

TWO Governments of Australia.

The name of government may not seem important to most, unless there's two - meaning one is an impostor.

- **Would the establishment of a government that was not the one defined in the original constitution be considered as "assisting a public enemy"?**

The Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013

An Act about the governance, performance and accountability of, and the use and management of public resources by, the Commonwealth, Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies, and for related purposes

s11 Types of Commonwealth entities

There are 2 types of Commonwealth entities:

- (a) a **corporate Commonwealth entity**, which is a Commonwealth entity that is a body corporate; and
- (b) a **non-corporate Commonwealth entity**, which is a Commonwealth entity that is not a body corporate.

Note: Corporate Commonwealth entities are legally separate from the Commonwealth, whereas non-corporate Commonwealth entities are part of the Commonwealth.

For some, this is not important. "Why should I worry about that?" or perhaps they have deferred any double-checking to the organisation calling itself government. Is this the fox that guards the hen house scenario? Do most of the population take for granted that government is government and that there's no possibility its been subverted?

- Why then are there penalties for treason, for impersonating government officers, government seals etc. Logically the possibility exists that pretend government could occur.
- If not, wouldn't it make a mockery of laws written on treason - they wouldn't be needed?

Section 24 the original Crimes Act 1914 on Treason reads:

Any person who within the Commonwealth or within any Territory

a) instigates any foreigner to make an armed invasion of the commonwealth or any part of the Kings dominions, or

b) assists by any means whatever any public enemy,

shall be guilty of an indictable offence and shall be liable to the punishment of death.

Would the establishment of a government that was not the one defined in the original constitution be considered as "**assisting a public enemy**"?

The Official Name of Government

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900 (UK) refers to Government as the "**Government of the Commonwealth**"

4. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being, or such person as the Queen may appoint to administer the Government of the Commonwealth; but no such person shall be entitled to receive any salary from the Commonwealth in respect of any other office during his administration of the Government of the Commonwealth. Provisions relating to Governor-General.

Today, all mail comes with the "Australian Government" letter head, no matter what department is concerned... who are they?



Australian Government

So which is it?... Do we go by the Constitution of 1900? ... or do we presume that everything is OK?

Some questions to ask may be:

1. What page of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK)* is the "*Australian Government*" defined - or even mentioned?
2. Is the "*Australian Government*" one and the same as the Government of the Commonwealth as defined within the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia 1900 (UK)?
3. If they are one and the same, what is the difficulty in referring to the *Government of the Commonwealth*... even occasionally?
4. Is the *Australian Government* used in the context of the official name of government matching the spirit (or the vibe...?) of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK)*?

Which Seal?

[63 & 64 Vict.] *Commonwealth of Australia
Constitution Act.*

[Ch. 12.]



CHAPTER 12.

An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. A.D. 1900.
[9th July 1900.] —

The original constitution came with a seal bearing the lion and unicorn. Today's "reprints" come with a kangaroo and an emu. So which is it?

Some will say that King George granted the Kangaroo and Emu as a Coat of Arms in 1908 and then a revised version in 1912 as shown on the website www.itsanhonour.gov.au. This is claimed by some as legitimate justification to seal Acts from Parliament... but is it? ([Which Parliament?](#))

Bear in mind the following:

Acts from Parliament require Royal Assent before becoming 'law':

58. When a proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliament is Royal assent presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent, he shall declare, to Bills. according to his discretion, but subject to this Constitution, that he assents in the Queen's name, or that he withholds assent, or that he reserves the law for the Queen's pleasure.

We are told there is a 'separation of power' whereby the Governor-General (or Governor in each state) acts as the monarch's representative:

2. A Governor-General appointed by the Queen shall be Her Majesty's Governor-representative in the Commonwealth, and shall have and may exercise in General. the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, but subject to this Constitution, such powers and functions of the Queen as Her Majesty may be pleased to assign to him.

Which Seal Would The Monarch Use?

It seems too easy to presume the Coat of Arms is officially sanctioned for sealing Acts that the monarch would, even if by his/her representative the Governor-General.

Trademark

It is interesting to find six separate registered trademarks for "Australia" - each being a variant of the Coat of Arms.



Download this compilation of the different registered versions of the "Australian Coat of Arms" recorded with the United States Patent & Trademark Office.

Some have said that it makes sense to trademark the seal used by countries to ensure no one copies it or uses it maliciously. Two things contradict that point of view:

1. The *Great Seal of the United Kingdom* does not appear to be registered with the US Patent & Trademark Office
2. *The Crimes Act 1914* provides for penalties for forging an official mark:

68. Any person who, without lawful authority (proof whereof shall lie upon him) and with intent to deceive, makes any mark resembling, or apparently intended to resemble or pass for, any authorized official stamp or mark of any Department of the Commonwealth or of any public authority under the Commonwealth, shall be guilty of an offence.

Forging official marks,
Ct. 10, s. 488.

Penalty : Imprisonment for two years.

Crimes Act 1914 - Official Marks

Surely breach of trademark is the realm of corporations - particularly when forging such marks is defined as a CRIME?

Next, the Coat of Arms is seen beside the "*Australian Government*" - just observe any 'department' to see for yourself. Perhaps these questions can be asked of any office using the trademarked Coat of Arms:

1. Is the *Australian Coat of Arms* an official stamp or mark of the Department?
2. Is the *Department* a department of the *Government of the Commonwealth of Australia* as defined within the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK)*?

Likely the first answer will be yes. If the second question can not be answered, in writing, where an individual takes responsibility for any confirmation of belonging to the *Government of the Commonwealth*, we have another [Frequently Unanswered Question](#). Further, it might be taken to mean that if the department's seal is the *Australian Coat of Arms*... yet they can't confirm they are of the *Government of the Commonwealth*, that the *Australian Coat of Arms* is a corporate instrument.

See what happened when this question was asked of Australian Customs and Border Protection Services:

You have requested that the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service ('Customs and Border Protection') confirm a number of things including that it is the "de jure Government of the Commonwealth of Australia".

Customs and Border Protection will not provide any such confirmation.

Denial of Rights - Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Note that even the request was twisted by 'Customs'. The original request asked for:

Evidence that the Australian Customs & Border Protection Service is a department of the de jure Government of the Commonwealth of Australia (not the "Australian Government")

Sourced: (<https://truth-now.net/two-governments>)