

Affidavit

Queensland Oaths Act 1867

Being

Oaths Act 1867

Assented to 31st October 1960

Notice to Agent is Notice to Principle and Notice to Principle is Notice to Agent

To:

The Sitting Magistrate

Maroochydore District Court
23 Cornmeal Pde
Maroochydore
QLD 4558
Australia

From:

I; a man,
HOLT :michael-thomas
As agents for artificial person
Care of x/xx xxxxxx Street
Maroochydore
Queensland 4558
Australian Nation

Date: Sixteenth Day of May Twenty Twenty-One

Reference Number: [9407/22(7)] [MARO-MAG-290/22]

This document is a matter of public record

I, a man, michael-thomas: HOLT, living man in body, mind and spirit, non-adverse, non-combatant, non-belligerent, secured creditor, underwriter for and sole beneficiary of the artificial person MICHAEL THOMAS HOLT, et al, ens legis, currently domiciled at [2/11] Undara Street, Maroochydore, Queensland [4558] and do swear and sincerely declare with good faith without prejudice under the penalty of perjury in the state of Queensland; and

Fact [1] I was born on eleven August nineteen forty-seven, and I am at an age of consent and of sound mind and reason, and do sincerely and honestly swear and declare the present instrument to be my own words, written by me, given freely without duress and expressing accurately to the best of my ability the facts herein which I have witnessed firsthand; and

Fact [2] I am competent to state these matters herein, my word is my bond and I do take oath and swear that the matters herein are accurate, correct, honest and true as contained within this affidavit of truth and statement of Common Law of England facts; and

Fact [3] I am herein stating the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and these truths stand as fact until another can provide the material, physical, and tangible evidence and substance to the contrary; and

Fact [4] I fully and completely comprehend that before any charges can be brought, it must be first proved, by presenting the material, physical and tangible evidence and substance to support the facts, that the charges are valid and have substance that can be shown to have a foundation in Fact; and

Fact [5] I bring the charges to court against Dan Everson as a result of his actions against the law and against me, Michael Thomas Holt; and

Fact [6] the accompanying documents and this affidavit constitute the evidence against Dan Everson; and

Fact [7] all the facts stated herein are to the best of my knowledge accurate, correct, honest and true, and are admissible as material evidence, and I will testify to their veracity; and

Fact [8] records show that there are essential Maxims or Precepts in Common Law of England as follows: and

- a. **A Workman Is Worthy of His Hire** expressed in Exodus 20:15; Lev. 19. 13; Mat. 10: 10; Luke 10: 7; II Tim. 2:6. **Legal Maxim: “It is against equity for a freeman not to have the free disposal of their own property”**; and
- b. **All Are Equal Under the Law** (God’s Law and Moral and Natural law) Exodus 21:23-25; Lev. 24: 17-21, Duet. 1;17, 19.21; Mat. 22.38-40; Luke 10:17; Col. 3/25. **“No one is above the law”**, this is the foundation on both Natural law and Moral Law, and is binding on everyone, and for someone to say or act as though he is “above the Law” is insane, this is the major insanity of the world today and man continues to act, believe, and form systems, organizations, governments, laws and processes which presume to be able to supersede or abrogate Natural and Moral Law, but under Common Law of England law, Natural and Moral Law are binding on everyone, and no one can escape it, and Commerce by the law of nations, ought to be common, and not to be converted into a monopoly and the private gain of a few; and
- c. **In Common Law of England Truth is Sovereign**; (Exodus 20:16; Ps. 117:2; John 8:32; II Cor. 13:8) **Truth is sovereign, and the Sovereign tells only the truth**; and your word is your bond, and if truth were not sovereign in Common Law of England i.e., all human actions and inter-relations, there would be no basis for anything, and no basis for law and order, no basis for accountability, there would be no standards, no capacity to resolve anything, and it would mean “anything goes”, and “each and every man for himself”, and” nothing matters”, and that’s worse than the law of the jungle, and to

“lie is to go against the mind”, an Oriental proverb **“Of all that is good, sublimity is supreme”**; and

- d. **Truth Is Expressed, in the Form of an Affidavit;** (Lev.5; 4-5; Lev. 6:3-5; Lev. 19:11-13: Num. 30:2; Mat. 5:33; James 5: 12) An affidavit is your solemn expression of your truth and in Common law of England an affidavit must be accompanied, and must underlay and form the foundation for any Common Law of England transaction whatsoever and there can be no valid Common Law of England transaction without someone putting their neck on the line and stating “this is true and correct and not meant to mislead”. When you issue an affidavit, it is a two-edged sword; it cuts both ways and someone has to take responsibility for saying that it is a real situation, and it can be called a true Bill. When you issue an affidavit in Common Law of England you get the power of an affidavit, but you also incur the liability, because this has to be a situation where other people might be adversely affected by it, and things change by your affidavit, in which you are going to affect people’s lives, and if what you say in your affidavit is, in fact, not true, then those who are adversely affected can come back at you with justifiable recourse because you lied, and you have told a lie as if it was the truth, and people depend on your affidavit and then they have lost because you lied; and
- e. **An Unrebutted Affidavit Stands as Truth in Common Law of England** (12 Pet. 1:23 Heb. 6:13-15) Claims made in your affidavit, if not rebutted, emerge as the truth of the matter and **Legal Maxim “he who does not deny, admits in Common Law of England;** and
- f. **An Unrebutted Affidavit Becomes the Judgement in Common Law of England** (Heb. 6:16-17;) **There is nothing left to resolve**, and any proceeding in a court or Tribunal, or arbitration forum consists of a contest, or a duel of Common Law of England affidavits wherein the points remaining unrebutted in the end, stand as truth and matters to which the judgement of the law applied: and
- g. **In Common Law of England for any Matter to be Resolved must be Expressed** (Heb. 4:16; Phil. 4 2:6; Eph. 6:18-21) for no one is a mind reader, and you have to put your position out there and you have to state what the issue is, and to have someone talk about and resolve, and **Legal Maxim ‘He who Fails to assert his rights, has none;** and
- h. **He who Leaves the Battlefield First Loses by Default** (Book of Job: Mat. 10:22; and this means that an affidavit which is unrebutted point-for-point stands as “truth in Common Law of England” because it has not been rebutted and has left the battlefield, and Courts allegedly exist to resolve disputes, conflicts and truth, and Courts allegedly exist to be the substitutes for the dueling field and the battlefield for such disputes and conflicts of affidavits of truth are resolved peaceably and reasonably, instead of by violence and so people can take their disputes into court and have them all opened up and resolved and instead of going out and marching ten paces and turning to kill or injure, **Legal Maxim: “He who does not repel a wrong when he can, occasions it”;** and
- i. **Sacrifice is the Measure of Credibility (No Willingness To Sacrifice equals No Liability, Responsibility, Authority, or Measure of Conviction)** Nothing ventured, nothing gained, and a person must put himself on the line, assume a position, take a stand as regards to the matter at hand and One cannot realize the potential gain without also exposing oneself to potential loss, and One who is not damaged, put at risk, or willing to swear an oath on one’s Common Law of England liability, to claim authority (Acts7,

life and death of Steven) for the truth of his statements and legitimacy of his actions has no basis to assert claims or charges, and forfeits all credibility and right, **Legal Maxim “He who bears the burden ought also to derive the benefit”**; and

- j. **A Lien or Claim can be Satisfied only through Rebuttal by Affidavit Point by Point with specificity, or Resolution By Jury, or by Payment, “Common Law of England Law is non-judicial and subject to Common Law of England liens”**; this is pre-judicial, this is timeless, and this is the base, the foundation beneath which any government or any of the court systems can possibly exist to function, and that means what the courts are doing, and what governments are ultimately adjudicating and making rules about, are these basic rules of Common Law of England and when you go into a court, and swear or affirm, “i swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth” you have just sworn an affidavit, and it’s the conflict between Common Affidavits of truth that gives the court something to talk about, that forms the entire basis of its action, and its being there, in their venue, and hence, one of the reasons attorney’s always create controversy, and No Court and No Judge, can overturn or disregard or abrogate somebody’s Affidavit of Truth, and the only one who has any capacity is the one who was adversely affected by it, and it’s their responsibility, their right, their responsibility to speak for themselves, and to issue their own affidavit because no-one can speak it for him, and no-one else can know what your truth is or has the free-will responsibility to state it, and this is your job and that he who stands as surety, by providing the security by way of lien, stands in honour, as that surety is undertaken by agreement, without coercion, duress or protest, and without the threat of harm, loss or injury, and as such stands in honour for the harm, loss, or injury by their own hand and a Security by way of lien, which is a Common Law of England process including this affidavit is non-Judicial and pre-judicial; and

Fact [9] is it not true that on Monday, 20 December 2020 at 3pm Dan Everson texted a message with an attached document stating that it was a requirement for patients to comply with government directives to wear a mask when entering Dan Everson Podiatry premises, and that unvaccinated people would be subjected to embarrassment and humiliation by being forced to wait for treatment outside the business premises in direct contravention of the Privacy Act Section 94H; and

Annexure: ‘A’: Notice sent by text message from Dan Everson – Instructing Michael Thomas Holt to obey the Covid19 Mandate; and

Fact [10] I have not seen or been presented with any evidence by Dan Everson that it was lawful for him to refuse me entry to his business premises and to refuse to treat me as required by the contract between us; and

Fact [11] is it not true that when I replied by phone text message that I was not bound by law to comply with the Covid19 mandate conditions; and

Annexure: 'B': Text messages exchanged between Dan Everson and Michael Thomas Holt
– Instructing Michael Thomas Holt to obey the Covid19 Mandate or be refused treatment;
and

Fact [12] is it not true that Dan Everson replied to my text message to inform me he was writing to my General Practitioner Dr Richard Board (since deceased) of Ballinger Medical Centre, Buderim, Queensland 4556 that he would no longer treat me because I refused to obey the government directions he was trying to enforce, and that by refusing to treat me he broke his contract with me; and

Fact [13] is it not true that the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 Section 51 placitum (xxiiiA) states that the Parliament shall provide “maternity allowances, widows’ pensions, child endowment, unemployment, pharmaceutical, sickness and hospital benefits, medical and dental services (**but not so as to authorize any form of civil conscription**), benefits to students and family allowances”; and

Annexure: 'C': Extract from the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 placitum (xxiiiA) – Parliament may not use conscription to enforce medical treatment; and

Fact [14] is it not true that the Notice sent by Dan Everson was a form of civil conscription and that he was acting as an agent of the Federal and State governments; and

Fact [15] is it not true that the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 Section 109 states that “When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid”. The Queensland State Emergency, and the Health Acts are clearly inconsistent with Constitution Section 51(xxiiiA); and

Annexure: 'D': Extract from the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 Section 109 – A law of a State may not be inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth; and

Fact [16] is it not true that Dan Everson has deliberately ignored information presented to him in the form of a BYLAW COVID BUSINESS PACK sometime in late 2021 to inform him that he was breaking the law, namely the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 Section 51 placitum (xxiiiA) and the Privacy Act Section 94H, and additional information sent in text messages sent to him in December 2021; and

Annexure: 'E': Copy of the Bylaw Covid Business Pack – First warning to Dan Everson that he was breaking the law; and

Fact [17] is it not true that a “mandate” issued by a State Government organization is not a law and it therefore is not binding on any member of the Commonwealth of Australia to obey; and

Fact [18] is it not true that the Oxford Constitutional Law Dictionary [<https://oxcon.oup.com/view/10.1093/law-mpeccol/law-mpeccol-e367>] defines Mandate as, “1. The word ‘mandate’ comes from the Latin word mandatum which means an order or an instruction. In politics, mandate is defined as the authority, granted by the electorate to a person or to a party that wins an election, to carry out a policy and act as its representative. A mandate has a political, but also a legal, nature. In constitutional law, a mandate is a set of principles that govern the relationship between the sovereign (voters) and the person who exercises the function for which he or she has been elected (Di Stefano, Ribbete, and Rauline 619-620); and

Annexure: ‘K’: Oxford Constitutional Law Dictionary ; and

Fact [19] is it not true therefore that a mandate may only be given by the sovereign voter flesh and blood man or woman to a government to carry out any instructions in the mandate, and that a government has no authority to mandate anything for sovereign voters, for a sovereign is Lord and Master of a government, and a government is a servant of the Master, KJ [John 15:20] [Isiah 29:15:16] [Colossians 3:22]; and

Fact [20] is it not true that the Preamble to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 begins with the words “WHEREAS the people”, thereby establishing the supremacy of the People of the Commonwealth over the Parliament; and

Fact [21] is it not true that no mandate was given by the sovereign people of the Commonwealth of Australia to any Federal or State government to impose any medical requirements or a state of emergency; and

Fact [22] is it not true that the Queensland Covid 19 Emergency Response Act and the Chief Health Office Public Health Directions are inconsistent with the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 Section 109; and

Annexure: ‘F’: Extract from the Covid 19 Emergency Response Act – Queensland Government justification for declaring a state of emergency; and

Annexure: ‘G’: Chief Health Office Public Health Directions – Queensland Health Officer directives; and

Fact [23] is it not true that the Privacy Act Section 94H states that (1) A person commits an offence if the person requires another person to: (a) download COVIDSafe to a communication device; or (b) have COVIDSafe in operation on a communication device; or (c) consent to uploading COVID app data from a communication device to the National COVIDSafe Data Store; and

Fact [24] is it not true that the Privacy Act Section 94H also states that (2) A person commits an offence if the person: (a) refuses to enter into, or continue, a contract or arrangement with another person (including a contract of employment); or (b) takes adverse action (within the meaning of the Fair Work Act 2009) against another person; or (c) refuses to allow another person to enter: (i) premises that are otherwise accessible to the public; or (ii) premises that the other person has a right to enter; or (d) refuses to allow another person to participate in an activity; or (e) refuses to receive goods or services from another person, or insists on providing less monetary consideration for the goods or services; or (f) refuses to provide goods or services to another person, or insists on receiving more monetary consideration for the goods or services; on the ground that, or on grounds that include the ground that, the other person: (g) has not downloaded COVIDSafe to a communication device; or (h) does not have COVIDSafe in operation on a communication device; or (i) has not consented to uploading COVID app data from a communication device to the National COVIDSafe Data Store; and

Fact [24] is it not true that Dan Everson, by denying me entry into Dan Everson Podiatry premises to be treated according to the contract between the two parties, has broken our contract, as well as Constitutional Law Section 51(xxiiiA), and the Privacy Act 94H Sections (2)(a)(c)(d)(f); and

Annexure: 'J' Privacy Act 1988 Section 94H; and

Fact [25] is it not true that Dan Everson sent phone text messages on Monday 20th December 2021 to Michael Thomas Holt denying entry and services if Michael refused to comply with the demands made in the letter Annexure 'A'; and

Fact [27] is it not true that on 8 March 2022 Michael Thomas Holt stubbed his toe at 4.03am while in Canberra, causing severe pain and bruising; and

Annexure: 'H': Picture of stubbed toe – 8 March 2022; and

Fact [28] is it not true that Michael Thomas Holt was unable to obtain any consultation or treatment from Dan Everson as a result of his previous refusal to provide any treatment; and

Fact [29] This affidavit must be rebutted point by point with specificity under the penalty of perjury by way of a committal trial before a Jury, or it stands as fact; and

Fact [30] This action is brought to the attention of the Court on the authority of the Acts Interpretation Act 1954 (Q) Any Person may Prosecute.

Annexure: 'I': Acts Interpretation Act 1954 (Q) ; and

Reminder: Ignorance of the law is no excuse; and

WITH JUST CAUSE AND WITHOUT VEXATION

Sworn by the above-named deponent, all rights reserved

At
.....

on before me

Signed and Sealed by Justice of the Peace:

Annexure: 'A'

Annexure 'A'; Notice sent by text message from Dan Everson – Instructing Michael Thomas Holt to obey the Covid Mandate; and

Queensland Oaths Act 1867 being the Oaths Acts 1867 to 1959 Number 16, assented to 31st October 1960
Proponent: Michael Thomas Holt domiciled near x/xx xxxxxx Street, Maroochydore, in the State of Queensland 4558; and
Ref: Breach of Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, Breach of the Privacy Act Section 94H

Annexure: 'A'

Annexure 'A'; Notice sent by text message from Dan Everson – Instructing Michael Thomas Holt to obey the Covid Mandate; and

Letter sent Monday, 20th December at 3.20pm



COVID-19 Policy

Dan Everson Podiatry (DEP) is committed to keeping its patients and staff safe. COVID-19 is a highly transmissible and dangerous virus, and we are putting the following measures in place to keep our patients and staff safe.

From December 17, 2021, masks will be mandatory for all staff, patients, and their carers/ guardians when attending any DEP Clinic.

No mask = No entry

In-line with government directives, and as a measure to keep all staff and patients safe, we have the right to ask all patients for their vaccination status and for proof of vaccination.

We, at Dan Everson Podiatry, believe that vaccinations are one of the key ways to keeping us all safe. However, we respect each person's right to make their own choices around their health. This is why we will be continuing treatments with all patients, despite their vaccination status, provided they wear a mask whilst attending our clinics.

Additionally, we ask that unvaccinated patients wait outside the clinic prior to their appointment, until they are otherwise advised by staff.

In compliance with government directives, all DEP staff must be fully vaccinated by December 15, 2021 in order to continue work.

Please note, doors to consultation rooms will remain open at all times, unless a window can be opened. To ensure we keep our patients safe, all surfaces will be regularly wiped down with TGA-approved Covid-strength anti-viral solution.

Thank you for your cooperation and for helping to keep us all safe from COVID.

Maroochydore | Noosa | Nambour | Caloundra | Deception Bay | Indooroopilly

daneverson.com.au

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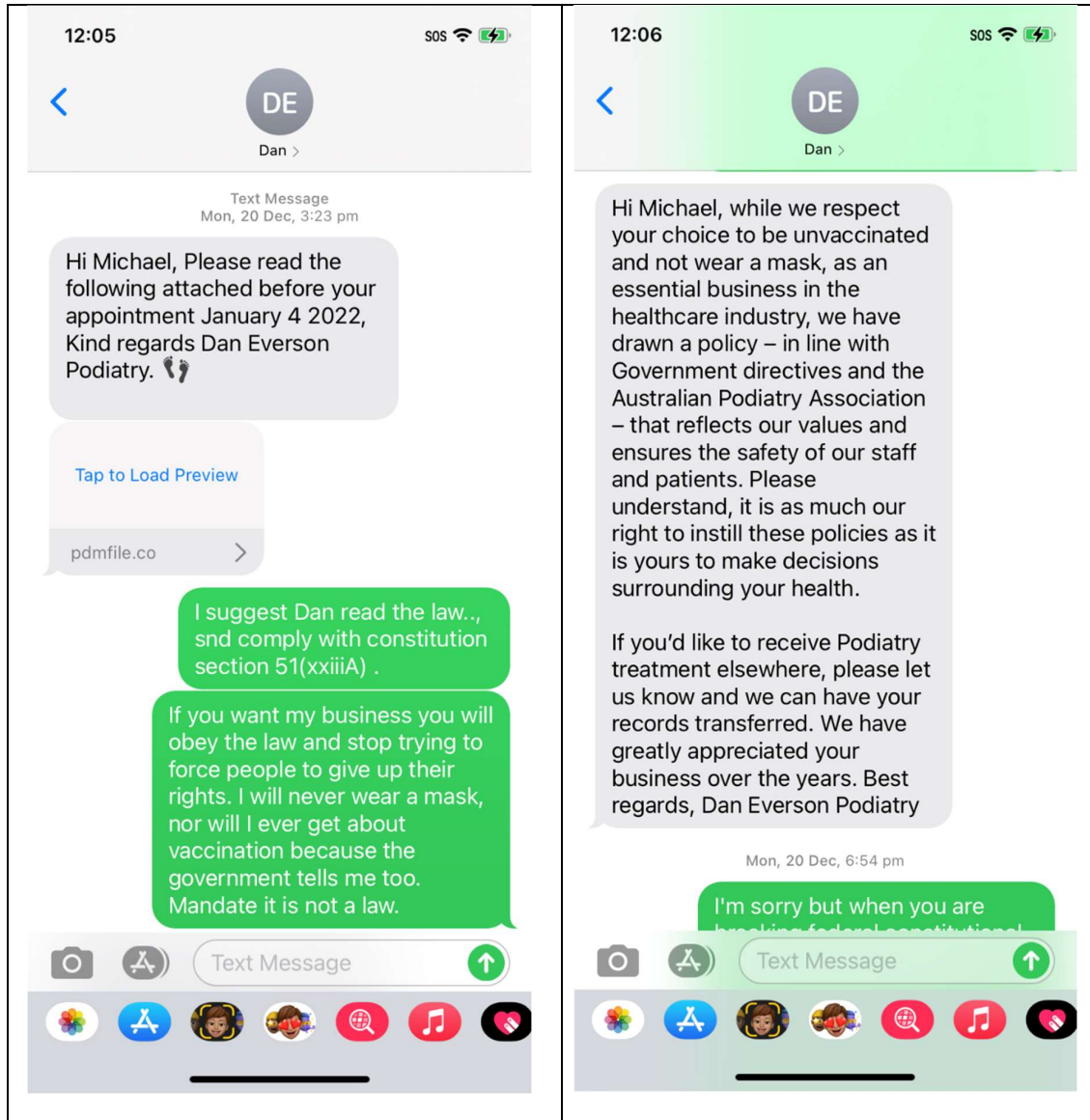
Annexure: 'B'

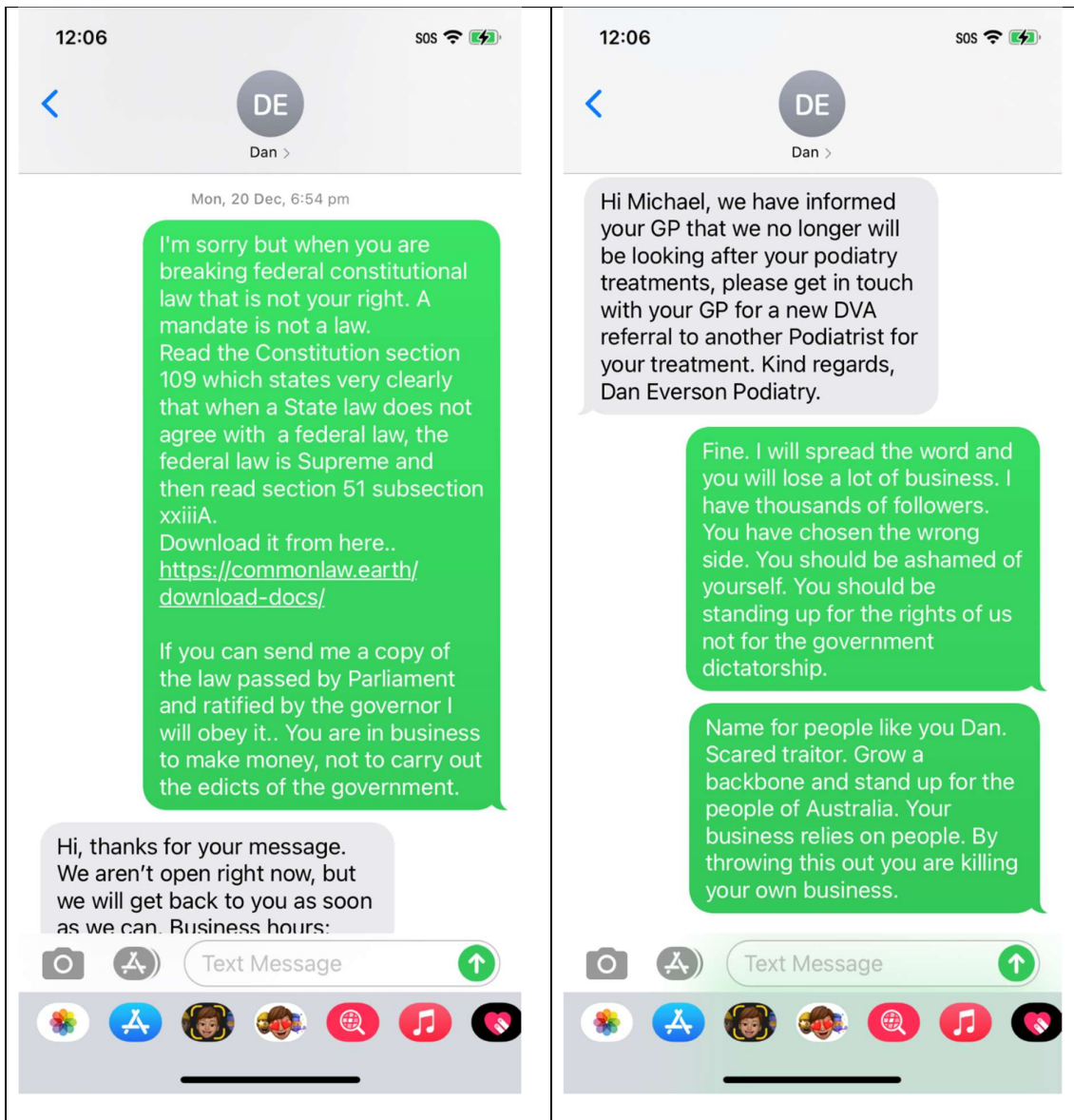
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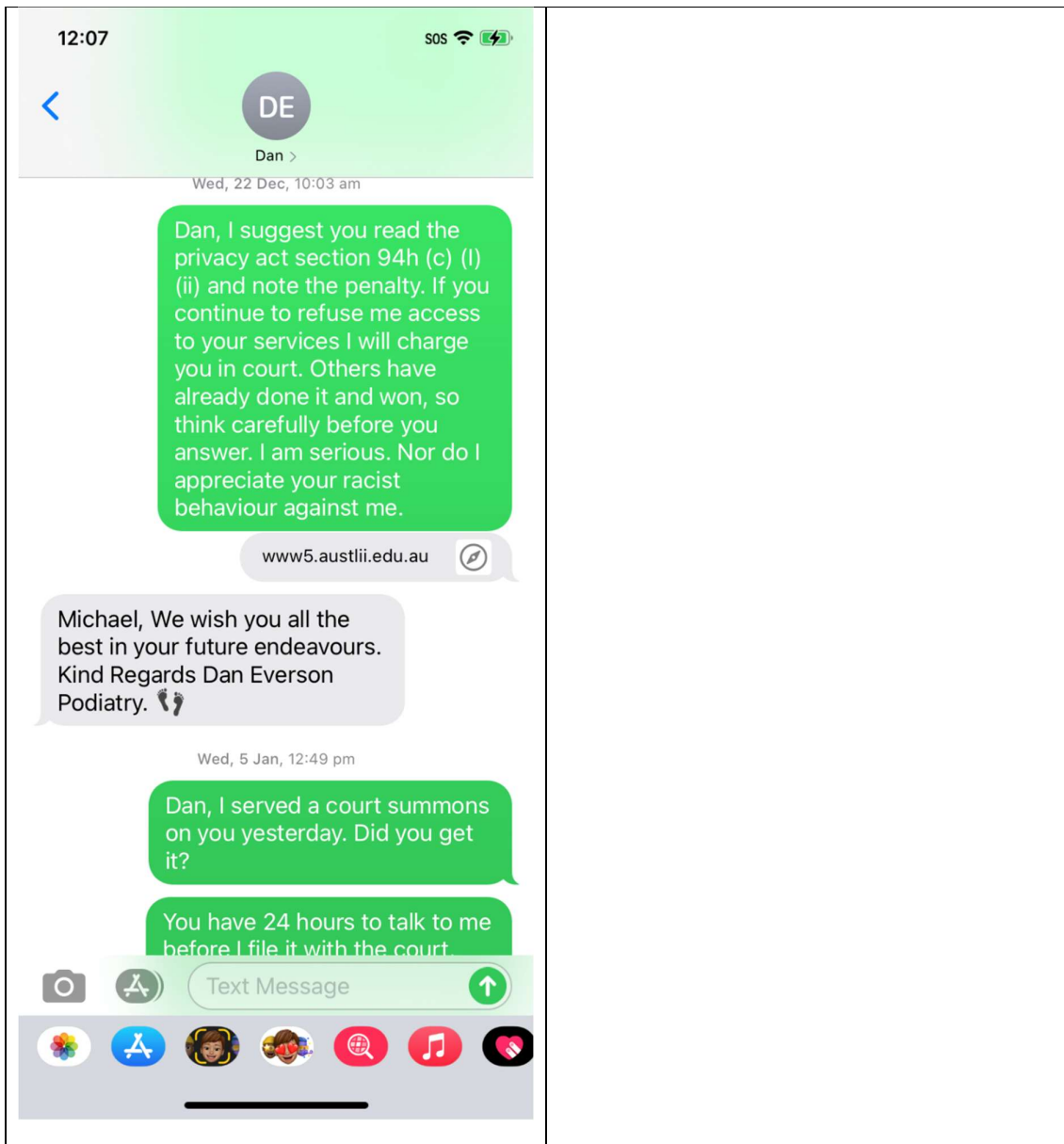
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Part V – Powers of the Parliament

51. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to:

(xxiiiA.) The provision of maternity allowances, widows' pensions, child endowment, unemployment, pharmaceutical, sickness and hospital benefits, medical and dental services (but not so as to authorise any form of civil conscription), benefits to students and family allowances:

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109. When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid.

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BYLAW COVID BUSINESS PACK

A Bylaw banning all Covid 19 restrictions

COMMON LAW BYLAW

A Bylaw pack for distribution to all businesses, organizations, schools, government buildings, associations currently imposing unlawful Covid 19 restrictions.

The Sunshine Coast Common Law Assembly passed a Bylaw banning all Covid restrictions in the Sunshine Coast region, covering all areas from Noosa to Caboolture, and west to Kilcoy/Conandale.

Print out the information in this Business Pack to distribute to businesses advising them they do not have to follow the Covid restrictions any more.

Supplied by [Common Law Australia](#)

YOUR BUSINESS, COVID RESTRICTIONS, AND THE LAW

The Common Law Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 is, and has been since Federation, the Supreme Law of the land, despite the political parties many attempts to circumvent the Constitution by changing enacting Acts.

The only way the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 may be amended is by a **Referendum of all eligible members of the Commonwealth of Australia** – that is, all Australians of voting age. (See Constitution Section 128)

In 1946 Australians voted in a referendum that asked if we would authorize the political party governments to provide, among other things, medical or dental procedures.

Here is what the referendum asked, and the voting result:

Referendum 1946 CONSTITUTION ALTERATION (SOCIAL SERVICES) 1946

Question 1.

Do you approve of the proposed law for the Alteration of the Constitution, entitled **Constitution Alteration (Social Services) 1946?**

The People approved the alteration, as presented.

CONSTITUTION ALTERATION (SOCIAL SERVICES) 1946 SOCIAL SERVICES

New paragraph to be added to section 51 of the Constitution:

(xxiiiA) the provision of maternity allowances, widows' pensions, child endowment, unemployment, pharmaceutical, sickness and hospital benefits, medical and dental services ***(but not so as to authorize any form of civil conscription)***, benefits to students and family allowances;

Q1. The referendum was carried.

All six States recorded a YES vote. Nationally 54.39% of electors voted YES

The question was approved, but with a condition:

medical and dental services (but not so as to authorize any form of civil conscription)

This means that the People of the Commonwealth of Australia denied the government any power to force people to undergo any medical or dental procedure without their consent. This means that ***any and all*** dental or medical procedures cannot be forced on any member of the Commonwealth of Australia. Therefore, all forced mask wearing, forced vaccinations, travel restrictions, and other procedures the political party State Governments have imposed are not valid laws.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, Section 109 states... ***When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid.***

Common Law and the Commonwealth of Australia Act 1901 Constitution guarantee the right of citizens to go about their lawful business unhindered by the police or anyone else as long as you are not suspected of committing a crime. Common Law is the highest law in the land and therefore all State laws must be consistent with our Common Law Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901..

The State Acts that the police rely on to justify forcing people to stay home, wear masks, submit to mandatory vaccinations, limit travel, etc., are inconsistent with the common law of the Commonwealth, and that makes them invalid.

You do not have to consent!

Therefore, you are authorized by the:

Sunshine Coast Common Law Assembly *Bylaw No. A-010202018001A to immediately cease obeying any and all Covid restrictions*

Steps to take to return to normalcy include taking down personal distancing notices; barriers at checkouts and other areas; opening up areas of your premises closed due to Covid restrictions, including children's play areas; repositioning tables and chairs in restaurants, bars, clubs and entertainment venues to spacing normally employed before the Covid restrictions, requiring registration details before allowing entry into your premises, and any other restrictions you may have been forced to observe.

You may continue, should you wish, to provide hand sanitizers, but you may not restrict entrance to your premises if people refuse to sanitize their hands.

All State borders are hereby ordered open, and police may not stop free travel between States or on any public roads or other forms of transport.

You are hereby authorized by a Common Law Assembly to print out the Bylaw pages and post them at the entrance to your business premises to assure people that you are complying with the Bylaw, and to warn the police that they are not authorized to enforce any Covid restrictions on you or your business premises.

If a business is harassed by the police or government operatives, tell them you are under the protection of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 Section 51(xxiiiA) which allows the government to provide medical services, but not so as to conscript (force) anyone. If the police ask for your name to give you a fine, cooperate with them and accept the fine. Then contact us at admin@commonlaw.earth.



NOTICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY BYLAW

Abolishing and Outlawing COVID Restrictions, Mandatory Vaccinations and other Unlawful, Unhealthy and Unwarranted Measures in our Community Issued by the Common Law Assembly, Sunshine Coast, Queensland

LET IT BE KNOWN that the regulations in Australia that restrict free movement and association, impose mandatory quarantines, distancing, medical testing and vaccinations, and require the wearing of masks are unlawful, unwarranted and medically unsound measures that threaten and assault the fundamental liberties, health and security of the people of our community and violate the internationally recognized legal right of free and informed consent that governs all medical procedures. (*Nuremberg Code, 1947*)

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT 1901, the highest law of the land and binding on all members of the Commonwealth of Australia, specifically forbids any attempts by Federal or State governments to forcefully impose any dental or medical procedures on members of the Commonwealth. (*Section 51 (xxiiiA) the provision of maternity allowances, widows' pensions, child endowment, unemployment, pharmaceutical, sickness and hospital benefits, medical and dental services (but not so as to authorize any form of civil conscription), benefits to students and family allowances*)

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED by the **Common Law Assembly, Sunshine Coast**, as a voice and defender of the people of our community that

- a) no-one is obligated to consent to or comply with any of these regulations, regardless of what authority, person or individual is ordering or compelling them, and
- b) anyone is free to actively resist and disobey such regulations and measures by any means necessary without fear of legal consequence
- c) all businesses must safely take down, discontinue, erase any and all Covid "safety" notices, barriers, flyers, stickers, mandatory contact tracing registrations, including limits to the number of people entering their business premises at any one time
- d) all businesses are free to arrange their premises in any way they wish without imposing any space limitations on how close tables and chairs may be placed

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED by the Assembly that any individual, official, body corporate or their agent that requires or imposes any of these regulations on anyone in our community is taking part in **a criminal conspiracy** against their life, wellbeing and liberty, and stands in violation of this Order. As one engaged in a crime, the offender is subject to penalties and imprisonment upon conviction by the Common Law Court of the Sunshine Coast, Queensland, Australia.

**This Order is issued on October 18, 2020 as a lawful Bylaw by the Sunshine Coast
Common Law Assembly and has the full effect and force of the Law.**

**All police authorities are expected and compelled by law to enforce this Bylaw or be
charged with obstructing justice and democratic process.**



SCCLA Bylaw No. A-010202018001A



STAND DOWN ORDER

Issued to the Civil and Police Authorities of the Sunshine Coast, Queensland, Australia
By the Sunshine Coast Common Law Assembly (SCCLA)
A lawful de jure Court established by the People of the Sunshine Coast

BE ADVISED that you are in violation of the SCCLA Public Safety Bylaw No. A-010202018001A issued by We the People in Lawful Assembly on October 18, 2020: "Abolishing and Outlawing COVID Restrictions, Mandatory Vaccinations and other Unlawful, Unhealthy and Unwarranted Measures in our Community".

YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED to immediately cease and desist from requiring or imposing any COVID regulations on anyone in our community, including masking, social distancing, quarantines, mandatory vaccinations, or other unwarranted, unhealthy, and unlawful measures. Failure to comply will result in a \$10,000 per incident fine per owner and/or each director on conviction by the Common Law Court of the Sunshine Coast, Queensland, Australia

This STAND DOWN ORDER has the full effect and force of the Law and will be enforced by the Sheriff's Department of the Sunshine Coast Common Law Assembly and its sworn deputies.

Issued on October 18, 2020 in the Sunshine Coast and duly registered in the Public Records Office of the Assembly.

Authorized by the Sunshine Coast Common Law Assemblies



Queensland Oaths Act 1867 being the Oaths Acts 1867 to 1959 Number 16, assented to 31st October 1960
Proponent: Michael Thomas Holt domiciled near x/xx xxxxxx Street, Maroochydore, in the State of Queensland 4558; and
Ref: Breach of Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, Breach of the Privacy Act Section 94H

Annexure: 'F'

Annexure: 'F': Extract from the Covid 19 Emergency Response Act – Queensland
Government justification for declaring a state of emergency

Queensland Oaths Act 1867 being the Oaths Acts 1867 to 1959 Number 16, assented to 31st October 1960
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COVID-19 Emergency Response Act 2020

The purpose of the COVID-19 Emergency Response Act 2020 is to:

- protect the health, safety and welfare of persons affected by the COVID-19 emergency; and
- facilitate the continuance of public administration, judicial process, small business and other activities disrupted by the COVID-19 emergency.

Statutory Instruments

The following statutory instruments are considered necessary to support one or more purposes of the Act:

- [Pest Management Act statutory instrument](#)
Modification of statutory time limit under sections 22 and 23 of the *Pest Management Act 2001*
- [Food Act statutory instrument](#)
Modification of statutory time limit under sections 134 and 134A of the *Food Act 2006*.

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Annexure: 'G'

Annexure: 'G': Chief Health Office Public Health Directions – Queensland Health Officer directives

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Annexure: 'G'

Annexure: 'G': Chief Health Office Public Health Directions – Queensland Health Officer directives

Chief Health Officer public health directions

During a public health emergency, the Chief Health Officer can issue Public Health Directions to assist in containing, or to respond to, the spread of COVID-19 within the community.

On 18 March 2022, Queensland's declared public health emergency for COVID-19 was extended to **11.59pm on Friday 24 June 2022**.

The [*Public Health \(Further Extension of Declared Public Health Emergency—COVID-19\) Regulation 2022*](#) was made by Queensland's Governor in Council, and extends all active Public Health Directions issued by the state's Chief Health Officer.

This means active Public Health Directions with an end date of 26 March 2022 have been automatically extended until **11.59pm on Friday 24 June 2022**. Directions will be progressively updated to reference the new date of 24 June 2022.

Visit the [Queensland legislation](#) website to view the regulation and explanatory notes.

Understanding the Directions

Many Directions have links to additional content to help you understand what they mean and how they're applied.

Latest updates

- [Management of Diagnosed Cases of COVID-19 and Close Contacts Direction](#) – in effect from 06 May 2022
- [Requirements for International Arrivals Direction](#) – in effect from 28 April 2022
- [Corrective Services Facility Personal Visitor Entry Direction](#) – in effect from 14 April 2022
- [Requirements for Workers at Government Nominated Accommodation Direction](#) – in effect from 28 March 2022
- [Residential Aged Care Visitor Direction](#) – in effect from 12 March 2022

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Annexure: 'H'

Annexure: 'H': Picture of stubbed toe – 8 March 2022

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Annexure: 'I'

Annexure: 'I': Acts Interpretation Act 1954 (Q)

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Annexure: 'I': Acts Interpretation Act 1954 (Q)

Acts Interpretation Act 1954 (Q)

PART 11 - OFFENCES AND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

- [41.](#) Penalty at end of provision
- [41A.](#) Penalty other than at end of provision
- [42.](#) Any person may prosecute etc.
- [43.](#) Appropriation of penalties
- [44.](#) Summary proceedings
- [45.](#) Offence punishable only once

CTS INTERPRETATION ACT 1954 - SECT 42

Any person may prosecute etc.

42 Any person may prosecute etc.

Any person may take a proceeding for the imposition or enforcement of a penalty, or the making of a forfeiture order, under an Act.

ACTS INTERPRETATION ACT 1954 - SECT 43

Appropriation of penalties

43 Appropriation of penalties

(1) The following rules apply to an amount recovered because of the imposition of a penalty or the making of a forfeiture order—

(a) any part of the amount that is ordered under *subsection (2)* to be paid to the party prosecuting [must](#) first be paid to the party;

(b) the remaining part of the amount [must](#) then be paid to the consolidated fund.

(2) The court that imposes the penalty, or makes the forfeiture order, may order that not more than half of the amount recovered be paid to the party prosecuting.

(3) *Subsection (2)* does not apply if the party prosecuting is prosecuting as an officer or employee of the State or an officer of the public service.

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Annexure: 'J'

Annexure: 'J': Privacy Act Section 94H

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Annexure: 'J'

Annexure: 'J': Privacy Act 1988 Section 94H

PRIVACY ACT 1988 - SECT 94H

Requiring the use of COVIDSafe

(1) A person commits an offence if the person requires another person to:

- (a) download [COVIDSafe](#) to a [communication device](#); or
- (b) have [COVIDSafe](#) in operation on a [communication device](#); or
- (c) [consent](#) to uploading [COVID app data](#) from a [communication device](#) to the [National COVIDSafe Data Store](#).

[Penalty](#): Imprisonment for 5 years or 300 [penalty units](#), or both.

(2) A person commits an offence if the person:

(a) refuses to enter into, or continue, a contract or arrangement with another person (including a contract of employment); or

(b) takes adverse action (within the meaning of the [Fair Work Act 2009](#)) against another person; or

(c) refuses to allow another person to enter:

(i) premises that are otherwise accessible to the public; or

(ii) premises that the other person has a right to enter; or

(d) refuses to allow another person to participate in an activity; or

(e) refuses to receive goods or services from another person, or insists on providing less monetary consideration for the goods or services; or

(f) refuses to provide goods or services to another person, or insists on receiving more monetary consideration for the goods or services;

on the ground that, or on grounds that include the ground that, the other person:

(g) has not downloaded [COVIDSafe](#) to a [communication device](#); or

(h) does not have [COVIDSafe](#) in operation on a [communication device](#); or

(i) has not [consented](#) to uploading [COVID app data](#) from a [communication device](#) to the [National COVIDSafe Data Store](#).

[Penalty](#): Imprisonment for 5 years or 300 [penalty units](#), or both.

(3) To avoid doubt:

(a) [subsection](#) (2) is a workplace law for the purposes of the [Fair Work Act 2009](#); and

(b) the benefit that the other person derives because of an obligation of the person under [subsection](#) (2) is a workplace right within the meaning of Part 3-1 of that Act.

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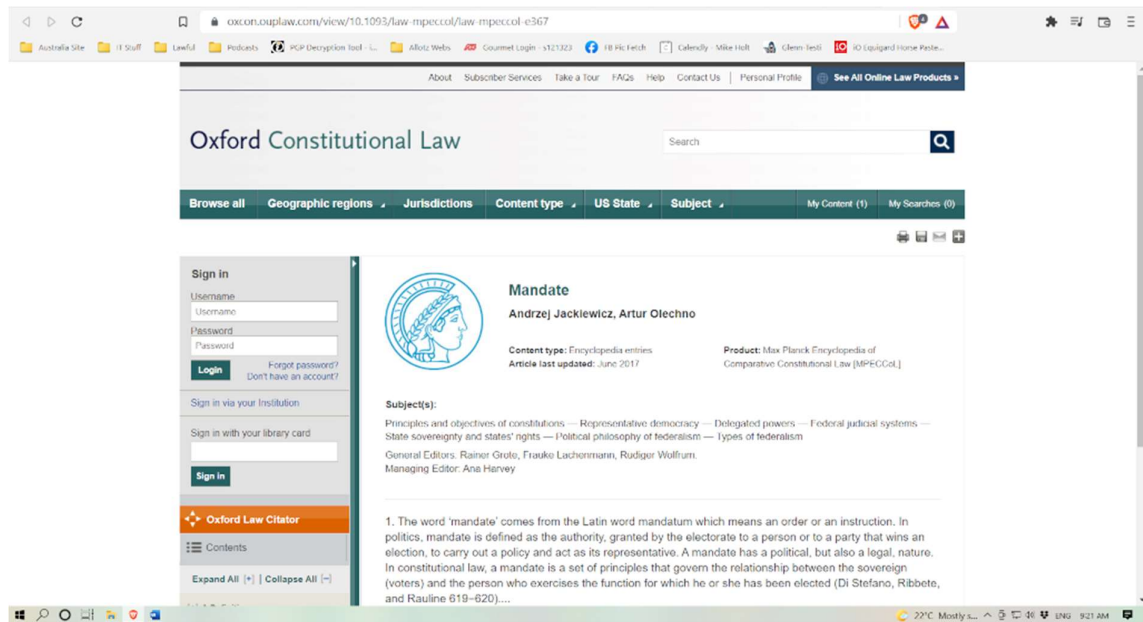
Annexure: 'K'

Annexure: 'K': Oxford Constitutional Law Dictionary

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