

Touched by a Butterfly



Kissed by an Angel

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*Where there is no vision the people perish: but he that keepeth the  
law, happy is he' - Proverbs Ch. 29 v.18*

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The Registrar,  
Registry – Legal Matters,  
International Court of Justice,  
Peace Palace,  
Carnegieplein 2  
2517 KJ The Hague,  
The Netherlands

Dear Sir,

Re: Application for the return of the civil and political rights and liberties and the rights to the real and personal property of the private persons of The Commonwealth of Australia as held to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, the People of the Charter of the Commonwealth, and the People of the world inside The Preamble of The Charter of The United Nations as Proclaimed and Gazetted *inter alia* The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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I refer to the correspondence and documentation which I addressed and forwarded to you at your office by Express Courier International from Atherton in Far North Queensland on 24<sup>th</sup> January 2014 and which was delivered and signed for on Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> February 2014 at 1401 hours by a person within the International Court of Justice.

I also forwarded an exact copy of those documents to Mrs Elizabeth Mountbatten of the House of Windsor, Her Majesty the Queen addressed to Buckingham Palace, London, SW1A on 24<sup>th</sup> January 2014 from Atherton Post Office, by Express Courier International and which was received by the Palace and signed for on Friday 31<sup>st</sup> January 2014 at 0741 hours – 7.41am.

I refer in particular to the correspondence directed to Mrs Elizabeth Mountbatten of the House of Windsor, Her Majesty the Queen, signed by myself on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2014. I also attached a List of Exhibits for Her Majesty, signed by myself and dated 20<sup>th</sup> January 2014.

I bring this correspondence and the attached documentation to your Court's attention to seek immediate relief by your Court and I refer your Court in particular to Folio Exhibit DJW – 1 and the information inside those exhibits contained in previous correspondence which was forwarded by email to your Court on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2013.

It is assumed that Her Majesty did not sign any agreements or commercial contracts to sell any of Her lands or property to any private persons being members of political parties to enable those political parties to utilize those lands and properties as equity and assets for the businesses being created by them when forming their 'Australian System of Government' a 'foreign government and political subdivisions' refer *Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd* 9 (No 2) [1985] HCA 27;(1985) 159 CLR 461 - Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act 1968 *inter alia* Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975, being a separate AUSTRALIAN System of Government (a business only).

The members of political parties have carried out these actions, using the 'evolutionary process' as cited in *Sue v Hill* [1999] HCA 30 over the last four decades. The evolutionary process may be defined (taken from the Collins English Dictionary definition) as:-  
"evolution" **1. Biology**, a gradual change in the characteristics of a population of animals or plants over successive generations....." **6. Military**, an exercise carried in accordance with a set procedure or plan."

This evolutionary process has created a 'gradual change in the characteristics of' our system of government as we had in the Commonwealth of Australia under the provisions of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted and it has most certainly been carried out' in accordance with a set procedure or plan'.

These actions were without a referendum of the private people of the Commonwealth of Australia, as held to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted to the Preamble and Clauses 1 to 9 (British laws) to gain our consent to their political agendas, carried out in accordance with the 'set procedure or plan' devised by those members of political parties inside both of the major parties holding power in the Commonwealth of Australia since 1973.

In consideration of the fact that we, the private people of the Commonwealth of Australia would lose our civil and political rights and liberties, our lawful rights to our real and personal property and be over regulated and over taxed to an untenable degree under their 'set procedure or plan' makes it very understandable that the actions of our political parties were carried out by deceit and subterfuge. Under the over regulation and 'stewardship' of the Parliaments of Australia we have lost the viability and productivity of our previously thriving businesses, manufacturing industries, secondary industries and in particular primary production which have had to contend with overseas imports, severe droughts and public servant 'experts' telling us how to run our businesses to the detriment of our industries.

It is often said by Members of Parliament inside the Australian System of Government that "the Government will create jobs'. It is NOT THE ROLE of government to create jobs. They are there, in theory, to govern us for peace, welfare and good government only. It is the 'Commoners' who create the wealth, who create the jobs in a society where we do have a government who supports and assists us, for our benefit and that of our nation, not, as in this case for the benefit of their own corporate businesses.

It is an interesting aside that in recent news, there has been an article regarding a NASA funded study carried out by an applied mathematician Safa Motesharrei of the US National Science Foundation-supported National Socio-Environmental Synthesis Centre. The results

of this person's study examined the five key factors which led to the collapse of previous civilizations on our planet such as the Han Dynasty and the Roman Empire: these factors were 'population, climate, water, agriculture and energy'. In the study there are two groups – the Elites (the rich – the predators) and the Commoners, the private people (the poor – the prey). In this study they “have also added a different dimension of predation whereby Elites ‘prey’ on the production of wealth by Commoners” “So the end (of civilization) will come, according to the study, not from running out of resources but from greed, pure and simple.”

Under the Australian System of Government, held to their own Constitution being

AUSTRALIA'S CONSTITUTION 1900 First Edition May 1995 - THE CONSTITUTION as in force June 2003 which contains no private people there is in the Commonwealth of Australia now, a system of government being totally separate from the lawful Government of the Commonwealth of Australia as held to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted.

On the assumption that Her Majesty did not transfer Her sovereign authority to “Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God Queen of Australia and Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth” for use by that “entity” or “thing” created by statutory instruments only, THE QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA, inside the Parliaments of Australia; I am questioning the lawful democratic authority, sovereignty and statutory laws, held to statutory instruments only, of the statutory entities inside the Parliaments of Australia over the private people in the Commonwealth of Australia inside the Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 (British laws) and section 61, 109, 117 and 128 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted.

As previously stated, the private people of the Commonwealth of Australia have never been presented with or voted in a referendum as held to the provisions of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted for members of political parties to gain our consent for the formation of their businesses, being the Government of Australia and its Territories.

Under these corporate structures the Prime Ministers of Australia, the Premiers of the six States of the Commonwealth and the Chief Ministers of the Territories and Mayors and CEO's of the Local Governments, inside their Parliaments of Australia have created and hold over us, the private people of the Commonwealth of Australia, devoid of our consent or knowledge, their statutory laws and their authority and over our real and personal property and our civil and political rights and liberties or our life itself.

We, at no time, have been asked to nor did we agree to the alteration of our system of Government, the loss of our laws held to the common law of England and the laws of church and state and the loss of the sovereign authority and protection of Elizabeth the Second, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her Other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

It is interesting to note that we were never advised, nor did we consent to the removal of the authority of Her Majesty. This was done with subterfuge by the members of political parties though when one considers that the power of the monarchy lies not in the power it holds over

us but the power it prevents others from wielding, the necessity of the subterfuge becomes clearer.

The Right Honourable Joseph Benedict (Ben) Chifley,  
16<sup>th</sup> Prime Minister, once wrote:

“To us, the throne in no way usurps the rights of the people.  
It is a symbol of the liberty of the people.  
With us, the prerogatives of the Crown  
have become the privileges of the people.”

Reference is made to a speech given in 2009 by the current Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia, Chief Justice RS French.

[Extract]

**The Common Law and the Protection of Human Rights**  
**Chief Justice RS French**  
**4 September 2009, Sydney**  
**Introduction**

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

The common law has a constitutional dimension because, amongst other things, as Sir John Latham wrote in 1960:  
(Refer Latham J. "Australia" (1960) 76 *Law Quarterly Review* 54 at 57).

“... in the interpretation of the Constitution, as of all statutes,  
common law rules are applied”.

.....Blackstone's language of natural right does not have the same force today, but the role of the common law as a repository of rights and freedoms is of considerable significance.

A recent, non-exhaustive list of common law rights in Australia contains the following; (Refer: Corrin J, "Australia: Country Report on Human rights", (2009) *Victoria University of Wellington Law Review*, 37 at 41-42).

- . the right of access to the courts;
- . immunity from deprivation of property without compensation;
- . legal professional privilege;

- . privilege against self-incrimination;
- . immunity from the extension of the scope of a penal statute by a court;
- . freedom from extension of governmental immunity by a court;
- . immunity from interference with vested property rights;
- . immunity from interference with equality of religion; and
- . the right to access legal counsel when accused of a serious crime.

To that list one would add:

- . no deprivation of liberty, except by law;
- . the right to procedural fairness when affected by the exercise of public power; and
- . freedom of speech and of movement.

These rights are of course of a limited nature and are contingent in the sense that, subject to the Constitution, they can be modified or extinguished by Parliament.

The exercise of legislative power in Australia takes place in the constitutional setting of a "liberal democracy founded on the principles and traditions of the common law" (Refer *R v Secretary of State for the Home Department; Ex parte Pierson* [1998] AC 539 at 587).

In a passage still frequently quoted, O'Connor J in the 1908 decision *Potter v Minahan* (1908) 7 CLR 277 at 304 said, referring to the 4th edition of Maxwell on *The Interpretation of Statutes*:

It is in the last degree improbable that the legislature would overthrow fundamental principles, infringe rights, or depart from the general system of law, without expressing its intention with irresistible clearness; and to give any such effect to general words, simply because they have that meaning in their widest, or usual, or natural sense, would be to give them a meaning in which they were not really used.  
[Footnote omitted]

The principle enunciated in *Potter v Minahan* has evolved into an approach to interpretation which is protective of fundamental rights and freedoms and which closely resembles the "principle of legality" developed by the courts of the United Kingdom. That principle has the form of a strong presumption that broadly expressed official discretions are to be subject to rights and freedoms recognised by the common law. It has been explained in the House of Lords as requiring that Parliament "squarely confront what it is doing and accept the political cost".

(Refer: *R v Secretary of State for the Home Department; Ex parte Simms* [2000] 2 AC 115 at 131. See also *R v Lord Chancellor; Ex parte Witham* [1998] QB 575 and Dyzenhaus D, Hunt M and Taggart M, "The Principle of Legality in Administrative Law: Internationalisation as Constitutionalisation" (2001) 1

Parliament cannot override fundamental rights by general or ambiguous words. The underlying rationale is the risk that, absent clear words, the full implications of a proposed statute law may pass unnoticed.

In the absence of express language or necessary implication to the contrary, the courts therefore presume that even the most general words were intended to be subject to the basic rights of the individual. Although Commonwealth statutes in Australia are made under a written constitution, the Constitution does not in terms guarantee common law rights and freedoms against legislative incursion. Nevertheless, the interpretive rule can be regarded as "constitutional" in character even if the rights and freedoms which it protects are not.

In this speech Chief Justice French states: “.....the supremacy of Parliament which can, by using clear words for which it can be held politically accountable, qualify or extinguish those rights and freedoms except to the extent that they may be protected by the Constitution.”

Given that the total ‘supremacy of Parliament’ is that granted to themselves being members of political parties only, inside the Parliaments of Australia which are their own businesses – the corporate Parliaments of Australia, they do not have to be held politically accountable to the private people who hold the sovereignty of the Commonwealth of Australia as held to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted as we are not inside their Parliaments and we are not held to their AUSTRALIA’S CONSTITUTION 1900 First Edition May 1995 - THE CONSTITUTION as in force June 2003 which contains no private people.

Justice French also states:

For, subject to the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament can legislate to change the common law just as it can legislate to change its own statute law.

Given that the Parliament ‘administering’ government in Australia to day is the Parliament of Australia held to AUSTRALIA’S CONSTITUTION 1900 First Edition May 1995 - THE CONSTITUTION as in force June 2003 is this statement relevant?

### **Parliamentary Supremacy:-**

The question arises – what is the validity of the term ‘parliamentary supremacy’ as used by Chief Justice French of The High Court of Australia and jurists in The State of Queensland all of whom are statutory entities or ‘things’ inside the Parliaments of Australia and held to their statutory laws and to Chapter 7 – The proper administration of government, as held to Chapter 2 of the Criminal Code Act 1995.

Parliamentary sovereignty or supremacy in this case is a term created by members of political parties without the consent of Her Majesty the Queen or the people within the Queen’s dominions and their paid and contracted employees as they have, using the evolutionary

process, created a system whereby they have given themselves full and total authority over all people and their assets 'however acquired' world wide.

Being no more than 'things' or entities created to the Statute Law Revision Act 1973 not being "of the Commonwealth" the entities of the Parliaments of Australia, under their own Australian System of Government, devoid of the private people of the Commonwealth of Australia do not lawfully hold such power or authority.

Though the members of political parties inside their Parliaments of Australia have given their employees, the Australian judiciary inside the Australian courts, the power to sentence persons to prison under civil law, and can, 'however acquired' take the real and personal property of any person world wide this does not automatically give 'Parliamentary supremacy' to any private person (members of political parties).

These entities are still operating on the lands of the Crown within the Queen's dominions and are held to the common law of England and to the laws of church and state.

By the creation of all their postponed unsigned laws held to statutory instruments whilst purporting to be representing the people of the Commonwealth of Australia and with their 'Queen of Australia' being in their Parliaments they are creating the impression that all is as it ever was in the Commonwealth of Australia and under the provisions of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted.

The Constitution of the Parliaments of Australia is AUSTRALIA'S CONSTITUTION 1900 First Edition May 1995 - THE CONSTITUTION as in force June 2003 which commences at Chapter I – THE PARLIAMENT and is devoid of the Preamble and Clauses 1 – 9 (British Laws).

In a speech given by the former Justice of the High Court of Australia Michael D. Kirby he states:-

[Extract]

"In the Australian Commonwealth sovereignty belongs to all of the people who are Australian nationals. They are the 'electors' who vote for the legislatures. Their participation is needed, under the Constitution, to change the basic law. In this context, "sovereignty" does not belong to Parliaments, whether the Federal Parliament or a State Parliament any more than to the Crown, which is sometimes for historical reasons called the sovereign. Those bodies are instruments, in their own particular spheres, of the people's sovereignty. Necessarily, each sphere is limited. Only the people, conceived as a whole, enjoy the entire ultimate sovereign governmental powers. And today even that assertion must be qualified by reference to international law and global forces."

".....to talk of parliamentary "sovereignty" is not only incorrect; it is positively misleading. It leads parliamentarians to believe that they enjoy a plenary and uncontrolled power. At least under Australia's constitutional arrangements, that is never the case. Their powers are always subject to the written Constitution and ultimately determinable by courts of law. Where governments enjoy large majorities

in a unicameral parliament, or effective majorities in both houses of a bicameral parliament, the role of the courts in protecting minority rights becomes more important. It is a power to be exercised lawfully, wisely and for the purpose of protecting the true sovereign – all of the people of the polity concerned.”

“In this sense, the legislators are not “sovereign”, if ever they were. They are subject to the overriding requirements of human rights and fundamental freedoms. In this way, the legislators in Parliament are reminded of their subordination, more than in occasional and sometimes chancy elections, to the basic rights of the true sovereign – the people whom all public officials serve. In Australia, we have a written Constitution that is accepted as enjoying a superior and entrenched status.”

Mr Kirby refers to international law in the abovementioned speech. Reference to the following:-

### **International Commission of Jurists**

The rule of law can be characterised as **‘the principles, institutions and procedures, ... which the experience and traditions of lawyers in different countries of the world, often having themselves varying political structures and economic backgrounds, have shown to be important to protect the individual from arbitrary government and enable him to enjoy the dignity of men.’**

Sir Harry Talbot Gibbs, GCMG, AC, KBE, QC (17 February 1917 - 25 June 2005) was Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia from 1981 to 1987 after serving as a member of the High Court between 1970 and 1981. This extract is from a copy of a letter written by Sir Harry Gibbs, he states:-

[Extract]

“Article 2 paragraph 4 of the Charter states ‘All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.’”

In view of the above, the historical evidence for Australian Independence by 10 January 1920 when the League of Nations became part of International Law is overwhelming. When this evidence is reinforced with the contents of the Charter of the United Nations, the continued usage of any legislation that owes its very legitimacy to the parliament of an acknowledged foreign power cannot be supported by either legal opinion or indeed historical evidence. I therefore have come to the conclusion that the current legal and political system in use in Australia and its States and Territories has no basis in law. “

This situation applies also to the Government of the United Kingdom inside the European Union which has been created outside of and separate to the Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Queen inside the Parliament and their ‘postponed laws’ – ‘writing on a piece of paper’ are created to statutory instruments and unsigned, holding no lawful authority over any person worldwide under those unsigned statutory laws.



I am not a member of any political party, I am not an Australian Citizen or a Citizen of the United Kingdom, I do not hold an Australian Passport, I am an Australian citizen and a British subject as held to the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948 and the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted.

In bringing this application and request for orders and relief before your honourable Court I request that the only Acts and Seals to be taken note of as held to the 'articles of association' the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted subject but not limited to are:-

- Great Seal Act, 1884 (UK) [CH. 30.]
- Royal Style and Titles Act 1953, Act No. 32 of 1953
- Statute of Westminster 1931
- Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942
- Habeas Corpus Act 1816
- Habeas Corpus Act 1862
- Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38]
- Judiciary Act 1903, No. 6 of 1902 as assented to on 25<sup>th</sup> August 1903 (note s80 Common law to govern)
- Evidence Act No. 4 of 1904, 'An Act relating to the law of Evidence'
- The signed and sealed Magna Carta
- The Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia

By the creation of commercial AUSTRALIA, using statutory instruments, the judges and magistrates, being paid employees inside the Corporation Act 2001, do not hold the authority of the Crown as do Justices and Stipendiary Magistrates in the Commonwealth of Australia under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted. Being devoid of the authority of the Crown to uphold the common law of England and the laws of church and state and being statutory entities or "things" inside the Corporation, not held to the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct 2002, *inter alia* Sue v Hill [1999] HCA 30 and *Legal Services Commissioner v Walter* [2011] QSC 132 they are at the direction of the CEO – the Prime Minister of Australia or the Premiers of the States and must uphold the statutory laws of the businesses of the corporate Australian Parliaments. Refer Acts Interpretation Act 1973 as attached, 2 pages unsigned unsealed – Statutory Instrument only.

### **Facts of the matter – for orders and relief.**

I refer to the Default Notices in relation to Her Majesty, Mrs Elizabeth Mountbatten of the House of Windsor, signed by myself on 6<sup>th</sup> February 2013 and forwarded by Express Post International to Buckingham Palace, London, SW1A on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2013 and delivered and signed for on 21<sup>st</sup> February 2013.

That Default Notice I signed personally as the Complainant (a copy of which is attached) and was addressed to the Defendant Mrs Elizabeth Mountbatten of the House of Windsor – the QUEEN ELIZABETHÆ SECUNDÆ

the Queen to the *Royal Styles and Titles Act* 1953, No. 32 of 1953,  
– Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the

**United Kingdom, Australia and Her other Realms  
and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth,  
Defender of the Faith.**

**Content and effect of default notice:**

**a) Nature of the alleged breach.**

The nature of the alleged breach is as follows:-

I, David John Walter of Rural Number 187 Walsh River Road, Watsonville, Queensland 4887, Australia, being a private person and a resident of Queensland, ‘a State’ of The Commonwealth of Australia as established and constituted under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901*, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, and as held to the *Constitution Act 1867(Qld)* [31 Vic. No.38] as shown on the List of Exhibits for the Default Notice at (iii), do hereby now serve this Default Notice upon You, Mrs Elizabeth Mountbatten of the House of Windsor:-

For Your failure to maintain the security of us the people, the residents of Queensland as held to the *Constitution Act 1867(Qld)* [31 Vic. No.38] and held to Sections 61, 109, 117 and 128 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901*, that since 1985, being the constitutional Sovereign Elizabeth the Second, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her Other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith and the current holder of the Crown, You failed to appoint a Governor to the *Constitution Act 1867(Qld)* [31 Vic. No.38] as Your sworn personal Representative to the laws of church and state and holding Your Royal seals and commission as held to the Habeas Corpus, Act 1862, the Great Seal Act, the Constitution – Magna Carta, signed and sealed, the Royal Style and Titles Act 1953, and the Corporate Bodies Contracts Act 1960.

On page 12 of the Default Notice is shown the ‘effect of the alleged default by the Defendant’.

On page 15 the ‘remedy of the alleged default by the Defendant’ to be immediately carried out by the Defendant.

“On 24<sup>th</sup> October 2012 I made a personal application to You Madam, for reactivation of the *Constitution Act 1867(Qld)* [31 Vic. No.38] (A copy of that correspondence is attached at DJW – 2) – I requested :-

- ❖ Your Majesty appoint a Governor for Queensland holding Your Majesty’s Royal Commission and Seals and duly sworn to the laws of God to the laws of church and state.
- ❖ Re-establish the *Supreme Court Act 1921* and the Stipendiary Magistrates Court held to common and canon law to section 80 of the *Judiciary Act 1903*, Act No. 6 of 1903 (Clth) as assented to on 25<sup>th</sup> August 1903, *The Judicature Act*. (40Vic.No 6)

Amendment (Qld), *Supreme Court Act* of 1867 31 Vic. No. 23 amended up to Act No. 7 of 1965 (Qld) under Your authority as the Crown with the members of the judiciary in these Courts holding the Royal Commission and Seals of the Crown. For these Courts to commence immediately and to again be the laws of the State of Queensland as held to our signed sealed commercial agreements between all parties, which includes the Queen as held to the *Habeas Corpus Act* 1862 and the Constitution, Magna Carta.

- ❖ To re-introduce the Church of England in the State of Queensland as held to the *Royal Style and Titles Act* 1953, *Statute of Westminster* 1931, and *Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act* 1919 [CH.76].
- ❖ To issue a Writ for Election to elect private natural people from within the regions and communities of the State of Queensland, when the People of Queensland and Your Majesty nominate and agree to an appropriate time.
- ❖ Your Majesty being the current holder of the Crown to appoint administrators to assist us, the People in the transfer from the Parliament of Queensland, created by statute to the newly elected Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Queensland under the provisions of the *Constitution Act* 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38] and under the laws of the Crown.
- ❖ For the matters of court cases in conjunction with the attached files and documents in support of this application be listed and heard in a Court of common law.

This is further held in the correspondence which I forwarded in the Letter of Demand shown at Folio DJW – 1.

The matters relating to The State of Queensland are found in the correspondence to Mr David T Irvine where those private people are inside their own *Parliament of Queensland Act* 2001 and *Constitution of Queensland* 2001 and are also held to the *Crimes Act* 1914 as they are on the lands of the Crown as held to the *Constitution Act* 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38] and held to section 109 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, *inter alia* section 80 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903, No 6 of 1903 as assented to on 25<sup>th</sup> August 1903.

That You Madam, Mrs Elizabeth Mountbatten of the House of Windsor, immediately appoint persons holding Your sworn Royal Commission and authority, to investigate the matters presented to Mr David T. Irvine and Yourself, regarding the actions of the private people in the Parliament in Queensland, as set referred to by me at Folio DJW – 3 and Folio DJW – 12 as attached.

I, David John Walter, will personally sign any Indictment or Complaint that is required as a result of the requests that I made to Your Majesty in the Letter of Demand dated 13<sup>th</sup> December 2012 which remains unanswered.

Your Majesty, I, David John Walter, do hereby now give You Madam, Mrs Elizabeth Mountbatten of the House of Windsor, fourteen days, subject to and upon receipt of this Default Notice, to rectify and immediately perform Your duty to the *Constitution*

*Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38]* as legally required by myself and to reintroduce the *Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38]* and the further requests that I have made in this Notice of Default.

As a private person if You fail to do so I will put all the correspondence that I have forwarded to You over the past several years with regard to these matters in the International Court of Justice in the Hague, as we, the private persons of the State of Queensland in The Commonwealth of Australia, have lost our civil and political rights and liberties and our rights to our real and personal property at common law in equity and the laws of church and state for a Default Judgment to be issued against You as a private person for Your failure to rectify these matters to which You are held to common and the laws of church and state.”

I now refer to the List of Exhibits which I attached to the Default Notice and in particular I bring your attention to the criminal conviction of Mr Ian Sidney Henke under civil law, imprisoned for four and a half years under an unsigned decision of Judge MULLINS – an entity or ‘thing’ only, created by statutory instrument to the Reprints Act 1992 sealed with the Public Seal of The State of Queensland © The State of Queensland 1992 *inter alia* Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991 sealed with the Public Seal of The State of Queensland © The State of Queensland 1991.

Refer:- Royal Style and Titles Act 1953, No. 32 of 1953.

Under the Royal Style and Titles Act 1953, which is an Act –  
“WHEREAS it is expedient that the style and titles at present appertaining to the Crown should be altered so as to reflect more clearly the existing constitutional relations of the members of the Commonwealth to one another and their recognition of the Crown as the symbol of their free association and of the Sovereign as the Head of the Commonwealth :

“And whereas it was agreed between representatives of Her Majesty’s Governments in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Pakistan and Ceylon”

The Royal Style and Titles as held to this Act are:

Elizabeth the Second, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her Other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith

The former Premier of Queensland, Mr Beattie as a private person and the Governor of Queensland at the time -Mr Arnison who held a signed and sealed commercial agreement to represent the Queen of Australia inside their Constitution as a private person as found at Folio DJW – 2 shown at page 41 ‘dissolved the Legislative Assembly’ on 23 January 2001 to create ‘my government’ to the Parliament of Queensland Act 2001 and its Constitution of Queensland 2001 and reprinted the Australia Act as an Act inside his own private

government, being CEO or entity so named, in a private business registered in Washington DC.

I refer to page 9 of the List of Exhibits for the Default Notice for Parliament of Queensland for The State of Queensland which shows:-

**“CONSTITUTION OF QUEENSLAND 2001 AND  
THE PARLIAMENT OF QUEENSLAND BILL 2001**

**SECOND READING SPEECH**

**(Circulated by Authority of the Premier and Minister  
for Trade, the Hon Peter Beattie MP)**

(The official record of the second reading speech of the Premier and Minister for Trade is contained in *Hansard* of 9 November 2001 starting at page 3715.)

[Extracts]

“It is with pleasure that I introduce the **Constitution of Queensland 2001**—which substantially consolidates Queensland’s constitutional legislation—and its companion Bill, the **Parliament of Queensland Bill 2001**—which brings together the laws concerning the operation of this Legislative Assembly.”

“**On its face**, the Constitution of Queensland 2001 **could be any other Act of Parliament**”

“But this Act is much more—

it is the fundamental **law of Queensland** that underpins **our system of government**.”

“The **entities** it provides for include this Parliament, the Supreme and District Courts of this State and the system of local government that we know in Queensland. “

“The **office holders** under this Act include the Governor of Queensland, the Ministers of the Crown and the judges of the Supreme and District Courts. This law is of supreme importance.”

“**My Government** ..... ”

“For the first time, **our Constitution** will recognize the **Queensland Cabinet** and use the terms ‘**Premier**’ and ‘Ministers’ in a constitutional context.”

“The Constitution of Queensland 2001 **does not include a statement of executive power vesting in the Sovereign as recommended by LCARC**. The Government is of the view that LCARC’s recommended expression of executive power is too narrow and does not adequately reflect the democratic convention that requires the Governor to act in accordance with advice from his or her Ministers.”

I note this Act shows it was “Circulated by Authority of the Premier and Minister

for Trade, the Hon Peter Beattie MP”.

“My government” the government of Mr Beattie as a private person, ‘does not include a statement of executive power vesting in the Sovereign as recommended by LCARC’ .

The sovereignty of Her Majesty as the holder of all the lands held in Imperial measurements as shown at sections 30 and 40 of the Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38] and all Her Majesty’s signed and sealed commercial contracts for the sale of those Crown lands, held with private people and corporations worldwide and held in the *inter vivos* trusts, the wills and testaments of the private people in contracts, signed and witnessed by two other persons contemporaneously, in trust for their heirs and assigns and this also applies to the will and testament of the constitutional Sovereign, now have no commercial value as they are sealed to the metric system in use in The State of Queensland and the Deeds of Grant and Certificates of Title are registered to the Land Title Act 1994, current as at 1 July 2013, sealed with the Public Seal of The State of Queensland and copyrighted State of Queensland 2013.

Those lawfully owned lands, now being sealed inside the corporate structure of the business created as the Government of The State of Queensland has in effect permanently deprived the private persons or corporations world wide of their real property as it is now equity for and an asset of the Parliament of Queensland and its corporations and their Australian courts, and judiciary held to the statutory laws of The State of Queensland support that action.

Those corporations, being devoid of private persons and holding no Courts of the Crown held to the common law of England and the laws of church and state, deny the private people, and Her Majesty of the protection of their rights to their real and personal property as the members of political parties have most effectively deprived the private persons of access to a Court which would uphold their lawful ownership of their real and personal property, which includes their lives.

[Extract] ‘Freedom of the Individual and Property Rights’  
Dr Mark Cooray, LLB (Hons) Ceylon; Phd (Cambridge); Phd (Colombo)

**“8.9 Property Insecure When Government Intervenes”**

The reason for this should be apparent. Man's necessity for property is absolute; his survival and all activities depend upon it. When government has control of it all, man's concern with it becomes preponderant for his access to it is no longer secure. Not only does it magnify the importance of property but also of government. Total control over all property becomes the means for total control over men. The law which disposes property in this situation also disposes men. Indeed, the wedding of property to government turns the control over things into control over men. What may start out as an effort to subordinate property ends up as the subordination of man”.

Those lands have now been created as assets for the ‘businesses’ the corporate structure of The State of Queensland for commercial purposes as held to the Parliament of Queensland Act 2001 and its Constitution of Queensland 2001 to the businesses, registered in Washington DC – the QUEENSLAND TREASURY CORP CIK#., and STATE OF QUEENSLAND AUSTRALIA CIK#.

No commercial contract entered into anywhere in the world has any protection from the statutory postponed laws of The State of Queensland, one of the Parliaments of Australia for Australian Citizens and the Parliaments of the United Kingdom for United Kingdom Citizens only as, in Australia in this case, under the sealed Charter of The United Nations Act 1945 that real property, held in a lawfully binding commercial contract with the Crown can now become an asset of the Parliaments of Australia 'however acquired' .

The private people as lawful owners of that real property, being denied access to a Court of the Crown held to the common law of England and the laws of church and state under the Australian System of Government have absolutely no redress available to them, they must just 'accept the loss' and start again. This is an indictment on the authorities which have created this situation and any courts of the world who support and uphold it. To 'accept the loss' and start again is a very difficult thing to do when a person has worked their entire working life to create a home, business or a property for themselves and their children and that is taken from them through no fault of their own and with no reparation available to them. (Refer attached 'List of Court Cases and Pending Matters').

Further the statutory rights of private people in the State of Queensland and the right of Her Majesty's subjects over the age of twenty one years to be able to vote for private people of their choice, resident in Queensland, to be elected to become Members of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly are still provisions in place within the Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38].

All acts pertaining to the Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38] were sealed with the Public Seal of The State of Queensland and © The State of Queensland and as a result the Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38] lies inactive though it was stated that the object of the 'new' Constitution of Queensland 2001 was that "This Act declares, consolidates and modernises the Constitution of Queensland".

The Members of the political parties inside The Parliament of Queensland Act 2001 and the Constitution of Queensland 2001 in the 'new' Parliament of Queensland are held to their own private statutory Acts and their Parliamentary system of government was commenced without a referendum of the private people of the State of Queensland or any notification given to the people inside the Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38] or the Crown.

The 'new' Parliament of Queensland was commenced under the Constitution of Queensland 2001 and the Parliament of Queensland Act 2001 and the Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38], the valid Constitution of Queensland was brought into the Constitution by the Corporations Act 2001. All the Acts held to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted are sealed to the corporate Seal of AUSTRALIA – the Great Seal of Australia.

In the Corporations Act 2001 at section 9 act includes "thing."

None of the Acts of the Parliament of Queensland or the Parliament of Australia are signed by any private persons, they are reprinted statutory laws and contain statutory entities only.

I refer this Court to the Corporations (Queensland) Act 1990. This Act holds no private people and that includes Her Majesty as a private person in whatever position she holds or any private person anywhere in the world as held to The Charter of the United Nations.

At section 18 of the Corporations (Queensland) Act 1990 it shows the Act overrides the prerogative of the Crown. Her Majesty the Queen is the constitutional Sovereign as held to the Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38] and is the owner of all the lands held in the Constitutions of the States – (Refer section 9 of The Statute of Westminster 1931 [22 GEO. 5 CH4]).

Queensland is one of the 6 States of the Commonwealth of Australia *inter alia* the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted as held to the Preamble, Clauses 1 to 9 (British laws) and to sections 61, 109, 117 and 128 of that Act *inter alia* the Royal Style and Titles Act 1953, the Statute of Westminster 1931, and the Australia Act 1986 sealed to the Habeas Corpus Act 1816. The Habeas Corpus Act 1816 is an Act where the security of the subjects was protected totally by the Crown, Her Majesty, Mrs Elizabeth Mountbatten of the House of Windsor as a private person.

Her Majesty received, upon Her succession to the throne of Great Britain and Northern Ireland after the passing of Her father King George VI, all the lands held in the allodial title in the Commonwealth of Nations which consists of approximately 2.1 billion private people all as held to the signed and sealed Magna Carta *inter alia* The Charter of the United Nations as set out in the Australian Treaty Series 1945 No. 1 *inter alia* the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted. At Chapter III – The Judicature, section 75 shows. ‘In all matters – (1) Arising under any treaty;.....’

The Premier of Queensland, Peter Beattie, as a private person and a member of a political party created his own ‘my government’ and then created Australian businesses as held to the Queensland Treasury Corporation as shown on page 18 and 19 in the List of Exhibits –which was a ‘Foreign Government and ‘political subdivisions’: Refer -

US. Securities and Exchange Commission

**STATE OF QUEENSLAND AUSTRALIA CIK#**

0001244818 (see all company filings)

Business Address: C/O QUEENSLAND TREASURY CORP; GPO  
BOX 1096, Brisbane, Queensland C3 4001

Annual Report for foreign governments and political subdivisions  
US. Securities and Exchange Commission

**QUEENSLAND TREASURY CORP CIK#**

0000852555 (see all company filings)

SIC: 8888 – FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Business Address: LEVEL 14 61 MARY STREET,  
GPO BOX 1096, BRIDBANE, QUEENSLAND C3 4001



These 'businesses' are held to the Constitution of Queensland 2001 and the Parliament of Queensland Act 2001, sealed with the Public Seal of The State and copyrighted The State of Queensland *inter alia* AUSTRALIA'S CONSTITUTION 1900 First Edition May 1995 - THE CONSTITUTION as in force June 2003.

**THE CONSTITUTION AS IN FORCE ON 1 JUNE 2003 *inter alia*  
AUSTRALIA'S CONSTITUTION  
With Overview and Notes by the  
Australian Government Solicitor**



**The Constitution – Dated 9<sup>th</sup> July 1900.**

Page 57 states:-

Note No. 17 “Section 74 – see

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

**Refer: *Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd (No 1) [1985] HCA 8***  
(27 February 1985); (1985) 159 CLR 351  
(Gibbs CJ, Mason, Murphy, Wilson, Brennan, Deane, Dawson, JJ.)

***Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd (No 2) [1985] HCA 27***  
(17 April 1985); (1985) 159 CLR 461  
(Gibbs CJ, Mason, Wilson, Brennan, Deane, Dawson, JJ.)

*Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act 1968*  
*Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975*  
**The Constitution** (63 & 64 Vict. c. 12), s. 74.



**Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942**  
**Act No. 56 of 1942 as amended**

Act sealed and © Commonwealth of Australia

Att: ABN Lookup – current details for **ABN: 18 108 001 191**

Entity name: **THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND  
CABINET**

Entity type: Commonwealth Government entity.

As a private person, Peter Beattie, with his own 'my government' inside his own Corporation and Constitution and holding a contract either signed and sealed or by consent verbally between himself and the Prime Minister of a political party inside the Parliaments of

Australia which commenced on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1973 created the positions for those Parliaments of Australia held to the Statute Law Revision Act 1973 by the sealing and copyrighting of The Statute of Westminster 1931 to the statutory laws of the Parliaments of Australia and the United Kingdom.

The only Parliament and Constitution of the private people being members of political parties which could have allowed those members to use these tactics would have had to come through the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia to the Premier of The State of Queensland, and The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom all being members of political parties inside the Queen's dominions and being elected to the Parliaments of the people in good faith and trust to uphold the common law of England to the laws of church and state with the Queen in each of the Parliaments.

Queensland, having the only unicameral Parliament in the Commonwealth of Australia was best suited to create this Australian System of Government as there were no checks and balances as conventionally provided by an 'Upper House'. Queensland has only the Legislative Assembly as the Legislative Council had been abolished by the Government of the day in 1922 through 'technically legal means' but contrary to a referendum of the private people held in 1917.

I refer to Folio DJW – 2 at page 10.

I refer you to pages 39 to 49 in Folio DJW – 2 as attached. The currency to be used in the 'new' Australian System of Government was to be decimal currency in lieu of the legal tender of the Commonwealth of Australia which was held to the Bank of England and guaranteed by Her Majesty and held to the 'articles of association' of the Commonwealth of Australia the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted at CHAPTER (iv) FINANCE AND TRADE.

On page 2 of the correspondence I forwarded to Her Majesty, in the second paragraph I referred to the legal tender of the Commonwealth of Australia being pounds, shillings and pence as guaranteed by the Crown. That legal tender is not a 'promissory note' as held to the FINANCIAL AGREEMENT (DECIMAL CURRENCY) ACT, Act No. 39, 1966, an Act passed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, being a State of the Commonwealth of Australia to implement decimal currency.

This action by a State legislature lawfully required a referendum of all the people of the Commonwealth of Australia which included the Queen in each of the Parliaments as held to the Statute of Westminster 1931-1942, the Royal Style and Titles Act 1953 and the Australia Act 1986 sealed to the Habeas Corpus Act 1816 to ensure the protection of the security of Her Majesty's subjects world wide. This referendum never eventuated.

I must apologise to both this honourable Court and Her Majesty for failing to show that impregnated into those Bills of Exchange - the legal tender of the Commonwealth of Australia held to the gold and silver reserves of the world (the real value of currency world wide) was silver and gold in a strip to the face value of the banknote – eg. 10 shillings, one pound, ten pounds etc.

Her Majesty holds the full ownership of the gold and silver reserves and the petroleum being 'of the Commonwealth' and is the holder of the allodial title to all the lands in the Commonwealth and the Queen's dominions. Being THE CORPORATION as a private person, Mrs Elizabeth Mountbatten of the House of Windsor holds all that property through the will and testament of and under Her succession to Her father, King George VI.

Under the provisions of the Industry Research and Development Act 1986, Act No. 89 of 1986 as amended, a postponed unsigned statutory law of corporate AUSTRALIA, at section 19A 'General provisions concerning direction powers under sections 18A and 19 (1) For the avoidance of doubt, a direction given to the Board after the commencement of this section under section 18A or 19 must not confer a function on the Board to commit, authorise or recommend the expenditure of Commonwealth money.'

Refer:-

- Leask v Commonwealth [1996] HCA 29 (5 November 1996) (1996) 187 CLR 579; (1996) 140 ALR 1; (1996) 70 ALJR 995
- Mobil Oil Australia Pty Ltd v Victoria [2002] HCA 27 (26 June 2002)
- Hillpalm Pty Ltd v Heaven's Door Pty Ltd [2004] HCA 59 (1 December 2004)
- New South Wales v Ibbett [2006] HCA 57 (12 December 2006)
- Commonwealth v New South Wales [1923] HCA 34 (1923) 33 CLR 1 (9 August 1923)

The Parliament of Queensland Act 2001 and its Constitution of Queensland 2001, which shows at Chapter 5 – 'Powers of The State', granted authority for the Premier (a private person Mr Peter Beattie) of "the independent sovereign state being 'The State' " to have the authority for commercial matters relating to The State of Queensland as held to the Corporations (Queensland) Act 1990 which holds no private people including Her Majesty and no sovereignty, no land, no assets, no shareholders and has no capital to maintain.

Being unable to utilize the consolidated revenue of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia Mr Peter Beattie, with the power of an individual only and being inside the Parliament of Queensland, one of the Parliaments of Australia, sought financial support for his government in Australian currency as held to the FINANCIAL AGREEMENT (DECIMAL CURRENCY) ACT, Act No. 39, 1966 and borrowed American dollars through financial institutions in the United States using the corporations of The State of Queensland Government registered in Washington DC.

This allowed, as held to the workplace laws of the Parliament of Australia as shown at Folio DJW – 2 the members of the political parties inside the Parliament of Queensland Act 2001 and the Constitution of Queensland 2001 using the authority of an individual only and holding the equity in borrowed in \$US dollars converted to Australian currency \$/dollars to use that money as held to the Australia Act 1986 *inter alia* Royal Styles and Titles Act 1973, No. 114 of 1973 sealed to their business seal - the Great Seal of Australia, an unsigned transitional statutory instrument .

By use of the Reprints Act 1992(Qld) sealed and copyrighted The State of Queensland 1992, a document, words on a piece of paper, reprinted out and removed all the historical content of the Acts as held and passed to the provisions of the Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31Vic. No.38].

The 'historical content' included the private people, the Crown, the lands, seas and submerged land under the seas held in Imperial measurements and anything pertaining to the Commonwealth of Australia or within the Queen's dominions and anything lawfully owned by the Crown and the private people. This is also the reason that the Parliaments of Australia have as their constitution *AUSTRALIA'S CONSTITUTION* 1900 First Edition May 1995 - *THE CONSTITUTION* as in force June 2003 as it commences at Chapter I – *THE PARLIAMENT* and is devoid of the Preamble and Clauses 1 to 9 (British laws) which hold the private people of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The members of political parties in the Parliaments of Australia representing Australian Citizens only and the Parliament of the United Kingdom representing United Kingdom Citizens only, under unsigned postponed laws being words 'on a piece of paper', devoid of royal assent, have in effect removed the common law rights, the authority and the will of the private people from their corporate systems of government despite still holding themselves up for election by those private people and despite allowing themselves free access to the lawfully owned real and personal property 'however acquired' of the aforesaid 'private people' under their statutory laws.

Refer: Folio DJW 2 on pages 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 to the Statute Law Revision Act 1973, No. 216 of 1973 – 'An Act for the purposes of statute law revision' assented to on 19<sup>th</sup> December 1973.

The Premier of The State of Queensland, as a private person and inside a business registered in Washington DC held to the civil law of the United States and their Bill of Rights, along with other with private people being members of political parties in the Parliaments of Australia utilized Australian currency and employed private people from anywhere in the world using their signed authority to hold them to their commercial contracts with the OIC or the CEO inside the Parliament of Queensland Act 2001 and its Constitution of Queensland 2001 and the Parliaments of Australia held to – *AUSTRALIA'S CONSTITUTION* 1900 First Edition May 1995 - *THE CONSTITUTION* as in force June 2003 under their statutory workplace laws inside the business registered in Washington DC.

I refer to the Workplace Agreement Act at Folio DJW 1(c) at pages 7 and 8 to be read in conjunction with the whole of the correspondence signed by myself on 4<sup>th</sup> October 2013 and further to Folio DJW – 2 of the List of Exhibits forwarded to Her Majesty in November 2013. Refer - Lands Acquisition Act 1973 No. 208 of 1973 *inter alia* Lands Legislation Amendment Act 1992, Corporations Act 1989, Corporations Act 2001, *inter alia* Corporations (Sons of Gwalia ) Amendment Act 2010, No. 150 of 2010 and the Currency Act 1965.

I refer to the correspondence I forwarded personally to Her Majesty as a private person. In this application for your immediate attention, I am a subject of Her Majesty and I, as one of

Her subjects, am sworn to uphold Her laws to the common law of England and the laws of church and state.

Her Majesty is not inside The Corporation Act 2001, being a private person she is exempt from that Act. As a statutory entity or “thing” the Queen of Australia inside the Parliaments of Australia at the directions of the CEO’s has no authority to demand that these corporate Parliaments, registered in Washington DC, conform to the common law including the criminal law held to the civil laws of the country of registration of the corporate structures of the Parliaments of Australia registered in Washington DC.

In the Commonwealth of Australia under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted we had access to Courts of the Crown, held to the common law of England and the laws of church and state to uphold the common law rights of private people and their rights to the lawful ownership of their real and personal property.

In making this application to the International Court of Justice, a Court holding dual jurisdiction, I wish to present validation of the fact that the members of the political parties in the Parliaments of Australia and the Parliaments of the United Kingdom, using the authority of an individual only have usurped the authority of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia and of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which are the Governments of the private people of the Crown, some 2.1 billion people being subjects of the Crown inside the Commonwealth of Nations.

With the breaching of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted, in 1922 by the abolition of the Legislative Council of Queensland, contrary to a referendum of the private people held in 1917, it allowed the members of the political parties of the Parliaments of Australia to put forward people of their choice to be the Governor General or the Governors of the State for Her Majesty’s approval.

From 1<sup>st</sup> January 1973, the Governor General and the Governors of the six States under the Australian System of Government, then signed commercial contracts with Prime Ministers, Premiers of the States and Chief Ministers of the Territories in those Parliaments of Australia and being held to the civil laws of Washington DC, where the corporate businesses are registered, receive Australian currency for their services to the political parties inside the Parliaments of Australia as a ‘thing’ or statutory gender neutral entity only, not a private person as held to the Laws of Nature and Natures God.

They are inside of the corporate businesses of corporate AUSTRALIA and at the direction of the Prime Minister or the Premiers of the States who originally put them forward for appointment to their positions and, being held to their signed commercial contracts, do not use their authority to restore the authority of the Crown under the provisions of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted and the Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38].

All those members of the political parties, apart from the Prime Minister of Australia who is in his own corporate headquarters, the ‘new’ Parliament House of Australia, are still working in and from the houses of the Crown, on the lands of the Crown, the Parliament Houses of

the Commonwealth of Australia in the six States and the Governor-General's residence in Yarralumla, ACT, Governor of Queensland, residing Government House Brisbane.

These actions by the members of political parties has been used covertly since 1922 to allow the final acts for all the Parliaments of Australia holding Members of Parliament to create for themselves private governments inside their own parliaments: ie. Australian Businesses using Australian currency only the Australian dollar created to the statutory law of the Statute Law Revision Act 1973 NO.216 of 1973 *inter alia* Statute Law Revision Act 2011 No.5 of 2011 – “The Parliament of Australia enacts”:- Acts which are unsigned and given no Royal Assent.

Refer:-

**U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission**

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CIK#**

**0000805157 (See all company filings)**

Business Address: C/O AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON DC 20036

By the use of the ‘evolutionary process’ the term used in Sue v Hill [1999] HCA 30 the people of the Commonwealth of Australia, including Her Majesty and the people of the world as held in The Charter of the United Nations, have become no more than chattels and assets of the political parties in ‘government’ and the personal and real property, including the lives of the private people have been taken and used as assets for those parliaments of political parties who under their own creations, the Parliaments of Australia in the Australian System of Government have ensured they are not held accountable to any law but their own, world wide.

Refer Charter of the United Nations Act 1945:

This Act may be cited as the *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945*.

2 Definitions

In this Act:

**asset** means:

- (a) an asset of any kind or property of any kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, **however acquired**; and
- (b) a legal document or instrument in any form, including electronic or digital, evidencing title to, or interest in, such an asset or such property, including, but not limited to, bank credits, travellers cheques, bank cheques, money orders, shares, securities, bonds, debt instruments, drafts and letters of credit.

**CEO**, in relation to a Commonwealth entity, means the chief executive officer (however described) of that entity.

The private people of the Commonwealth of Australia as stated in Sue v Hill [1999] HCA 30 are ‘foreign’ to those governments of members of political parties which are held to the Electoral Act 1918 and the Australian Citizenship Act 1973 as Australian Citizens inside those Parliaments of Australia. Private persons cannot vote for an entity or thing created to a statutory instrument not being “of the Commonwealth” of Australia.

We the private people of the Commonwealth of Australia have not been able to vote in a Parliamentary election for private persons to become Members of the House of Representatives, or Ministers of State or Members of the Legislative Councils or the Legislative Assemblies since the State of Queensland applied to the High Court of Australia to have the matter of *Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd* (No 2) [1985] HCA 27 heard inside its jurisdiction which is not the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Australia but that held to the Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973 which has not received the royal assent of the Crown and is an unsigned statutory instrument only. (Refer to matter of Finlay J. Cocks, fined for not voting).

The Governor General and the Governors of the six States under the Australian System of Government, the Members of Parliament, the judiciary of the Australian courts, the Australian courts, members of the public service, the financial institutions including Banks, the trade unions, the Police, the legal profession and the local government, are all inside the 'private governments' (businesses) of the members of political parties and, being employed by and held by commercial contract to those political parties, they must only work on behalf of Australian Citizens and receive Australian currency for their services as held to the Corporations Act 2001 and the Corporations (Sons of Gwalia) Amendment Act 2010.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom for Citizens of the United Kingdom is within the European Union. The European Union has no Parliaments voted in by private people, only unelected members of political parties in their own executive governments with the power of an individual only world wide and the European Union deals in the euro, a currency similar to and with the commercial value of the Australian currency, 'a piece of paper with writing and numbers on it'.

The CEO's inside the sealed Charter of The United Nations which is sealed to the Parliament of Australia and its AUSTRALIA'S CONSTITUTION 1900 First Edition May 1995 - THE CONSTITUTION as in force June 2003 which contains no private people are found in the Charter of the United Nations as found at page 7, 8 and 9 in Folio DJW – 2.

The Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 is sealed to the Corporations Act 2001, the Corporations Agreement 2002 as amended, the Corporations (Repeals, Consequentials and Transitionals) Act 2001, Act No. 55 of 2001 as amended and held to the Corporations (Sons of Gwalia) Amendment Act 2010, No. 150, 2010. There is no maintenance of capital as the Australian dollar is not the legal tender of the Commonwealth of Australia nor is the euro the legal tender of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and those currencies are not guaranteed by the Crown.

Any private person, anywhere in the world, being an individual and a corporation sole, can sell their services to any one that they choose. They can have signed and sealed commercial agreements or verbal agreements with another person or corporation to work only for them. Regardless of who the employee is they are, under the terms of their commercial contracts held to the civil laws of where the business or corporation they work for is registered (in this case Washington DC).

The business in this matter – the government of The State of Queensland is solely controlled by the Premier of The State of Queensland. Refer Folio DJW 10 on page 24 and 25 – the

Electoral Act 1992(Qld) which shows the qualifications for a candidate to be an elected member of the Parliament of Queensland to the Constitution of Queensland 2001.

Under the Queensland Treasury Corporation Act 1988, all assets of the private people not those of the members of the political parties are paid through those Acts as assets of the business without any signed and sealed commercial contracts held with the lawful owners of the property being private people and the Crown and without their knowledge and consent. This permanently deprives the lawful owners of the real property and the gold, silver, petroleum and minerals in, on and under those lands.

Though the names of the private people are still on their Deeds of Grant for Land and the Certificates of Title, as stated in the matter which set the precedent for a criminal conviction under civil law in The State of Queensland:

*Bone v Mothershaw*[2002] QCA 120  
[Extract] McPherson JJA

“.....The Council has not taken any interest of Mr Bone’s, so as to attract the operation of the *Acquisition of Land Act 1967* or otherwise. He retains unimpaired, for what it is worth, his estate in fee simple absolute in the land. He has been stripped of virtually all the powers which make ownership of land of any practical utility or value. There is, as is attested by an affidavit from the valuer provided at the hearing, no doubt that the value of the land has been greatly reduced. But the law provides no remedy for this action or its consequences when it is the result of legislation validly passed under law-making authority that by its terms or nature authorises or permits such an outcome.”

I again refer further to [Extract]

Dr Mark Cooray, LLB (Hons) Ceylon; Phd (Cambridge); Phd (Colombo)

### ‘8.1 The Property Basis of all Rights’

“Property rights are not just another human right; such a statement understates the case. They are much more fundamental than that. Property rights are basic to all rights.”

This relationship first occurred to me while studying the loss of rights in totalitarian countries. My general conclusion was that the loss of property rights either preceded or accompanied the loss of other rights. This was so in Hitler's Germany. It was so in Lenin's and Stalin's Russia. It has also been the case in other totalitarian countries. It is possible that some property rights could be retained while other rights, such as freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of religion, freedom of association and so on, would be severely curtailed or taken away. But it is now inconceivable to me that other rights could be maintained when property rights were gone.”

With the Governor-General inside the Parliament of Australia since 1973, representing the Queen of Australia, a statutory gender neutral entity or thing inside the Parliaments of



Australia and being at the direction of the Prime Minister of Australia, the CEO of the corporate Australian System of Government, there has been no consolidated revenue of the Commonwealth of Australia going into the Reserve Bank of the Commonwealth of Australia from any of the sources previously utilised to increase the financial security and stability of the economy of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The resources from the much touted 'mining booms', especially in The State of Queensland, the primary industries, the sale of real property, and the taxes paid by the private people of the Commonwealth of Australia are paid into the coffers of the Australian System of Government in its Parliaments of Australia for the benefit of the members of political parties for Australian Citizens only who are still borrowing from overseas financial institutions to keep afloat their vast public service empires and welfare payments. Many of the people who are on welfare payments have lost their jobs through the devaluing of the manufacturing industries and many other formerly viable industries in this country which have simply closed their doors or moved overseas to more viable countries. The creation of the 'welfare state' has caused many of the young people to no longer have a work ethic but live on the 'dole' as a normal way of life. This devalues the structure of both social and spiritual life in our society.

I refer to the Default Notices which I served upon Her Majesty and I refer in particular to The State of Queensland.

I note in particular the Supreme Court Act 1991, sealed The Public Seal of The State © The State of Queensland 1991. At the commencement of the Constitution of Queensland 2001 and the Parliament of Queensland Act 2001, the private people being Justices and Stipendiary Magistrates held to the Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38] then signed commercial agreements with the Premier of The State of Queensland. As judges and magistrates they are thus held to the statutory laws as an entity along with the members of the legal profession, the police, the financial institutions and the public servants and are bound to the statutory laws of the business ('government') only.

The judiciary must, at the direction of the CEO, being the Premier, hold to the laws of their employer - to the Corporations (Queensland) Act 1990 where there are no private people and no prerogative as their employer is a business registered in Washington DC and held to the civil laws of the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights.

This applies to any private person in the legal profession, any courts not being held to the common law of England, to the laws of church and state and not 'of the Commonwealth' and further held to the Privy Council and the Court of Justice of the European Union which recognizes no private people and cannot give justice to any private person as they are bound inside those constitutions.

All Acts pertaining to the Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38] *inter alia* to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted have been sealed and copyrighted and held to the Australia Act 1986 to the Australia Act (Requests) Act 1985 Queensland, *inter alia* Royal Styles Titles Act 1973, for the members of political parties in the Parliaments of Australia and the Parliaments of the United Kingdom as one

private person controls the business ('government') as shown in The Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 and that person is the CEO.

Refer Charter of the United Nations Act 1945:

This Act may be cited as the *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945*.

## 2 Definitions

In this Act:

**CEO**, in relation to a Commonwealth entity, means the chief executive officer (however described) of that entity.

I refer again to the correspondence forwarded to Her Majesty in January 2014 – the Corporate Bodies Contracts Act (UK). There has been no referendum presented to or voted on by Her Majesty's subjects in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as held to the Habeas Corpus Act 1816 *inter alia* the signed and sealed Magna Carta to agree to any of their representatives in the House of Commons to join the European Union with the authority of a Member of the House of Commons and to use the British pound, inside that European Union for equity.

One private person, being the Prime Minister of the political parties in the United Kingdom, inside the House of Commons, not being an elected member of the House of Commons but a member of a political party for Citizens of the United Kingdom only as created and held to the List of Exhibits forwarded to Her Majesty with the attached correspondence shown at Folio DJW – 6 where members of the political parties cannot form any party to govern the people of the United Kingdom or have a House of Lords to deal in land in Imperial measurements being inside the Companies Act 2006. I refer to section 14 of that Act where people give 'political donations' for use by the 'business' ('government') with the Prime Minister as the CEO. It does not give the Prime Minister authority to govern or represent citizens of Great Britain inside a Parliament of Great Britain as he has been elected to the Parliament of the United Kingdom as the CEO of a political party only.

The members of political parties in the United Kingdom are inside the Companies Act 2006 and receive political donations. This does not give them any authority over any private person, including Her Majesty in the Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as held to the Royal Style and Titles Act 1953 and the Statute of Westminster 1931 and 1942 as held to the Habeas Corpus Act 1862 and held to the laws of church and state.

Further, it has not given any authority to a private person, being the CEO in the Parliament of the United Kingdom or the Parliament of Australia to create their own 'House of Lords' where the Prime Minister nominates a member of a political party for the position of 'The Corporate Officer' of the House of Lords. This position is held by the Prime Minister himself as the CEO of the political parties to enable him to hold any property in any form whether it be in metric as in the European Union or in Imperial law.

The members of the political parties in the Parliaments of Australia and of the United Kingdom as held to the Louisiana Purchase Treaty have not paid or compensated Her Majesty for Her Lands or the private people world wide for the 'acquisition' of their lawful interest and ownership in their lands by these businesses posing as legitimate 'governments'.

On 19<sup>th</sup> October 1973, the members of the political parties in the Commonwealth of Australia, requested of Her Majesty to grant them a royal style and title:-

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

The Royal Style and Title as provided for in the 1973 Act is:-

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

This is a royal style and title for use between Commonwealth countries when dealing with one another, NOT to replace or override Elizabeth the Second, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her Other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith or Her authority.

Her Majesty refused to grant Her authority to that change and the Royal Style and Titles Act 1973, No. 114 of 1973 remains unsigned. The Royal Style and Titles Act 1973, Act No. 114 of 1973 is sealed to *AUSTRALIA'S CONSTITUTION* 1900 First Edition May 1995 - *THE CONSTITUTION* as in force June 2003, the Australia Act 1986, Royal Styles and Titles Act 114 of 1973 and the Corporations Act 2001, both of which are sealed and unsigned postponed statutory laws of the Parliaments of Australia as held to the Electoral Act 1918 *inter alia* High Court of Australia Act 1979 *inter alia* Australian Citizenship Act 1973.

The dismissal of the Prime Minister of Australia, on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1974, was not the dismissal of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, being a Member of the House of Representatives and a Minister of State – that Prime Minister was dismissed by a Governor General of Australia not being of ‘of the Commonwealth’, as held to Royal Style and Titles Act 1973 reprinted to the Statute Law Revision Act of 1973 also an unsigned and unsealed document only.

The last Act of the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA’ held to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted was in 1972.

The first statutory or postponed laws, Act of the “Parliament of Australia”( Australian business of the political parties only) was proclaimed to statutory instrument in January 1973 and has never received royal assent and is a postponed law of that Parliament as held to the Statute Law Revision Act No. 216 of 1973 as found on pages 10, and 11 and also held to the Statute Law Revision Act 2011, Act No. 5 of 2011 – ‘The Parliament of Australia Enacts’, as may be found on the ComLaw website, *inter alia* *AUSTRALIA'S CONSTITUTION* 1900 First Edition May 1995 - *THE CONSTITUTION* as in force June 2003.

With further reference to the correspondence I forwarded to Her Majesty and to your Court and I refer to page 17 of that correspondence - the Acts Interpretation Act 1954. The Act is sealed holding the Public Seal of The State of Queensland as held to the Parliament of Queensland Act 2001 and the Constitution of Queensland 2001.

That is the Seal of a 'Foreign Government' - a business registered in Washington DC.

The Police, the judiciary, the courts, the public service, the Members of Parliament, the Governor of Queensland are all inside that Act and as a consequence we have no access to any Courts of the Crown held to the common law of England and the laws of church and state or to the Privy Council, the Queen in Council or the Court of Justice of the European Union.

Section 32B of the Acts Interpretation Act 1954 refers to 'gender'. There are no private persons, being the employees of the business known as the Government of Queensland. They are entities or 'things' but despite using the definitions of entities or 'things' they are still private people under the Laws of Nature and Natures God.

The vicarious liability is placed upon every private person, as held to New South Wales v Ibbett [2006] HCA 57 (12 December 2006) employed in any of these Parliaments, either in the United Kingdom or in the Commonwealth of Australia and the States of the Commonwealth or any other country within the Queen's dominions held to a Constitution of the private people or the Charter of the United Nations for the actions they carry out at the direction of their CEO, being the Prime Minister, the Premiers or the Chief Ministers or the Mayors and CEO's of the Local Government Councils.

The International Court of Justice is held to the Charter of the United Nations and also held to the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct 2002.

Her Majesty is a private person as I and the other 2.1 billion people in the Commonwealth of Nations are. As private persons we have no standing in the Parliaments of the political parties of the United Kingdom and Australia.

I refer to the Inter Governmental Agreement on the Environment – a bilateral agreement signed in May 1992 by the Federal, State and Local Government Association of Australia.

Refer:- Schedule 2 - Paragraph 5:-

“Within the policy, legislative and administrative framework applying in each State, **the use of natural resources and land, remain a matter for the owners of the land or resources, whether they are Government bodies or private persons.**”

Refer:- Default Notice for the Parliament of Australia refer to Folio DJW – 7 at pages 29 and 30.

As private people being the CEO of the political party in the Parliaments of Australia, which includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory and the Local Government Association, they were to stay within the perimeters of Schedule 2 and, under their own signatures, had no authority over the private lands and natural resources of the private people. This also applied to the Police, the churches, the public servants, the courts, the judiciary, the legal profession as they are entities or 'things' created by statute and are paid employees inside the Parliaments of Australia – the businesses created by political parties.

I have attached this section for easy reference at page 14 -15 – CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1995 Act No. 12 of 1995 as amended – The Parliament of Australia Enacts; - that is the parliament of the political parties. I refer to Chapter 7 – The proper administration of government. Note the word ‘administration’. I now refer back to the Statute Law Revision Act 1973 at pages 10, 11 and 12 to the Electoral Act – and the omission of the words “of the Commonwealth” omit “Great Seal of the Commonwealth” (which is the Seal on the Royal Style and Titles Act 1953 and the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948) and insert the Great Seal of Australia.

I refer to Chapter 7 – The proper administration of government. This is not a Government of the Commonwealth of Australia or a Government for any of the private people nor is it held to the Great Seal of the Commonwealth but is a business posing as a government of and for political parties held to the Great Seal of Australia and AUSTRALIA’S CONSTITUTION 1900 First Edition May 1995 - THE CONSTITUTION as in force June 2003.

I refer to the definition of person in Chapter 7 – The proper administration of Government – in relation to property. That property is that which is held world wide by any person in this world regardless of who they are.

Note: The expression *person* includes a Commonwealth entity.

I refer to the Collins English Dictionary definition of **include: 1.** to have as contents or part of the contents; be made up of or contain **2.** to add as part of something else; put in as part of a set, group, or category.

So any private person inside that, created as a Commonwealth entity, is still a private person and held to the laws of the world to this International Court of Justice of the United Nations holding world jurisdiction. The offence of the private person is held to Chapter 2 – General principles of criminal responsibility

## **Chapter 2 – General principles of criminal responsibility**

### Part 2.2 - The elements of an offence

#### Division 3 - General

##### **3.1. Elements**

**(1) An offence consists of physical elements and fault elements.**

(2) However, the law creates.....

##### **3.2 Establishing guilt in respect of offences**

In order for a person.....

The physical element of any criminal offence or in fact any matter pertaining to commercial activities applies where private people sign commercial contracts between themselves and are bound to those contracts – in this case as held to the Default Notice dated 12<sup>th</sup> February 2013 as held to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted and further the Default Notice as held to the Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38].

Her Majesty did not have to reply to that correspondence as what remains of the Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38] is still lawfully in force though sealed with the Public Seal of The State of Queensland and copyrighted State of Queensland 2013.

I also asked of Her Majesty to produce the documentation she signed with Mr Tony Abbott the CEO of the corporation, a member of a political party in the Parliament of Australia to grant to him being the CEO of the Australian System of Government Her lands held in Her allodial title as the Crown as equity for the Parliament of Australia of the Australian Government as held to AUSTRALIA'S CONSTITUTION 1900 First Edition May 1995 - THE CONSTITUTION as in force June 2003.

In relation to the land and sovereignty for the members of political parties and in particular the Parliaments of Australia I refer to the Lands Acquisition Act 1973 found on that List of Exhibits at Folio DJW – 3 which again brings me back to the definition shown at page 17 - the Acts Interpretation Act 1954 the definition of 'document. The lands of the Crown in the Commonwealth of Australia are held in Imperial measurements as are the lands defined in our Deeds of Grant for Land, our commercial signed and sealed contracts with the Crown for the purchase of our land – our real property.

Refer:-

**Lands Acquisition Act 1973**

**No. 208 of 1973**

**AN ACT**

To amend the *Lands Acquisition Act 1955 – 1966.*

[Assented to 19 December 1973]

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen, the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia, as follows:-

1. (1) .....
6. (1) Section 17 of the Principal Act is amended by omitting from paragraphs (a) and (c) the word "yards" and substituting the word "metres".

As I am a private person and my wife Lynette Diane Walter and I hold a commercial contract with Her Majesty under the Land Act 1962(Qld) for land which is held in our private trust, our will and testament for our issue, neither my wife or I or Her Majesty, are held to the provisions of the Lands Acquisition Act 1973 *inter alia* the Acts Interpretation Act 1954 which is a document with writing on it. It is an Act sealed but not signed.

On the last page of the Lands Acquisition Act 1973 it omits the words 'of the Commonwealth' and also from section 52 shows "omit the words 'a peace officer appointed under the Peace Officers Act 1925' substitute "a Commonwealth Police Officer".

A Commonwealth Police Officer does not hold the authority of Her Majesty the Crown who is the owner of all the lands in the six States of the Commonwealth of Australia and the lands in in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A Commonwealth Police Officer is inside the Parliaments of Australia, along with the judiciary and the courts and holds a signed and sealed commercial contract with those parliaments, not being 'of the Commonwealth' but parliaments of a private person being the CEO of a political party being gender neutral

entities inside a postponed law waiting for an assent date and that assent date is to receive the royal assent of the Crown.

I refer to page 21 – I have no standing in the courts of the Parliaments of Australia as does no other private person, and with due respect to Your Honours includes the Members of the International Court of Justice as those courts are not ‘of the Commonwealth’ but are courts of political parties only in the Parliaments of Australia as held to AUSTRALIA’S CONSTITUTION 1900 First Edition May 1995 - THE CONSTITUTION as in force June 2003.

I defaulted Her Majesty as a private person. Her Majesty was in exactly the same position as I am. She is outside of those parliaments that have used their positions as our ‘elected members’ ostensibly representing the private people but in reality, under the evolutionary process are merely members of political parties inside their own businesses which they have created under the guise of calling it ‘government’ and reduced us to the status of ‘assets’ or things only inside their businesses (‘governments’), though we hold no legally binding contract or agreement with them.

Using their statutory laws and their paid employees in their businesses, the Australian judiciary, inside their Australian courts these members of political parties have removed our civil and political rights and liberties and our rights and ownership of our real and personal property and removed our lawful democratic rights to access to a Court of the Crown held to the common law of England and the laws of church and state anywhere in the world.

The last election for us the private people with the Queen in Parliament was in 1972.

We only have Parliaments of Australia, we are not Australian Citizens, we do not hold Australian Passports and we are British subjects and Australian citizens.

Any Default Notice I served on Her Majesty would be ignored by the members of political parties inside their own private parliaments as the members of political parties need take no notice of anything Her Majesty does as she is, as are all private people, outside of their private parliaments and is not commercially tied to their businesses.

This situation also applies in The State of Queensland.

I must also draw this honourable Court’s attention to the correspondence I have attached from Jones King Lawyers and I have written to them since that time and further documentation to support my application.

I was advised by an entity in Jones King Lawyers that if I did not pay \$4,150.00 my wife and I would be bankrupted under the statutory laws of Australia and our private home repossessed for this amount.

I refer to the Deed of Grant and the Certificate of Title on pages 28 and 29 where people using the authority of the Premier as private people as held to the Constitution of Queensland 2001 and the Parliament of Queensland Act 2001 as held to the Lands Acquisition Act 1973, without any commercial contract entered into by my wife, myself or the Crown have taken

our property in metric, for The State of Queensland inside the Parliaments of Australia as held to Kirmani Cruises No. 2 of 1986 to create assets for its business as held to the Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973 (refer page 40 and 41).

As there are no courts anywhere within the Commonwealth holding any jurisdiction of the Crown as is clearly shown on these documents, neither myself nor any other private person, including Her Majesty when losing the ownership of their lawfully owned property when and if it is converted to the use of these private parliaments/businesses by the use of their own private courts, judiciary and legal practitioners they have ensured that the private persons have absolutely no recourse for the loss of their lawfully owned real property.

Her Majesty, me, all private persons world wide, including your Honours, are in exactly the same position. We cannot protect ourselves or our property from the actions of these political parties and their authorities and we cannot use members of the legal profession to assist us as they receive their practicing certificates from the Parliaments of Australia.

The behaviour of members of political parties in the Commonwealth of Australia over the past four decades in creating their Australian System of Government, being businesses registered in Washington DC has been at best fraudulent and at worst, criminal and certainly not in the best interests of the sovereign people of the Commonwealth of Australia.

I wish to reiterate the following:-

I, David John Walter am not a member of the legal profession, I have no legal qualifications. I have researched, correlated and forwarded this and all previous documentation to your honourable Court using the best of my abilities and as such I present it for your perusal and consideration on behalf of myself and the private people on whose behalf I act.

I could not pay a member of the legal profession in the legal tender of the Commonwealth of Australia for his services and I cannot afford to employ a member of the legal profession even if there was one who was not held inside the Australian System of Government under their commercial practicing certificates to practice law at the direction of and under the statutory laws of the CEO, being the Prime Minister of Australia or the Premier of The State of Queensland.

I do not hold an Australian Passport as I am a British subject and an Australian citizen and inside the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted.

I have researched, correlated and forwarded documentation to your honourable Court, by email on 5<sup>th</sup> November 2013, by hard copy correspondence in late January 2014 and in this current correspondence forwarded to your office today.

I have done this research over a period of approximately ten years having been involved in assisting private people who have been taken to Australian courts before Australian judges.

We have realized that inside those courts what a member of the legal profession termed as “those historical laws” which uphold and protect the ownership of real and personal property in Courts of the Crown were simply ignored as the ‘new’ statutory Australian laws, held to



Australian common law were the only laws used and acknowledged by the paid employees of the Parliaments of Australia.

These laws effectively remove all valid commercially binding contracts held with the Crown for the ownership of real property as that real property has become equity for the Parliaments of Australia and their businesses.

In The State of Queensland, the Government Departments now use their 'stewardship' over all lands in The State of Queensland and with their abysmal knowledge of good land management and farming practices have very efficiently removed any viability of those lands under their environmental laws and their regulations (these laws and regulations are under the guise of being 'for the public benefit) by controlling what the lawful owners can do with their land under threat of prosecution.

I now request the following orders and relief from this honourable Court to be signed and sealed by the International Court of Justice, held to Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd 9 (No 2) [1985] HCA 27;(1985) 159 CLR 461 - Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct 2002, Sue v Hill [1999] HCA 30 and *Legal Services Commissioner v Walter* [2011] QSC 132 and Corporations (Sons of Gwalia) Amendment Act 2010, No. 150.

### **Order for Relief – David John Walter – Number 1.**

#### **1. Default Notice**

Complainant: David John Walter of Rural Number 187, Walsh River Road, Watsonville, Queensland 4887, Australia.

Postal Address: Post Office Box 578, Herberton, Queensland 4887, Australia.

Defendant: Mrs Elizabeth Mountbatten of the House of Windsor – the QUEEN ELIZABETHÆ REGINÆ SECUNDÆ the Queen to the *Royal Styles and Titles Act* 1953, No. 32 of 1953, – Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Australia and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

Address for Service: Buckingham Palace, London SW1A 1AA, United Kingdom.

That the International Court of Justice, register and process this Default Notice as required and requested and sign and seal this Default Notice and for an officer of the Court to serve it upon Her Majesty or Her appointed person. This is to allow Mrs Elizabeth Mountbatten of the House of Windsor, the Queen, as a result of my placing the Default Notice on Her Majesty the Queen, to give Her Majesty total authority and royal prerogative to remedy the alleged defaults, as found on pages 20, 21 and 22 which have been signed under my hand dated 12<sup>th</sup> February 2013.

I attach Folio DJW – 1 – the matter of Mr Ian Sidney Henke. Upon service of this Default Notice (which is attached) upon Her Majesty or Her appointed person by an officer of the Court this will then allow Her Majesty the Queen to refer to the matter of Mr Ian Sidney Henke under Her Royal Prerogative

I also attach the latest copy of the matters to be placed inside a Court of common law by Her Majesty the Queen as we have no Courts of the Crown holding any judicial authority in the Commonwealth of Australia or anywhere in the world but, I assume, the International Court of Justice.

It must be noted that that the last election held and the last laws passed to the common law of England was in 1972, some 42 years ago and further there have been no Courts of justice of the Commonwealth of Australia, held to the common law of England for twenty eight years. Refer *Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd* 9 (No 2) [1985] HCA 27;(1985) 159 CLR 461.

## **Order for Relief – David John Walter – Number 2.**

### **2. Default Notice**

Complainant: David John Walter of Rural Number 187, Walsh River Road,  
Watsonville, Queensland 4887, Australia.

Postal Address: Post Office Box 578, Herberton,  
Queensland 4887, Australia.

Defendant: Mrs Elizabeth Mountbatten of the House of Windsor – the QUEEN  
ELIZABETHÆ REGINÆ SECUNDÆ  
the Queen to the *Royal Styles and Titles Act* 1953, No. 32 of 1953,  
– Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the  
United Kingdom, Australia and Her other Realms  
and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth,  
Defender of the Faith.

Address for Service: Buckingham Palace, London SW1A 1AA,  
United Kingdom.

That the International Court of Justice, register and process this Default Notice as required and requested and sign and seal this Default Notice and have an officer of the Court serve it upon Her Majesty. This will allow Mrs Elizabeth Mountbatten of the House of Windsor, Her Majesty the Queen, to use Her total authority and royal prerogative to remedy the alleged defaults, as found on pages 16, 17 and 18 which have been signed under my hand dated 12<sup>th</sup> February 2013.

It must be noted that the last election held to the Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38] as in force 5th April 1977 holding both the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly was in 1922, some 92 years ago and the last election for the members of the Legislative Assembly was in 1986.

There have been no laws of justice in Courts held to the common law of England held to Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd 9 (No 2) [1985] HCA 27;(1985) 159 CLR 461 and no Governor of Queensland for twenty eight years and we the private people have not been able to vote to the Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38] for twenty eight years.

### **Order for Relief – David John Walter – Number 3.**

3. With the signing and sealing with the Seal of the International Court of Justice of the Caveat (No. 1) dated 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2014, enclosed within your file and held to the High Court of Australia Decision THE COMMON WEALTH v. NEW SOUTH WALES.(1920) 33 CLR 1 at 13 I request that the International Court of Justice have an officer of the Court serve this Caveat upon Mr Tony Abbot MP, the Prime Minister of Australia, Parliament House of the Australian Government, Canberra, Australia as held to the Corporations Act 2001 and the AUSTRALIA'S CONSTITUTION 1900 First Edition May 1995 - THE CONSTITUTION as in force June 2003 and a signed and sealed copy to be served on Mr David Cameron, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in the European Union.

This Caveat can only be lifted by myself personally or my heir and assign or Her Majesty or Her heir and assign in this International Court – the place of issue.

### **Order for Relief – David John Walter – Number 4.**

I require the following Order for Relief by the International Court of Justice. To sign and seal with the Seal of the International Court of Justice the Caveat (No 2) issued under my hand and dated 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2014, enclosed within your file. I request that an officer of the Court serve this Caveat upon Mr Tony Abbot MP, the Prime Minister of Australia, Parliament House of the Australian Government, Canberra Australia as held to the Corporations Act 2001 and the AUSTRALIA'S CONSTITUTION 1900 First Edition May 1995 - THE CONSTITUTION as in force June 2003.

This Caveat can only be lifted by myself personally or my heir and assign or Her Majesty or Her heir and assign in this International Court the place of issue.

### **Order for Relief – David John Walter – Number 5.**

I further request the following Orders from the International Court of Justice in relation to the following matter:-

I attach a copy of the correspondence forwarded to Her Majesty to uphold the security of the Commonwealth of Australia that has been addressed to Mr David T. Irvine of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and which he failed to acknowledge or action.

I refer to the private people so named in the List of Names as attached to this documentation.

I refer this honourable Court to Folio DJW – 1(a) – a further List of people who have brought the security of the Commonwealth, not only the Commonwealth but of world peace and business into disrepute.

I also request that Baroness D'Souza, Lord Speaker of the House of Lords be added to this List of Names as these private people have brought the security of the Commonwealth of Nations under scrutiny and possible attack by outside sovereign nations and further, over and above the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

I assure Your Honours of my total respect for Your Court and request that Your Honours examine these matters and my requests and make a recommendation as to which Court that my signed complaints should be heard and determined upon your examination of the evidence and determination of the facts in issue and forward it to the appropriate authorities to investigate the matters and for us to be advised of which these matters are to be heard.

As these matter for investigation have been outside of the common law of the Commonwealth of Australia as held to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted and further, outside of the Charter of The United Nations, as the private people, being members of political parties inside their own Parliaments, Constitution and the Corporations Act 2001, being registered businesses in Washington DC and further the Parliaments of the United Kingdom for United Kingdom Citizens are held in the European Union for foreign affairs and trade only, the same as the Parliaments of Australia.

I hold further information at my above address and I will personally sign any indictments of complaints and along with other people who have been adversely affected by these actions, will give direct evidence before any Court which Your Honours decide have the jurisdiction to hear and determine these matters.

I now refer this Honourable Court to folios DJW 1 and folio DJW – 2 on pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 – the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945, Act No. 32 of 1945 as amended, sealed with the corporations Seal of Australia to the Corporations Act 2001 and AUSTRALIA'S CONSTITUTION 1900 First Edition May 1995 - THE CONSTITUTION as in force June 2003.

I refer to page 8 to the top of the page:

Note: The text of the Charter of the United Nations is set out in Australian Treaty Series 1945 No. 1 in 2007, the text of a convention in the Australian Treaty Series was accessible through the Australian Treaties Library on the AustLII website ([www.austlii.edu.au](http://www.austlii.edu.au)).

The Parliaments of Australia as held to the Australian Citizenship Act 2007, No 20 of 2007 and the Australia Passports Act 2005, Act No. 2 of 2005 which are unsigned statutory Acts, created to the Statutory Instruments Act 1973 are not 'of the Commonwealth'.

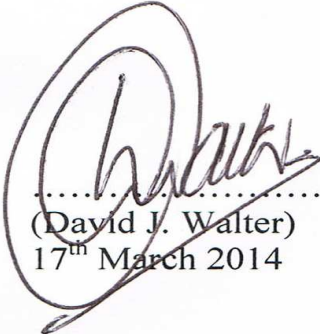
As held to the Australia Act 1986 and the Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985(Qld) and the Royal Style and Titles Act 1973, Act No. 114 of 1973, I request that the International Court of Justice, being the Court created by the United Nations, carry out investigations as to the sovereignty of the Chief Executive Officer of the Parliament of Australia, Mr Tony Abbot, representing Australian Citizens only and Mr David Cameron MP of the Parliament of the United Kingdom representing United Kingdom Citizens only and their authority to be

members of the United Nations and your recommendations regarding the sovereign authority of those two people and those recommendation to be forwarded to Director of the United Nations.

When these actions are carried out, could copies of the documents, signed, sealed and registered with Court file numbers please be forwarded to me at my address for my information please, or by email to [samara.butterfly@bigpond.com](mailto:samara.butterfly@bigpond.com). This includes the previous documentation I have forwarded to your Court on 5th November 2013 by email and in late January 2014, by hard copy by post.

These actions are requested to be carried out as soon as possible as we the private people have no security in our Commonwealth of Australia with regard to our civil and political rights and liberties and our rights to our real and personal property under the 'administration' by the Parliaments of Australia and the Parliaments of the United Kingdom and their statutory entities.

If this International Court of Justice cannot action these matters and return to us, the private people of the Commonwealth of Australia our sovereignty and our rights as held to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, as Proclaimed and Gazetted and the Constitution Act 1867(Qld) [31 Vic. No.38] could you please advise me of that fact in writing and also advise of what actions we can take to remedy these matters as thus far I have exhausted all avenues which I believe are available to us world wide.



.....  
(David J. Walter)  
17<sup>th</sup> March 2014

CC: To Her Majesty the Queen, Buckingham Palace, London SW1A

Att: Correspondence and Exhibits forwarded to Mrs Elizabeth Mountbatten of the House of Windsor dated 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2014.

Default Notice dated 12<sup>th</sup> February 2013 for The Parliament of Australia  
- request for release of Mr Ian Sidney Henke (Folio DJW – 1)

Current List of Court Cases (Folio DJW – 2)

Default Notice dated 12<sup>th</sup> February 2013 for The State of Queensland

Copy of Letter written by Sir Harry Gibbs (Dec'd) former Chief Justice of The High Court of Australia.

Correspondence to Jones King Lawyers plus exhibits.

Matters re Finlay J. Cocks re failure to vote.

Copy of correspondence to the Registrar of the International Court of Justice Found at Folio DJW – 1 dated 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2013

Copy of correspondence to the Registrar of the International Court of Justice dated 24<sup>th</sup> January 2014

Copy – Acts Interpretation Act 1973

Copy of [Extract] Criminal Code Act 1995

Reply e-mail from Jackie Lindsay Judicial Committee  
Reply email from from Martin Courbet The Privy Council Office, London  
Kirmani v Captain Cook Cruises Pty Ltd (No 2)