Reference Number 96908 55103726

Felix-jay: Rawden
in care of Postal Office Box 74.
near Mudgeeraba, Victoria. [4213]
[26 October 2020]

In honour

Legally required to read contents; delivery of this letter gives Constructive Legal Notice imposing personal and institutional liability for ignoring its contents;

Objection and demand to cease and desist;

OFFICE FOUND

Telstra Corporation Limited.
Andrew Penn, trading as Chief Executive Officer.
242 Exhibition Street, Melbourne 3000

Dear Andrew,

It has become apparent that the rollout of the new public digital communications technology colloquially known as "5G" is in violation of multiple local, state, federal, constitutional and international laws, legislations, regulations, conventions and treaties;

There is the concern of covered-up or non-existent health and safety reports via ARPANSA and regulators because of their relationships with telecommunications or electric companies, and may have deliberately suppressed/excluded the scientific evidence of harm from 5G due to their agenda for commercial gain and population control.

We recognise this is a billion dollar industry and as such creates an enormous conflict of interest. In his literature review, Professor Emeritus Martin L. Pall discusses that conflict and lists important studies that have been excluded:

> 5G: Great risk for EU, U.S. and International Health! Compelling Evidence for Eight Distinct Types of Great Harm Caused by Electromagnetic Field (EMF) Exposures and the Mechanism that Causes Them, Martin L. Pall, PhD Professor Emeritus of Biochemistry and Basic Medical Sciences Washington State University Source:https://europaem.eu/attachments/article/130/2018-04_EU-EMF2018-5US.pdf

Yet ARPANSA themselves frequently publishes technical reports that typically downplay issues, an example being TR178 published in June 2017 which surprisingly made 13 recommendations for further research, and

List of recent ARPANSA Technical Reports, https://www.arpansa.gov.au/research-and-expertise/technical-reports
Specifically, ARPANSA Technical Report 178, https://www.arpansa.gov.au/research-and-expertise/technical-reports/radiofrequency-electromagnetic-energy-and-health-research or https://www.arpansa.gov.au/sites/default/files/tr178.pdf

Large-scale independent studies such as a $25 million U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP) that clearly show biological impacts occur at non-thermal exposures like those that take place from cell phones today, and

Quote from:
https://ehtrust.org/clear-evidence-of-cancer-concludes-the-expert-panel-to-the-us-national-toxicology-program-on-cell-phone-radiation-study-findings/

With a lack of proper intrinsic scientific testing and applying the Nürnberg Code's precautionary principles, the 5g rollout could be considered experimentation on the people. If putting profits before the public's health is factual and true, and that experimentation is occuring then you would be in violation of the following legislation and laws:

Telecommunications Act - Division 4

10 Management of activities

A carrier must, in connection with carrying out an activity covered by Division 2, 3 or 4, take all reasonable steps:

(a) to act in accordance with good engineering practice; and

(b) to protect the safety of persons and property;

Criminal Code Act 1995 division 268.27 War crime—biological experiments

(1) A person (the **perpetrator**) commits an offence if:

(a) the perpetrator subjects one or more persons to a particular biological experiment; and

(b) the experiment seriously endangers the physical or mental health or integrity of the person or persons; and

(c) the perpetrator's conduct is neither justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the person or persons nor carried out in the interest or interests of the person or persons; and

(d) the person or persons are protected under one or more of the Geneva Conventions or under Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions; and

(e) the perpetrator knows of, or is reckless as to, the factual circumstances that establish that the person or persons are so protected; and

(f) the perpetrator's conduct takes place in the context of, and is associated with, an international armed conflict.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 25 years.

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006 (Vic)

10 Protection from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment

A person must not be—

(a) subjected to torture; or

(b) treated or punished in a cruel, inhuman or degrading way; or

(c) subjected to medical or scientific experimentation or treatment without his or her full, free and informed consent.

17 Protection of families and children

(1) Families are the fundamental group unit of society and are entitled to be protected by society and the State.

(2) Every child has the right, without discrimination, to such protection as is in his or her best interests and is needed by him or her by reason of being a child.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (DFAT Canberra), effective 13 November 1980

Article 7

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

The right to health needs to be considered when supplying information and communication facilities/services -

International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), article 12(1)

UN Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights - the right to be free from interference, such as the right to be free from torture, non-consensual medical treatment and experimentation. By contrast, the entitlements include the right to a system of health protection which provides equality of opportunity for people to enjoy the highest attainable level of health. Also the right of access to and the right of enjoyment of a variety of facilities, goods, services and conditions necessary for the individual to realise his or her highest attainable standard of health

Article 12(2) of ICESCR provides that the steps to be taken by countries to achieve the full realisation of the right to health shall include those necessary for:

- The provision for the reduction of the stillbirth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child;
- The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;

Article 4 of ICESCR provides that countries may subject economic social and cultural rights only to such limitations 'as are determined by law only in so far as this may be compatible with the nature of these rights and solely for the purpose of promoting the general welfare in a democratic society'

Principles of International Law Recognized in the Charter of the Nürnberg Tribunal and in the Judgment of the Tribunal 1950

Principle VI

The crimes hereinafter set out are punishable as crimes under international law:
(a) Crimes against peace:
(i) Planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances;
(ii) Participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the acts mentioned under (i).
(b) War crimes: Violations of the laws or customs of war which include, but are not limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave-labour or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war, of persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns, or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity.
(c) Crimes against humanity: Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhuman acts done against any civilian population, or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds, when such acts are done or such persecutions are carried on in execution of or in connection with any crime against peace or any war crime.

Quicquid in excessu actum est, lege prohibitor - Whatever is done in excess is prohibited by law

Law on restitution(by Exodus)
Neither shalt thou countenance a poor man in his cause.

as well as;

Given that 5g and wireless technologies pose an extreme risk of harm to human health, as such we forthwith withdraw and revoke any and all consent to touching one's body and irradiating one's home and demand that you discontinue any attempts by you or your agents to emit and apply force in the form of electromagnetic radiation upon our residence. We respectfully request that you inform us immediately of your decision to whether or not you will proceed to emit electromagnetic radiation onto our residence. If you intended this despite our fierce concerns and medical advice and make it known to us by letter of conduct that you will proceed regardless, then we will treat such intentional conduct as an intentional threat to assault our family and oneself with electromagnetic radiation.

This was the first statement made by the Complainant in New Zealand Advertising Standards Authority 5G Free New Zealand, Flyer [2019] NZASA 206 (9 July 2019)

The **5G Space Appeal** has been signed by over 26,000 people, mostly citizens but also scientists and organisations, and claims: "If the telecommunications industry's plans for **5G** come to fruition, no person, no animal, no bird, no insect and no plant on Earth will be able to avoid exposure, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, to levels of RF radiation that are tens to hundreds of times greater than what exists today, without any possibility of escape anywhere on the planet. These **5G** plans threaten to provoke serious, irreversible effects on humans and permanent damage to all of the Earth's ecosystems."
Also credited to source: www.5gspaceappeal.org

The **5G Appeal** to the EU was **signed by** 213 scientists in December 2018. It calls for a moratorium on the roll-out of **5G** , which it claims will "substantially increase the exposure to radio-frequency electromagnetic fields RF-EMF, which has been proven to be harmful to humans and the environment".
Also credited to source: www.5gappeal.eu

Given you are now put on notice, you will be facing misfeasance in a public office if you choose to further act outside of your power/office, and would then also be in violation of the following legislation and laws:

Crimes Act 1958 (Victoria) Section 31. Assaults

(1) A person who—

(a) assaults or threatens to assault another person with intent to commit an indictable offence;

is guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Level 8 imprisonment.

(2) In sub-section (1), **"assault"** means the direct or indirect application of force by a person to the body of, or to clothing or equipment worn by, another person where the application of force is—

(a) without lawful excuse; and

(b) with intent to inflict or being reckless as to the infliction of bodily injury, pain, discomfort, damage, insult or deprivation of liberty—

and results in the infliction of any such consequence (whether or not the consequence inflicted is the consequence intended or foreseen).

(3) In sub-section (2)—

"application of force" includes—

(a) application of heat, light, electric current or any other form of energy

Occupational Health and Safety Act 1991

Section 23 Regulations relating to occupational health and safety

(1) Subject to this Act, the regulations may make provisions relating to any matter affecting, or likely to affect, the occupational health and safety of:

(a) employees or contractors; or

(b) other persons at or near a workplace.

Criminal Code Act 1995 division 268.26 War crime—inhumane treatment

(1) A person (the **perpetrator**) commits an offence if:

(a) the perpetrator inflicts severe physical or mental pain or suffering upon one or more persons; and

(b) the person or persons are protected under one or more of the Geneva Conventions or under Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions; and

(c) the perpetrator knows of, or is reckless as to, the factual circumstances that establish that the person or persons are so protected; and

(d) the perpetrator's conduct takes place in the context of, and is associated with, an international armed conflict.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 25 years.

(2) Strict liability applies to paragraph (1)(b).

Crimes Act 1914 Part 2 4) Definitions

electronic communication means a communication of information:

(f) whether in any combination of forms;

by means of guided and/or unguided electromagnetic energy.

Crimes Act 1914 Division 4B 1AA serious terrorism offence means:

(a) a terrorism offence (other than offence against **section 102.8, Division 104 or Division 105 of the Criminal Code)**; or

(b) an offence against a law of a State:

(i) that has a federal aspect; and

(ii) that has the characteristics of a terrorism offence (other than such an offence that has the characteristics of an offence against section 102.8, Division 104 or Division 105 of the Criminal Code); or

(c) an offence against a law of a Territory that has the characteristics of a terrorism offence (other than such an offence that has the characteristics of an offence against section 102.8, Division 104 or Division 105 of the Criminal Code).

Crimes Act 1914 Division 3UA

terrorism related item means a thing that a police officer conducting a search under section 3UD reasonably suspects:

(a) may be used in a terrorist act; or

(b) is connected with the preparation for, or the engagement of a person in, a terrorist act; or

(c) is evidence of, or relating to, a terrorist act.

terrorist act has the same meaning as in subsection 100.1(1) of the Criminal Code.

15F Civil rights not affected

Nothing in this Act shall affect the right of any person aggrieved by any act or omission which is punishable as an offence against this Act to institute civil proceedings in any court in respect of such act or omission.

We are deeply concerned and call on you as our Public Servants, whether in fact or implied, to immediately cease and desist all fifth generational (or future including satellite) telecommunications technology operation and/or subsequent installations/deployment, repairs, upgrades and further works or use of said technologies until such time as all legal and lawful requirements are met and satisfied, and confirmed in written correspondence, dutifully signed as a lawful document, binding with full and complete liability of your office. Failure to address all the above points in writing within 28 days to the writer's complete satisfaction

will result in you being held individually and privately responsible for the actions and inactions of your company.

315 Suspension of supply of carriage service in an emergency

(1) If a senior officer of a police force or service has reasonable grounds to believe that:

(a) an individual has access to a particular carriage service; and

(b) the individual has:

(i) done an act that has resulted, or is likely to result, in loss of life or in the infliction of serious personal injury; or

(ii) made an imminent threat to kill, or seriously injure, another person; or

(iii) made an imminent threat to cause serious damage to property; or

(iv) made an imminent threat to take the individual's own life; or

(v) made an imminent threat to do an act that will, or is likely to, endanger the individual's own life or create a serious threat to the individual's health or safety; and

(c) the suspension of the supply of the carriage service is reasonably necessary to:

(i) prevent a recurrence of the act mentioned in subparagraph (b)(i); or

(ii) prevent or reduce the likelihood of the carrying out of a threat mentioned in subparagraph (b)(ii), (iii), (iv) or (v);

the officer may request a carriage service provider to suspend the supply of the carriage service.

(2) The carriage service provider may comply with the request.

(3) This section does not, by implication, limit any other powers that the provider may have to suspend the supply of the carriage service.

(3A) The provider is not liable to an action or other proceeding for damages for or in relation to an act done or omitted in good faith in compliance with the request.

(3B) An officer, employee or agent of the provider is not liable to an action or other proceeding for damages for or in relation to an act done or omitted in good faith in connection with an act done or omitted by the provider as mentioned in subsection (3A).

(4) In this section:

senior officer, in relation to a police force or service, means a commissioned officer of the force or service who holds a rank not lower than the rank of Assistant Commissioner.

Please note, the following will also apply:

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT - SECT 118

Recognition of laws etc. of States
Full faith and credit shall be given, throughout the Commonwealth to the laws, the public Acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of every State.

Criminal Code Act 1995 division 11.2 Complicity and common purpose

(1) A person who aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of an offence by another person is taken to have committed that offence and is punishable accordingly.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (DFAT Canberra), effective 13 November 1980

Article 5

1. Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms recognized herein or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the present Covenant.

Principles of International Law Recognized in the Charter of the Nürnberg Tribunal and in the Judgment of the Tribunal 1950

Principle II

The fact that internal law does not impose a penalty for an act which constitutes a crime under
international law does not relieve the person who committed the act from responsibility under
international law.

Principle IV

The fact that a person acted pursuant to order of his Government or of a superior does not relieve him from responsibility under international law, provided a moral choice was in fact possible to him.

Principle VII

Complicity in the commission of a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity as set forth in Principle VI is a crime under international law.

From the authorised KJV Bible:
Romans 7:1 Know ye not, brethren, (for I speak to them that know the law,) how that the law hath dominion over a man as long as he liveth?

Matthew 18:7-9
Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh! Wherefore if thy hand or

thyfoot offend thee, cut them off, and castthemfrom thee: it is better for thee to enter into life halt or maimed, rather than having two hands or two feet to be cast into everlasting fire. And if thine eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast itfrom thee: it is better for thee to enter into life with one eye, rather than having two eyes to be cast into hell fire.

We trust that you understand,

[26th October, 2020]

by: Grantor

Felix-jay

WITHOUT RECOURSE