Notice of response to your offer regarding experimental medical human trials, medical disclosure, and medical services

[redacted]

Subject: Mandate to participate in experimental medical trial.

Date :21 July 2021

Dear _____ and _____,

Participation in Australian Human Trial of Experimental Covid 19 Treatment labelled 'Vaccines'

Be informed that I have the right to accept or decline your offers of experimental medical human trials, medical disclosure and medical services, in accordance with, and under the protection of, the paramount law of the Commonwealth of Australia being Clause 9 of An Act to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia 1900 (UK) 63 & 64 Victoria Chapter 12 found in section 51 of said constitution. (https://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/resources/transcripts/cth1_doc_1900.pdf)

The matter of quarantine is a constitutional right of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, not the states, under section 51 § (ix) quarantine and under the amendment process § (xxiiiA) was inserted and it confirms there cannot be any conscription to medical or dental services. As the Parliament of the Commonwealth is prohibited from making such a law there is no overriding authority to that limitation. Everybody from the Governor-General down is subject to that constitution. It cannot be made a condition of employment, or any other contractual arrangement, unless that is agreed to by all parties to a contract at first signing with clean hands and aforethought meaning that the contract had to be explained in full by the offering party outlining any requirement for the application of medical services and or medical devices or other oddities such as participation in medical human trial.

In addition, in Attorney-General (Vic); Ex rel Dale v Commonwealth ("Pharmaceutical Benefits case") [1945] HCA 30; (1945) 71 CLR 237 (19 November 1945) Latham CJ, it was made very clear that vaccinations/immunization cannot be mandatory.

LATHAM C.J. stated (extracted from page 257):

"I illustrate the position as I understand it by taking public health legislation as an example. Under s. 51 (ix.) the Commonwealth Parliament has power to make laws with respect to quarantine. Quarantine legislation may 'be regarded in most, if not all, of its aspects as a particular form of public health legislation. In relation to quarantine the Commonwealth Parliament has full powers of legislation. It can not only provide that money shall be spent upon quarantine, but it can devise and put into operation a whole compulsory system of quarantine under which duties can be imposed upon persons and penalties inflicted for breach of the law. But in relation to other aspects of public health the Commonwealth (once again leaving out of account the Territories) has no such power of legislation. The Commonwealth can, in my view, authorize the expenditure of public money on inquiries, investigations, research and advocacy in relation to matters affecting public health. But the Parliament could not pass a law requiring citizens of the States to keep their premises clean or to submit to vaccination or immunization. The power to appropriate and expend money, however wide that power may be, does not enable the' Commonwealth to extend its

legislative powers beyond those marked out and defined by the Constitution, although (in my opinion) those powers include a general appropriation power."

Please be advised that the Federal Biosecurity Act 2015 (which overrides the State Health Directions) states that before requirements such as a vaccination or a PCR test are made, that a biosecurity officer is required to serve an individual with a Biosecurity Control Notice under section 60 of the Biosecurity Act.

A Biosecurity Control Order cannot be issued without the individual showing PHYSICAL symptoms of illness

I am not sick and I do not have Covid-19.

I stress that, to date, I have not been served with such a Notice.

The State Health Directions are in contradiction of the Biosecurity Act and therefore under s.109 of the Constitution are not valid (to the extent of any such contradiction).

I am entitled to give consent to being part of an experiment. I do not give such consent and physically forcing me to do this will constitute assault and/or wounding.

A copy of the appropriate excerpts from the Biosecurity Act are copied below, along with other relevant information.

Excerpts: Biosecurity Act 2015 (Cth)

Subdivision A—Imposing, varying and revoking human biosecurity control orders

60 Imposing a human biosecurity control order on an individual

(1) The following officers may impose a human biosecurity control order on an individual:
- (a) a chief human biosecurity officer;
- (b) a human biosecurity officer;
- (c) a biosecurity officer.

Note 1: An officer who intends to impose a human biosecurity control order on an individual has certain powers under sections 68 and 69.
Note 2: Before imposing a human biosecurity control order, an officer must be satisfied of the matters referred to in section 34 (the principles).
Note 3: The Director of Human Biosecurity must be notified of the imposition of a human biosecurity control order (see section 67).

(2) A human biosecurity control order may be imposed on an individual only if the officer is satisfied that:
- (a) the individual has one or more signs or symptoms of a listed human disease; or
- (b) the individual has been exposed to:
  - (i) a listed human disease; or
  - (ii) another individual who has one or more signs or symptoms of a listed human disease; or
- (c) the individual has failed to comply with an entry requirement in subsection 44(6) in relation to a listed human disease.

(3) To avoid doubt, an individual may fail to comply with an entry requirement in subsection 44(6) even if the individual is not able to comply with the requirement.

(4) An officer may include one or more biosecurity measures specified in Subdivision B of Division 3 in a human biosecurity control order.

Note: For the biosecurity measures that each kind of officer can impose, see section 82.

61 Contents of a human biosecurity control order

(1) A human biosecurity control order that is in force in relation to an individual must specify the following:

(a) the ground in subsection 60(2) under which the order is imposed on the individual;

(b) the listed human disease in relation to which the order is imposed on the individual;

(c) any signs or symptoms of the listed human disease;

(d) the prescribed contact information provided by the individual under section 69 or 70 (as the case requires);

(e) a unique identifier for the order;

(f) each biosecurity measure (specified in Subdivision B of Division 3) with which the individual must comply, and an explanation of:

(i) why each biosecurity measure is required; and

(ii) in relation to a biosecurity measure included under section 89 (decontamination), 90 (examination), 91 (body samples) or 92 (vaccination or treatment)—how the biosecurity measure is to be undertaken;

(g) any information required to be included in the order by Subdivision B of Division 3;

(h) the period during which the order is in force, which must not be more than 3 months;

(i) the following:

(i) the effect of section 70 (requirement to notify of changes to contact information);

(ii) the effect of section 74 (when an individual is required to comply with a biosecurity measure);

(iii) the rights of review in relation to the human biosecurity control order under this Act, the Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975 and the Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977;

(iv) the effect of section 107 (offence for failing to comply with an order);

(j) details of a chief human biosecurity officer who can be contacted for information and support in relation to the order;

(k) any other information that the officer imposing the order considers appropriate;

(l) any other information required by the regulations.

Note: Despite paragraph (1)(h), an individual might be required to comply with a biosecurity measure for a more limited period of time (see for example section 96 (traveler movement measure)).

(2) If a human biosecurity control order ceases to be in force, paragraph (1)(h) does not prevent another human biosecurity control order from being imposed on the same individual.

(3) To avoid doubt, a human biosecurity control order that is varied must comply with subsection (1).

88 Risk minimisation interventions

(1) An individual may be required by a human biosecurity control order to wear either or both specified clothing and equipment that is designed to prevent a disease from emerging, establishing itself or spreading.

(2) The order must specify the following:

(a) the circumstances in which the individual is required to wear the clothing and equipment;

(b) the period during which, or the times at which, the individual is required to wear the clothing and equipment;

(c) instructions for wearing the clothing and equipment.

90 Undergoing an examination

An individual may be required by a human biosecurity control order to undergo, at a specified medical facility, a specified kind of examination relating to determining the presence in the individual of:

(a) the listed human disease specified in the order; and

(b) any other listed human disease.

Note: For the manner in which this biosecurity measure must be carried out, see section 94.

92 Receiving a vaccination or treatment

An individual may be required by a human biosecurity control order to receive, at a specified medical facility:

(a) a specified vaccination; or

(b) a specified form of treatment;

in order to manage the listed human disease specified in the order, and any other listed human disease.

Note: For the manner in which this biosecurity measure must be carried out, see section 94.

93 Receiving medication

(1) An individual may be required by a human biosecurity control order to receive specified medication in order to manage the listed human disease specified in the order, and any other listed human disease.

Note: For the manner in which this biosecurity measure must be carried out, see section 94.

(2) The order must specify:

(a) how much medication is to be taken; and

(b) how long the medication is to be taken for.

94 Appropriate medical or other standards to be applied

A biosecurity measure set out in section 90 (examination), 91 (body samples), 92 (vaccination or treatment) or 93 (medication) must be carried out in a manner consistent with either or both of the following (as the case requires):

(a) appropriate medical standards;

(b) appropriate other relevant professional standards.

95 No use of force to require compliance with certain biosecurity measures

Force must not be used against an individual to require the individual to comply with a biosecurity measure imposed under any of sections 85 to 93.

Note: Force may be used in preventing an individual leaving Australian territory in contravention of a traveler movement measure (see section 101) or in detaining a person who fails to comply with an isolation measure (see section 104).

97 Isolation measure

(1) An individual may be required by a human biosecurity control order to remain isolated at a specified medical facility.

Note 1: A non-Australian citizen who is required to remain isolated is entitled to consular assistance under section 102.

Note 2: A person who does not comply with an isolation measure that the person is required to comply with may be detained under Subdivision B of Division 4.

(2) An isolation measure included in a human biosecurity control order under subsection (1) may be made conditional on a person refusing to consent to another biosecurity measure included in the human biosecurity control order.

No use of force to require compliance with certain biosecurity measures. Force, as defined by the law Lords of England, means the application of superior power by any means.

Covid 19 'Vaccines' as they have been referred to, are highly experimental injectables currently under ongoing 'provisional' emergency use only Australian Human Trials. These 'emergency use only' injections have NOT been given full approval by TGA due to limited or no short, medium or long term safety data. Additionally, in all 4 of the animal trials the animals suffered severe outcomes which ended in death in every case. They will not be able to be approved as a potential treatment for Covid 19 till 2023 AFTER full results of reports of death and adverse events after 'Covid 19 Vaccines' from the trials are considered.

Australian Government

National Health and Medical Research Council

Department of Industry, Innovation and Science

Australian Government National Health and Medical Council -

"Requires Informed consent -

- Everyone taking part in a clinical trial must give 'informed consent',
- You cannot be entered into a trial if you don't want to be.
- If you are asked to take part, you are free to say yes or no at any time. There should be no pressure on you to enter a trial."

The National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research (2007) (National Statement (2007), and as updated 2018, consists of a series of guidelines made in accordance with the National Health and Medical Research Council Act 1992.

2.2.9 "No person should be subject to coercion or pressure in deciding whether to participate. Even where there is no overt coercion or pressure, consent might reflect deference to the researcher's perceived position of power, or to someone else's wishes. Here as always, a person should be included as a participant only if his or her consent is voluntary"

Fully Informed Consent requires full disclosure on all adverse events which have been reported globally from all Covid 19 'Vaccines 'including the Human Trials currently ongoing in Australia-

- Guillain-Barre syndrome
- Bells Palsy
- Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis
- Transverse myelitis
- Encephalitis
- Myelitis
- Encephalomyelitis
- Meningoencephalitis
- Meningitis
- Encephalopathy
- Convulsions
- Seizures
- Stroke
- Narcolepsy
- Cataplexy
- Anaphylaxis
- Acute myocardial infarction (heart attack)
- Myocarditis
- Pericarditis
- Autoimmune disease
- Death
- Pregnancy, Birth outcomes

- Other acute demyelinating diseases
- Non anaphylactic allergy reactions
- Thrombocytopenia
- Disseminated intravascular coagulation
- Venous thromboembolism
- Arthritis
- Arthralgia
- Joint pain
- Kawasaki disease
- Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children
- Vaccine enhanced disease

https://www.openvaers.com/covid-data
https://vaccineimpact.com/2021/594-dead-404525-reported-injured-following-covid19-experimental-vaccine-injections-in-the-u-k/
https://healthimpactnews.com/2021/4576-dead-199213-injuries-european-database-of-adverse-drug-reactions-for-covid-19-vaccines/

Note well, the states have no authority whatsoever over quarantine or vaccinations therefore an Employer who attempts to enforce an UNLAWFUL order is subject to the Nuremberg Code, its courts and its LAWFUL REMEDY's.
Any coerced, pressured or forced participation in Human Medical Trials is also in direct contravention of the Nürnberg Code 1947 (Humans are sentient beings).

"It is not the function of the government to keep the citizen from falling into error; it is the function of the citizen to keep the government from falling into error."
Justice Robert H. Jackson, Chief Prosecutor, Nürnberg Trials

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL No 7070 Volume 313: Page 1448, 7 December 1996.
"judgment by the war crimes tribunal at Nuremberg laid down 10 standards to which physicians must conform when carrying out experiments on human subjects in a new code that is now accepted worldwide. This judgment established a new standard of ethical medical behaviour for the post World War II human rights era. Amongst other requirements, this document enunciates the requirement of voluntary informed consent of the human subject. The principle of voluntary informed consent protects the right of the individual to control his own body. This code also recognizes that the risk must be weighed against the expected benefit, and that unnecessary pain and suffering must be avoided. This code recognizes that doctors should avoid actions that injure human patients. The principles established by this code for medical practice now have been extended into general codes of medical ethics. The Nuremberg Code (1947) Permissible Medical Experiments The great weight of the evidence before us to effect that certain types of medical experiments on human beings, when kept within reasonably well-defined bounds, conform to the ethics of the medical profession generally. The protagonists of the practice of human experimentation justify their views on the basis that such experiments yield results for the good of society that are unprocurable by other methods or means of study. All agree, however, that certain basic principles must be observed in order to satisfy moral, ethical and legal concepts: "
1. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential. This means that the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent; should be so situated as to be able to exercise free power of choice, without the intervention of any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, overreaching, or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion; and should have sufficient knowledge and comprehension of the elements of the subject matter involved as to enable him to make an understanding and enlightened decision. This latter element requires that before the acceptance of an affirmative decision by the experimental subject there should be made known to him the nature, duration, and purpose of the experiment; the method and means by which it is to be conducted; all inconveniences and hazards reasonably to be expected; and the effects upon his health or person which may possibly come from his participation in the experiment. The duty and responsibility for ascertaining the quality of the consent rests

upon each individual who initiates, directs, or engages in the experiment. It is a personal duty and responsibility which may not be delegated to another with impunity.
2. The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society, unprocurable by other methods or means of study, and not random and unnecessary in nature.
3. The experiment should be so designed and based on the results of animal experimentation and a knowledge of the natural history of the disease or other problem under study that the anticipated results justify the performance of the experiment.
4. The experiment should be so conducted as to avoid all unnecessary physical and mental suffering and injury.
5. No experiment should be conducted where there is an a priori reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur; except, perhaps, in those experiments where the experimental physicians also serve as subjects.
6. The degree of risk to be taken should never exceed that determined by the humanitarian importance of the problem to be solved by the experiment.
7. Proper preparations should be made and adequate facilities provided to protect the experimental subject against even remote possibilities of injury, disability or death.
8. The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the experiment of those who conduct or engage in the experiment.
9. During the course of the experiment the human subject should be at liberty to bring the experiment to an end if he has reached the physical or mental state where continuation of the experiment seems to him to be impossible.
10.During the course of the experiment the scientist in charge must be prepared to terminate the experiment at any stage, if he has probable cause to believe, in the exercise of the good faith, superior skill and careful judgment required of him, that a continuation of the experiment is likely to result in injury, disability, or death to the experimental subject. For more information see Nuremberg Doctor's Trial, BMJ 1996;313(7070):1445-75

Excerpts: Privacy Act 1988 (Cth)

Under Federal Privacy Act 1988 No. 119, 12 March 2014 statute law ONLY a Federal or State government Australian Privacy Principles (APP) entity, may collect, use or disclose ANY personal private medical information of an individual, AND no other organisation, party or entity has this lawful authority.

Furthermore, under Australian Privacy Principle 3 Part 2 — Collection of personal information, 3.3 An APP entity must not collect sensitive information about an individual unless: (a) the individual consents to the collection of the information.

Breach of Employment Contract

Whilst my Employment contract contains numerous obligations, it does not contain a direct provision to the effect that I would be required to submit to experimental medical human trials, medical disclosure, and medical services to carry out the duties of my employment.

_____ is not permitted to vary the terms of my Employment contract in any substantive way without my fully informed consent. The offer of experimental medical human trials, medical disclosure and medical services, you seek to currently impose upon me amount to a substantive variation to my terms of employment.

I do NOT consent to the variation. Therefore, it does not form part of my employment contract.

Where _____ has no contractual right to experimental medical human trials, medical disclosure and medical services, any conduct involving carrying out threats of loss of privilege, reduced or loss of shifts, and stand down measures, unless employees submit to experimental medical human trials, medical disclosure and medical services, may amount to a fundamental breach of my employment agreement.

Where _____ has no contractual right to mandate experimental medical human trials, medical disclosure and medical services, any conduct involving carrying out threats of loss of privilege, reduced or loss of shifts, and stand down measures including termination of employment unless employees submit to experimental medical human trials, medical disclosure and medical services, may amount to Unfair Dismissal.

Where _____ has no contractual right to mandate experimental medical human trials, medical disclosure and medical services, any conduct involving carrying out threats of loss of privilege, shifts, stand down measures and termination unless employees submit to experimental medical human trials, medical disclosure and medical services, may amount to Unlawful Discrimination.

Where _____ and /or its Representatives engage in conduct involving direct or indirect questioning, coercion or threat of penalty, display of visual coercive/intimidatory material, discriminatory and/or coercive behavior, health questionnaires and any other invasion of personal or medical privacy where said Employer and/or its Representatives has no contractual right with me to offer, suggest, mandate or provide qualified medical advice regarding the necessity of experimental medical human trials, medical disclosure and medical services, such actions may amount to breaches of Workplace Health and Safety Laws, Anti-Discrimination Laws, Privacy Act 1988, and the Disability Discrimination Act 1992.

The offer to any individual from any entity or their representatives, to receive the benefit of medical services and participation in human medical trials, is one that may be freely accepted or declined without disclosure of medical privacy, threat of coercion or penalty, therefore requiring individuals to seek exemptions, medical or otherwise, is unnecessary, unreasonable and may be deemed unlawful.

In summary, I require that _____ Cease and Desist your harassment of my good self Forthwith and Notwithstanding.

_____