

These judgments make it very clear that the police do not have the power or authority to stop you for any reason, unless they suspect you have committed a crime.

1. Regina v Banner (1970) VR 240 at p 249 – the Full Bench of the Northern Territory Supreme Court

In this judgement, the NT Supreme Court handed down a ruling that, "(Police officers) have no power whatever to arrest or detain a citizen for the purpose of questioning him or of facilitating their investigations. It matters not at all whether the questioning or the investigation is for the purpose of enabling them to ascertain whether he is the person guilty of a crime known to have been committed or is for the purpose of enabling them to discover whether a crime has or has not been committed. If the police do so act in purported exercise of such a power, their conduct is not only destructive of civil liberties but it is unlawful."

2. Andrew Hamilton Vs Director of Public Prosecutions – Justice Stephen Kaye – Melbourne Supreme Court ruling – 25 November 2011

"It is an ancient principle of the Common Law that a person not under arrest has no obligation to stop for police or answer their questions. And there is no statute that removes that right. The conferring of such a power on a police officer would be a substantial detracting from the fundamental freedoms which have been guaranteed to the citizen by the Common Law for centuries."

3. Magistrate Duncan Reynolds – Melbourne – July 2013

"There is no common law power vested in police giving them the unfettered right to stop or detain a person and seek identification details. Nor, is s.59 of the (Road Safety) Act a statutory source of such power."

NOTE: None of the above precedents have been overturned on appeal or in the High Court. They still stand today and you can point out to the police that they are acting unlawfully if they continue to detain you without due cause to believe you have committed a crime.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW AND THE LAW CANNOT VICTIMIZE YOU

OUR RIGHTS TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT UNDER THE LAW

We, the People of the Commonwealth of Australia, have the right to move about freely without let or hindrance of anyone... including the police. If you are told to "move on", stop talking in public, stop for an RBT, or any other reason when you have not committed a crime, you have the right to tell them to bugger off!

CRIMINAL CODE 1899 – SECT 546

Arrest without warrant generally

http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/qld/consol_act/cc189994/s546.html

This document is supplied to you, a police representative, to educate you about the law and my rights within our Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901. You need to know or you could lay yourself open to prosecution for breaking these laws.