

Michael Thomas Holt
x/xx xxxxx Street
Maroochydore, Qld 4558

Australian Law Reform Commission

Date 20 May 2022

Dear Justice Sarah Derrington, President of the Australian Law Reform Commission

My name is Michael Thomas Holt, and I am active in attempting to reform the laws of the Commonwealth to reintroduce the common law rights we have all had that have been sabotaged by State Governments and certain people in the Registries of the Federal Court of Australia.

While I note your Act the Australian Law Reform Commission Act 1996 does not allow you to accept complaints from the public, it does permit you to request a reference from the Attorney General. I and others have identified a serious breach of duty by various Judicial Registrars in the Federal Court of Australia in its Registries, who are using Rule 2.26 of the Federal Court Rules 2011 to refuse to file ex-officio indictments authorised by the Parliament of the Commonwealth in S 13 Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) and in S 71A Judiciary Act 1903 in the same manner and form as the Attorney General may use.

I note you were not one of the Judges who promulgated that set of Rules but were appointed to the Federal Court of Australia after they were made. I note you are a Judge in Queensland. In those Rules the Rule that governs what can be rejected and why is set out in Rule 1.10 Federal Court (Criminal Proceedings) Rules 2016. That Rule does not give any Judicial Registrar any power to refuse access to the Federal Court of Australia. In fact, it is a crime under S 42,43 and 44 Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) and also S 268:12 Criminal Code Act 1995 (CTH) because it severely restricts the ability and physical liberty of a person to access justice.

I had a matter I wanted issued out of the Federal Court of Australia back on the 14th September 2021 that was rejected on the 20th September 2021 . The efforts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth and Judges of the Federal Court of Australia are of no consequence if the Australian Federal Police and Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions, will not prosecute them, and the safeguard of the integrity of the judicial power of the Commonwealth contained in S 13 Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) enacted before the destruction of the Rule of Law by the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948 made us compulsory dual citizens of a State and the Commonwealth is of no avail.

That matter if issued would have confirmed S 268:12 Criminal Code Act 1995 (CTH) as a Law of the Commonwealth and that Article 9 and 14 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is also a Law of the Commonwealth and

arbitrary infliction of medical procedures that can and have resulted in unnecessary deaths in breach of S 51 Placitum (xxiiiA) Constitution avoided. It would have saved many lives.

Today I attempted to have a Magistrate at Maroochydore exercise the judicial power of the Commonwealth and commit a person to trial for a breach of S 94H Privacy Act 1988. The solicitor and Magistrate conspired together to defeat the course of justice in respect of the judicial power of the Commonwealth an offence against S 42 Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) and also S 43 Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) attempting to pervert the course of justice in respect of the judicial power of the Commonwealth. By making an arbitrary costs order against me, a person acting for the Crown, S 268:12 Criminal Code Act 1995 (CTH) was breached. The defendant, the solicitor and Magistrate refused to accept that S 13 Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) authorises a person to act for the Crown, not the Queensland Crown but the Commonwealth Crown in Federal jurisdiction.

The Magistrate arbitrarily ordered \$2000 costs against me in dismissing the complaint. By S 2 Judiciary Act 1903 the definition of the word Appeal means that if I lodge an ex-officio indictment against the defendant, his solicitor and the Magistrate then I am acting as a law enforcement officer of the Commonwealth. The Magistrate used a faulty reasoning not taking account of S 15A Acts Interpretation Act 1901 (Cth) the Fair Work Act and the liberty of the subject, which is the purpose and object of S 94H Privacy Act 1988.

The law relies on anger for its enforcement. If any Judicial Registrar can prevent the law from being enforced there is no law, just an organised gang of thieves owning the Federal Court of Australia and all other courts. I am sure the Australian Law Reform Commission is certain that is not or should not be the case.

Yours in the utmost of good faith



Michael Thomas Holt

info@alrc.gov.au

sarah.derrington@alrc.gov.au

Justice Sarah Derrington is the President of the Australian Law Reform Commission (ALRC).

AUSTRALIAN LAW REFORM COMMISSION ACT 1996 - SECT 20

Reference to the Commission

(1) The Attorney-General may refer a matter to the [Commission](#), either at the [Commission](#)'s suggestion or on his or her own initiative.

(2) The Attorney-General may alter the terms of a [reference](#).

(3) The Attorney-General may give the [Commission](#) directions about the order in which it is to deal with [references](#).

AUSTRALIAN LAW REFORM COMMISSION ACT 1996 - SECT 21

The Commission's functions

(1) The [Commission](#) has the following functions in relation to matters referred to it by the Attorney-General:

(a) to review [Commonwealth laws](#) relevant to those matters for the purposes of systematically developing and reforming the law, particularly by:

(i) bringing the law into line with current conditions and ensuring that it meets current needs; and

(ii) removing defects in the law; and

(iii) simplifying the law; and

(iv) adopting new or more effective methods for administering the law and dispensing justice; and

(v) providing improved access to justice;

(b) to consider proposals for making or consolidating [Commonwealth laws](#) about those matters;

(c) to consider proposals for the repeal of obsolete or unnecessary [laws](#) about those matters;

(d) to consider proposals for uniformity between State and Territory [laws](#) about those matters;

(e) to consider proposals for complementary Commonwealth, State and Territory [laws](#) about those matters.

(2) It is a function of the [Commission](#) to report to the Attorney-General on the results of any review or consideration it carries out under [subsection](#) (1), and to include in the report any recommendations it wants to make.