

Dear President Trump,

I write to you today, as a former Federal Senator for Western Australia, to congratulate you on your monumental victory.

Your victory is a testament to your dedication and strength, as a true leader to navigate the USA (and the world) through unprecedented challenges, despite fierce political and judicial headwinds, which sadly, I am all too familiar with, having also experienced the latter.

I participated in the 45th Federal Parliament of Australia, and was unlawfully prevented from returning to my office, removing me from the political poker table, upon pointing out that Australia had departed from its foundation law.

Pursuant to my sworn Constitutional duties, I have continued to inform the Australian people of this departure, utilising my platform as the leader of a new political party 'The Great Australian Party' which I registered in 2019, with the sole intention of preserving the sovereignty and integrity of our great nation and to restore the 'rights' of the people pursuant to law.

This notice is to inform your Government, that Australia has indeed departed from the law of the Commonwealth. It is my intention, we must now align with America (like for like) and maximise all opportunities to bring back our manufacturing industries to Australia, by first starting with the removing the United Nations Lima Agreement of 1975, which was made beyond executive power by the Labor Government.

This decisive action will improve the wealth, prosperity, and health of all Australian people, and as a nation, we will be stronger and less dependent on other nations for our survival.

My findings have also been substantiated, based on evidence (see attached) and admission by learned Law Professor(s) in Western Australia and affirmed, following of your inaugural speech where you advised Americans that you intended to bring the power back to the American people under the Constitution.

I truly hope that your leadership will inspire other nations to demand transparency and honesty from their Government(s) and to hold those in power to account at all times, reminding them that "we the people" maintain the power, under a body politic which was removed from Australia in 1973, and as leaders, they are to abide by the law and are elected to protect 'us' and not destroy us.

I would be ever so grateful to discuss the significant consequences resulting from serious Constitutional breeches from the Australian Government, conducting its business, in contravention to our Constitution in relation to the usurpation of executive powers in Australia with you, at your earliest convenience.

Yours Sincerely,

**Rodney Norman Culleton**

Former Federal Senator for Western Australia

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SENATOR RODNEY N CULLETON  
Federal Senator for Western Australia

To the President,  
Donald J. Trump  
The Whitehouse,  
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington DC 2500

Dated 12<sup>th</sup> February 2025

## Subversion of the Commonwealth of Australia

Dear Mr President, and to all that may come, let it be known:

In the journals of Australian History being that, in 1900, the people of the several Australian Colonies agreed to become one community under the name, the Commonwealth of Australia, protected by God, the Crown and the Constitution.

That in 1952, Ministers of the Commonwealth, in violation of their sworn constitutional duties, promoted an unlawful revolution. This event began in 1953, by execution of an alternate Crown separate and distinct from that of the United Kingdom, to dismantle the Commonwealth, protected under The Constitution.

That the *Royal Titles Act 1953*, UK, gave the Dominion Parliaments the right to divisible titles, was circumspect for application within the Commonwealth's constitutions to do so, whereas the Constitution in Australia uniquely contained a restrictive Second Clause that held the indivisible Crown of the United Kingdom for strict domestic application.

That in 1973, without the consent of the people, an alternate and pretended Crown replaced the Crown in right of Commonwealth of Australia as established, with the enactment of *The Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, without a basis in law and that the AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT sought to claim the sovereign position within a newly formed corporate 'Australia'.

That in 1986, the fountain of justice was removed from the States without Referendum by the invoking of the *Australia Act 1986*,

That in 1988, a Commissioned Constitutional Committee took the task of identifying the inconsistencies to the adopted Constitution, and to which recommendations were made for the Constitution be altered to recognise the otherwise unlawful, and contradictory, passages of legislation that had accumulated for the purposes of a corporate 'Australia', in superseding the Commonwealth.

A petition for the rightful Restoration of the Commonwealth, advanced in 2019, by Senator in Exile Rodney Culleton, and sponsored by a number of Australians, was held by officers responsible for the introduction of bills to the House of Commons, and House of Lords, without being tabled and remains open to the attention to the Royal Courts of Justice for mandate of responsible parties.

We ask that the American Government be put on notice of Australia's subversion.

God Bless Australia.

Former Senator(s)



Rodney-Norman: Culleton  
former Western Australian Federal Senator

Western Australia, .

Seconded by:



Lenard-William Harris  
Former Queensland Senator

and,



Robert John Day  
Former South Australian Senator

# **Notice of Extracts - *Queen and Crown***

First & Final Constitutional Commission Reports 1988.

Royal Style & Titles Act 1973

Darren Dickson

## **Introduction**

This summary has been prepared through scrutiny of official public records and the Constitutional Commission Reports, as commissioned by the Australian Government and published in 1988. It provides evidence and insight into the efforts promoted to replace Queen Elizabeth II, as Queen of the United Kingdom, with a new sovereign within the Commonwealth. This change would affect her role as entrenched in the foundation Act of the Commonwealth of Australia, established in 1900.

Since federation in 1901 there have been four wide-ranging reviews of the Australian Constitution conducted by four different methods. They are:

- Royal Commission on the Constitution 1927–29, appointed by the Bruce Government
- Joint Committee on Constitutional Review 1956–59 (Joint Committee), appointed by the Commonwealth Parliament under the Menzies Government
- Australian Constitutional Convention 1973–85 (Constitutional Convention), which included delegates from the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, and from mainland territories and local government, and
- Constitutional Commission 1985–88 (Constitutional Commission), established by the Hawke Government.

Most of the recommendations made by these reviews have not been acted upon. Many of the problems identified still exist.

This extract will focus on the last, being the First & Final Constitutional Commission Report 1985–88.

## **Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900**

The current expression identifies the Crown and Queen for application within the Act.

### **PREAMBLE-**

Whereas the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania, humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God, have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution hereby established:

### **- CLAUSE 2**

#### **Act to extend to the Queen's successors.**

The provisions of this Act referring to the Queen shall extend to Her Majesty's heirs and successors in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom.

### **- CLAUSE 5**

#### **Operation of Constitution and laws.**

This Act, and all laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth under the Constitution, shall be binding on the courts, judges, and people of every State and of every part of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything in the Laws of the States.

## **COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT - CLAUSE 2**

### **Act to extend to the Queen's successors.**

The provisions of this Act referring to the Queen shall extend to Her Majesty's heirs and successors in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom.

In its 1988 report, the Constitutional Commission recommended omitting the words "the United Kingdom" and replacing them with "Australia" (1988: pp. 79–80, paras 2.150–2.156).

Clause 2 of the Constitution is entrenched law and cannot be amended or changed. However, the Commission overlooked the absolute entrenchment of the Covering Clauses in the Commonwealth Constitution and the identity of the Queen as it applies within the Constitution.

The 1988 Commission Report proposed 43 changes to the Constitution, including the amendment and removal of various entrenched Covering Clauses.

This summary will focus specifically on the first three recommended Bills and the Royal Style and Titles Act 1973.

### **Intention to change the first Law and Schedule**

Clause 2 of the Commission's proposal advocates for changing the identity of the Sovereign by altering the entrenched second clause and schedule. This change involves removing references to the 'United Kingdom' and replacing them with 'Australia'. At page 2:

- (v) The words 'the United Kingdom' and the 'the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland' should be omitted from covering clause 2 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900* and the Note to the Schedule to the Constitution, respectively. The word 'Australia' should be substituted in each case. (para 2.156, 2.240)

## **Bill No. 1 – for recognition of the Queen of Australia.**

Clause 2 of the Constitution Act specifies that the provisions within the Commonwealth Constitution exclusively extend to the heirs and successors of Queen Victoria in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom. The Commission Report of 1988 recommends substituting Queen Elizabeth II with the Queen of Australia. Bill No. 1, on page 977:

### **A BILL**

### **FOR**

### **An Act to alter the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act by omitting obsolete words and so as to recognise the Queen of Australia.**

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, with the approval of the electors as required by the Constitution, as follows:

#### **Short title.**

1. This Act may be cited as the *Constitution Alteration (Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act) 1988*.

#### **Omission of enacting words.**

2. The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act is altered by omitting the words "Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:-".

#### **Act to extend to the Queen's successors.**

3. Section 2 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act is altered by omitting the words "the United Kingdom" and substituting the word "Australia".

## **Bill No. 2 - Oaths and Affirmations to Queen of Australia**

Bill No. 2 recommended by the Commission seeks constitutional recognition of the Queen of Australia, thereby providing legal validation for senators and members of the House of Representatives to take oaths or affirmations of allegiance, as no such provision currently exists. Bill No. 2, on page 978:

## A BILL

## FOR

### **An Act to alter the Constitution so as to require senators and members of the House of Representatives to take oaths or affirmations of allegiance to the Queen of Australia.**

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, with the approval of the electors as required by the Constitution, as follows:

#### **Short title.**

1. This Act may be cited as the *Constitution Alteration (Oaths and Affirmations of Allegiance) 1988*.

#### **Schedule.**

2. The Constitution is altered by omitting from the schedule thereto the words "*of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*" and substituting "*of Australia*".

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### **Bill No. 3 – Succession to the Throne and Regency**

Bill No. 3 recommends empowering Parliament to make laws regarding the Succession to the Throne and Regency within the 'Sovereignty of Australia'.

The term "regency in the sovereignty of Australia" refers to the authority of the Australian Parliament to legislate on the establishment of a regency within Australia's constitutional framework. There is no need for a new regent, as the Governor-General of the Commonwealth already serves as the Regent of the Monarch under Australia's current constitutional structure.

### **Royal Style and Titles Act 1973**

The **Royal Style and Titles Act 1973**, enacted by the Whitlam government, sought to create a new independent title for the Queen, despite lacking a constitutional head of power. The 1953 title applied to the '**Commonwealth of Australia**' and its territories, representing the political union of the people of the Australian States. In contrast, the 1973 title was applied specifically to the geographical entity of '**Australia and its Territories**', effectively removing the Queen's title from application within the Commonwealth.



# AN ACT

## Relating to the Royal Style and Titles.

WHEREAS, in accordance with the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1953*, Her Majesty, by Proclamation dated 28th May, 1953, adopted, as the Royal Style and Titles to be used in relation to the Commonwealth of Australia and its Territories, the Style and Titles set forth in the Schedule to that Act:

AND WHEREAS the Government of Australia considers it desirable to propose to Her Majesty a change in the form of the Royal Style and Titles to be used in relation to Australia and its Territories:

2. (1) The assent of the Parliament is hereby given to the adoption by Her Majesty, for use in relation to Australia and its Territories, in lieu of the Style and Titles set forth in the Schedule to the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1953*, of the Style and Titles set forth in the Schedule to this Act and to the issue for that purpose by Her Majesty of Her Royal Proclamation under such seal as Her Majesty by Warrant appoints.

**Minute 445 by Lindell.** (NAA: A5034, SRI973/2001)

**Minute 445**, issued in 1973 by Lindell, a law officer in the Attorney-General's Office, advised that the Constitution does not contain any enumerated power authorizing the passage of laws regarding the succession to the Throne or the creation of an alternate title for the Queen under the Royal Style and Titles. This advice was provided to the government **seven months prior** to the enactment of the Royal Style and Titles Act 1973.

### King Charles III

- In 2022, following the death of Queen Elizabeth II, King Charles III became the reigning monarch. However, as the Crown is now divisible (see *Ex parte Quark Fishing Limited* [2005] UKHL 57), the death of the monarch does not automatically result in a transfer of power to the heir without certain legal and constitutional procedures. The key distinction here lies in how the legal authority of the Crown is treated across separate jurisdictions. While the heir automatically succeeds as monarch in all territories, the legal authority exercised by the monarch within each jurisdiction remains distinct and is

governed by that jurisdiction's specific constitutional arrangements. Therefore, while succession is automatic, it still involves constitutional processes in each jurisdiction that reflect its separate legal status.

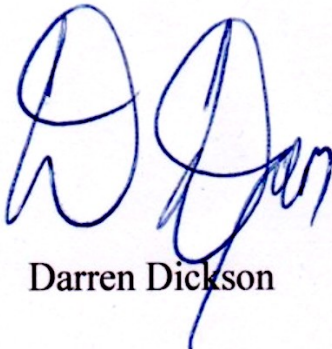
- In Australia, the King must adopt a specific title for use in relation to Australia and its territories, or alternatively, the title previously used for Queen Elizabeth II must be amended to reflect the new monarch's ability to adopt a title unique to his royal style.

## **Conclusion.**

The constitutional powers vested in the Queen may be viewed in light of efforts to amend the Constitution to recognize the Queen of Australia (and now the King) as the sovereign. The current Royal Styles and Titles are not, however, available for legislative or judicial purposes.

It appears that the powers being sought presume, for various reasons, that the Federal Parliament has been operating unconstitutionally. The commission's proposed constitutional changes aim to validate the Parliament's actions within new constitutional parameters as advanced by the Constitutional Commission.

The proposed bills and supporting documents strongly suggest that the use of the Queen (and now the King) as the monarch of Australia falls outside the scope of the Constitution. The Royal Styles and Titles Act 1973, which purportedly created the Monarch of Australia, is explicitly acknowledged by the commission as not conferring power within the Constitution. Furthermore, there is no evidence to suggest a provision exists that affirms allegiance to a monarch outside of the Constitution Act.



Darren Dickson

THE DESK OF

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SENATOR RODNEY N CULLETON  
Federal Senator for Western Australia

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Lord(s) and Baroness(s)  
House of Lords, Westminster  
London, United Kingdom.

November 7<sup>th</sup>, 2018

[Petition for the Restoration of the Commonwealth-](#)

**First Prayer of Rodney Culleton:**

Dear Lords and Ladies of the House,

Now comes Senator Rod Culleton, as elected for representation of Western Australia for the Senate in the Federal Parliament in 2016 known as the 45th Parliament, on the anniversary of the unconstitutional referral of the 7<sup>th</sup> November 2016 to the public courts, with prayer for relief and in defence of the realm of the Commonwealth of Australia declared 1900 and within spirit of the Australian people.

Whereas the first law recognises the authority and right of the people in constituting the Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom, this House has the inherent connection with the people of the Commonwealth by the expression within the Preamble of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act:

*“... enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, ... .. and by the authority of the same”*

Whereas the second law binds the Crown, at the second clause identifies and mandates the sovereign, Queen of the Crown that must include inherent with the substantive right of inheritance and successorship:

*“... shall extend to Her Majesty's heirs and successors in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom”*

Whereas the third law provides for the name under which the union of people may be proclaimed:

*“..... shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia”*

Whereas the fifth law, in binding the judiciary and the subjects, binds the Crown:

*“This Act, ... .., shall be binding on the courts, judges, and people of every State and of every part of the Commonwealth...”* - (that must include the United Kingdom).

Whereas the sixth law provides the States inherently being parts of the Commonwealth:

*“The States” shall mean such of the colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, and South Australia, including the Northern Territory of South Australia, as for the time being are parts of the Commonwealth ....”*

Whereas section 106, Constitution, mandates the application of the Imperial Colonial Constitutions to the States:

*“The Constitution of each State of the Commonwealth shall, subject to this Constitution, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth ....”*

Whereas section 109, Constitution, prevents the State from trespass on the Commonwealth:

*“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.”*

Whereas section 1, Constitution vests the legislative power and section 61 vests the executive power, inherently subject to the second clause, into the Queen:

*“The legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives ....”*

*“The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative ....”*



Whereas section 59, Constitution for disallowance, is an inherent safeguard for Her Majesty's subjects across the seas and at home in the United Kingdom and Ireland exercised by Her Majesty for oversight on an Imperial enactment.

Whereas the constitutional scheme protects the right of the Australian people to the protection of Crown law the availability for recourse to that protection has been denied by an unconstitutional scheme put in place over the decades masqueraded as Australian law for which the following is part:

1. *The Citizenship Act 1948* of the Commonwealth of Australia ought to have been presented to the people under section 128 with a sight to add to section 51(xviii) the word citizen - (refer court book);
2. *The Royal Style and Titles Act 1953* attempted to create a title for adoption where the precondition of 'adoption' carries no right, as required by the second clause, for application in violation of the clause;
3. Section 4, *Royal Style and Titles Act 1953*, attempted to create an application of the title "for use in the Commonwealth of Australia and its Territories" without the authority of the Crown Queen;
4. *The Royal Style and Titles Act 1973* attempted to create a further title for adoption removing the reference to the United Kingdom;
5. Section 1(2), *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, attempted to create an alternate jurisdiction to the Commonwealth by application of the title "for use in relation to Australia and its Territories" and without the authority of the Crown Queen;
6. *The Federal Court of Australia Act 1976*, assented to by the Queen of Australia, attempted to create court with a jurisdiction outside the Commonwealth;
7. *The High Court of Australia Act 1979*, assented to by the Queen of Australia, attempted to create court with a jurisdiction outside the Commonwealth;
8. The request by the States, by the *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985* of the several States, is an act of treachery to alter the federation by unlawful means which intended to remove the application of the Crown from application in the States;
9. *The Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985* of the several States is inconsistent with the laws of the Commonwealth, the several clauses, and contravenes section 109 of the Commonwealth Constitution;

10. *Australia Act 1986* makes mission by intent to alter constitutional arrangements:

“ .... *the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premiers of the States at conferences held in Canberra on 24 and 25 June 1982 and 21 June 1984 agreed on the taking of certain measures to bring constitutional arrangements affecting the Commonwealth and the States into conformity with the status of the Commonwealth of Australia as a sovereign, independent and federal nation ...* ”;

11. The use of section 51 (xxxviii) to enact the *Australia Act 1986* is to unlawfully circumvent the use of s128 which otherwise prohibits constitutional change;

12. Section 51 (xxxviii) draws on the power of the parliament of United Kingdom:

“*the exercise. .... of any power which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom...* ”;

13. The Parliament of the United Kingdom may not alter the Commonwealth Constitution as the Crown, bound by the second and fifth clauses, is subject to section 128;

14. The Parliament of the United Kingdom in enacting the *Australia Act 1986 (UK)* purposely omitted the words of qualification, ‘sovereign and independent’, for the Commonwealth of Australia;

15. The current *Australia Act 1986 (UK)* acts as a barrier for any request from the Australian governments to alter any of the constitutional provisions for the Commonwealth set by Imperial law and as such the totality of the clauses in the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK)* remain in force and effect unaltered; and

16. The *Royal Style and Titles Act of 1953 and 1973*, the *Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985* of the several States, the *Australia Act 1986* and others created a circumstance in the courts of the various jurisdictions where remedy for constitutional breach and trespass could not be sought.

It is a nonsense under the current framework of applied laws in Australia, and to be denied for any right that exists under the Queen and Crown of the United Kingdom, for any argument or submission to be made before a court constituted and operating under the Queen of Australia.

There is no court within the several States nor is there a federal court in Australia that may provide any of the subjects' remedy to the constitutional trespass that is systematic throughout the Commonwealth of Australia.

By stealth design of the removal of the Crown each of Her Majesty's' subjects is unwittingly committing an act of sedition where equity will not avail as for equity to be granted equity has to be done and equity follows the law.

The impossible situation in the Commonwealth, where the courts of law have been removed, must be attended by this House and call for the restoration of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is the right of every one of the people of the Commonwealth and of every one of the people of the United Kingdom.

I come to this House as I know of no opportunity afforded by the venues in Australia as such numerous attempts have not availed a hearing that was, or appeared, open and fair. It is most compelling to understand of the forces arrayed against me to defeat my attempt to have the Crown restored within the lawmaking and the courts application so that the Commonwealth may be rightfully available. Submitted to that end is notice of indisputable evidence of the governments and courts having concealed the fraud removing the Commonwealth by stealth.

Purposeful to the above are two constitutional reports made in 1988 in which the Constitutional Commission and Advisory Committees published information and made recommendations that evidences the knowledge that the constitutional parameters for the Commonwealth had been departed from for a considerable time. Not only was there no agenda promoted to return to those parameters and restore the Commonwealth but there has been an active concealment of the constitutional trespasses identified in the reports of 1988 for which agenda of the report was to take steps and advance the alteration within the Constitution and recognise that departure from the Commonwealth as valid.

As exhibited to the court book of this petition for evidence, the recent document, Notice of Extracts - Queen and Crown, First & Final Constitutional Commission Reports 1988, of Darren Dickson, of Bayswater Melbourne, provides the extracts of the report to do with the Queen of Australia and its inherent lack of constitutional recognition.

It is most noteworthy to understand that the various governments and court officials have known of these facts of departure from the law for thirty years and failed to announce or remedy the contempt as defined in section 24 (A) of the *Crimes Act 1914 (Cth)* and section 44 (a) of the *Criminal Code 1913* for my State of Western Australia.

I pray the House may consider the restoration of the Commonwealth for which Her Majesty has promised the people at Her Coronation to serve and rule faithfully.

**God Save The Queen**

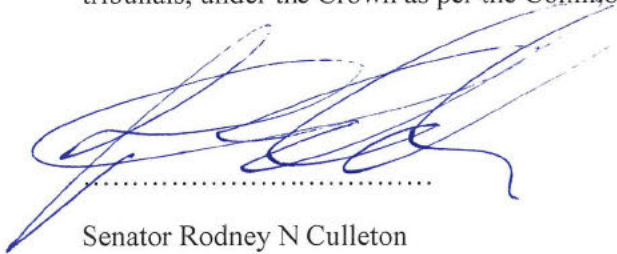


**Relief:**

**Order 1:** The House of Lords deliver the Law and restore the Commonwealth and its Courts.

**Order 2:** The House of Lords reconstitute the Parliament in the name of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

**Order 3:** The House of Lords reconstitute the jurisdiction of all public courts, and tribunals, under the Crown as per the Commonwealth Constitution Act 1900 (UK).



Senator Rodney N Culleton

Executed First Prayer of Rodney Culleton – House of Lords



Witness (1)

Name:

[Redacted]

Address:

[Redacted]



Witness (2)

Name:

[Redacted]

Address:

[Redacted]



Witness (3)

Name:

[Redacted]

Address:

[Redacted]

Executed by the Parties on the 7<sup>th</sup> November 2018