

YES - NO VALID AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ...

In the 1st edition of CWB the current treasonous, fraudulent, criminal acts of the private corporate Australian Government including parliament, judiciary, police and public servant were outlined from around 1960 onwards and accountability is wanted especially due to the complete disregard S128 of the Constitution Act 1900 (UK) making changes without, and disregarding referendums and the colossal number of state funded child abductions and so much more...

The following documents outlines the Peace Treaty of Versailles 1919. That Australia is a signatory on, therefore under International Law this allegedly dissolves The Australian Constitution Act 1901; Australia, as a signatory to this document and is therefore recognised internationally as a sovereign nation via the signing of this document despite it occurring without a referendum.

However people say these documents are now in the Peoples favour because this gives 'The People' the opportunity to question the current dictatorship regime and be acknowledged as sovereign people/sovereign individuals on this sovereign nation

SOVEREIGN-CITIZENS-NOT

SUBJECTS-OF-THE-CROWN-NOT

SLAVES-TO-THE-AUSTRALIAN-GOVERNMENT-NOT

Giving 'The People' another opportunity to formulate a lawful self governing system by reconvening to the Land and Soil jurisdiction for the restoration of lawful justice and peaceful living by rejecting the current dictatorship of the maritime law in use on the land that is a belligerent occupation of administration.

Following is a brief paper outlining the serious defects in Australia's governmental and judicial system prepared as a brief of evidence for the information of Parliamentary Members and others.

To learn that to become a Member of the House of Representatives or the Australian Senate is, in fact, to commit an act of treason against the sovereign people of Australia will no doubt result in a reaction of incredulity

Below is stated by the late Professor G. Clements (an eminent UK QC and emeritus Professor in law at Cambridge).

"The continued usage of the Australian Constitution Act (UK) by the Australian Governments and the judiciary is a confidence trick of monstrous proportions played upon the Australian people with the intent of maintaining power. It remains an Act of the United Kingdom. After joining the League of Nations in 1919 Australia became a sovereign nation. It had no further legal power to use, alter or otherwise tamper with another nation's legislation. Authority over the Australian Constitution Act lies not with the Australian government nor with the Australian people, it rests solely with the UK. Only they have the authority to repeal this legislation"

The Australian Constitution is not suitable for self-government and is not transferable to a foreign country or Member State of the United Nations.

Under Section 128 of Clause 9 minor alterations to the Constitution may be made by the Australian people. However, the Australian people may not alter, in any way, Clauses 1 to 8.

"The Australian people do not have ultimate control over the Australian Constitution."

(Confirmation: in mid July 1995 the Lord Chancellor, in answer to a Parliamentary question asked in the UK Parliament about the Australian Constitution, stated:

"The British Constitution Act 1900 was for self government. It was never intended to be and is not suitable to be the basis for independence. The right to repeal this Act remains the sole prerogative of the United Kingdom. There is no means by which under United Kingdom or International law this power can be transferred to a foreign country or Member State of the United Nations. Indeed, the United Nations Charter precludes any such action." Australia is an Independent sovereign nation.

The Treaty of Versailles was the instrument utilised by the United Kingdom to grant Australia independence after Australia's contribution in World War 1. The ratification of this action was finalised in the Senate on October 15th 1919. Australia immediately became a Member State of the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation.

Membership of these organisations is only available to Sovereign nation states.

In November 1995 the Australian Parliament through the release of a report by the Senate Legal and Constitutional References Committee restated the historical events leading up to the achievement of independence, citing, in the process, the 1917 Imperial War Conference resolution, the 1919 Peace Conference and confirmations arising during the 1923 Imperial Conference.

The report states at Chapter 4 paragraph 13:

"Australia became an independent member of the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation in 1919 ..."

and at 4.14

"This admission to the League and the International Labour Organisation involved recognition by other countries that AUSTRALIA WAS NOW A SOVEREIGN NATION with the necessary 'international personality' to enter into international relations."

('Trick or Treat'? Power to Make and Implement Treaties pp. 48, 49, paras 4.12, 4.13, 4.15; ISBN 0 642 24418 9).

https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Legal_and_Constitutional_Affairs/Completed_inquiries/pre1996/treaty/report/c04

Or the PDF Version: Chapter 4 - Parliament of Australia

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