1925). And it was decided AFTER the 'corporate government' agreed to use the currency of the private corporation, the "FEDERAL RESERVE". The private currency, the Federal Reserve Note, is still in use today. References:

- Articles of Incorporation of "UNITED STATES CORPORATION COMPANY"
<http://anticorruptionsociety.files.wordpress.com/2014/01/articles-ofincorporation-of-u-scorp-company.pdf>
- From The Great American Adventure by Judge Dale, retired. (pages 93-94)
<http://anticorruptionsociety.files.wordpress.com/2013/07/the-greatamerican-adventure-complete-work-by-judge-dale.pdf>

Corporations are not and can never be "SOVEREIGN". They are not real; they are a fiction and only exist on paper. Therefore, all laws created by these government corporations are private corporate regulations called public law, statutes, codes, and ordinances to conceal their true nature.

Do the Judge and your lawyer know about this? You bet they do! Since these government bodies are not "SOVEREIGN", they cannot promulgate or enforce "CRIMINAL LAWS"; they can only create and enforce "CIVIL LAWS", which are duty bound to comply with the "LAW" of "CONTRACTS".

The Law of Contracts requires signed written agreements and complete transparency! Did you ever agree to be arrested and tried under any of their corporate statutes? For that matter, did you ever agree to contract with them by agreeing to be sued for violating their corporate regulations?

Enforcement of these corporate statutes by local, state, and federal law enforcement officers are unlawful actions being committed against the "SOVEREIGN" public and these officers can be held personally liable for their actions. [Bond v. U.S., 529 US 334-2000]

- Our government is Just Another Corporation <http://anticorruptionsociety.com/is-ourgovernment-just-another-corporation>.

“CLEARFIELD DOCTRINE CLEARFIELD DOCTRINE”

All courts in this State and every other State of the Union, operate under the "Clearfield Doctrine" from the case of Clearfield Trust Co. v. US, 318 US 363, (1943).

This case explains the Clearfield Doctrine as this: "Governments descend to the level of a mere private corporation and takes on the character of a mere private citizen [where private corporate commercial paper {Federal Reserve Notes} are concerned]..." "For purposes of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as an entity entirely separate from government." Bank of US v. Planters Bank, 9 Wheaton (22US) 904, 6L.Ed. 24. {Added}

The definition of "money" becomes extremely relevant once the above is known and understood. So, the question is now "What is the substance of the money used by the government entity coming against you"? "MONEY" as defined in the Constitution for the several States united at Article I, section 10, clause 1 or "MONEY" as defined in the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) adopted by your state legislature? In Michigan, see Michigan Compiled Laws section 440.1101, et seq., under definitions. The UCC itself states that its definitions are controlling over dictionary definitions.

When any State agency come against you, normally no Constitutional arguments can be allowed since it is presumed that you are dealing, knowingly, voluntarily, and wilfully, in the commercial law of contracts, implied or written. In that "State" (State of the Forum), you lose all protections of both State and Federal Constitutions. If this is your first encounter with the term "State" be advised that it does not mean the geographical area that you live in. The term "state" has at least seven (7) meanings in most dictionaries.

Please look it up in a Black's Law Dictionary and you will find there is even a great difference between the defined meanings of the words "State" and "state". **The political, colourable, corporate "State" does not appear as a word in the Holy Bible. However, the word State does come from the Greek root word "stato" which means "to stand". A State is something that stands stationary, fixed, or established. "Establishments" exist only in the common thoughts created and sustained in the minds of men.** It is a "legal fiction" or a "fiction of law". A State is a corporate fiction existing purely in thought. Corporations, and similar creations, are all fictions made up in men's minds. Mere imagination! Fictional, meaning neither natural nor existing of themselves. LIES. They exist by the mutual agreement of the thoughts of men. Likewise, **a State exists only in the minds of men. It is not the real state, that being the physical ground and the real people located thereupon. The State cannot be seen, talked to, harmed, injured, damaged, touched, made love to, moved to tears or write you a letter. It has all the emotions of today's computer. It is a political creation designed to protect and/or control a certain object.** It is not a Biblical concept.

Governments descend to the level of a mere private corporation and take on the characteristics of a mere private citizen - once this has been done the government can never return to being Sovereign and/or De Jure.

Australian Government Solicitor
Fact sheet 12 – Australian Consumer Law

http://web.archive.org/web/20200405174043/http://ags.gov.au/publications/fact-sheets/Fact_sheet_No_12.pdf

Who does the Australian Consumer Law apply to?

The Australian Consumer Law binds the Crown in right of the Commonwealth to the extent it is carrying on a business, either directly or by the authority of the Commonwealth as if the Crown were a corporation.

In addition, Australian Consumer Law binds the Crown in right of each State or Territory to the extent that it is carrying on business, either directly or by an authority of the State or Territory.

Note: this fact sheet was removed and needed to be found by the way back machine, the very same machine that makes it possible to find the ATO ABN and ASIC registrations that were changed after the first load of documents were sent, as a part of this audit.

COMPETITION AND CONSUMER ACT 2010 – SCHEDULE 2

The Australian Consumer Law

https://www8.austlii.edu.au/cgi-bin/viewdoc/au/legis/cth/consol_act/caca2010265/sch2.html#_Toc128659008

24 Meaning of unfair

- (1) A term of consumer contract or small business contract is **unfair** if:
 - a) it would cause significant imbalance in the parties' rights and obligations arising under contract; and
 - b) it is not reasonably necessary in order to protect the legitimate interests of the party who would be advantaged by the term; and
 - c) it would cause detrimental (whether financial or otherwise) to a party if it were to be applied or relied on.
- (2) In determining whether a term of a contract is unfair under subsection (1), a court may take into account such matters as it thinks relevant, but must take into account the following:
 - a) the extent to which the term is transparent;
 - b) the contract as a whole.
- (3) A term **transparent** if the term is:
 - a) expressed in reasonably plain language; and
 - b) legible; and
 - c) presented clearly; and
 - d) readily available to any party affected by the term.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b), a term of a contract is presumed not to be reasonably necessary in order to protect the legitimate interests of the party who would be advantaged by the term, unless that party proves otherwise.

25 Examples of unfair terms

Without limiting section 24, the following are examples of the kinds of terms of a consumer contract or small business contract that may be unfair:

- a) a term that permits, **or has the effect of permitting, one party (but not another party) to avoid or limit performance of the contract;**
- b) a term that permits, or has the effect of permitting, one party (but not another party) to terminate the contract;
- c) a term that penalises, or has the effect to penalising, on party (but not another party) for a breach or termination of the contract;
- d) a term that permits, **or has the effect of permitting, one party (but not another party) to vary the terms of the contract;**
- e) a term that permits, **or has the effect of permitting, one party (but not another) to renew or not renew the contract;**
- f) a term that permits, **or has the effect of permitting, one party to vary the upfront price payable under the contract without the right of another party to terminate the contract;**
- g) a term that permits, or has the effect of permitting, one party unilaterally to vary the characteristics of the goods and services to be supplied, or the interest in land to be sold or granted, under the contract;
- h) a term that permits, **or has the effect of permitting, one party unilaterally to determine whether the contract has been breached or to interpret its meaning;**
- i) a term that limits, or has the effect of limiting, one party's vicarious liability for its agents;
- j) a term that permits, **or has the effect of permitting, one party to assign the contract to be detriment of another party without that other party's consent;**
- k) a term that limits, **or has the effect of limiting, one party's right to sue another party;**
- l) a term that limits, or has the effect of limiting, the evidence on party can adduce in proceedings relating to the contract;
- m) a term that imposes, or has the effect of imposing, the evidential burden on one party in proceedings relating to the contract;
- n) a term of kind, or a term that has an effect of a kind, prescribed by the regulations.

Sir William Blackstone

Commentaries on the Law of England in Four Books, Vol. 1[1753]

Sir William Blackstone was born in England on 10th July 1723 and passed away on 14 February 1780 in his fifty seventh year.

William Searle Holdsworth, a successor of Sir William Blackstone and also Vinerian Professor is reputed to have said that "if the Commentaries had not been written when they were written, I think it very doubtful that [the United States], and other English speaking countries would have so universally adopted the [common] law".

The Commentaries are to this day cited in judicial decisions and were reprinted until after the Second World War.

**BOOK THE FIRST. Of the Rights of Persons.
CHAPTER I.
OF THE ABSOLUTE RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS.**

Now, as municipal law is a rule of civil conduct, commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong; or as Cicero,(a) and after him our Bracton,(b) have expressed it, *sanctio justa, jubens honesta et prohibens contraria*, it follows that the primary and principal object of the law are rights and wrongs. In the prosecution, therefore, of these commentaries, I shall follow this very simple and obvious division; and shall, in the first place, consider the rights that are commanded, and secondly the wrongs that are forbidden, by the laws of England.

Rights are, however, liable to another subdivision; being either, first, those which concern and are annexed to the persons of men, and are then called *jura personarum*, or the rights of persons; or they are, secondly, such as a man may acquire over external objects, or things unconnected with his person, which are styled *jura rerum*, or the rights of things. Wrongs also are divisible into, first, private wrongs, which, being an infringement merely of particular rights, concern individuals only, and are called civil injuries; and, secondly, public wrongs, which, being a breach of general and public rights, affect the whole community, and are called crimes and misdemeanors.

The objects of the laws of England falling into this fourfold division, the present commentaries will therefore consist of the four following parts: 1. The rights of persons, with the means whereby such rights may be either acquired or lost. 2. The rights of things, with the means also of acquiring or losing them. 3. Private wrongs, or civil injuries, with the means of redressing them by law. 4. Public wrongs, or crimes and misdemeanors, with the means of prevention and punishment.¹

We are now first to consider the rights of persons, with the means of acquiring and losing them.

Now the rights of persons that are commanded to be observed by the municipal law are of two sorts: first, such as are due from every citizen, which are usually called civil duties; and, secondly, such as belong to him, which is the more popular acceptation of rights or *jura*. Both may indeed be comprised in this latter division; for, as all social duties are of a relative nature, at the same time that they are due from one man, or set of men, they must also be due to another. But I apprehend it will be more clear and easy to consider many of them as duties required from, rather than as rights belonging to, particular persons. Thus, for instance, allegiance is usually, and therefore most easily, considered as the duty of the people, and protection as the duty of the magistrate; and yet they are reciprocally the rights as well as duties of each other. **Allegiance is the right of the magistrate, and protection the right of the people.**

Persons also are divided by the law into either natural persons, or artificial. Natural persons are such as the God of nature formed us; artificial are such as are created and devised by human laws for the purposes of society and government, which are called corporations or bodies politic.

The rights of persons considered in their natural capacities are also of two sorts, absolute and relative. Absolute, which are such as appertain and belong to particular men, merely as individuals or single persons: relative, which are incident to them as members of society, and standing in various relations to each other. The first, that is, absolute rights, will be the subject of the present chapter.

By the absolute rights of individuals, we mean those which are so in their primary and strictest sense; such as would belong to their persons merely in a state of nature, and which

every man is entitled to enjoy, whether out of society or in it. But with regard to the absolute duties, which man is bound to perform considered as a mere individual, it is not to be expected that any human municipal law should at all explain or enforce them. For the end and intent of such laws being only to regulate the behaviour of mankind, as they are members of society, and stand in various relations to each other, they have consequently no concern with any other but social or relative duties. Let a man therefore be ever so abandoned in his principles, or vicious in his practice, provided he keeps his wickedness to himself, and does not offend against the rules of public decency, he is out of the reach of human laws. But if he makes his vices public, though they be such as seem principally to affect himself, (as drunkenness, or the like,) then they become, by the bad example they set, of pernicious effects to society; and therefore it is then the business of human laws to correct them. Here the circumstance of publication is what alters the nature of the case. Public sobriety is a relative duty, and therefore enjoined by our laws; private sobriety is an absolute duty, which, whether it be performed or not, human tribunals can never know; and therefore they can never enforce it by any civil sanction.² But, with respect to rights, the case is different. Human laws define and enforce as well those rights which belong to a man considered as an individual, as those which belong to him considered as related to others.

For the principal aim of society is to protect individuals in the enjoyment of those absolute rights, which were vested in them by the immutable laws of nature, but which could not be preserved in peace without that mutual assistance and intercourse which is gained by the institution of friendly and social communities. Hence it follows, that the first and primary end of human laws is to maintain and regulate these absolute rights of individuals. Such rights as are social and relative result from, and are posterior to, the formation of states and societies: so that to maintain and regulate these is clearly a subsequent consideration. And, therefore, the principal view of human laws is, or ought always to be, to explain, protect, and enforce such rights as are absolute, which in themselves are few and simple: and then such rights as are relative, which, arising from a variety of connections, will be far more numerous and more complicated. These will take up a greater space in any code of laws, and hence may appear to be more attended to—though in reality they are not—than the rights of the former kind. Let us therefore proceed to examine how far all laws ought, and how far the laws of England actually do, take notice of these absolute rights, and provide for their lasting security.³

The absolute rights of man, considered as a free agent, endowed with discernment to know good from evil, and with power of choosing those measures which appear to him to be most desirable, are usually summed up in one general appellation, and denominated the natural liberty of mankind. This natural liberty consists properly in a power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, unless by the law of nature; being a right inherent in us by birth, and one of the gifts of God to man at his creation, when he endued him with the faculty of free will. But every man, when he enters into society, gives up a part of his natural liberty, as the price of so valuable a purchase; and, in consideration of receiving the advantages of mutual commerce, obliges himself to conform to those laws, which the community has thought proper to establish. And this species of legal obedience and conformity is infinitely more desirable than that wild and savage liberty which is sacrificed to obtain it. For no man that considers a moment would wish to retain the absolute and uncontrolled power of doing whatever he pleases: the consequence of which is, that every other man would also have the same power, and then there would be no security to individuals in any of the enjoyments of life. Political, therefore, or civil liberty, which is that of a member of society, is no other than natural liberty so far restrained by human laws (and no farther) as is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public.^(c) Hence we may collect that the law, which restrains a man from doing mischief to his fellow-citizens, though it diminishes the natural, increases the civil liberty of mankind; but that every wanton and causeless restraint of the will of the subject, whether practised by a monarch, a nobility, or a popular assembly, is a degree of tyranny: nay, that even laws themselves, whether made with or without our

consent, if they regulate and constrain our conduct in matters of more indifference, without any good end in view, are regulations destructive of liberty: whereas, if any public advantage can arise from observing such precepts, the control of our private inclinations, in one or two particular points, will conduce to preserve our general freedom in others of more importance; by supporting that state of society, which alone can secure our independence. Thus the statute of king Edward IV.,(d) which forbade the fine gentlemen of those times (under the degree of a lord) to wear pikes upon their shoes or boots of more than two inches in length, was a law that savoured of oppression; because, however ridiculous the fashion then in use might appear, the restraining it by pecuniary penalties could serve no purpose of common utility. But the statute of king Charles II.,(e)4 which prescribes a thing seemingly as indifferent, (a dress for the dead, who are all ordered to be buried in woollen,) is a law consistent with public liberty; for it encourages the staple trade, on which in great measure depends the universal good of the nation. So that laws, when prudently framed, are by no means subversive, but rather introductive, of liberty; for, as Mr. Locke has well observed,(f) where there is no law there is no freedom. But then, on the other hand, that constitution or frame of government, that system of laws, is alone calculated to maintain civil liberty, which leaves the subject entire master of his own conduct, except in those points wherein the public good requires some direction or restraint.5

The idea and practice of this political or civil liberty flourish in their highest vigour in these kingdoms, where it falls little short of perfection, and can only be lost or destroyed by the folly or demerits of its owner: the legislature, and of course the laws of England, being peculiarly adapted to the preservation of this inestimable blessing even in the meanest subject. Very different from the modern constitutions of other states, on the continent of Europe, and from the genius of the imperial law; which in general are calculated to vest an arbitrary and despotic power, of controlling the actions of the subject, in the prince, or in a few grandees. And this spirit of liberty is so deeply implanted in our constitution, and rooted even in our very soil, that a slave or a negro, the moment he lands in England, falls under the protection of the laws, and so far becomes a freeman;(g) though the master's right to his service may possibly still continue.6

The absolute rights of every Englishman, (which, taken in a political and extensive sense, are usually called their liberties,) as they are founded on nature and reason, so they are coeval with our form of government; though subject at times to fluctuate and change: their establishment (excellent as it is) being still human. At some times we have seen them depressed by overbearing and tyrannical princes; at others so luxuriant as even to tend to anarchy, a worse state than tyranny itself, as any government is better than none at all.7 But the vigour of our free constitution has always delivered the nation from these embarrassments: and, as soon as the convulsions consequent on the struggle have been over, the balance of our rights and liberties has settled to its proper level; and their fundamental articles have been from time to time asserted in parliament, as often as they were thought to be in danger.8

First, by the great charter of liberties, which was obtained, sword in hand, from king John, and afterwards, with some alterations, confirmed in parliament by king Henry the Third, his son. Which charter contained very few new grants; but, as Sir Edward Coke(h) observes, was for the most part declaratory of the principal grounds of the fundamental laws of England. Afterwards by the statute called confirmatio cartarum,(i) whereby the great charter is directed to be allowed as the common law; all judgments contrary to it are declared void; copies of it are ordered to be sent to all cathedral churches, and read twice a year to the people; and sentence of excommunication is directed to be as constantly denounced against all those that, by word, deed, or counsel, act contrary thereto, or in any degree infringe it. Next, by a multitude of subsequent corroborating statutes, (Sir Edward Coke, I think, reckons thirty-two,)(k) from the first Edward to Henry the Fourth. Then, after a long interval, by the petition of right; which was a parliamentary declaration of the liberties of the people,

assented to by king Charles the First in the beginning of his reign: which was closely followed by the still more ample concessions made by that unhappy prince to his parliament before the fatal rupture between them; and by the many salutary laws, particularly the habeas corpus act, passed under Charles the Second. To these succeeded the bill of rights, or declaration delivered by the lords and commons to the Prince and Princess of Orange, 13th of February, 1688; and afterwards enacted in parliament, when they became king and queen; which declaration concludes in these remarkable words:—"and they do claim, demand, and insist upon, all and singular the premises, as their undoubted rights and liberties." And the act of parliament itself(l) recognises "all and singular the rights and liberties asserted and claimed in the said declaration to be the true, ancient, and indubitable rights of the people of this kingdom." Lastly, these liberties were again asserted at the commencement of the present century, in the act of settlement,(m) whereby the crown was limited to his present majesty's illustrious house: and some new provisions were added, at the same fortunate era, for better securing our religion, laws, and liberties; which the statute declares to be "the birthright of the people of England," according to the ancient doctrine of the common law.(n)

Thus much for the declaration of our rights and liberties. The rights themselves, thus defined by these several statutes, consist in a number of private immunities; which will appear, from what has been premised, to be indeed no other, than either that residuum of natural liberty, which is not required by the laws of society to be sacrificed to public convenience; or else those civil privileges, which society hath engaged to provide, in lieu of the natural liberties so given up by individuals. These, therefore, were formerly, either by inheritance or purchase, the rights of all mankind; but, in most other countries of the world being now more or less debased and destroyed, they at present may be said to remain, in a peculiar and emphatical manner, the rights of the people of England. **And these may be reduced to three principal or primary articles; the right of personal security, the right of personal liberty, and the right of private property: because, as there is no other known method of compulsion, or abridging man's natural free will, but by an infringement or diminution of one or other of these important rights, the preservation of these, inviolate, may justly be said to include the preservation of our civil immunities in their largest and most extensive sense.**

I. The right of personal security consists in a person's legal and uninterrupted enjoyment of his life, his limbs, his body, his health, and his reputation.

.....

5. The security of his reputation or good name from the arts of detraction and slander, are rights to which every man is entitled by reason and natural justice; since, without these, it is impossible to have the perfect enjoyment of any other advantage or right. But these three last articles (being of much less importance than those which have gone before, and those which are yet to come,) it will suffice to have barely mentioned among the rights of persons: referring the more minute discussion of their several branches to those parts of our commentaries which treat of the infringement of these rights, under the head of personal wrongs.

II. Next to personal security, the law of England regards, asserts, and preserves the personal liberty of individuals. This personal liberty consists in the power of locomotion, of changing situation, or moving one's person to whatsoever place one's own inclination may direct, without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of law. Concerning which we may make the same observations as upon the preceding article, that it is a right strictly natural; that the laws of England have never abridged it without sufficient cause; and that, in this kingdom, it cannot ever be abridged at the mere discretion of the magistrate, without the explicit permission of the laws. Here again the language of the great charter(i) is, that no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned but by the lawful judgment of his equals, or by the law

of the land.¹⁵ And many subsequent old statutes(j) expressly direct, that no man shall be taken or imprisoned by suggestion or petition to the king or his council, unless it be by legal indictment, or the process of the common law. By the petition of right, 3 Car. I., it is enacted, that no freeman shall be imprisoned or detained without cause shown, to which he may make answer according to law. By 16 Car. 1. c. 10, if any person be restrained of his liberty by order or decree of any illegal court, or by command of the king's majesty in person, or by warrant of the council board, or of any of the privy council, he shall, upon demand of his counsel, have a writ of habeas corpus, to bring his body before the court of king's bench or common pleas, who shall determine whether the cause of his commitment be just, and thereupon do as to justice shall appertain. And by 31 Car. II. c. 2, commonly called the habeas corpus act, the methods of obtaining this writ are so plainly pointed out and enforced, that, so long as this statute remains unimpeached, no subject of England can be long detained in prison, except in those cases in which the law requires and justifies such detainer.¹⁶ And, lest this act should be evaded by demanding unreasonable bail or sureties for the prisoner's appearance, it is declared by 1 W. and M. st. 2, c. 2, that excessive bail ought not to be required.

Of great importance to the public is the preservation of this personal liberty; for if once it were left in the power of any the highest magistrate to imprison arbitrarily whomever he or his officers thought proper, (as in France it is daily practised by the crown,) (k) there would soon be an end of all other rights and immunities. Some have thought that unjust attacks, even upon life or property, at the arbitrary will of the magistrate, are less dangerous to the commonwealth than such as are made upon the personal liberty of the subject. To bereave a man of life, or by violence to confiscate his estate, without accusation or trial, would be so gross and notorious an act of despotism, as must at once convey the alarm of tyranny throughout the whole kingdom; but confinement of the person, by secretly hurrying him to jail, where his sufferings are unknown or forgotten, is a less public, a less striking, and therefore a more dangerous engine of arbitrary government. And yet sometimes, when the state is in real danger, even this may be a necessary measure. But the happiness of our constitution is, that it is not left to the executive power to determine when the danger of the state is so great as to render this measure expedient; for it is the parliament only, or legislative power, that, whenever it sees proper, can authorize the crown, by suspending the habeas corpus act for a short and limited time, to imprison suspected persons without giving any reason for so doing; as the senate of Rome was wont to have recourse to a dictator, a magistrate of absolute authority, when they judged the republic in any imminent danger. The decree of the senate, which usually preceded the nomination of this magistrate, "dent operam consulibus ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat," was called the *senatus consultum ultimæ necessitatis*. In like manner this experiment ought only to be tried in cases of extreme emergency; and in these the nation parts with its liberty for a while, in order to preserve it forever.

The confinement of the person, in any wise, is an imprisonment; so that the keeping a man against his will in a private house, putting him in the stocks, arresting or forcibly detaining him in the street, is an imprisonment.^(l) And the law so much discourages unlawful confinement, that if a man is under duress of imprisonment, which we before explained to mean a compulsion by an illegal restraint of liberty, until he seals a bond or the like, he may allege this duress, and avoid the extorted bond. But if a man be lawfully imprisoned, and, either to procure his discharge, or on any other fair account, seals a bond or a deed, this is not by duress of imprisonment, and he is not at liberty to avoid it.^(m) To make imprisonment lawful, it must either be by process from the courts of judicature, or by warrant from some legal officer having authority to commit to prison; which warrant must be in writing, under the hand and seal of the magistrate, and express the causes of the commitment, in order to be examined into, if necessary, upon a habeas corpus.¹⁷ If there be no cause expressed, the jailer is not bound to detain the prisoner;⁽ⁿ⁾ for the law judges, in this respect, saith Sir

Edward Coke, like Festus the Roman governor, that it is unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not to signify withal the crimes alleged.

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III. The third absolute right, inherent in every Englishman, is that of property: which consists in the free use, enjoyment, and disposal of all his acquisitions, without any control or diminution, save only by the laws of the land. The original of private property is probably founded in nature, as will be more fully explained in the second book of the ensuing commentaries: but certainly the modifications under which we at present find it, the method of conserving it in the present owner, and of translating it from man to man, are entirely derived from society; and are some of those civil advantages, in exchange for which every individual has resigned a part of his natural liberty. The laws of England are therefore, in point of honour and justice, extremely watchful in ascertaining and protecting this right. Upon this principle the great charter(r) has declared that no freeman shall be disseised, or divested, of his freehold, or of his liberties, or free customs, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. And by a variety of ancient statutes(s) **it is enacted, that no man's lands or goods shall be seized into the king's hands, against the great charter, and the law of the land; and that no man shall be disinherited, nor put out of his franchises or freehold, unless he be duly brought to answer, and be forejudged by course of law; and if any thing be done to the contrary, it shall be redressed, and holden for none.**

So great moreover is the regard of the law for private property, that it will not authorize the least violation of it; no, not even for the general good of the whole community. If a new road, for instance, were to be made through the grounds of a private person, it might perhaps be extensively beneficial to the public; but the law permits no man, or set of men, to do this without consent of the owner of the land. In vain may it be urged, that the good of the individual ought to yield to that of the community; for it would be dangerous to allow any private man, or even any public tribunal, to be the judge of this common good, and to decide whether it be expedient or no. Besides, the public good is in nothing more essentially interested, than in the protection of every individual's private rights, as modelled by the municipal law. **In this and similar cases the legislature alone can, and indeed frequently does, interpose, and compel the individual to acquiesce.** But how does it interpose and compel? **Not by absolutely 7 stripping the subject of his property in an arbitrary manner; but by giving him a full indemnification and equivalent for the injury thereby sustained. The public is now considered as an individual, treating with an individual for an exchange. All that the legislature does is to oblige the owner to alienate his possessions for a reasonable price; and even this is an exertion of power, which the legislature indulges with caution, and which nothing but the legislature can perform.**¹⁹

Nor is this the only instance in which the law of the land has postponed even public necessity to the sacred and inviolable rights of private property. For no subject of England can be constrained to pay any aids or taxes, even for the defence of the realm or the support of government, but such as are imposed by his own consent, or that of his representatives in parliament. By the statute 25 Edw. I. c. 5 and 6, it is provided, that the king shall not take any aids or tasks, but by the common assent of the realm. And what that common assent is, is more fully explained by 34 Edw. I. st. 4, c. 1, which(t) enacts that no talliage or aid shall be taken without the assent of the archbishops, bishops, earls, barons, knights, burgesses, and other freemen of the land: and again by 14 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 1, the prelates, earls, barons, and commons, citizens, burgesses, and merchants, shall not be charged to make any aid, if it be not by the common assent of the great men and commons in parliament. And as this fundamental law had been shamefully evaded under many succeeding princes, by compulsive loans, and benevolences extorted without a real and voluntary consent, it was made an article in the petition of right 3 Car. I., that no man shall be compelled to yield any gift, loan, or benevolence, tax, or such like charge without common consent by act of

parliament. And, lastly, by the statute 1 W. and M. st. 2, c. 2, it is declared, that levying money for or to the use of the crown, by pretence of prerogative, without grant of parliament, or for longer time, or in other manner, than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal.

In the three preceding articles we have taken a short view of the principal absolute rights which appertain to every Englishman.²⁰ But in vain would these rights be declared, ascertained, and protected by the dead letter of the laws, if the constitution had provided no other method to secure their actual enjoyment. It has therefore established certain other auxiliary subordinate rights of the subject, which serve principally as outworks or barriers to protect and maintain inviolate the three great and primary rights, of personal security, personal liberty, and private property. These are,

1. The constitution, powers, and privileges of parliament; of which I shall treat at large in the ensuing chapter.

2. The limitation of the king's prerogative, by bounds so certain and notorious, that it is impossible he should either mistake or legally exceed them without the consent of the people. Of this, also, I shall treat in its proper place. The former of these keeps the legislative power in due health and vigour, so as to make it improbable that laws should be enacted destructive of general liberty: the latter is a guard upon the executive power by restraining it from acting either beyond or in contradiction to the laws, that are framed and established by the other.

3. **A third subordinate right of every Englishman is that of applying to the courts of justice for redress of injuries. Since the law is in England the supreme arbiter of every man's life, liberty, and property, courts of justice must at all times be open to the subject, and the law be duly administered therein.** The emphatical words of magna carta,^(u) spoken in the person of the king, who in judgment of law (says Sir Edward Coke)^(w) is ever present and repeating them in all his courts, are these; nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus, aut differemus rectum vel justitiam: "and therefore every subject," continues the same learned author, "for injury done to him in bonis, in terris, vel persona, by any other subject, be he ecclesiastical or temporal, without any exception, may take his remedy by the course of the law, and 8 have justice and right for the injury done to him, freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay." It were endless to enumerate all the affirmative acts of parliament, **wherein justice is directed to be done according to the law of the land; and what that law is every subject knows, or may know, if he pleases; for it depends not upon the arbitrary will of any judge, but is permanent, fixed, and unchangeable, unless by authority of parliament.** I shall, however, just mention a few negative statutes, whereby abuses, perversions, or delays of justice, especially by the prerogative, are restrained. It is ordained by magna carta,^(x) that no freeman shall be outlawed, that is, put out of the protection and benefit of the laws, but according to the law of the land. By 2 Edw. III. c. 8, and 11 Ric. II. c. 10, **it is enacted, that no commands or letters shall be sent under the great seal, or the little seal, the signet, or privy seal, in disturbance of the law; or to disturb or delay common right: and, though such commandments should come, the judges shall not cease to do right; which is also made a part of their oath by statute** 18 Edw. III. st. 4. And by 1 W. and M. st. 2, c. 2, it is declared that the pretended power of suspending, or dispensing with laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, without consent of parliament, is illegal.

Not only the substantial part, or judicial decisions, of the law, but also the formal part, or method of proceeding, cannot be altered but by parliament; for, if once those outworks were demolished, there would be an inlet to all manner of innovation in the body of the law itself. **The king, it is true, may erect new courts of justice; but then they must proceed according to the old-established forms of the common law. For which reason it is declared, in the statute 16 Car. I. c. 10, upon the dissolution of the court of starchamber, that neither his majesty, nor his privy council, have any jurisdiction, power, or authority, by English bill, petition,**

articles, libel, (which were the course of proceeding in the starchamber, borrowed from the civil law,) or by any other arbitrary way whatsoever, to examine, or draw into question, determine, or dispose of the lands or goods of any subjects of this kingdom; but that the same ought to be tried and determined in the ordinary courts of justice, and by course of law.

4. If there should happen any uncommon injury, or infringement of the rights before mentioned, which the ordinary course of law is too defective to reach, there still remains a fourth subordinate right, appertaining to every individual, namely, the right of petitioning the king, or either house of parliament, for the redress of grievances.²¹ In Russia we are told(y) that the czar Peter established a law, that no subject might petition the throne till he had first petitioned two different ministers of state. In case he obtained justice from neither, he might then present a third petition to the prince; but upon pain of death, if found to be in the wrong: the consequence of which was, that no one dared to offer such third petition; and grievances seldom falling under the notice of the sovereign, he had little opportunity to redress them. The restrictions, for some there are, which are laid upon petitioning in England, are of a nature extremely different; and, while they promote the spirit of peace, they are no check upon that of liberty. Care only must be taken, lest, under the pretence of petitioning, the subject be guilty of any riot or tumult, as happened in the opening of the memorable parliament in 1640: and, to prevent this, it is provided by the statute 13 Car. II. st. 1, c. 5, that no petition to the king, or either house of parliament, for any alteration in church or state, shall be signed by above twenty persons, unless the matter thereof be approved by three justices of the peace, or the major part of the grand jury²² in the country; and in London by the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council: nor shall any petition be presented by more than ten persons at a time. But, under these regulations, it is declared by the statute 1 W. and M. st. 2, c. 2, that the subject hath a right to petition; and that all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal.

The Three Mechanisms to Change Law

Royal Assent

The Monarch can so if they choose to reject the parliament's proposed law on the basis, they feel it is not in the interest of the People. Early 1700s Queen Anne refused to pass an Act which would allow Scottish militia to lawfully form but due to backlash and advice from her ministers she did not pass the law.

There is currently a long running precedence that the Monarch simply signs away for whatever the parliament puts forward and by extension the Governor Generals of the Commonwealth do just this, often contrary to the interests of the People.

Trial by Jury

The twelve (12) members of society of good standing and character with the ability to judge two components, the case, and its merits as well as the law/s that are being used to run the case. The jury in its original form and authority can ignore laws to make a verdict and nullify a law if it was thought unjust and not in the interest of a healthy society.

This would demonstrate that not only are the People the highest form of the parliament as they elect the representatives, but they were also the highest form of law with the ability to judge trials and nullify law, a power no court officer has.

Magna Carta (The Great Charter) Article 61

Often described as the Peace Clause it allows for a challenge for current law and/or rule to be challenged by the Barons. As now the Baron is title granted by the Monarch its origins can be found through Gaelic, Baron was in our past a Bar which translates to the Protector.

With the true understanding of what a Baron is, a Protector of the People, it would seem fitting that the People could vote on twenty-five (25) such People wherever they may be, and the Monarch can be Petitioned. This Petition of Right allows the Monarch forty (40) days to respond.

In 2001 the then Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Tony Blair was in the last stages of signing the Nice Treaty, the governing body for this treaty was foreign and therefore would have given away the sovereignty of the United Kingdom. The Barons of the day rightfully saw this agreement as treason and used Article 61 to Petition Queen Elizabeth

Article 61

<https://www.bl.uk/magna-carta/articles/magna-carta-english-translation>

* (61) SINCE WE HAVE GRANTED ALL THESE THINGS for God, for the better ordering of our kingdom, and to allay the discord that has arisen between us and our barons, and since we desire that they shall be enjoyed in their entirety, with lasting strength, for ever, we give and grant to the barons the following security:

The barons shall elect twenty-five of their number to keep, and cause to be observed with all their might, the peace and liberties granted and confirmed to them by this charter.

If we, our chief justice, our officials, or any of our servants offend in any respect against any man, or transgress any of the articles of the peace or of this security, and the offence is made known to four of the said twenty-five barons, they shall come to us – or in our absence from the kingdom to the chief justice – to declare it and claim immediate redress. If we, or in our absence abroad the chief justice, make no redress within forty days, reckoning from the day on which the offence was declared to us or to him, the four barons shall refer the matter to the rest of the twenty-five barons, who may distrain upon and assail us in every way possible, with the support of the whole community of the land, by seizing our castles, lands, possessions, or anything else saving only our own person and those of the queen and our children, until they have secured such redress as they have determined upon. Having secured the redress, they may then resume their normal obedience to us.

Any man who so desires may take an oath to obey the commands of the twenty-five barons for the achievement of these ends, and to join with them in assailing us to the utmost of his power. We give public and free permission to take this oath to any man who so desires, and at no time will we prohibit any man from taking it. Indeed, we will compel any of our subjects who are unwilling to take it to swear it at our command.

If one of the twenty-five barons dies or leaves the country, or is prevented in any other way from discharging his duties, the rest of them shall choose another baron in his place, at their discretion, who shall be duly sworn in as they were.

In the event of disagreement among the twenty-five barons on any matter referred to them for decision, the verdict of the majority present shall have the same validity as a unanimous

verdict of the whole twenty-five, whether these were all present or some of those summoned were unwilling or unable to appear.

The twenty-five barons shall swear to obey all the above articles faithfully and shall cause them to be obeyed by others to the best of their power.

We will not seek to procure from anyone, either by our own efforts or those of a third party, anything by which any part of these concessions or liberties might be revoked or diminished. Should such a thing be procured, it shall be null and void and we will at no time make use of it, either ourselves or through a third party.

Deed of Trust

Regardless of the current government at federal and state level stepping outside the Constitution, it still remains through High Court case precedence as the supreme law of these lands. The Constitution binds the elected officials with the People in a Trust Deed arrangement, a Trust, a Contract, with the current political pursuits the Trust has been breached, the Contract has been breached, and under Trust Law these elected officials are in a world of hurt and under Constitutional Law the death penalty still stands for treason and they would be hung by the neck until they were dead.

The Australian People have been sold down the river by greedy corrupt individuals who masqueraded as our leaders, the convinced us through government school, and media propaganda that the government cares about us and that everything they do is in the best interests of the People.

- 1966 – The silver was stolen from the Treasury that backed the Constitutionally valid, silver backed pound, shilling, pence – Ultra vires
- 1973 – the Great Seal was removed from the Constitution – Ultra vires
- 1976 – Letters Patent was removed – Ultra vires
- 1978 – The Constitution and its teaching were removed out of the schools as the last thing this government wants is a well-informed People who know their rights – Ultra vires
- 1986 – Bob Hawke brought in the unconstitutional Australia Act – Ultra vires
- 1988 – Referendum for Local Council to be recognised as a third tier of Constitutional power was rejected but the states would proceed to bring them anyway – Ultra vires

The case Nichols v. Nichols, 1576, stated “Prerogative is created for the benefit of the people and cannot be exercised to the prejudice”.

King James Bible 1611 - Genesis 1:26-28

<https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Genesis%201%3A26-28&version=KJV>

26 And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.

27 So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

28 And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

Law of Creation

God Created Everything

God Created Man

The Created cannot be greater than that which Created it

God Granted Man Dominion over the Earth

Man is a Sentient Being, Man has a Spirit, Man's heart pumps blood, Man is conscience, Man feels emotions, Man feels pain, Man is Alive, Man is not a "DEAD THING"

Man Created Government "DEAD THINGS" to be the servants of Men and Women

Government Created Corporations and Entities "DEAD THINGS"

The absolute, total and uncontrollable authority remains with the People

Every interaction with every aspect of what is called Government must be Consensual Contract, demand it in writing:

No Contract

No Consent

No Authority

A Self-Determining Status as a Sentient Being

You who have accosted the holder of this declaration "MUST" now read it as your protection, the reader has understood and agreed to the terms herein.

The holder/creator of this document is a sentient being, thus is alive.

Therefore, i can feel, perceive, and sense things, i have an awareness of surroundings, sensations, thoughts, and an ability to show responsiveness. Having sense makes me the sentient, or able to smell, communicate, touch, see, or hear. All sentient beings have an awareness of themselves, a consciousness they can feel happiness, sadness, pain, and fear. Therefore, not the "LEGAL FICTION"/"DEAD THING"/lost at sea unclaimed: and

Therefore, as stated in Genesis 1:26-28 King James Version 26 And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth, therefore, i am supreme authority: having sovereignty dominion over the natural world as stated by Almighty God; and

The holder/creator of this document is exercising their inalienable unchallengeable God given right to have dominion over every aspect of their life and over all aspects of the earth wherever life would take them in peace, therefore withdraws all previous forms of consent to all and every level of corporate government in the land mass called Australia and to its twelve (12) mile limit at sea, this sentient being has the right to protect themselves with equal and opposite force that is being put upon them and will do so; and

Therefore, all statutes, mandates, acts, rules, by-laws that come from the mind of sinful, wicked men and women operating from incorporated entities called government that are lifeless, soulless, without spirit, have no actual authority over the great Creator of all the universe and those who are sentient beings in his likeness and spirit; and

The sentient being withdraws all known and undisclosed contracts including deceitful adhesion contracts with any entity that would restrict freedom of movement, freedom of labour, freedom of speech, freedom of medical/health choices, now and in the untold future.

Bouvier's Law Dictionary 1850

Maxim

An established principle or proposition.

A principle of law universally admitted, as being just and consonant with reason.

No one is obliged to accept a benefit against his consent.

Contract Maxims

Consent makes the law. A contract is a law between the parties, which can acquire force only by consent.

He who mistakes is not considered as consenting.

Every consent involves a submission; but a mere submission does not necessarily involve consent.

The essence of a contract being assent, there is no contract where assent is wanting.

Crime and Punishment Maxims

The instigator of a crime is worse than he who perpetrates it.

They who consent to an act, and they who do it, shall be visited with equal punishment.

Therefore:

No living man or woman is obliged to obey evil.

No corporation has any authority to create laws over living men and women.

Clearfield Doctrine Applies.

All those who are upon the earth have the right to a life of joy, peace, and happiness of their own choosing.

The holder/creator of this document now informs the reader of this document that as a sentient being with conscience and full capacity of mind that God's Holy Law exists in Australia, Magna Carta and Habeas Corpus are still law in Australia, and Australia is an agreeing party to the Nuremberg Code therefore any breach of freedoms that is performed on this being will automatically be the reader's agreement that they have committed a heinous crime against the holder/creator of this document against their will which will be undefendable by the reader.

Schedule of fees:

For any incorporated entity claiming to be Government or agencies of Government, Federal and State.

- Fee for being held up while traveling \$50,000.00 (AUD) per hour or part thereof
- Fee for separation of family or companions without our consent \$100,000.00 (AUD) per hour or part thereof
- Appearance in any supposed court \$500,000.00 (AUD) per day.

Time Sensitive

This Declaration of Dominion over Self will stand for all time.



End Document