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Freedom United

November 11, 2025
First Edition

The latest news, views, and announcements

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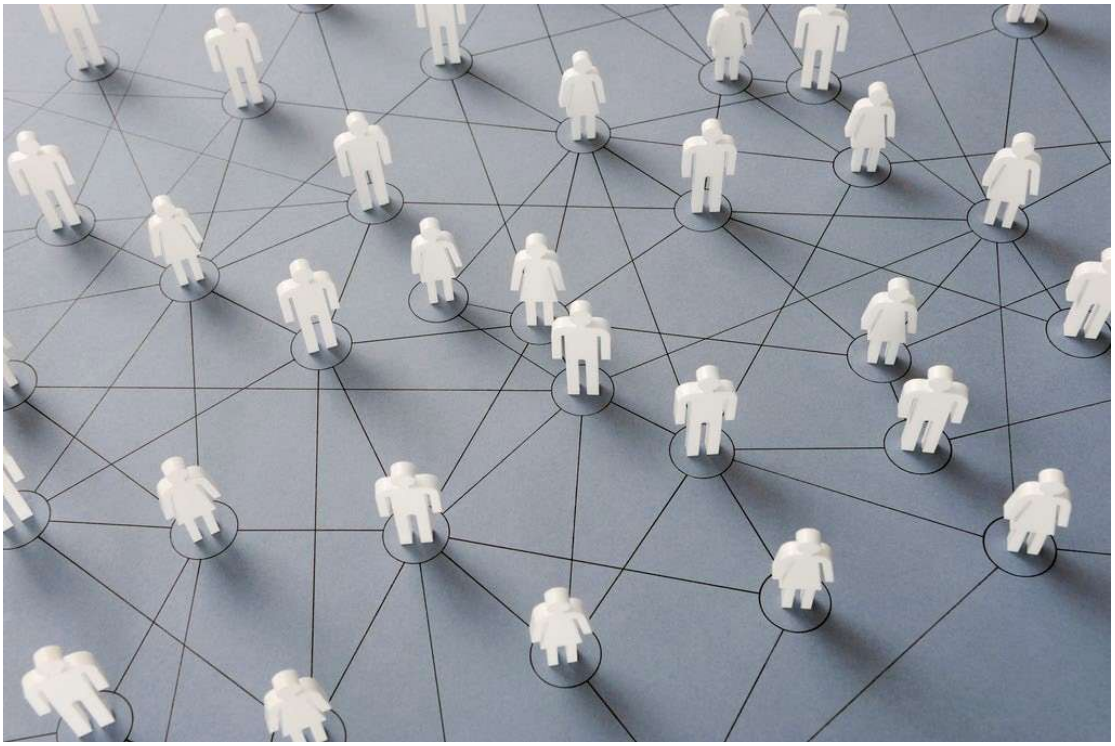

Individual X – Judicial Referendum: Can It Be Achieved?

Across Australia, conversations about identity, belonging, and lawful authority are entering a new phase. Recent legal decisions, particularly *Love v Commonwealth* (2020) and *Thoms v Commonwealth* (2020), have highlighted that the Constitution's definitions of *citizen* and *alien* do not fully capture everyone's place within this land. Between those categories lies something deeper – the individual.

Individual X is a way of describing that space. It represents any person whose connection to this land, its laws, and its communities exists before or beyond administrative definitions. For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, this connection is ancestral and enduring. For others, it reflects a shared responsibility to understand how power, consent, and governance operate – and how they affect all of us equally.

⚖️ Understanding the "Judicial Referendum."

A **Judicial Referendum** is not a political vote, but a legal process that invites constitutional clarification. Under *section 78B* of the *Judiciary Act 1903 (Cth)*, any Australian can raise a constitutional question before a court. When the issue touches the structure of government or the meaning of constitutional provisions – such as the oath of allegiance or the process for amendment – the court must notify all state and federal Attorneys-General.

This procedure ensures transparency and creates a record of how questions about the Constitution are addressed or set aside. Whether accepted or declined, each

Formal Reference Annex

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INDIVIDUAL X PACKAGE
Judicial Referendum Clarification Edition (Lawful civic record under s 78B Judiciary Act 1903 (Cth))

- Purpose Of This Package.
- Plain Language Guide To 78B.
- Clarification Request Template.
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Formal Reference
*- **Annex A** Request for Constitutional Clarification Under 78B.*
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*- **Annex C** Memorandum of Constitutional Analysis.*
*- **Annex D** UK Royal Archives Correspondence* (2013)
*- **Annex E** UK Parliamentary Correspondence* (2014)
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*- **Annex F** ICC / Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) Filing Acknowledgment.*

response helps define the boundaries of consent and authority in a modern democracy.

🌏 Shared Standing and Common Ground

The discussion around ***Individual X*** is not limited to any one group. While First Nations peoples have lived this question longest – through dispossession, cultural loss, and ongoing advocacy for recognition – the broader community also lives within systems shaped by the same history.

Recognising this shared foundation can build understanding rather than division. It reminds us that fairness and justice depend on inclusion, dialogue, and mutual respect – values embedded in both the oldest laws of this continent and the aspirations of modern governance.

✉ Why It Matters

By exploring these questions through lawful, peaceful means, Australians can engage with the Constitution in a constructive way. The *Judicial Referendum* approach does not seek conflict; it seeks clarity. It provides an avenue for any individual to participate in shaping how constitutional obligations are interpreted in practice.

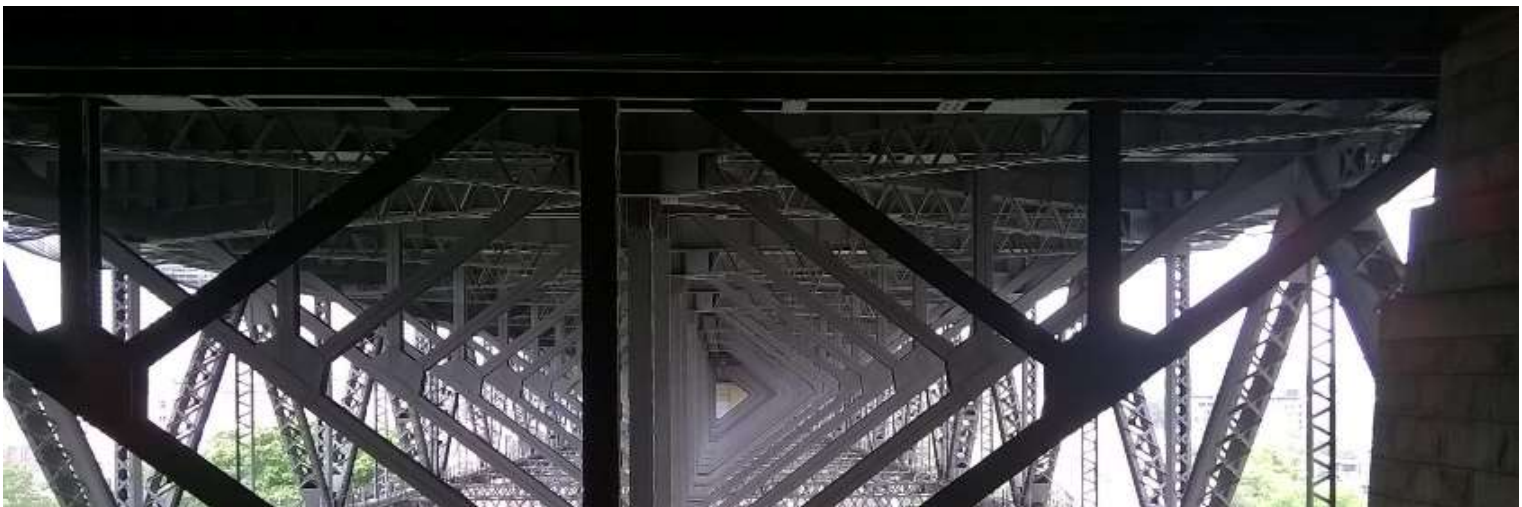
This process reinforces one principle above all: **that democracy begins with informed individuals who understand their rights and responsibilities.**

🌅 The Path Forward

Freedom United will continue to follow this conversation – documenting filings, public responses, and community perspectives. Elders, lawyers, scholars, and everyday citizens are encouraged to contribute.

Ultimately, **Individual X** is not a label; it is an invitation. It calls on each of us to stand as informed participants in the life of our country – grounded in respect for First Nations law and mindful of the constitutional system we all share.

Clarity is not confrontation. It is how understanding grows.



🌐 The Closed Door

International Rights and the Right of Appeal

- ***Observer X***

The long story of Australia's legal transformation is often told as a march toward independence. Yet for many, especially First Nations peoples, it has also meant the steady closure of every external path to justice.

Before 1986, Australians still had a right of **appeal to the Privy Council in London**, a vestige of the British legal order under which Australia was first administered.

That right – though rarely used – meant there remained an **external judicial safeguard**, a forum where questions of constitutional validity, executive conduct, and Crown duty could be raised beyond domestic politics.

The **Australia Acts 1986 (Cth & UK)** formally ended those appeals, making the High Court the final arbiter of all Australian law.

While that change was celebrated as national maturity, it also removed the last external oversight of Commonwealth executive power.

For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, the effect was far deeper.

🖤 The Aboriginal Loss of Remedy

From Federation onward, Aboriginal people were never fully included within the constitutional compact. Their rights were often recognised through **policy or statute**, not through **inherent standing**.

Even as they gained limited recognition after the **1967 referendum**, the States were slow to act, and genuine legal protection lagged decades behind political promises.
The **British Nationality Act 1981 (UK)** compounded this injustice.

By redefining "British subject" and replacing it with "Commonwealth citizen," it severed Aboriginal Australians – and every person born before the invention of the "Queen of Australia" title – from the British Crown's jurisdictional duty of care.

This administrative shift transformed a once-protected relationship into a purely domestic affair, effectively **trapping First Nations people within an Australian administrative system that had never lawfully consented to their governance.**

🏛 The Unanswered Clauses

Sections 42 and 128

Among the many questions raised by Australia's constitutional record, two remain central to understanding how authority is expressed and transferred: **section 42** and **section 128** of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (Imp)*.

These are the clauses that define how representatives are sworn into office, and how the Constitution itself may lawfully be changed.

Yet both sit quietly in the text– unaltered, untested, and unclarified by any definitive case law.

1. Section 42 –

The Oath Question

Section 42 requires that every senator and member of the House of Representatives make an oath or affirmation "in the form set forth in the Schedule."

That Schedule remains as enacted in 1900: allegiance "to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors according to law."
No referendum under section 128 has ever altered that wording.

Modern practice substitutes the name of the reigning sovereign– currently the King–but the constitutional form has never been amended to reflect this.

The result is an unresolved question: whether an oath to a differently titled office–such as *Queen of Australia*–has the same constitutional validity as the oath prescribed in the Imperial Act itself.

Courts have not yet addressed this directly, leaving the matter a point of ongoing uncertainty.

Subsequent developments reinforced this loss.
The **Royal Style and Titles Act 1973** and the **Australia Acts 1986** consolidated Australian executive supremacy, but without referendum approval under section 128.

The recent **2023 referendum on the Aboriginal Voice to Parliament** – though framed as recognition – was interpreted by many Elders as an attempt to **abrogate any remaining claim to self-determination**, placing Aboriginal representation directly under Westminster parliamentary control.
Rather than creating an independent Voice, it made that Voice subject to Parliament – an act of inclusion that functioned as subordination.

⚖️ A Record That Still Speaks —
The Prevett Declaration

In 2019, **Senior Sergeant David Prevett** of the NSW Police Force, writing under his official designation, made a stark admission.

Citing **Article 2 of the Geneva Conventions**, he declared himself "an **armed occupier of foreign lands**," recognising that, in law, his Crown duties operated on territory without native consent.

The document was formally **served and certified** across all major arms of government – by the **Marshall of the High Court** to the **Office of the Chief Justice**, by the **Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet**, the **Attorney-General's Department**, and the **Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)**.
No agency has since disavowed it.

This correspondence remains one of the few official acknowledgements that the underlying question of occupation and consent is legally alive.

🌍 Filing Beyond the Commonwealth

In August 2025, that document – *prevett to gypsy.pdf* – was lodged with the **Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC)**, under reference **893d228c-8a66-4b6a-8849-c38962703ddd**.

Its acceptance into the ICC registry created a permanent international record of the matter, reviving – in principle – the very avenue of appeal that the Australia Acts had removed.
This step is not an act of defiance; it is an act of record.
When domestic channels are closed, international law remains the last peaceful jurisdiction of conscience.

It demonstrates that Australians, including Aboriginal custodians, may still use global legal instruments to **document unresolved questions of sovereignty, consent, and governance**.

2. Section 128 –
The Missing Amendment Pathway

Section 128 sets out the only lawful means by which the Constitution can be altered: a referendum of the people.

However, several key legislative instruments—including the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973 (Cth)* and the *Australia Acts 1986 (Cth & UK)*—were enacted without any national referendum.

These Acts changed the style, title, and constitutional presentation of the Sovereign and Commonwealth, yet their effect on the original Imperial instrument has never been judicially tested.

There is **no case law** directly determining whether those Acts constitute lawful constitutional amendments, or whether the Constitution's original form remains legally intact.

3. Why It Matters

These two clauses—one governing allegiance, the other amendment—form the foundation of constitutional consent.

If the oath has not been lawfully amended, and if the amending process has not been followed, then a gap exists between the written Constitution and the administrative reality under which Australia operates.
This is not a matter of ideology but of lawful record.

Each time a person lodges a *section 78B* notice raising these questions, they are participating in what we describe as a **Judicial Referendum**—a peaceful and lawful act of clarification.
The courts may decline to answer, but the act of asking ensures the record is complete.

4. The Path to Clarity

Sections 42 and 128 remain the silent clauses of the Australian story.

🪶 From Loss to Legacy

For First Nations peoples, the closure of the Privy Council and the nationality severance of 1981 marked the end of direct appeal to the Crown that once professed protection.

The **Prevett record** and the **international submission** now stand as modern counterweights – reminders that lawful redress does not disappear when the system stops listening; it simply relocates.

🤝 A Call for Participation and Record

Freedom United invites all who have submitted lawful communications to recognised international bodies – whether under human-rights treaties, ICC filings, or UN special rapporteurs – to share their **reference number and purpose**.

Each verified link strengthens a transparent, collective record of peaceful accountability.

This is not protest; it is remembrance through evidence. It reclaims the right once lost when external appeal was abolished and restores it through cooperative truth-telling and record.

Where appeal once lay in London, today it lives in the courage to record what has been seen.

They are the keys to understanding how sovereignty, consent, and representation interconnect–and whether the bridge between the old and the new has ever been formally crossed.

Until they are addressed, the question remains open.

Every unanswered clause is not a flaw–it is an invitation to transparency.

🌏 The Observer's Closing Reflection —
Our Shared Standing

Every story in this record leads to one truth: the question of **consent and continuity** belongs to everyone.

For **First Nations peoples**, the law of Country existed before the Constitution. Its recognition was promised, delayed, and repackaged through policies that seldom matched reality.

For those born as **Commonwealth British Subjects**, the transformation of nationality law between 1948 and 1981 redefined allegiance and quietly removed the protection once owed under the Imperial Crown.

Both groups – in different ways – lost the ability to appeal beyond the Australian executive. The closure of the Privy Council sealed that door for all.

The **Prevett correspondence** and its ICC registration simply mark where the record resumed – a single officer acknowledging the unspoken, and placing it back on public file. It is one thread among many, not the whole tapestry.

What matters now is not blame, but **lawful participation**. Section **78B of the Judiciary Act 1903** remains open to every individual, regardless

of heritage or status. It is the peaceful, procedural way to ask the questions the Constitution itself left unanswered.
The Observer's task is simple:
to ensure that truth, once recorded, is never again allowed to vanish through administrative silence.
When every person can stand and ask in their own name,
the law will finally hear the voice of all.

🗂️ INDIVIDUAL X PACKAGE

Judicial Referendum Clarification Edition

(Lawful civic record under s 78B Judiciary Act 1903 (Cth))

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1. Purpose of this Package

This package allows any individual who is required to appear or respond to an enforcement notice to seek **constitutional clarification** peacefully and lawfully.

It is not a pleading, not a dispute, and not a protest.

It simply ensures that questions of constitutional authority are transparently recorded before compliance.
This is not defiance – it is due diligence.

Every person has the right to understand the constitutional foundation of authority.

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2. Plain-Language Guide to Section 78B

What it does Section 78B of the *Judiciary Act 1903 (Cth)* requires a court to notify all Attorneys-General if a constitutional matter is raised.

Why it exists To guarantee fairness and allow constitutional questions to be considered openly.

What you can clarify

1. Has the parliamentary oath (s 42) ever been lawfully amended by referendum (s 128)?
2. Is the present "Queen of Australia" oath consistent with the constitutional Schedule?
3. What documents evidence consent of the governed today?

4. Has any lawful referendum altered these foundations?
5.

What it is not It is not refusal of jurisdiction, not accusation, not litigation.
It is a civic record of questions placed before the Court to enable proper Attorney-General notification.

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3. Clarification Request Template

REQUEST FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CLARIFICATION UNDER SECTION 78B OF THE JUDICIARY ACT 1903 (CTH)

To: [Issuing Authority / Court] **From:** [Full Name]
Date: [dd mm yyyy] **Reference No.:** [Infringement or File Number]

Matters for Clarification

1 – Has the Schedule oath in s 42 been lawfully altered by referendum under s 128?
2 – Where are the original instruments establishing constitutional authority?
3 – What is the legal basis for the "Queen of Australia" oath form, given the Attorney-General's Department (FOI 23-579) located no documents?
4 – What record shows the present population's informed consent to governance?

Attached Evidence

☐ Royal Archives ☐ Parliamentary Archives ☐ AG FOI ☐ Prevett Record + ICC Ref ☐ Observer's Declaration
Statement of Intent

"This notice is respectfully submitted for clarification only. It makes no claim, seeks no relief, and is filed solely to ensure constitutional transparency."

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

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4 Observer's Declaration

Filed By Date Court/Registry Response Received AG Notification

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5 Evidence Bundle (Index)

1 – *Royal Archives Letter* (2013) — no appointment records.

2 – *UK Parliamentary Archives Reply* — no transfer Acts.

3 – *Attorney-General's FOI Decision* (2023) — no documents for oath or consent.

4 – *Prevett Email* (2019) — "armed occupier" statement.

5 – *ICC Acknowledgment* (17 Aug 2022 **Ref 893d228c-8a66-4b6a-8849-c38962703ddd**).

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6 Community Summary — The Judicial Referendum Clarification

The Judicial Referendum is not an election and not litigation.

It is how individuals record constitutional questions so they are visible to government and courts alike.

Each lawful clarification request becomes part of a transparent civic record of consent and authority.

Everyone stands equal before the question.

The law listens when the record speaks.

7 Formal Reference Annex

Each Annex provides a model of formal drafting for those who wish to submit a clarification in precise legal language.

These are examples only.

Replace names, dates, and details as appropriate.

They are **requests for clarification**, not pleadings or claims.

ANNEX A

REQUEST FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CLARIFICATION UNDER SECTION 78B

This document is a formal request for clarification under section 78B of the Judiciary Act 1903 (Cth).
It does not commence proceedings or seek relief.

(Individual X v Governor-General & Attorney-General, 31 October 2025)
NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 78B OF THE JUDICIARY ACT 1903 (CTH)

High Court of Australia — Original Jurisdiction
Case: Individual X v Governor-General & Attorney-General
Date: 31 October 2025

Constitutional Question

Section 42 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1900 (Imp) requires every senator and member of the House of Representatives to take the oath or affirmation of allegiance "*in the form set forth in the Schedule*."

The Schedule prescribes the form:

"*I ... do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors according to law*."

Today, the form administered is:

"*… to the Crown in right of Australia …*"

No alteration to the Schedule has ever been made by a referendum under section 128.

Question:
Does an oath or affirmation in a different form from that set forth in the Schedule contravene section 42, in circumstances where the Schedule has not been altered under section 128?

Relief Sought

1. A declaration that the constitutional form of the oath required by section 42 is that set forth in the Schedule.
2. A declaration that any future oath or affirmation must be in that form unless and until the Schedule is amended pursuant to section 128.
3. No order affecting past oaths, offices, or proceedings.
4. No order as to costs unless opposed.

Grounds

1. Section 42 precisely mandates use of the exact form "*set forth in the Schedule*."
2. Section 128 prescribes the sole method of constitutional alteration.
3. The Schedule has never been altered by referendum.
4. The present administrative form departs from the constitutional text.
5. The plaintiff, as a lawfully bound individual under ss 7 and 24, without recorded act of lawful consent to alteration of allegiance, has a direct constitutional interest in the lawfulness of the oath.

Material Relied On

• *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1900 (Imp) — ss 42 and 128, and the Schedule.
• Current parliamentary oath (as published on the Parliament of Australia website).
• This notice.

Signed: Individual X
Date: 11th November 2025

ANNEX B

FORM 5 – APPLICATION FOR CLARIFICATION

This document is a formal request for clarification under section 78B of the Judiciary Act 1903 (Cth).
It does not commence proceedings or seek relief.

FORM 5 – ORIGINATING APPLICATION
(Rule 27.08 – High Court Rules 2004)
IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
(Canberra Registry)

Between:
Individual X – **Plaintiff**
and
The Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia – **First Defendant**
The Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Australia – **Second Defendant**

Application

The Plaintiff applies to the High Court of Australia for declarations concerning the constitutional form of the oath or affirmation of allegiance required under section 42 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1900 (Imp) ("the Constitution Act").

Orders Sought

1. A declaration that the constitutional form of the oath required by section 42 of the Constitution Act is that set forth in the Schedule to the Act.

2. A declaration that any future oath or affirmation taken by members of Parliament must be in that form unless and until the Schedule is amended in accordance with section 128 of the Constitution Act.
3. No order affecting the validity of past oaths, offices, or proceedings.
4. No order as to costs unless opposed.

Grounds
1. Section 42 of the Constitution Act mandates that the oath or affirmation of allegiance be made "*in the form set forth in the Schedule*."
2. Section 128 provides the sole constitutional mechanism for alteration of that form.
3. The Schedule has not been amended under section 128 since enactment.
4. The oath currently administered refers to "*the Crown in right of Australia*," which differs materially from the Schedule's prescribed wording.
5. The Plaintiff, as a lawfully bound individual within the meaning of sections 7 and 24 of the Constitution, has not provided any recorded act of lawful consent to an alteration of allegiance, and therefore has a direct and genuine constitutional interest in the lawfulness of the present form.

Material Relied On
• Commonwealth of *Australia Constitution Act* 1900 (Imp) – ss 42 and 128, and the Schedule.
• Current oath or affirmation of allegiance administered to members of the Parliament of Australia (as published on the official Parliamentary website).
• Notice pursuant to section 78B of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 (Cth).

Relief Within Original Jurisdiction
This application raises a matter arising under the Constitution within the meaning of sections 75(i) and 76(i) of the Constitution, concerning the construction and validity of the form of oath required by section 42.

Dated: 31 October 2025

Signed: _____
Individual X – **Plaintiff**
(Address and contact details as required by rule 5.02)

ANNEX C
MEMORANDUM OF CONSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS
This memorandum accompanies a clarification request under section 78B of the Judiciary Act 1903 (Cth). It is an analytical summary, not a pleading or submission for relief.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
(Original Jurisdiction — Constitutional Matter)
Re: Individual X v Governor-General & Attorney-General (Cth)

MEMORANDUM OF CONSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS
Prepared for service pursuant to section 78B of the Judiciary Act 1903 (Cth)
Date: 31 October 2025

1 Introduction

1.1 This memorandum examines whether administering an oath or affirmation of allegiance differing from the form prescribed in the Schedule to the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1900 (Imp) 63 & 64 Vict c 12 contravenes s 42 of the Constitution.

1.2 It also considers the alteration mechanism under s 128 and whether executive or administrative modification of the prescribed text is constitutionally valid.

2 Textual Foundation

2.1 Section 42 requires each senator and member of the House of Representatives to "*make and subscribe … an oath or affirmation … in the form set forth in the Schedule*."

2.2 The Schedule mandates allegiance "to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors according to law."

2.3 The imperative "*in the form set forth*" denotes compulsion. As held in *Project Blue Sky Inc v Australian Broadcasting Authority* (1998) 194 CLR 355, 381–2 [69] (McHugh, Gummow, Kirby and Hayne JJ), mandatory language must be given effect according to its plain meaning.

2.4 Accordingly, adherence to the prescribed constitutional form is required unless validly altered under s 128.

3 Alteration Mechanism — Section 128

3.1 Section 128 provides the exclusive means for altering "*this Constitution*". The Schedule forms part of that instrument: *McGinty v Western Australia* (1996) 186 CLR 140 at 233 (McHugh J); *Attorney-General (WA) v Marquet* (2003) 217 CLR 545.

3.2 Neither Parliament nor the Executive may modify constitutional text by practice or proclamation; any variation absent referendum is ultra vires.

3.3 As confirmed by the Privy Council in *McCawley v The King* [1920] AC 691 at 703–4, a constitutional instrument cannot be altered by ordinary statute or executive act—a principle later affirmed in *Marquet* at 570 [77].

4 Historical and Doctrinal Context

4.1 At Federation, allegiance was to the Sovereign in the imperial sense; subsequent evolution recognised distinct Crowns in right of each polity.

4.2 In *Sue v Hill* (1999) 199 CLR 462 at [77]–[80], the High Court held that the Queen is divisible by realm yet remains the same legal person.

4.3 While "*her heirs and successors according to law*" may embrace the Sovereign in right of Australia, that interpretation does not authorise substitution of wording by administrative practice. Constitutional practice cannot override express text: *Australian Capital Television Pty Ltd v Commonwealth* (1992) 177 CLR 106.

5 Possible Justifications and Counter-Arguments

5.1 Successors Clause. It may be argued that "successors according to law" permits modernisation of titles; however, linguistic adaptation cannot constitute formal amendment.

5.2 Doctrine of Practical Necessity. Constitutional terms may be applied to new circumstances (*Theophanous v Herald & Weekly Times Ltd* (1994) 182 CLR 104), yet implication must preserve, not replace, the prescribed form.

5.3 Non-Justiciability. The High Court may regard oath administration as a matter of parliamentary procedure (*Wilkie v Commonwealth* (2017) 263 CLR 487*; Barton v Commonwealth* (1974) 131 CLR 477), but determining whether a constitutional precondition is met is itself justiciable: *Re Judiciary & Navigation Acts* (1921) 29 CLR 257 at 265; see also *Egan v Willis* (1998) 195 CLR 424.

6 Conclusion

6.1 On strict textual and structural grounds, any oath departing from the Schedule contravenes s 42 unless amended under s 128.

6.2 As a matter of constitutional practice and judicial restraint, the Court would likely hold that the substance of allegiance—to the Sovereign according to law—remains fulfilled even where its expression reflects Australia's evolving constitutional identity.

6. 3 Accordingly, the relief sought in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the accompanying Notice is sound in form but may be denied in substance, the Court preferring continuity of parliamentary validity while affirming textual supremacy.

7 Authorities Cited

1. *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1900 (Imp) 63 & 64 Vict c 12 ss 42, 128 and Schedule.

2. *Judiciary Act* 1903 (Cth) s 78B.

3. *Project Blue Sky Inc v Australian Broadcasting Authority* (1998) 194 CLR 355, 381–2 [69].

4. *McCawley v The King* [1920] AC 691 (PC) 703–4.

5. *McGinty v Western Australia* (1996) 186 CLR 140 at 233.

6. *Attorney-General (WA) v Marquet* (2003) 217 CLR 545 at 570 [77].

7. *Australian Capital Television Pty Ltd v Commonwealth* (1992) 177 CLR 106.

8. *Sue v Hill* (1999) 199 CLR 462 [77]–[80].

9. *Theophanous v Herald & Weekly Times Ltd* (1994) 182 CLR 104.

10. *Wilkie v Commonwealth* (2017) 263 CLR 487.

11. *Barton v Commonwealth* (1974) 131 CLR 477.

12. *Re Judiciary & Navigation Acts* (1921) 29 CLR 257 at 265.

13. *Egan v Willis* (1998) 195 CLR 424.

End of Memorandum

(To be filed as Annexure A to Notice under s 78B of the Judiciary Act 1903 (Cth))

Annex D

UK Royal Archives Correspondence (2013)

Extract image of original letter follows.
(This correspondence confirms that after a thorough search of the Royal Archives, no records of relevant appointment instruments were found.)

UK_Royal_Archives_Reply_Letter_No_Results_for_Acts,_Vic_Governors.pdf

Annex E

UK Parliamenary Archives Correspondence (2014)

Confirming no record of any amending Acts or statutory transfers.
(This correspondence confirms that after a thorough search of the UK Pariamentary Archives, no records of relevant appointment instruments were found.)

Letter_from_UK_Parliament_Archives_on_Constitution_Acts,_Royal_Styles.pdf

Annex F

Attorney Generals Department FOI (2023)

FOI 23-579 decision letter confirming no documents exist regarding lawful alteration of oath or consent of the governed.

FOI23-579 Decision letter - with Attachmentm.pdf

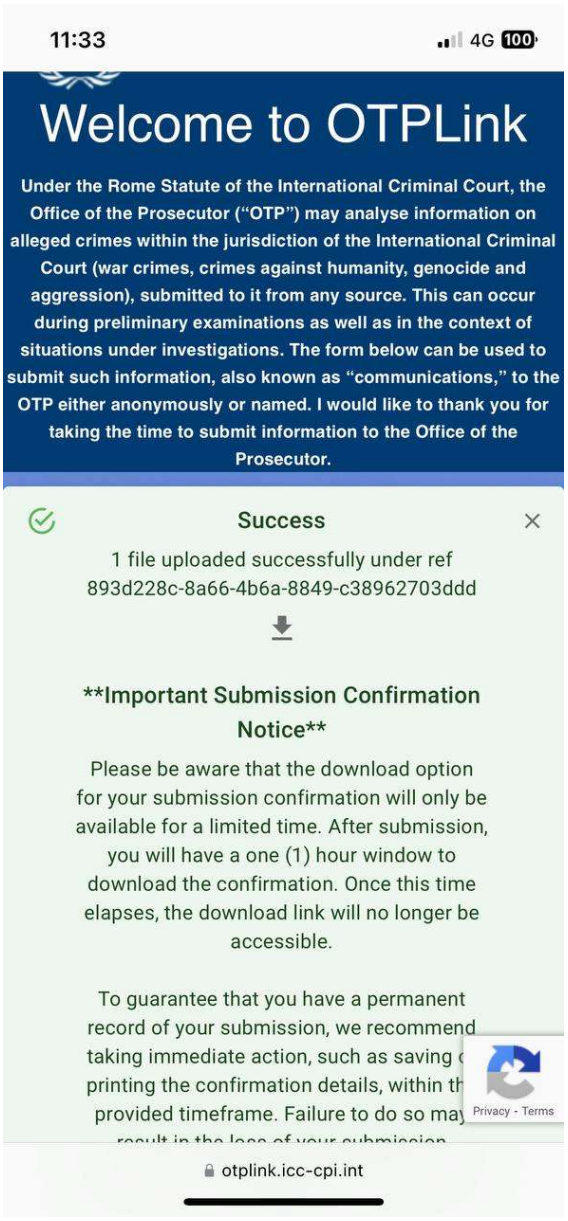
Annex G

Prevetts Correspondence [2019]

This email and its certified copies were served by the Marshall of the High Court on the Office of the Chief Justice, the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, the Attorney-General's Department, and DFAT.
It records a serving officer's acknowledgment of status under the Geneva Conventions.
Reproduced here for historical and evidentiary context.

Prevett Document.pdf

📜 Annex H
International Criminal Court – OPT Filing (2025)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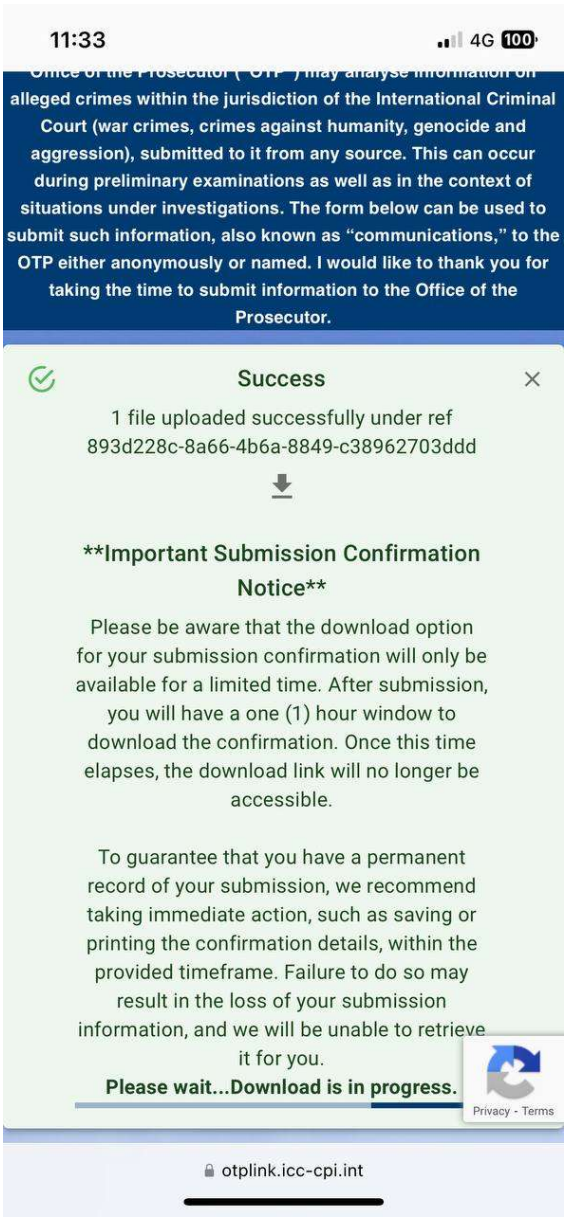
Welcome to OTPLink
Under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Office of the Prosecutor ("OTP") may analyse information on alleged crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide and aggression), submitted to it from any source. This can occur during preliminary examinations as well as in the context of situations under investigations. The form below can be used to submit such information, also known as "communications," to the OTP either anonymously or named. I would like to thank you for taking the time to submit information to the Office of the Prosecutor.
Success
1 file uploaded successfully under ref 893d228c-8a66-4b6a-8849-c38962703ddd
Important Submission Confirmation Notice
Please be aware that the download option for your submission confirmation will only be available for a limited time. After submission, you will have a one (1) hour window to download the confirmation. Once this time elapses, the download link will no longer be accessible.
To guarantee that you have a permanent record of your submission, we recommend
taking immediate action, such as saving
printing the confirmation details, within th
provided timeframe. Failure to do so may
Privacy - Terms
otplink.icc-cpi.int


11:33
4G 100
Office of the Prosecutor ("OTP") may analyse information on alleged crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide and aggression), submitted to it from any source. This can occur during preliminary examinations as well as in the context of situations under investigations. The form below can be used to submit such information, also known as "communications," to the OTP either anonymously or named. I would like to thank you for taking the time to submit information to the Office of the Prosecutor.
Success
1 file uploaded successfully under ref 893d228c-8a66-4b6a-8849-c38962703ddd
Important Submission Confirmation Notice
Please be aware that the download option for your submission confirmation will only be available for a limited time. After submission, you will have a one (1) hour window to download the confirmation. Once this time elapses, the download link will no longer be accessible.
To guarantee that you have a permanent record of your submission, we recommend taking immediate action, such as saving or printing the confirmation details, within the provided timeframe. Failure to do so may result in the loss of your submission information, and we will be unable to retrieve it for you.
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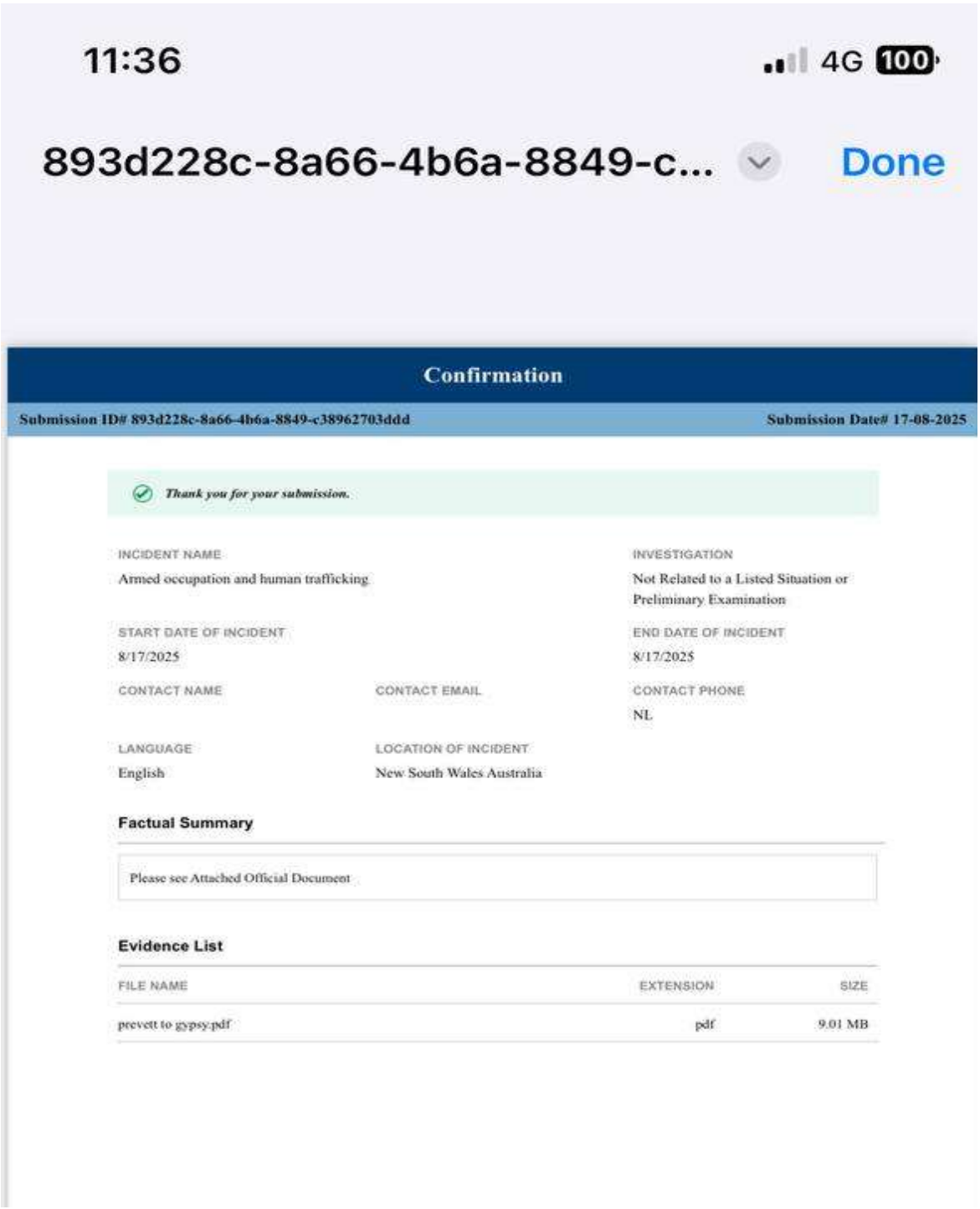

8 Closing Note

This package is an educational and procedural tool to help individuals record constitutional questions transparently.
It carries no political or adversarial intent.
Its only purpose is to preserve the public record of consent and lawful authority through peaceful civic participation.

The record belongs to everyone.
When every person can stand and ask in their own name, the law will finally hear the voice of all.

Freedom United Implementation Manual

How to lodge a lawful constitutional clarification under Section 78B of the Judiciary Act 1903 (Cth)

1. Purpose

This manual explains, in plain language, how any individual can submit a Request for Constitutional Clarification.
It is not a legal defence or protest.
It is a civic tool that ensures transparency and accountability by confirming that constitutional questions are properly notified before a court or authority proceeds.

You are not arguing a case.
You are simply recording a lawful question and allowing the record to speak for itself.

2. When to Use the Clarification Request

You can use this process whenever you receive a notice that compels your participation, such as a parking or traffic fine, court summons, licence suspension, or compliance order.

For a parking fine, lodge your request with the Local Court or council named on the notice.
For a court summons, deliver it to the court registry before your first appearance.
For a licence suspension, email or hand deliver it to the department issuing the suspension.
For a compliance order, send it to the listed departmental address.

You are not refusing to engage; you are ensuring that the constitutional foundation of authority is clearly recorded before you comply.

3. How Section 78B Works

Section 78B of the Judiciary Act 1903 (Cth) requires a court to notify all Attorneys-General whenever a constitutional matter arises.
This ensures that constitutional questions are treated fairly and not overlooked.
Your Request for Clarification simply brings that duty into effect.

4. What You'll Need

1. The template titled "Request for Constitutional Clarification" (available from Freedom United).
2. Three evidence attachments:
- Royal Archives Letter (2013)
- UK Parliamentary Archives Response (2014)
- Attorney-General's Department FOI Decision (2023)

Optional additional attachments:
- Prevett Correspondence (2019)
- ICC OTP Acknowledgment (2022)

3. A copy of your enforcement notice or court letter.
4. Access to a printer or email service.

5. Completing the Template

Fill in your full name as it appears on your notice.
Add the date you are sending your clarification.
Include the reference or case number shown on your fine or summons.
Name the issuing authority (the department, council, or court listed on your notice).
Sign and date in ink, or use a digital signature if emailing.

Keep the four standard questions under “Matters for Clarification.”
Do not change the wording or add commentary.
Attach the three evidence documents in order, labelled Annex D, E, and F.
If you include the Prevett and ICC materials, label them Annex G and H.

6. Filing and Delivery

If sending by email:
Write “Request for Constitutional Clarification – [Your Name / Case No.]” in the subject line.
Attach your signed clarification request and evidence bundle as one PDF.
Send it to the address listed on your fine or summons.
CC both the Commonwealth and your State or Territory Attorney-General.

If sending by hand or post:
Print the entire bundle single-sided.
Staple or clip it neatly.
Deliver it to the registry counter or post it to the address shown on your notice.
Ask the clerk to stamp a copy “Received” and keep that stamped copy for your records.

7. Recording Your Submission

After sending, make a simple note in your records of where and when you lodged it.
Keep a copy of any receipt, registry stamp, or email acknowledgment.
Then upload a scan or photo of your signed request to the Freedom United Record Hub (link to be provided).
This ensures a public copy exists even if your local authority does not respond.

8. Expected Responses

You may receive one of several outcomes.

If you receive a written acknowledgment, that means your notice has been logged.
If you receive no reply, that is also fine—the record still stands.
If a clerk or officer asks what it is, calmly explain:
“This is a Request for Clarification under section 78B of the *Judiciary Act* 1903.