

"Petition" for Recognition
Pursuant to
UN Declaration on the Rights
of Indigenous Peoples
and under
the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant
on Civil and Political Rights

Date known as "20 November 2024"

To: High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
General Assembly of the United Nations
The Office of the United Nations
Complaint Procedure Unit - Human Rights Council Branch
United Nations Office at Geneva
Palais Wilson
52 rue des Pâquis
CH-1201 Geneva, Switzerland.

Dear Sir/Madam

1, The living men and living women who identify as nationals and/or indigenous to/of the land mass known as Terra Australis bring a "human" rights problem to the attention of the United Nations and do petition/make application under and through the "UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" and under and through the "Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights" and the "Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment", against the "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA (INC)"/ "Commonwealth of Australia (Inc)" and the "AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT"/"Australian Government" and request that the United Nations recognises the status of the living men and living women who identify as nationals and/or indigenous to/of the land mass known as Terra Australis and that of Terra Australis, the land upon which they identify as nationals and/or indigenous, and

Pleadings and Particulars

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

- indigenous peoples are equal to all other peoples
- all doctrines, policies and practices based on or advocating superiority of peoples or individuals on the basis of national origin or racial, religious, ethnic or cultural differences are racist, scientifically false, legally invalid, morally condemnable and socially unjust
- indigenous peoples in the exercise of their rights should be free from discrimination of any kind

- indigenous peoples have suffered from historic injustices as a result of, inter alia, their colonisation and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources

and

Article 3

Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and

Article 4

Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions, and

Article 6

Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality, and

Article 9

Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right,

and

“Australia”

ACTS INTERPRETATION ACT 1901 - SECT 2B

“**Australia**” means the Commonwealth of Australia and, when used in a geographical sense, includes Norfolk Island, the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, but does not include any other external Territory.

- a) “COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA (INC)” and “Commonwealth of Australia (Inc)” are private corporations registered in Washington D.C. with DUNS (Dun & Bradstreet) – They offer administrative services, and
- b) “EXPRESSIO-UNIUS-EST-EXCLUSIO-ALTERIUS”

- A Latin term literally meaning "the expression of one thing is the exclusion of the other", and

c) This is a common law principle for construing legislation which holds that a syntactical presumption may be made that an express reference to one matter excludes other matters, and

d) This means, when translated - "Australia" is only Norfolk Island, the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and does not include any other external territory, which means it does not include;

"Territory", Territory of the Commonwealth, Territory under the authority of the Commonwealth or Territory of Australia means a Territory referred to in section 122 of the Constitution.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT - SECT 122

Government of territories.

The Parliament may make laws for the government of any territory surrendered by any State to and accepted by the Commonwealth, or of any territory placed by the Queen under the authority of and accepted by the Commonwealth, or otherwise acquired by the Commonwealth, and may allow the representation of such territory in either House of the Parliament to the extent and on the terms which it thinks fit, and

ACTS INTERPRETATION ACT 1901 - SECT 2B

"State" means a State of the Commonwealth

meaning

2, The "Government" may make laws for "the government" of any territory surrendered by any State to and accepted by the Commonwealth, but it may not make laws for the living man nor living woman, and

3, In "Australia", there is currently no single or centralised mechanism for implementing UNDRIP. However, there are three broad ways in which UNDRIP is currently being implemented in "Australia"¹:

- a) application of UNDRIP in relation to jurisdiction's "human" rights mechanisms, and
- b) commitments to partnership-based approaches with First Nations peoples to develop policy', and
- c) industry or sector specific approaches to applying UNDRIP,

despite this

1. Inquiry into the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples - https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Aboriginal_and_Torres_Strait_Islander_Affairs/UNDRIP/Report/Chapter_2_-_Implementation_in_Australia#_ftn1, 2.4

4, "Australian governments" have enacted policies and legislation in direct contravention of UNDRIP, revealing a general lack of protection for the rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples across all domestic jurisdictions², and

Implementation of UNDRIP in "Australia"

5, "Australia" is not legally bound by UNDRIP, however, that said, according to the Attorney-General's Department, 'as a matter of policy, though, "Australia" supports the Declaration and shares the declaration's underlying commitment to delivering real and lasting improvements for First Nations people[s] and their communities'³, and

6, In "Australia", there is currently no single or centralised mechanism for implementing UNDRIP, however, there are examples of policies or programs governments, parliaments and broader civil society assert as ways in which they seek to apply UNDRIP Articles,⁴ and

7, "Australian government" departments point to the following initiatives, as how they are undertaking to give practical effect to UNDRIP Articles⁵, for example:

- The National Agreement on Closing the Gap, specifically Priority Reform 2 which requires government departments to engage in shared decision-making, and
- The Empowered Communities program, a mechanism for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in these communities to 'make decisions in the development, delivery and evaluation of programs and services that affect them', and
- Seeking to increasing the presence of Indigenous business in international trade, including by delivering a pilot project to build capacity through the 'Growing Indigenous Businesses through the Trade for Indigenous Entrepreneurs' program, and
- The establishment and appointment of the Ambassador for First Nations People position to 'lead "Australia's" international engagement on Indigenous issues at various UN meetings and forums', and
- The National Justice Reinvestment Program to support 'up to 30 place-based and community led justice reinvestment initiatives across "Australia" to address the drivers of incarceration and contact with the justice system', and

UNDRIP principles in "human" rights mechanisms

8, Some jurisdictions in "Australia" have "human" rights Charters, Acts, or mechanisms that expressly incorporate, or align closely with, UNDRIP principles, including the "Australian Capital Territory" (ACT), "Victoria" (Vic), and "Queensland" (Qld)⁶, and

9, Section 27 of the ACT's *Human Rights Act 2004* (ACT) (ACT Human Rights Act) codifies cultural and other rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the "Territory" (as well as other minorities), including the rights⁷:

² Ibid. 2.16

³ Ibid. 2.2

⁴ Ibid. 2.4

⁵ Ibid. 2.6

⁶ Ibid. 2.10

⁷ Ibid. 2.11

- a) to maintain, control, protect and develop their—
- i. cultural heritage and distinctive spiritual practices, observances, beliefs and teachings, and
 - ii. languages and knowledge, and
 - iii. kinship ties, and
- b) to have their material and economic relationships with the land and waters and other resources with which they have a connection under traditional laws and customs recognised and valued,

and

10, The “ACT” Human Rights Act identifies UNDRIP, Articles 25 and 31, as the primary source of these rights, being the recognition and protection of ‘spiritual, material and economic relationships with land, waters and...cultural expressions of these relationships’⁸, and

11, “Queensland’s” *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) recognises the ‘special importance’ of “human” rights for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the “State” and notes their pre-existing right to self-determination. Section 28 specifies the cultural rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the “State”⁹, and

12, “Victoria’s” *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006* (Vic) (Victorian Charter) predates the UN General Assembly’s 2007 resolution on UNDRIP, but mirrors some of the Declaration’s principles by recognising specific rights of Aboriginal peoples in “Victoria” within its preamble, the “Victorian” Charter recognises Aboriginal peoples’ distinct cultural rights, including¹⁰:

- to enjoy their identity and culture
- to maintain and use their language
- to maintain their kinship ties, and
- to maintain their distinctive spiritual, material and economic relationships with the land and waters and other resources with which they have connections under traditional laws and customs,

and

13, Interestingly, most of these “human” rights documents incorporate UNDRIP-related rights in a preambular sense, despite not necessarily giving the same legal force as a substantive principle, thus the political ethos has led to “governments” and courts responding to the moral underpinnings of these concepts, translating them into substantive actions¹¹;

For example, when asked about the practical benefits from activating the relevant UNDRIP principles that are reflected in their human rights structures, the ACT Human Rights Commission President and Commissioner, Dr Watchirs

8 Ibid. 2.12

9 Ibid. 2.13

10 Ibid. 2.14

11 Ibid. 2.15

OAM, stated 'in terms of on the ground, it has influenced legislation, policies and practices and litigations'.

Further, Dr Watchirs OAM noted:

In other jurisdictions, such as Victoria, there was a case in VCAT about a woman who was evicted because she had not received eviction notices when she was on sorry business in the region. Not only was it overturned but there was also actually a positive duty for the housing authorities to have an NGO supporting her in her tenancy. So that was a complete turnaround. There was a similar case in Queensland of traditional owners protesting about pastoral leases and police moved them on. Because of the complaint mechanism in Queensland that was reversed and police issued a statement of regret saying that that wouldn't happen in the future.

14, It is important to note that these sub-national references to UNDRIP are specific and in practice recognise only certain rights of Indigenous peoples¹²,

furthermore

15, Australian governments have also enacted policies and legislation in direct contravention of UNDRIP, revealing a general lack of protection for the rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people across all domestic jurisdictions¹³, and

16, In addition, all "States" have incorporated recognition of First Peoples in their legislated Constitutions¹⁴;

In 2015, "Western Australia" amended its Constitution to include in the preamble recognition of 'Aboriginal people as the First People of "Western Australia" [and that the] Parliament seeks to effect a reconciliation with the Aboriginal people of "Western Australia",'

and

17, The "South Australian" Constitution is also worth noting in part for its detailed acknowledgement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rights and a history of past injustices and dispossession¹⁵;

The South Australian Constitution acknowledges the role of the 'Parliament of the United Kingdom in erecting "South Australia" into a British Province' and providing for the 'Colonisation and "Government" of "South Australia"' without the 'proper and effective recognition, consultation or authorisation of Aboriginal peoples of "South Australia"'. [22] This is followed by an extensive acknowledgment of 'Aboriginal peoples as traditional owners and occupants of lands and waters' who 'maintain cultural and heritage beliefs, languages and laws which are of ongoing importance',

and

12 Ibid. 2.16

13 Ibid. 2.16

14 Ibid. 2.17

15 Ibid. 2.18

18, The “South Australian” Constitution more recently includes a distinct provision for the ‘Recognition of importance of First Nations Voices’ following the successful passage of the *First Nations Voice Act 2023 (SA)*¹⁶.

This intends to reflect ‘the importance of listening to the Voices of First Nations people if there is to be a fair and truthful relationship between First Nations and non-First Nations people of South Australia’,

and

19, It is important to observe that where constitutional recognition is provided at a sub-national level, such provisions contain a non-legal effect clause to indemnify the State of any wrongdoing or future claims¹⁷;

It means that while these clauses may provide a positive requirement for the “State” to take certain steps to achieve reconciliation, or recognise the impacts of colonisation, they are essentially non-justiciable, and therefore rely only on moral effect,

and

20, Any “Treaty” must provide for substantive outcomes and honour the Articles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples¹⁸, and

21, At the heart of a treaty is self-determination¹⁹,

and

22, A treaty will provide a path to lasting reconciliation and a path to achieving equity and equality²⁰, and

23, The past acts of dispossession, settlement and discriminatory policies, and the cumulative acts of colonial and State governments since the commencement of colonisation which have left an enduring legacy of economic and social disadvantage that many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have experienced and continue to experience²¹, and

24, The importance of the treaty process proceeding in a manner that is consistent with the principles articulated in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including free, prior and informed consent²², and

25, While UNDRIP has not been adopted into “Victorian” law, the “Victorian Government’s” consultation and cooperation with the First Peoples’ Assembly of Victoria, the Treaty Act and the establishment of the Yoorrook Justice Commission uphold UNDRIP principles related to self-determination, consultation and cooperation, representation and participation in decision making, as stated in the Treaty Act’s preamble²³, and

16 Ibid. 2.19

17 Ibid. 2.20

18 Ibid. 2.22

19 Ibid. 2.23

20 Ibid. 2.23

21 Ibid. 2.25

22 Ibid. 2.31

23 Ibid. 2.34

26, The “Commonwealth”, “State”, and “Territory” Governments need to align their efforts to achieve the four priority reforms of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap with UNDRIP²⁴, and

27, The principles underpinning the Priority Reforms are enablers for the change required to improve outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and align with many of the rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the UNDRIP. These include protection and support of culture, the right to self-determination, freedom from discrimination and racism, participation in decision-making, the right to maintain and develop political, economic and social systems or institutions, and the right to the improvement of economic and social conditions²⁵, and

28, If “Commonwealth”, “State”, and “Territory” governments are committed to the National Agreement on Closing the Gap, ‘alignment with UNDRIP and achievement of the many goals within it must be a core objective’²⁶, and

29, “Australia’s” implementation of UNDRIP and its adherence to agreements relating to the rights of Indigenous peoples more broadly have been the subject of numerous assessments by United Nations (UN) mechanisms concerned with monitoring and promoting “human” rights²⁷, and

30, In 2019, eight Torres Strait Islander adults and six children submitted to the UN Human Rights Committee that the Australian Government had violated their rights under ICCPR through its inaction on climate change; damaging ‘their livelihood, culture and traditional way of life’²⁸, and

31, In September 2022, the UN Human Rights Committee concluded that ‘Australia’s failure to adequately address the impacts of climate change’ breached the rights of Torres Strait Islander peoples ‘to enjoy their culture, and be free from arbitrary interferences with their private life, family and home under...Articles 27 and 17 of the[ICCPR]’²⁹, and

32, The UN Human Rights Committee noted that the ‘ability to maintain their culture has already been impaired by the reduced viability of their islands and the surrounding seas, owing to climate change impacts.[80] The UN Human Rights Committee recommended the Government compensate Torres Strait Islander peoples³⁰:

...for the harm suffered, engage in meaningful consultations with their communities to assess their needs, and take measures to continue to secure the communities’ safe existence on their respective islands

and

33, As UNDRIP is a non-binding legal instrument, neither the complainants nor the UN Human Rights Committee point to UNDRIP Articles being violated. However, there is a growing moral and political force for UNDRIP. This was highlighted by researchers who

24 Ibid. 2.44

25 Ibid. 2.46

26 Ibid. 2.47

27 Ibid. 2.62

28 Ibid. 2.65

29 Ibid. 2.66

30 Ibid. 2.67

made a submission to this Committee, noting that UNDRIP principles, particularly self-determination, participation in decision-making, and maintaining and strengthening cultural and spiritual relationships with traditional lands, territories, waters and resources, are significant in the context of changing climate conditions³¹, and

34, In 2001, the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) appointed a Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (the Special Rapporteur). The Special Rapporteur is mandated to:

- promote best practices for government programs, legislation, agreement making and the implementation of international standards concerning the rights of Indigenous peoples
- make recommendations on measures to prevent and resolve violations of rights of Indigenous peoples
- report on human rights conditions of Indigenous peoples globally, and
- address specific instances of alleged violations of Indigenous peoples' rights,

and

35, Between March and April 2017, Ms Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, the then-Special Rapporteur, visited Australia and reported back to the UNHRC. The UNHRC summarised Ms Tauli-Corpuz's report as follows³²:

The Special Rapporteur observes that the policies of the [Australian] Government **do not duly respect the rights to self-determination** and effective participation; contribute to the failure to deliver on the targets in the areas of health, education and employment; and fuel the escalating and critical incarceration and child removal rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders. A comprehensive revision of those policies needs to be a national priority, and the consequences and prevalence of intergenerational trauma and racism must be acknowledged and addressed.

and

36, Ms Tauli-Corpuz concluded that, while the Government had adopted policies addressing socioeconomic disadvantage, **those policies did not respect the rights to self-determination** or full and effective participation. Ms Tauli-Corpuz further noted that the compounding effect of these policies³³:

...contributed to the failure to deliver on the targets in the areas of health, education and employment in the 'Closing the Gap' strategy and fuels the escalating and critical incarceration and child removal rates,

and

37, Ms Tauli-Corpuz recommended:

- [i]ncluding [UNDRIP] in the definition of human rights in the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011* [(Cth), and]

31 Ibid. 2.68

32 Ibid. 2.70

33 Ibid. 2.71

- [elaborating] a comprehensive bill of human rights within the federal Constitution and a human rights act that include[s] due recognition of the provisions in [UNDRIP]³⁴, and

38, In “Australia”, there is no singular or centralised way to implement UNDRIP across or within the “Commonwealth”, “States “and “Territories”, and

39, The result of this is the application, by all “governments”, of ad-hoc approaches to accommodate or respond to specific Articles in UNDRIP within certain policy or program contexts, while leaving gaps in others,

and

“Australia” must formally adopt UN Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People

40, It is ultimately the “Australian Government’s” responsibility to honour international commitments, including to the UNDRIP, and, while implementation of UNDRIP in “Australia” requires engagement and action from all jurisdictions, due to the nature of the federation, “Commonwealth” leadership is critical to its success;

The Committee therefore considers it to be important to consider how best to coordinate efforts across all “Australian” jurisdictions to enable the successful implementation of UNDRIP,

and

41, The “Law Council of Australia” is calling on “governments” to comprehensively adopt the United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP) in order to protect the “human” rights of First Nations Peoples, and

42, In a submission to the Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee’s Inquiry into the Application of UNDRIP in “Australia”, the Law Council said that to date the protections offered by the Declaration have only been implemented domestically in a piecemeal manner;

“The UNDRIP is the authoritative international standard informing the way governments across the globe should engage with and protect the rights of Indigenous peoples,”

and

“Unfortunately, despite announcing support for the UNDRIP way back in 2009, “Australian governments” and parliaments are yet to recognise and implement its standards in a formal and comprehensive way.”

and

43, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have been subject to colonisation, dispossession, discrimination, marginalisation, and significant breaches of “human” rights across multiple areas, historically and in contemporary “Australia”, not least in the protection of cultural heritage and land rights and in the treatment of persons in contact with the criminal justice and child protection systems, and

44, The practices and impacts of colonisation continue in the present day,

34 Ibid. 2.72

and

45, The Law Council considers the UNDRIP as foundational to addressing this state of affairs;

“Given the systemic nature of the issues facing First Nations peoples, comprehensive legal and policy reform across all federal, state and territory jurisdictions is required. Without this, breaches of human rights in Australia will continue to occur.”

and

46, Paraphrasing the Law Council a manifestation of the right to self-determination is a priority that is the fundamental principle underpinning the UNDRIP, and

Definitions

Indigenous

47, There is no generally accepted definition of Indigenous peoples, although in the 21st century the focus has been on self-identification, cultural difference from other groups in a “state”, a special relationship with their traditional territory, and an experience of subjugation and discrimination under a dominant cultural model.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_peoples

indigenous - adjective

- 1. originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native: "the indigenous peoples of Siberia"

indigenous - adjective

- used to refer to, or relating to, the people who originally lived in a place, rather than people who moved there from somewhere else:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/indigenous>

indigenous - adjective

- produced, growing, living, or occurring natively or naturally in a particular region or environment
- of or relating to the earliest known inhabitants of a place and especially of a place that was colonized by a now-dominant group

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/indigenous>

nation

48, In simple terms, a nation refers to a country or a body politic, consisting of a united people governed by the same laws and regulations. It is a distinct entity that exercises independent control over a specific territory.

Nation - noun

- A large group of people who are associated with a particular territory, who may share a common language, culture

<https://www.oxfordreference.com/>

A nation is a type of social organisation where a collective identity, a national identity, has emerged from a combination of shared features across a given population, such as language, history, ethnicity, culture, territory or society.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nation>

Nation - noun

A people, or aggregation of men, existing in the form of an organised jural society, inhabiting a distinct portion of the earth, speaking the same language, using the same customs, possessing historic continuity, and distinguished from other like groups by their racial origin and characteristics, and generally, but not necessarily, living under the same government and sovereignty. See *Montoya v. U. S.*, 180 U. S. 201, 21 Sup. Ct 358, 45 L. Ed. 521; *Worcester v. Georgia*, 6 Pet. 539, 8 L. Ed. 483; *Republic of Honduras v. Soto*, 112 N. Y. 310, 19 N. E. 845, 2 L. R. A. 042, 8 Am. St. Rep. 744. Besides the element of autonomy or self-government, that is, the independence of the community as a whole from the interference of any foreign power in its affairs or any subjection to such power, it is further necessary to the constitution of a nation that it should be an organized jural society, that is, both governing its own members by regular laws, and defining and protecting their rights, and respecting the rights and duties which attach to it as a constituent member of the family of nations.

<https://thelawdictionary.org/nation/>

and

Terra Australis

49, We, the living men and living woman who identify as being nationals and/or indigenous of/to Terra Australis are in agreement with the bloodlines and elders of the First Nations Tribes in defining "Terra Australis" as;

the continental land mass and associated islands, between the geographical locations known as "10°S - 44°S, 111°E - 155°E", and extending two-hundred kilometres from the low tide mark of the coastlines of the continental land mass



and the associated islands (see associated image)

this definition predates any unauthorised arrival of white man/colonists on the land mass, and

50, Although Indigenous Australians had lived here for thousands of years, for the Europeans it was 'Terra Australis Incognita', the great unknown land. The land was not Terra nullius, and

Terra nullius

noun

- 1. land that is legally deemed to be unoccupied or uninhabited. In Australia the question of whether British colonisers had regarded the continent as Terra nullius at the time of the original settlement, and, if so, whether this was a proper designation, was at the centre of several important legal cases in the late 20th and early 21st centuries.
- 2. *Terra nullius*—meaning land belonging to no-one—was the legal concept used by the British government to justify the settlement of “Australia”. This theme explores evidence of Indigenous agriculture and settlement in pre-colonial “Australia”—information that challenges the *Terra nullius* claim,

and

51, When Cook and his crew came to Australian shores, they undoubtedly witnessed some of the Indigenous practices. Cook also had instructions to ‘with Consent of the Natives’ take possession of territories, and had with him some hints from the Earl of Morton, which included the following advice about the Indigenous occupants:

“They are the natural, and in the strictest sense of the word, the legal possessors of the several Regions they inhabit.

No European Nation has a right to occupy any part of their country, or settle among them without their voluntary consent. Conquest over such people can give no just title; because they could never be the Aggressors.”

Nonetheless, on 22 August 1770, Cook unlawfully declared the east coast of the continent a British possession, and

52, The concept of *terra nullius*, or land belonging to no-one, remained the legal principle on which British colonisation rested until 1992, when the High Court brought down its finding in the *Mabo vs Queensland (No. 2)* case. It ruled that the lands of the continent were not *terra nullius* at the time of settlement, and

53, The High Court ruled the Meriam people (from the Murray Islands, which the Meriam people call Mer) were ‘entitled as against the whole world to possession, occupation, use and enjoyment of (most of) the lands of the Murray Islands’, and

54, In recognising that native title had always existed, the Mabo ruling set a precedent in Australian law, which has now seen numerous Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups regain rights over their traditional lands, and

Authority

55, The bloodlines and elders of the First Nations Tribes, the ancestral descendants of those who have lived on the dhag’un [land] known as “Terra Australis”, have never gifted, ceded, treated, bargained, sold or contracted away First Nations Tribal dhag’un [land], First Nations Tribal Waters, First Nations Tribal Air, nor the First Nations Tribal Fire/Spirit/energy, and the First Nations Tribal dhag’un [land], First Nations Tribal Waters, First Nations Tribal Air, nor the First Nations Tribal Fire/Spirit/energy were not,

and are not, free to take without the consent of the bloodlines and elders of the First Nations Tribes, and

56, The bloodlines and elders of the First Nations Tribes, the ancestral descendants of those who have lived on the land known as "Terra Australis", claim, as the original "custodians", rightful caretakers, and acknowledged "traditional owners" of the dhag'un [land] known as "Terra Australis", sole suv'eran status, and the right to authority over the First Nations dhag'un [land], First Nations air, First Nations water and First Nations fire/spirit/energy of "Terra Australis", and

57, Upon landing, the white colonists set about claiming the land as their own and the systematic genocide of eradicating the indigenous people, however, as they were aware the land was not Terra nullius, they journeyed to Norfolk Island, which was Terra nullius, and claimed Norfolk Island, then offered administration of Terra Australis, from Norfolk Island, under the 'title "Australiä":

58, Terra Australis is not a "territory" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", and

59, Any such interference, by any agents, man, woman, list not exhaustive, acting for and on behalf of self and/or any State, Church, Person, corporation, list not exhaustive, in the First Nations' Lore and dhag'un [land], and right to self-governance, is adjudged, and agreed to under First Nations Tribal Lore, as unlawful, and Tribal punishment/s will be administered to the perpetrator or perpetrators responsible for such hindrances or interference, and

60, As all dhag'un [land], water and air is, as it has always been owned by the Creator, and there is no Bill of Sale from the Creator, which is fact and judgement in law, always will be, owned by the Creator, the "sale" of any and all First Nations dhag'un [land], First Nations water, First Nations air, and/or First Nations Fire/Spirit/Energy was, is, and will be, deemed and ruled to be, by the bloodlines and elders of the First Nations Tribes, is fraud, therefore:

- a) Any and all claims of "ownership" of First Nations dhag'un [land], First Nations water, First Nations air, and/or First Nations Fire/Spirit/Energy by any foreign company, such as "Commonwealth of Australia" (Inc), is voided under fraud, and the dhag'un [land], water, air, and fire/spirit/energy returned to the administration and care of the relevant and relative local bloodlines and elders of the First Nations Tribe of that region, and;
- b) Any and all claims of "ownership" of First Nations dhag'un [land], First Nations water, First Nations air, and/or First Nations Fire/Spirit/Energy by any living man or woman, not born of "Terra Australis" (erroneously known as "Australia"), or having been misled into acquiring "citizenship" of "Australia", is voided under fraud, and the First Nations dhag'un [land], First Nations water, First Nations air, and/or First Nations Fire/Spirit/Energy returned to the administration and care of the relevant and relative local bloodlines and elders of the First Nations Tribe of that region, and
- c) Any and all claims of "ownership" of First Nations dhag'un [land], First Nations water, First Nations air, and/or First Nations Fire/Spirit/Energy by any company solely based on "Terra Australis", including, but not limited

to, small businesses (deceived into registering with "Australia" or "ASIC") is voided under fraud, and the First Nations dhag'un [land], First Nations water, First Nations air, and/or First Nations Fire/Spirit/Energy returned to the administration and care of the relevant and relative local bloodlines and elders of the First Nations Tribe of that region, and

- d) Any and all claims of "ownership" of First Nations dhag'un [land], First Nations water, First Nations air, and/or First Nations Fire/Spirit/Energy by any living man or woman, born of "Terra Australis", is voided under fraud, and the First Nations dhag'un [land], First Nations water, First Nations air, and/or First Nations Fire/Spirit/Energy returned to the administration and care of the relevant and relative local bloodlines and elders of the First Nations Tribe of that region,

and

"Jurisdiction"

61, The "Commonwealth of Australia", the "Australian Government", is a private for profit organisation which offers administration of Terra Australis under Admiralty Law of Trade and Commerce, meaning for it to have jurisdiction over the living men and living woman of Terra Australis it requires consent through contract, and

62, The "Commonwealth of Australia", the "Australian Government", can only contract over the living men and living woman of Terra Australis through a "BIRTH CERTIFICATE" or "Citizenship" instrument, and the "person", and

63, The "person" is defined in the ACTS INTERPRETATION ACT 1901 - SECT 2C

References to persons

(1) In any Act, expressions used to denote persons generally (such as "person", "party", "someone", "anyone", "no-one", "one", "another" and "whoever"), include a body politic or corporate as well as an individual.

(2) Express references in an Act to companies, corporations or bodies corporate do not imply that expressions in that Act, of the kind mentioned in subsection (1), do not include companies, corporations or bodies corporate.

and

64, The "BIRTH CERTIFICATE", created by the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", is created subject to a "Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act"

Terms used

birth means the expulsion or extraction of a **child** from its mother;

child includes a **still-born child**

death includes **still-birth**

still-birth means the birth of a still-born child

meaning

65, Pursuant to the maxims of law "EXPRESSIO-UNIUS-EST-EXCLUSIO-ALTERIUS" - "the expression of one thing is the exclusion of the other", "birth" is actually death as death includes still birth, and,

66, as to the "CERTIFICATE":

"Certificate

"A written document that is official verification that a condition or requirement has, or has not, been met"

"A document (such as a birth certificate) prepared by an official during the course of his or her regular duties, and which may be used as evidence for certain purposes."

"There are two kinds of certificates; those required by the law, and those which are merely voluntary. Of the first kind are certificates given to an insolvent of his discharge, and those given to aliens, that they have been naturalized"

<https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/certificate>

and

67, A person's first legal name, the 'NAME' (IN CAPITAL LETTERS) that identifies a person for legal, administrative and other official purposes, generally is the name of the person that was given for the purpose of registration of the birth ("birth"/"berth" being a maritime term for docking;

a) noun - a ship's allotted place at a wharf or dock, or

b) verb - moor (a ship) in its allotted place:

and which then appears on a "BIRTH CERTIFICATE", and

68, A 'legal name' is not a proper name, a 'legal name' includes a surname;

- "sur- a prefix meaning "over, above," "in addition," - the part of a name which is not given in baptism, the name over and above the Christian name.

They are called surnames, a "cognomen" (an extra personal name given to an ancient Roman citizen), because originally they were written over the name in judicial writings and contracts.

So a 'SURNAME' is the name by which the 'legal system' claims authority 'over' and 'above' the living being and who therefore remains subject to the power of Rome."

and

69, A "person" of any nomenclature is a fiction, and not a living man, i.e. "person" is the noun, "living", "natural" "legal" are all adjectives that qualify the noun, i.e. black cat, white cat, dead cat, they are all cats, although in the case using "living" as an adjective to "person" is a contradictory term in conjunction creating an oxymoron, and

70, It is true that a "natural person" can create a legal entity that has a distinct legal personality - such entities are commonly called companies - but this is an adjunct to,

rather than a replacement for, the legal personality of the living man or living woman, and

71, A 'natural-person' is legally not "OF" the living being, but is a legally constructed entity "FOR" the living being; something constructed to serve a living man or living woman, and so must be some 'thing' other than living, for the "natural-person" does not live, and is dependent for all its actions upon a living, breathing man or woman, it hides under the mask of "person" and, deceptively, shares one's name, and

72, Legal systems thus attach rights and duties to "natural persons" without their express consent, however

73, Being considered an "artificial person", or labelled a "natural person", requires consent, and

person includes a corporation sole, and any body corporate, and any public body;"

further

"Person - A man considered according to the rank he holds in society, with all the rights to which the place he holds entitles him, and the duties which it imposes. 1 Bouv. Inst. no. 137. A human being considered as capable of having rights and of being charged with duties; while a "thing" is the object over which rights may be exercised."

<https://thelawdictionary.org/person/>

and

"human being See MONSTER."

—Ballentine's Law Dictionary (1930)

"monster - A human being by birth, but in some part resembling a lower animal. A monster hath no inheritable blood, and cannot be heir to any land."

—Ballentine's Law Dictionary (1930)

and

"Human rights recognise the inherent value of each person"

<https://humanrights.gov.au/about/what-are-human-rights>

and

"Everyone shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law"

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 16
(New York, 19 December 1966)

thus meaning :

i) As living men and living women have unalienable rights, a "human being" is considered as only being capable of having rights, and

ii) living men and living women have unalienable rights, above and superior to those of "Human rights", and

iii) that "Everyone shall have the right to not being recognised as a person before the law", and

iv) electing to not being recognised as a "person" before the law does not, and can not, negate or even diminish one's rights,

also

The "Acts Interpretation Act 1901" 2C clearly states;

"2C References to persons

(1) In any Act, expressions used to denote persons generally (such as "person", "party", "someone", "anyone", "no-one", "one", "another" and "whoever"), include a body politic or corporate as well as an individual."

meaning,

74, Pursuant to the maxims of law "EXPRESSIO-UNIUS-EST-EXCLUSIO-ALTERIUS" - "the expression of one thing is the exclusion of the other", a "person" is a body politic, or corporate, or, as well, as an individual;

ACTS INTERPRETATION ACT 1901

"individual" means a natural person.

"Individual" -

As a noun, this term denotes a single person as distinguished from a group or class, and also, very commonly, a private or natural person as distinguished from a partnership, corporation, or association; but it is said that this restrictive signification is not necessarily inherent in the word, and that it may, in proper cases, include artificial persons. See *Bank of U. S. v. State*, 12 Smedes & M. (Miss.) 400; *State v. Bell Telephone Co.*, 30 Ohio St. 310, 38 Am. Rep. 583; *Pennsylvania it. Co. v. Canal Com'rs*, 21 Pa. 20.

As an adjective, "individual" means pertaining or belonging to, or characteristic of, one single person, either in opposition to a firm, association, or corporation, or considered in his relation thereto."

<https://thelawdictionary.org/individual/>

Citizenship

75, The "Commonwealth of Australia" also claims jurisdiction through "Citizenship";

ACTS INTERPRETATION ACT 1901

"Australian citizen" has the same meaning as in the *Australian Citizenship Act 2007*

AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP ACT 2007 - SECT 4

Australian citizen

(1) For the purposes of this Act, **Australian citizen** means a person who:

(a) is an Australian citizen under Division 1 or 2 of Part 2; or

(b) satisfies both of the following:

- (i) the person was an Australian citizen under the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948* immediately before the commencement day;
- (ii) the person has not ceased to be an Australian citizen under this Act.

Citizenship under the old Act

(2) If, under this Act, it is necessary to work out if a person was an Australian citizen at a time before the commencement day, work that out under the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948* as in force at that time.

and

Part 2—Australian citizenship

Division 1—Automatic acquisition of Australian citizenship

11A Simplified outline

The following is a simplified outline of this Division:

The most common way you become an Australian citizen under this Division is by being

born in Australia and by having a parent who is an Australian citizen or a permanent

resident at the time of your birth.

There are some other, less common, ways of becoming an Australian citizen under this

Division. These cover:

- citizenship by being born in Australia and by being ordinarily resident in Australia for the next 10 years: see section 12; and
- citizenship by adoption: see section 13; and
- citizenship for abandoned children: see section 14; and
- citizenship by incorporation of territory: see section 15.

and

76, As previously explained, "Australia" is only Norfolk Island, the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and does not include any other external territory, and

77, All content in boxes comes under the four-corners rule;

The "four corners rule" is a legal principle that helps determine how to interpret written documents like contracts, deeds, or wills. The four corners rule says that if a document appears complete and clear on its own, then you should only look at that document to understand its meaning. The four corners rule focuses solely on what is written in the contract.

In summary, the four corners rule is a guideline that emphasises the importance of written documents. It tells us that if something is clearly stated in a contract or will, we should stick to that and not look for outside explanations. This rule helps maintain order and clarity in legal matters, making it easier for everyone involved to understand their rights and obligations.

When a judge is faced with a case involving a written document, they will often apply the four corners rule. If the document is clear and complete, the judge will not consider any outside evidence that might contradict it. This helps ensure that everyone sticks to what they agreed upon in writing. It's like having a referee in a game who makes sure everyone follows the rules laid out at the start.

The four corners rule also promotes fairness. It encourages people to be clear and precise in their writing. If you want to avoid misunderstandings, you need to express your thoughts clearly in the document itself. This way, everyone knows what to expect, and there's less chance of conflict later on.

Therefore;

i) The most common way you become an Australian citizen under this Division is by being

etc, is not considered part of the document, rather part of an outside source, and

ii) The use of square brackets [][The most common way you become] is similarly not considered part of the document, and

78, The "Commonwealth of Australia" also claims jurisdiction through "Citizenship" by birth;

Part 2—Australian citizenship

Division 1—Automatic acquisition of Australian citizenship

12 Citizenship by birth

(1) A person born in Australia is an Australian citizen if and only if:

(a) a parent of the person is an Australian citizen, or a permanent resident, at the time the person is born; or

(b) the person is ordinarily resident in Australia throughout the period of 10 years beginning on the day the person is born.

Enemy occupation

(2) However, a person is not an Australian citizen under this section if, at the time the person is born:

(a) a parent of the person is an enemy alien; and

(b) the place of the birth is under occupation by the enemy; unless, at that time, the other parent of the person:

(c) is an Australian citizen or a permanent resident; and

(d) is not an enemy alien.

and

79, As has previously been defined;

“birth” is actually death as death includes still birth, and

“person” is a fiction, it is not the living man nor living woman, and

“natural person” is the living man or living woman acting as the person, which requires consent, and

“Australia” is only Norfolk Island, the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and does not include any other external territory,

therefore the “AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP ACT 2007” does not apply to the living man nor the living woman without their consent, and

80, The “Commonwealth of Australia” also claims jurisdiction through “Citizenship” by adoption;

Part 2—Australian citizenship

Division 1—Automatic acquisition of Australian citizenship

13 Citizenship by adoption

A person is an Australian citizen if the person is:

(a) adopted under a law in force in a State or Territory; and

(b) adopted by a person who is an Australian citizen at the time of the adoption or by 2 persons jointly at least one of whom is an Australian citizen at that time; and

(c) present in Australia as a permanent resident at that time,

and

81, As has previously been defined;

“person” is a fiction, it is not the living man nor living woman, and

“natural person” is the living man or living woman acting as the person, which requires consent,

“Commonwealth of Australia”, “Australia”, “State” and “Territory” refer to corporate fictions, and

“Australia” is only Norfolk Island, the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and does not include any other external territory,

therefore the “AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP ACT 2007” does not apply to the living man nor the living woman without their consent, and

82, The "Commonwealth of Australia" also claims jurisdiction through "Acquisition of Australian citizenship by application";

Part 2—Australian citizenship

Division 2—Acquisition of Australian citizenship by application

Subdivision A—Citizenship by descent

15A Simplified outline

The following is a simplified outline of this Subdivision:

You may be eligible to become an Australian citizen under this Subdivision in 2 situations:

- you were born outside Australia on or after 26 January 1949 and a parent of yours was an Australian citizen at the time of your birth: see subsection 16(2); or
- you were born outside Australia or New Guinea before 26 January 1949 and a parent of yours was an Australian citizen on 26 January 1949: see subsection 16(3).

You must make an application to become an Australian citizen. The Minister must approve or refuse you becoming an Australian citizen.

You must be eligible to be an Australian citizen to be approved.

The Minister may be required to refuse your application on grounds relating to:

- non-satisfaction of identity: see subsection 17(3); or
- national security: see subsections 17(4) to (4B); or
- cessation of citizenship: see subsection 17(5).

You will be registered if the Minister approves you becoming an Australian citizen.

You do not become an Australian citizen, even if the Minister approves you becoming an Australian citizen, unless a parent of yours was an Australian citizen at a particular time: see section 19A.

and

83, All content in boxes comes under the four-corners rule;

The "four corners rule" is a legal principle that helps determine how to interpret written documents like contracts, deeds, or wills. In summary, the four corners rule is a guideline that emphasises the importance of written documents. It tells

us that if something is clearly stated in a contract or will, we should stick to that and not look for outside explanations. This rule helps maintain order and clarity in legal matters, making it easier for everyone involved to understand their rights and obligations.

Therefore;

- i) You may be eligible to become an Australian citizen under etc, is not considered part of the document, rather part of an outside source, and
 - ii) [The most common way you become] is similarly not considered part of the document,
- and

84, As has previously been defined;

"Australia" is only Norfolk Island, the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and does not include any other external territory,

and

85, The "Commonwealth of Australia" also claims jurisdiction through "Application and eligibility for citizenship";

Part 2—Australian citizenship

Division 2—Acquisition of Australian citizenship by application

16 Application and eligibility for citizenship

(1) A person may make an application to the Minister to become an Australian citizen.

Note: Section 46 sets out application requirements (which may include the payment of a fee).

Persons born outside Australia on or after 26 January 1949

(2) A person born outside Australia on or after 26 January 1949 is eligible to become an Australian citizen if:

(a) a parent of the person was an Australian citizen at the time of the birth; and

(b) if the parent was an Australian citizen under this Subdivision or Subdivision AA, or section 10B, 10C or 11 of the old Act (about citizenship by descent), at the time of the birth:

(i) the parent has been present in Australia (except as an unlawful non-citizen) for a total period of at least 2 years at any time before the person made the application; or

(ii) the person is not a national or a citizen of any country at the time the person made the application and the person has never been such a national or citizen; and

(c) if the person is or has ever been a national or a citizen of any country, or if article 1(2)(iii) of the Stateless Persons Convention applies to the person, and the person is aged 18 or over at the time the person made the application—the Minister is satisfied that the person is of good character at the time of the Minister’s decision on the application

Persons born outside Australia or New Guinea before 26 January 1949

(3) A person born outside Australia or New Guinea before 26 January 1949 is eligible to become an Australian citizen if:

(a) a parent of the person became an Australian citizen on 26 January 1949; and

(b) the parent was born in Australia or New Guinea or was naturalised in Australia before the person’s birth; and

(c) if the person is or has ever been a national or a citizen of any country, or if article 1(2)(iii) of the Stateless Persons Convention applies to the person—the Minister is satisfied that the person is of good character at the time of the Minister’s decision on the application,

and

86, As has previously been defined;

“person” is a fiction, it is not the living man nor living woman, and

“natural person” is the living man or living woman acting as the person, which requires consent,

“Commonwealth of Australia”, “Australia”, “State” and “Territory” refer to corporate fictions, and

“Australia” is only Norfolk Island, the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and does not include any other external territory,

therefore the “AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP ACT 2007” does not apply to the living man nor the living woman without their consent,

and

Trusts

87, In creating a “BIRTH CERTIFICATE”, the “States” of the “Commonwealth of Australia” have created “Cestui Que Vie” trust accounts, with the living man or living woman as the beneficiary, and

88, Pursuant to:

a) Canon 2034;

‘When a man or woman demonstrating competence, wisdom, humility and duty gives public notice of their occupying the Office of General Executor of the estate of their “Legal Person”, no other trustee, public servant, agent or entity may usurp their authority concerning the estate’

and

b) Canon 2035;

'Any "person" who seeks to usurp the position of the General Executor of the estate and unlawfully claim the Office of Executor without permission is known as an Executor de son Tort and may be charged with Fraud',

and

89, As to the Construction or validity of legislation, any person claiming any legal or equitable right in a case where the determination of the question whether he is entitled to the right depends upon a question of construction of a statute, or of a regulation, rule, by-law or instrument made or purporting to be made under a statute, or of the validity of any such regulation, rule, by-law, or instrument, may apply by originating summons for the determination of such question of construction or validity, and for a declaration as to the right claimed, and the same must, by default, apply to a living man or living woman, and

Right to self-Governance

90, The most powerful instrument in Commerce and Trade is the unrebutted "Affidavit" or Statement and Declaration/Proclamation/Asseveration of Truth, and

91, As of the date of this petition 4209 living men and living woman, nationals and/or indigenous people of Terra Australis have made "Affidavits" or Statements and Declarations/Proclamations/ Asseverations of Truth (See Annexure "A"), in which they have rejected, rebutted and revoked the offer of the "Commonwealth of Australia", Australia" and it's "States" and "Territories" to administer "governance" on the land of Terra Australis, those "Affidavits" or Statements and Declarations/ Proclamations/Asseverations of Truth containing the following;

"This "Statement and Proclamation of Truth"/"Affidavit" is made under, and in agreement with, the following Internationally accepted Maxims and Principles of Law:

- "NOTITIA-AD-PRINCIPALE-EST-NOTITIA-AD-AGENTEM, NOTITIA-AD-AGENS-EST-NOTITIA-AD-PRINCIPALEM" - Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent, Notice to agent is Notice to Principal, and
- "DIGNUS-EST-OPERARIUS-MERCEDE-SUA" - A workman is worthy of his hire, and
- "OMNES-SUB-LEGE-SUNT-AEQUALES" - All are equal under the law, and
- "IN-COMMERCIO-VERITAS-DOMINATUR" - In Commerce, truth is sovereign, and
- "VERITAS-IN-FORMA-TABELLAE-EXPRIMITUR" - Truth is expressed in the form of an affidavit, and
- "SOLUTUS-EST-TABELLAM-DARE-VERITAS-IN-MERCATURA" - An unrebutted affidavit stands as truth in Commerce, and
- "AN-SOLUTO-TABELLAM-DARE-IUDICIUM-IN-MERCATURA" - An unrebutted affidavit becomes the judgment in Commerce, and

- "OMNIA-DECLARANDA-SUNT" - All matters must be expressed to be resolved, and
- "CULMINE-PROELII-PRIMO-PER-DEFALTAM" - He who leaves the battlefield first loses by default, and
- "QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" - What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality, and
- "SACRIFICIUM-EST-MENSURA-FIDEI" - Sacrifice is the measure of credibility (no willingness to sacrifice = no liability, responsibility, authority or measure of conviction), and
- "CONSENSUS-FACIT-LEGEM" - A contract is a law between the parties, which can acquire force only by consent - Consent makes the law, and
- "LIENA-VEL-PETITIO-SATIARI-POTEST-NISI-PER-TABELLAM-PER-PUNCTUM-SOLUTIONIS-SOLUTIONIS" - A lien or claim can be satisfied only through an affidavit by a point-for-point rebuttal, resolution by jury or payment, and
- "JUS-ET-FRAUS-NUNQUAM-UNA-MANENT" - Right and fraud never abide together, and
- "MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted, and
- "QUI-NON-NEGARE, ACCIPIT" - He who does not deny, accepts, and

and

"The living being, '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....", is recorded as being a living man by "The People's Court of Terra Australis" "PC-LS-7777" (Annexure "A"),

and

"The 'soul', '.....', and the living being we are incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....", renounce, rebut, disassociate and reject in its entirety that the "CORPUS-JURIS-CIVILIS" (as issued by order of Emperor Justinian I from the years known as "529 to 534 AD"), and any and all instruments subsequently and consequently constructed from it, has any authority over us, the 'soul', '.....', and the living being we are incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....";

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" - What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

and

"The 'soul', '.....', and the living being we are incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....", renounce, rebut, disassociate and reject in its entirety that the "PARENS-PATRIAE" (Parens patria)

and any and all instruments subsequently and consequently constructed from it, has any authority over us, the 'soul', '.....', and the living being we are incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....";

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" -
What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

and

"The 'soul', '.....', and the living being we are incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....", renounce, rebut, disassociate and reject in its entirety that the "IN-LOCO-PARENTIS" (In loco parentis) and any and all instruments subsequently and consequently constructed from it, has any authority over us, the 'soul', '.....', and the living being we are incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/ family/house/clan ".....";

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" -
What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

and

"The 'soul', '.....', and the living being we are incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....", renounce, rebut, disassociate and reject in its entirety any and all claims made in/by the "UNAM-SANCTUM" issued by Pope Boniface VIII on the date known as "18 November 1302", and/or any other subsequent papal bulls;

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" -
What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

and

"The 'soul', '.....', and the living being we are incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....", renounce, rebut, disassociate and reject in its entirety any direct joinder of us, the soul and/or the flesh and blood living man, with any fiction and/or under the "Cestui Que Vie Act 1666", and any and all instruments subsequently and consequently constructed from it, excepting that we acknowledge, consent and agree, that we, the living being '.....', of the tribe/family/house/ clan ".....", have been determined as, and made, the principal and sole benefactor and sole beneficiary of the deceased estate "Cestui Que Vie" trust account/s named ".....", and/or ".....", and/or ".....", and/or ".....", and/or any other such "CAPITAL-LETTERED" or lower case

variation of such, established through and with the "date of birth" of eleventh day of the month of September in the year known as "nineteen-hundred-fifty-seven";

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" - What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

and

"The registration of the "birth", in the year known as "nineteen-hundred-fifty-seven" (1957), of the physical living being, '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....", by the biological creators, the "mother" and "father", with the then "Registrar" of the "Government" of ".....", was done without full disclosure by the living man or woman acting as the "Registrar" of the "Government" of "....." to the biological creator, the "mother" and "father", as to what the "Registrar" and/or "Government" intended to do with the details of;

i) when '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....", was born, and

ii) where '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....", was born, and

iii) the gender of '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....", at the moment of him being born, nor

iv) the appellations given to the living being at the moment of him being born;

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" - What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"QUOD-INVITUS-A-ME-FIT, FACTUM-NON-EST" - An act done by me against my will, is not my act

and

"If the "Department of Births Deaths and Marriages" of the "Government" of the "State" of "Victoria" used and/or divulged the details of the living being '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....", being born, to a third party or parties and consequently a corporate, non-living, fictitious legal entity, the "person", ".....", and/or ".....", and/or ".....", and/or ".....", and/or ".....", and/or any other such "CAPITAL-LETTERED" or lower case variation of such, was created by the "State" and/or one or more of those third parties via the creation of a "BIRTH CERTIFICATE", a document/ instrument that does not contain the consent or signatures of us '.....' nor either of the biological creators, the "mother" and/or "father", it has no legal nor lawful standing in any respect to, with, or for, the flesh and blood living man, '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....";

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" - What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"QUOD-INVITUS-A-ME-FIT, FACTUM-NON-EST" - An act done by me against my will, is not my act

"JUS-ET-FRAUS-NUNQUAM-UNA-MANENT" - Right and fraud never abide together

and

"It is our belief that, at common law, an adult may assume any surname by using such name and becoming known by it, for the use of a "surname" is a convention rather than a legal necessity, and the "surname" is never formally bestowed on a "person" but acquired by the living man or man by reputation, and, as such, at common law, an adult may assume any "surname" by using such name and becoming known by it, the "surname" not being a matter of law but a matter of repute;

The "NSW Law Reform Commission: REPORT 61 (1988) - NAMES: REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS" at [10] states, in the most recent Australian statement of the common law principle;

"The full court of the Family Court of Australia stated in *Chapman v Palmer*: "At common law an adult may assume any surname by using such name and becoming known by it. A surname is not a matter of law but a matter of repute."

See *Id* at xli and B Cottle, *The Penguin Dictionary of Surnames* (Penguin/Harmondsworth 2nd ed. 1978) at 12-14. *Wakefield v Wakefield* [1807] Hagg Con 394 at 402; 161 ER 593 at 596. (1978) FLC 90-510, 77.667; see also *R v Smith* (1866) 4 F & F 1099; 176 ER 923; *In re T (Orse H)* [1963] Ch 238 at 240; *Earl Cowley v Countess Cowley* [1901] AC 450 at 460.

NSW Law Reform Commission: REPORT 61 (1988) - NAMES: REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

See also Page 387 - Salmond & Heuston "ON THE LAW OF TORTS", 21st Edition.

and

"A "surname" on a "BIRTH CERTIFICATE" is a presumption, and the 'soul', '.....', and the living being we are incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/family/ house/clan ".....", do not consent to any such presumptions",

and

"The 'soul', '.....', and the living being we are incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....", renounce, rebut,

and disassociate ourselves completely with being the said "BIRTH CERTIFICATE"; created without our consent by the "Government" of "....." and using the 'name' ".....", and/or ".....", and/or ".....", and/or any other such "CAPITAL-LETTERED" or lower case variation of such, which we believe is a "GLOSSA", a criminal corruption, of the living flesh and blood being's proper name, that being '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....";

"JUS-ET-FRAUS-NUNQUAM-UNA-MANENT" - Right and fraud never abide together

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

.. and

"The 'soul', '.....', and the living being we are incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....", renounce, rebut, and disassociate ourselves completely with any and all created fictions, including, but not limited to, being the implied "trustee" of the ".....", Estate, the ".....", Estate, the ".....", Estate, the "....." Estate, nor any such "CAPITAL-LETTERED" or lower case variation of such, in any way, created by and through the "Cestui Que Vie" Act of 1666;

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" - What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"QUOD-INVITUS-A-ME-FIT, FACTUM-NON-EST" - An act done by me against my will, is not my act

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

and

Re: Fictions

"The 'soul', '.....', and the living being we are incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....", are not in any way or definition the legal "person" or "natural person" ".....", Estate, nor ".....", Estate, nor ".....", Estate, nor any such "CAPITAL-LETTERED" or lower case variation of such, in any way";

"JUS-ET-FRAUS-NUNQUAM-UNA-MANENT" - Right and fraud never abide together

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

and

"The 'soul', '.....', does not consent nor agree to the association or definition of our being, our 'soul', nor the living being we are incarnated into,

'.....', of the tribe/ family/house/clan ".....", as a "person" or "natural person", a fiction that is not a flesh and blood physical living man nor woman; rather only exists in written form";

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" -
What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

and

"As The Creator is the giver of all spiritual life and the creator of the flesh and blood living being, and whereas the living being is the creator and giver of life to the paper fiction known as the "Person", "Government", "Corporation", "Citizen", and other non-living transmitting entities of fictional nature, a created fictional paper entity cannot rule over its creator, the living being, any more than the living being can rule over The Creator, and, as such, the 'soul', '.....', and the living being it incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....", is not, and cannot be, under the jurisdiction of any man-created fiction,

and

"Our 'soul', '.....', and the living being we are incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....", do not consent to being identified as a "person" or "natural person", a thing that only exists in written fictitious form, by any corporate entity, in any way;

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" -
What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

and

"The deliberate mischaracterisation of our 'soul', '.....', and/or the living being we are incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/family/house/clan ".....", as a "citizen", "person", or any other such non-living entity, without our consent, is a crime under the Geneva Protocols of 1949, Volume II, and a violation of the Universal Proclamation of Human Rights (UDHR) See Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 30;

"Universal Proclamation of Human Rights (UDHR) signed in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A).

[Article 1]

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

[Article 2]

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Proclamation, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

[Article 3]

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

[Article 4]

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

[Article 30]

Nothing in this Proclamation may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein."

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" - What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

and

"The 'soul', '.....', and the living being it incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/ family/house/clan ".....", renounce, rebut, disassociate and reject that the fictitious entity "United Nations" and/or any of its member states, funds, programmes, agencies and/or related organizations, including, but not limited to, "UNICEF", "WFP", "UNFPA", "FAO", "ICAO", "IFAD", "UPU", "WHO", "IMF", "ITU", "WORLD BANK", and/or any and all of their agents has any authority or jurisdiction over us in any way;

"CONSENSUS-FACIT-LEGEM" - A contract is a law between the parties, which can acquire force only by consent - Consent makes the law

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" - What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"JUS-ET-FRAUS-NUNQUAM-UNA-MANENT" - Right and fraud never abide together

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

and

"The 'soul', '.....', and the living being it incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/ family/house/clan ".....", renounce, rebut, disassociate and reject that the corporate entity "AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT" has any authority or jurisdiction over us in any way;

"CONSENSUS-FACIT-LEGEM" - A contract is a law between the parties, which can acquire force only by consent - Consent makes the law

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" - What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"JUS-ET-FRAUS-NUNQUAM-UNA-MANENT" - Right and fraud never abide together

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

and

"The 'soul', '.....', and the living being it incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/ family/house/clan ".....", unless we specifically contract, and that written and autographed contract can be produced as proof on demand, do not acknowledge or consent that the corporate entity "AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT", and/or all of its employees, has any authority or jurisdiction over us in any way;

"CONSENSUS-FACIT-LEGEM" - A contract is a law between the parties, which can acquire force only by consent - Consent makes the law

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" - What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"JUS-ET-FRAUS-NUNQUAM-UNA-MANENT" - Right and fraud never abide together

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

and

"The 'soul', '.....', and the living being it incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/ family/house/clan ".....", renounce, rebut, disassociate and reject that the United "States" Securities and Exchange Commission registered corporate entity "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA" [CIK#: 0000805157, DUNS Number 829825376] has any authority or jurisdiction over us in any way;

"CONSENSUS-FACIT-LEGEM" - A contract is a law between the parties, which can acquire force only by consent - Consent makes the law

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" - What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"JUS-ET-FRAUS-NUNQUAM-UNA-MANENT" - Right and fraud never abide together

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

and

"The 'soul', '.....', and the living being it incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/ family/house/clan ".....", unless we specifically contract, and that written and autographed contract can be produced as proof on demand, do not acknowledge or consent that the United "States" Securities and Exchange Commission registered corporate entity "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA" [CIK#: 0000805157, DUNS Number 829825376] and/or all of its employees, has any authority or jurisdiction over us in any way;

"CONSENSUS-FACIT-LEGEM" - A contract is a law between the parties, which can acquire force only by consent - Consent makes the law

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" - What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"JUS-ET-FRAUS-NUNQUAM-UNA-MANENT" - Right and fraud never abide together

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

and

"The 'soul', '.....', and the living being it incarnated into, '.....', of the tribe/ family/house/clan ".....", renounce, rebut, disassociate and reject that any and all corporate entities masquerading as, or purporting to be, a "government", including, but not limited to, the following;

- "THE LEGISLATURE" ("NSW") [ABN 89 288 775 026]
- "STATE OF VICTORIA - PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA" [ABN 57 505 521 939]
- "QUEENSLAND STATE GOVERNMENT" [ABN 75 818 456 675]
- "SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT" [ABN 52 786 403 404]
- "NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA" [ABN 84 085 734 992]
- "NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT" [ABN 27 590 412 467]
- "GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA"
- "THE GOVERNMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY"
- "LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL" ("SA") [ABN 73863569320]
- "LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL" ("TAS") [ABN 36462830018]
- "DEPARTMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (WA)" [ABN 52032857988]
- "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE" ("SA") [ABN 65 147 661 637]
- "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE" ("WA") [ABN 70 598 519 443]
- "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE" ("NSW") [ABN 11 005 693 553]

- "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE" ("TAS") [ABN 29 206 713 203]
- "DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH JUSTICE" ("QLD") [ABN 22 579 084 055]
- "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE & ATTORNEY GENERAL" ("QLD") [ABN 13 846 673 994]
- "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND COMMUNITY SAFETY" ("VIC") [ABN 32 790 228 959]
- "ACT EMERGENCY SERVICES AGENCY" [ABN 77 972 506 632]
- "DEPARTMENT FOR CORRECTIONAL SERVICES" ("SA") [ABN 44 736 536 754]
- "DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES" ("WA") [ABN 25 103 389 163]
- "DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES" ("NSW") [ABN 31 941 738 488]
- "DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITIES AND JUSTICE" ("NSW") [ABN 36 433 875 185]
- "DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITIES AND JUSTICE CORRECTIVE SERVICES NSW" [ABN 32 980 170 687]
- "DEPARTMENT FOR CHILD PROTECTION" ("SA") [ABN 54 598 525 171]
- "DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITIES" ("WA") [ABN 41 889 424 592]
- "DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SERVICES" ("NSW") [ABN 80 597 369 676]
- "DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SERVICES - COMMUNITY SERVICES" ("NSW") [ABN 87 503 966 787]
- "DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITIES AND JUSTICE - AGEING DISABILITY AND HOME CARE" ("NSW") [ABN 82 016 305 789]
- "DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES" ("ACT") [ABN 36 342 015 855]

and/or all of its/their trading names, and/or departments, and/or all of its employees, has any authority or jurisdiction over us in any way;

"CONSENSUS-FACIT-LEGEM" - A contract is a law between the parties, which can acquire force only by consent - Consent makes the law

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" - What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"JUS-ET-FRAUS-NUNQUAM-UNA-MANENT" - Right and fraud never abide together

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

and

"The 'soul', '.....', and the living being it incarnated into, ".....', of the tribe/ family/house/clan ".....", unless we specifically contract, and that written and autographed contract can be produced as proof on demand, do not acknowledge or consent that any and all corporate entities masquerading as, or purporting to be, a "government", including, but not limited to, the following;

- "THE LEGISLATURE" ("NSW") [ABN 89 288 775 026]
- "STATE OF VICTORIA - PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA" [ABN 57 505 521 939]
- "QUEENSLAND STATE GOVERNMENT" [ABN 75 818 456 675]
- "SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT" [ABN 52 786 403 404]
- "NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA" [ABN 84 085 734 992]
- "NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT" [ABN 27 590 412 467]
- "GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA"
- "THE GOVERNMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY"
- "LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL" ("SA") [ABN 73863569320]
- "LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL" ("TAS") [ABN 36462830018]
- "DEPARTMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (WA)" [ABN 52032857988]
- "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE" ("SA") [ABN 65 147 661 637]
- "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE" ("WA") [ABN 70 598 519 443]
- "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE" ("NSW") [ABN 11 005 693 553]
- "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE" ("TAS") [ABN 29 206 713 203]
- "DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH JUSTICE" ("QLD") [ABN 22 579 084 055]
- "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE & ATTORNEY GENERAL" ("QLD") [ABN 13 846 673 994]
- "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND COMMUNITY SAFETY" ("VIC") [ABN 32 790 228 959]
- "ACT EMERGENCY SERVICES AGENCY" [ABN 77 972 506 632]
- "DEPARTMENT FOR CORRECTIONAL SERVICES" ("SA") [ABN 44 736 536 754]
- "DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES" ("WA") [ABN 25 103 389 163]
- "DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES" ("NSW") [ABN 31 941 738 488]
- "DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITIES AND JUSTICE" ("NSW") [ABN 36 433 875 185]
- "DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITIES AND JUSTICE CORRECTIVE SERVICES NSW" [ABN 32 980 170 687]

- "DEPARTMENT FOR CHILD PROTECTION" ("SA") [ABN 54 598 525 171]
- "DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITIES" ("WA") [ABN 41 889 424 592]
- "DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SERVICES" ("NSW") [ABN 80 597 369 676]
- "DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SERVICES - COMMUNITY SERVICES" ("NSW") [ABN 87 503 966 787]
- "DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITIES AND JUSTICE - AGEING DISABILITY AND HOME CARE" ("NSW") [ABN 82 016 305 789]
- "DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES" ("ACT") [ABN 36 342 015 855]

and/or all of its trading names, and/or departments, and/or all of its employees, has any authority or jurisdiction over us in any way;

"CONSENSUS-FACIT-LEGEM" - A contract is a law between the parties, which can acquire force only by consent - Consent makes the law

"QUOD-EST-ILLICITUM, PRAETEXU-LEGALITATIS-NON-DEBET-INTROIRI" - What is unlawful ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

"JUS-ET-FRAUS-NUNQUAM-UNA-MANENT" - Right and fraud never abide together

"MALITIA-CONSILIA-HOMINUM-FRUSTRARI-DEBENT" - The malicious designs of men must be thwarted

and

92, The 4209 unrebutted "Affidavits", Statements and Declarations/Proclamations/Asseverations of Truth, were legally and lawfully served, Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent, Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal, on, amongst others, the Attorney-General of the "Commonwealth of Australia"/ "Australian Government", the Attorney General of each of the relevant "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", the Registrar General of each of the relevant "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", the "Chief Magistrate" and Chief Justice" of each of the relevant "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", and the Chief Commissioner of the "Police Departments" of each of the relevant "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", and

93, There has, to date, not been a single rebuttal from any served official from any office of the "Commonwealth of Australia" nor any official of any of the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", of any of the 4209 "Affidavits", Statements and Declarations/Proclamations/Asseverations of Truth, and

94, The 4209 unrebutted "Affidavits", Statements and Declarations/Proclamations/Asseverations of Truth, thus, by the following maxims of law;

- "VERITAS-IN-FORMA-TABELLAE-EXPRIMITUR" - Truth is expressed in the form of an affidavit, and
- "SOLUTUS-EST-TABELLAM-DARE-VERITAS-IN-MERCATURA" - An unrebutted affidavit stands as truth in Commerce, and

- "AN-SOLUTO-TABELLAM-DARE-IUDICIUM-IN-MERCATURA" - An unrebutted affidavit becomes the judgment in Commerce, and

all stand as truth and as judgement in Commerce,

and

95, The smallest recognised independent nations are as follows;

- Monserrat 4,389
- Falkland Islands 3,470
- Tokelau 2,506
- Niue 1819
- Vatican City 496

<https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/smallest-countries>

therefore

96, The number of living men and women filing and serving "Affidavits", Statements and Declarations/Proclamations/Asseverations of Truth, currently at 4209, is nearly the same population as Monserrat, almost 10 times that of Vatican City, and growing at an accelerating rate, with a potential population exceeding 26 Million once the contents of this petition is widely distributed and publicised, and therefore numerically qualifies for determination as a nation and the people for self-governance, and

97, The living men and living women who have recorded themselves as nationals of, and/or indigenous to, the land mass known as Terra Australis, having rebutted and rejected the offer of the "Commonwealth of Australia", the "Australian Government", a private for profit organisation which offers administration of Terra Australis under Admiralty Law of Trade and Commerce, thus seek to self-govern, as is their right, and for the United Nations to recognise that right and the recognition of the Nation of Terra Australis, and

98, In support of, and in preparation for, their self-governance, the living men and living women of Terra Australis have established a de jure judiciary under THE PEOPLE'S LORE OF TERRA AUSTRALIS PTY LTD ABN 51 656 812 449 which has been operational since 11 March 2022, and

99, Since its inception, THE PEOPLE'S LORE OF TERRA AUSTRALIS PTY LTD has also established;

- The People's Court of Terra Australis 11 March 2022
- The highest court 29 May 2024

as well as numerous regional People's Councils;

- The People's Council of Terra Australis (Heartlands) 20 Sep 2024
- The People's Council of Terra Australis (Bunbury) 11 Sep 2024
- THE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL OF TERRA AUSTRALIS (BULN BULN) 21 Aug 2024
- The People's Council of Terra Australis (Greater Adelaide) 01 Jul 2024

- The People's Council of Terra Australis (Bayside Victoria)
28 Jun 2024
- The People's Council of Terra Australis (Gold Coast)
16 May 2024
- The People's Council of Terra Australis (South West Coast)
16 May 2024
- The People's Council of Terra Australis (Sutherland Shire)
16 May 2024
- The People's Council of Terra Australis (Eden-Monaro)
06 Nov 2023
- The People's Council of Terra Australis (Rockingham)
20 Oct 2023
- The People's Council of Terra Australis (Northumberland Shire)
12 Oct 2023
- THE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL OF TERRA AUSTRALIS (WA MIDLANDS AND COASTAL
LAND) 24 Aug 2023
- THE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL OF TERRA AUSTRALIS (COFFS COAST AND HILLS)
30 Jun 2023

also:

- a Board of Trustees

and, in preparation for international relations:

- CONSULATE OF THE PEOPLE OF TERRA AUSTRALIS 23 May 2023

and

100, Terra Australis indeed has a permanent population, and its "territory" is clearly defined, and has initiated the infrastructure to interact with other sovereign "States" and to elect and initiate an independent governance not under, and in place of that offered by the private for profit corporation "Commonwealth of Australia", and/or the "Australian Government", and thus the people of Terra Australis should be recognised as self-governing and Terra Australis as a Sovereign Nation,

and

101, Even though the "Commonwealth of Australia" has not fully implemented the treaties, the "Commonwealth of Australia" is a party to the UN treaties and has accepted them through its "States", in particular;

- CAT - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment - 08 Aug 1989
- CAT-OP - Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture - 21 Dec 2017
- CCPR - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - 13 Aug 1980

and

Optional Protocol to the International Covenant

102, The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights covers a broad range of civil and political rights ranging from the right to life to the right to a fair trial and the right to non-discrimination, and

103, Under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, individual rights that may be invoked before the Committee are set out in articles 6 to 27 inclusive, comprising Part III of the Covenant, and

104, The "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" have breached Article 7;

Article 7

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

: and

105, The meaning of "torture" is defined in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

"Having regard to article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

and

Having regard also to the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1975,

Article 1

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions,

106, Any act intentionally inflicted on a "person", by simple extension includes any act intentionally inflicted on a living man or living woman, and

107, "Legal" sanctions are not necessarily lawful sanctions,

and

108, The public officers of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" who have committed breaches of the Convention include, but are not limited to;

- Legislators/parliamentarians
- police officers (policy enforcers)
- Registrars
- Magistrates
- Judges

and

109, The unlawful actions of officers of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" include, but are not limited to;

- deceitful and misleading behaviour by using emergency lights and/or sirens to pull over a living man or woman travelling in their private conveyance when there is no allegation of, or reasonable articulable evidence of a crime against another flesh and blood victim
- personage
- barratry
- conversion
- obtaining information by coercion and/or intimidation
- contracting by coercion and/or intimidation
- false and unlawful arrest
- physical punishment by detention
- mental punishment and anguish by detention
- physical punishment by being unlawfully handcuffed
- mental punishment and anguish by being unlawfully handcuffed
- physical punishment by being unlawfully locked in and transported in a police vehicle
- mental punishment and anguish by being unlawfully locked in and transported in a police vehicle
- physical punishment by deprivation of liberty
- mental punishment and anguish by deprivation of liberty
- Aggravated Kidnap
- physical punishment by deprivation of liberty by being unlawfully locked in any police or court cell
- mental punishment and anguish by deprivation of liberty by being unlawfully locked in any police or court cell
- discrimination by the living man or living woman being referred to as a "Sovereign Citizen"

- discrimination by the living man or living woman being treated as a "Sovereign Citizen"
- complicity in fraud
- trialling civil matters as criminal matters
- hearing and determining matters ex parte

and

110, Rather than legislate against acts of torture, the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" have supported acts of torture through their administration and judicial measures (examples can be supplied if necessary on request);

Article 2

1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction.

and

111, The "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" invoked a "public emergency" and committed "lockdowns" and forced, coerced and mandated "vaccinations" on living men and living women (examples can be supplied if necessary on request),

Article 2

2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture.

and

112, The public officials of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" claimed/claim they followed orders under the "public emergency" and "lockdowns" (examples can be supplied if necessary on request);

Article 2

3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.

and

113, The "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" have not ensured these acts are "legislated" under criminal law as crimes against living men and/or living women;

Article 4

1. Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture.

2. Each State Party shall make these offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature.

and

114, The "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" does not have jurisdiction over Terra Australis, nor over the living men nor living women that identify as nationals and/or indigenous to Terra Australis, and has made no efforts to prove its claim it does, rather ignored all claims it does not;

Article 5

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences referred to in article 4 in the following cases:

(a) When the offences are committed in any territory under its jurisdiction or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State;

(b) When the alleged offender is a national of that State;

(c) When the victim is a national of that State if that State considers it appropriate.

2. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over such offences in cases where the alleged offender is present in any territory under its jurisdiction and it does not extradite him pursuant to article 8 to any of the "States" mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.

and

115, The "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" have provided no assistance to any living man or living woman in respect of criminal proceedings regarding the aforementioned acts of torture, to the contrary it has condoned the acts of torture as "legal", and reneged on their obligations;

Article 9

1. "States" Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of any of the offences referred to in article 4, including the supply of all evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings.

2. "States" Parties shall carry out their obligations under paragraph 1 of this article in conformity with any treaties on mutual judicial assistance that may exist between them.

and

116, The "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" have not provided any education on acts of torture to law enforcement personnel or public officials such as magistrates and judges who may be involved in the custody, interrogation or treatment of any living man and/or living woman subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment;

Article 10

1. Each State Party shall ensure that education and information regarding the prohibition against torture are fully included in the training of law enforcement

personnel, civil or military, medical personnel, public officials and other persons who may be involved in the custody, interrogation or treatment of any individual subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment.

2. Each State Party shall include this prohibition in the rules or instructions issued in regard to the duties and functions of any such person.

and

117, The "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" have not ensured the living man nor living woman, being subjected to tortures, as previously defined, by a law enforcement officer, or registrar, or magistrate, or judge, is given the right to have his/her case promptly and impartially examined by competent and independent authorities, to the contrary, his/her complaints are not only ignored, the injustice and torture against him/her is escalated;

Article 13

Each State Party shall ensure that any individual who alleges he has been subjected to torture in any territory under its jurisdiction has the right to complain to, and to have his case promptly and impartially examined by, its competent authorities. Steps shall be taken to ensure that the complainant and witnesses are protected against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of his complaint or any evidence given.

and

118, The "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" have not ensured in its legal system that the victim of an act of torture, as defined above, obtains redress and the right to fair and adequate compensation, to the contrary it justifies the acts of torture as "legal";

Article 14

1. Each State Party shall ensure in its legal system that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible.

and

119, The "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" have not undertaken to prevent any acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of living men or living women who have declined to accept the offer of administration of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia";

Article 16

1. Each State Party shall undertake to prevent in any territory under its jurisdiction other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment which do not amount to torture as defined in article 1, when such acts are committed by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. In particular, the obligations contained in articles 10, 11, 12 and 13 shall apply with the substitution for references to torture or references to other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

and

120, Returning to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", by creating "BIRTH CERTIFICATES" and "Cestui Que Vie" Trust accounts, without full disclosure and informed consent, deceitfully enslaved the living men and living women of Terra Australis into corporate servitude/slavery and thus have breached Article 8 (examples can be supplied if necessary on request);

Article 8

1. No one shall be held in slavery; slavery and the slave-trade in all their forms shall be prohibited.

2. No one shall be held in servitude.

and

121, The agents and public officers of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", including, but not limited to, the law enforcement officers, regularly subject the living men and living women of Terra Australis to arbitrary unlawful arrest and/or detention, under the pretence of "legal" authority, in breach of Article 9;

Article 9

1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.

and

122, The law enforcement officers and public officers (Magistrates) of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", regularly unlawfully arrest and detain the living men and living women of Terra Australis with no articulable reason of a crime simply because the living men and living women of Terra Australis exercise their right to remain silent and do not give a name, thus breaching Article 9 (2. and 3.);

Article 9

2. Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him.

3. Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorised by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release. It shall not be the general rule that persons awaiting trial shall be detained in custody, but release may be subject to guarantees to appear for trial, at any other stage of the judicial proceedings, and, should occasion arise, for execution of the judgement.

and

123, Lawfulness is not legality, and

124, The law enforcement officers and public officers (Magistrates) of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", regularly unlawfully arrest and detain the living men and living women of Terra Australis with no articulable reason of a crime simply because the arresting officer, and the court officials have committed personage, conversion and barratry, and have fraudulently and unlawfully implied contract, thus breaching Article 9 (4. and 5.) (examples can be supplied if necessary on request);

Article 9

4. Anyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings before a court, in order that that court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of his detention and order his release if the detention is not lawful.

5. Anyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

and

125, The law enforcement officers and public officers (Magistrates) of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", regularly unlawfully arrest and detain the living men and living women of Terra Australis with no articulable reason of a crime simply because the arresting officer, and the court officials have committed personage, conversion and barratry, and have fraudulently and unlawfully implied contract, thus breaching Article 11 (examples can be supplied if necessary on request);

Article 11

No one shall be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation.

and

126, The law enforcement officers and public officers (Magistrates) of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", regularly unlawfully restrict the movement and freedom of the living men and living women of Terra Australis in and on Terra Australis, which is not a "Territory" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", thus breaching Article 12 (1.) (examples can be supplied if necessary on request);

Article 12

1. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.

and

127, The law enforcement officers of the "Commonwealth of Australia" regularly unlawfully restrict the living men and living women of Terra Australis from leaving and entering Terra Australis, unless they produce a fraudulent "Australian Passport" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", thus breaching Article 12 (2. 3. 4.) (examples can be supplied if necessary on request);

Article 12

2. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.

3. The above-mentioned rights shall not be subject to any restrictions except those which are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order (ordre public), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others, and are consistent with the other rights recognised in the present Covenant.

4. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country.

and

128, The "courts" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", all of which are run by private corporations, under "legislation", which is not law, regularly deny the living men and living women of Terra Australis their rights as living men and living women by committing personage, conversion and barratry, and trying the "natural person", without the living man or living woman consenting to act as the person, under military tribunal presumptions of guilt, thus breaching Article 14 (1. 2. 3.) (examples can be supplied if necessary on request);

Article 14

1. All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law. The press and the public may be excluded from all or part of a trial for reasons of morals, public order (ordre public) or national security in a democratic society, or when the interest of the private lives of the parties so requires, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice; but any judgement rendered in a criminal case or in a suit at law shall be made public except where the interest of juvenile persons otherwise requires or the proceedings concern matrimonial disputes or the guardianship of children.

2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

3. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality: (a) To be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him;
- (b) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence and to communicate with counsel of his own choosing;
- (c) To be tried without undue delay;
- (d) To be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it;
- (e) To examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;
- (f) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court;
- (g) Not to be compelled to testify against himself or to confess guilt.

and

129, The public officers of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", regularly refer to "criminal offences", which are statutory offences not crimes, unlawfully passing judgement on the living men and living women of Terra Australis for civil offences of breach of contract under criminal procedures, thus breaching Article 15 (1.) (examples can be supplied if necessary on request);

Article 15

1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time when the criminal offence was committed. If, subsequent to the commission of the offence, provision is made by law for the imposition of the lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby.

and

130, The law enforcement officers and public officers (Magistrates) of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", regularly recognise the living man and living woman only as a "person", thus breaching Article 16;

Article 16

Everyone shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

however

131, If a living man or living woman has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law, it also means a living man or living woman has the right not to recognition everywhere as a person before the law, and

132, The living men and living women of Terra Australis do not consent to be, nor recognise as being, a "person" in any capacity, and

133, The law enforcement officers and public officers of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", regularly and unlawfully interfere with the private lives of the living men and living women of Terra Australis, thus breaching Article 17 (1.) and no legislation exists to protect the living man nor the living woman who is a national of, and/or indigenous to Terra Australis, thus breaching Article 17 (2.);

Article 17

1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

and

134, The living men and living women of Terra Australis have the right to not only Self-Governance, but to all thought and belief concerning the determination of that self-governance;

Article 18

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.

2. No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice.

and

135, The living men and living women of Terra Australis have the right to not only Self-Governance, but to all thought and belief concerning the determination of that self-governance;

Article 19

1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.

2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.

and

136, The legislators/parliaments of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", have discriminated against, and continue to discriminate against, the living men and living women as nationals of, and indigenous to, Terra Australis, and their beliefs and opinions in declining the offer of administration and "government" under the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia", inciting hatred, distrust and violence against them, prohibited by law, by referring to living men and living women as "sovereign citizens, thus breaching Article 20;

Article 20

1. Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law.
2. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.

and

137, The "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" invoked a "public emergency" and committed "lockdowns", which was not supported by actual medical evidence, and failed to recognise the right of peaceful assembly shall be (examples can be supplied if necessary on request), thus breaching Article 21;

Article 21

The right of peaceful assembly shall be recognised. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

and

138, "Legislation" is not law (lore), and

139, "Legislation" to be enacted requires consent, and

140, All living men and living woman have equal standing (equivalent) before the law;

Article 26

All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

and

141, The living men and living woman of Terra Australis have filed numerous documents and challenges with the Registrars of the courts of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" seeking remedy (examples can be supplied if necessary on request), only to have them rejected, or, if they are accepted and filed, to have the "magistrates" and "Judges" of the courts of

the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" to dismiss them as "Gobbledegook" and "nonsense", and

142. Pursuant to Rule 108(1) of the Committee's rules of procedure to seek interim measures by the Committee against Torture, to prevent irreparable harm while the petition is being considered, it is requested that the committee in question, immediately, before the case is considered, issue a Notice to the State party for what are known as "interim measures" in order to prevent any irreparable mental, physical and financial harm, as follows;

All public officers and agents of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" are to Cease and Desist all interactions with, and/or allegations, persecutions and prosecutions against, any and all living men and living women of Terra Australis, that is with all living men and living women who identify as nationals of, or indigenous to, the land mass of Terra Australis, until such time as this petition is fully and completely processed and determined, and

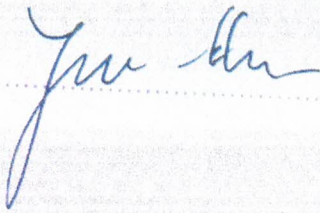
Should any public officer or agent of the "Commonwealth of Australia" and the "States" of the "Commonwealth of Australia" breach this order they agree to full remedy to the living man or living woman to the full extent of their previously made, served, and un rebutted "Affidavit" or Statement and Declaration/Proclamation/Asseveration of Truth"

Sincerely,

The living men and living women
who identify as Nationals of, and indigenous to,
the land mass of Terra Australis

Represented by

The following associates of The People's Court of Terra Australis



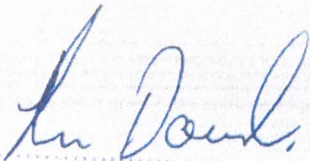
PC-LS-66

Registrar

Convenor

Adjudicator

and



PC-LS-216

Justice of the Peace

and

George SabellaPC-LS-638

Registrar
Trustee
Justice of the Peace

and

Kana KanaPC-LS-3105

Registrar

and

JouisPC-LS-648

Registrar

and

Jordan RosePC-LS- 2208

Convenor
Adjudicator
Trustee
Justice of the Peace

and

Sam Naul

PC-LS-3066

Justice of the Peace

and

Gleam Desmond

PC-LS-3890

Living Man



and

Andreas Michel

PC-LS-1407

Adjudicator

and

[Signature]

PC-LS-1031

Convenor
Adjudicator
Justice of the Peace
Trustee
Registrar

and

Don't forget! PC-LS-204
without prejudice *without recourse*

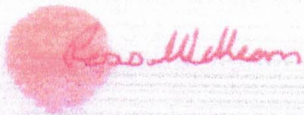
Registrar
Trustee
Justice of the Peace
Convenor
Adjudicator

and



PC-LS-2198

and



PC-LS-654

Trustee

and



PC-LS-1027

Sheriff

and



PC-LS-1656

Atvicky

PC-LS- 2926

Registrar

and

Robert Green

PC-LS-2738

Registrar

Convenor

Bailiff

Adjudicator

Trustee

Director

and

Dawn

PC-LS-2737

Director

and

Judy

PC-LS-2974

and

Brett Lincoln

PC-LS-2770

for the people of Terra Australis
CONSULATE OF THE PEOPLE OF TERRA AUSTRALIS
THE PEOPLE'S LORE OF TERRA AUSTRALIS PTY LTD

[ABN 51 656 812 449]

10-12 Parview Drive

Town known as "Craignish"

Land of Terra Australis

["QLD", "4655"]

