RE: ANDREW & Judicial Review

[redacted]

To Info Service <InfoService@humanrights.gov.au>

Date Friday, October 9th, 2026 at 11:31 AM

ANDREW - More specifically

Do you believe yoyr response would stand in a Judicial Review at Federal Court?

I made a race discrimination & I've established I have experienced racial hatred.

- I'm a WHITE Australian, are you saying that's NOT a racial identity?
- It's me who has been offended, you do NOT get to say whether or not I've been offended.

My human rights have been breached by a Commonwealth government body.

- I gave evidence of that discrimination which is so severe it has hundreds of other evidence elements.

I have been victimised because I made, or tried to make, a complaint about discrimination to multiple authorities.

- Likewise, I gave evidence of that discrimination which is so severe it has **hundreds** of other evidence elements.

Its reasonable to say that **all the most serious human rights infringements are criminal matters** that in itself does NOT exclude a comppaint to the Human Rights Commission.

I'm a very patient person Andrew, kindly review your prior decision to ignore my lawful complaint.

Janette

On Friday, October 9th, 2026 at 11:11 AM, witness.sbs <witness.sbs@proton.me> wrote:

> Hello Andrew,
>
> Kindly forward me copy of your quoted " complaint handling jurisdiction ".
>
> Regards
> Janette
>
> On Friday, October 9th, 2026 at 8:58 AM, Info Service <InfoService@humanrights.gov.au> wrote:
>
> > Dear Janette,
> >
> > I note that we do not provide a notice of termination to persons unless their concerns have been accepted as a complaint and the Delegate has made a decision to terminate the complaint under the grounds prescribed under our law.

Your correspondence has been treated as an enquiry as it did not appear to raise concerns that we can consider under our complaint handling jurisdiction.

If you believe that your correspondence raises concerns that fall within our complaint handling jurisdiction, it is open for you to provide more information for the Commission's consideration.

Thank you Janette.

Kind regards,

Andrew

Supervisor, National Information Services (incl. Respect@Work)

Investigation and Conciliation Service

Australian Human Rights Commission

GPO Box 5218, Sydney NSW 2001
T National Information Service 1300 656 419 (Monday to Friday between 10.00am and 4.00pm AEST)

E infoservice@humanrights.gov.au **W** www.humanrights.gov.au

The National Information Services are receiving a high volume of emails and enquiries. We are trying to respond as quickly as we can but there may be delays.

We may not respond to you if:

- what you are contacting us about is not covered by the laws we administer

- you have copied us into the email

- the message contains rude, threatening, abusive or disrespectful language

We will treat you fairly and with respect and courtesy. In return, we expect that you treat our staff with respect and courtesy.

Thank you for your patience and understanding.

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia, and recognise their continuing connection to land, waters and culture. We pay our respects to their Elders - past, present and future.

[redacted]

Sent: Friday, 9 October 2026 2:37 AM
To: Info Service <InfoService@humanrights.gov.au>
Subject: RE: complaints@humanrights.gov.au [SEC=OFFICIAL]

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organisation. Verify the sender before you click links or open attachments. Email purporting to be from staff may be an impersonation attempt.

Dear Australian Human Rights Commission,

Thank you for your response.

I require a copy of the termination notice.

Regards

Janette

On Wednesday, October 7th, 2026 at 10:58 AM, Info Service <InfoService@humanrights.gov.au> wrote:

> Dear Janette,
>
> Thank you for contacting the Australian Human Rights Commission (the **Commission**) and for sharing your experiences and concerns.

We acknowledge that your correspondence describes events that you believe have had a profound and long-lasting impact on your life, including concerns about serious criminal conduct, personal safety, medical treatment, and the actions or inaction of government authorities. We recognise that these matters are clearly very important to you and that recounting them may be distressing.

The Commission's role is limited to considering complaints that fall within the jurisdiction provided by federal anti-discrimination and human rights laws. Our complaints process is primarily a conciliatory process. It does not allow the Commission to conduct criminal investigations, determine whether criminal offences have occurred, gather forensic evidence, make findings of criminal responsibility, compel law enforcement agencies to investigate matters, or provide protection from alleged threats or intimidation.

Having carefully considered the matters raised in your correspondence, it appears that many of your concerns relate to allegations of serious criminal conduct, personal safety, medical treatment, and the actions of law enforcement and government authorities. Given the nature and seriousness of these allegations, the Commission may not be the most appropriate agency to provide the outcomes you are seeking.

If you believe that you are currently at risk, experiencing threats, intimidation, or fear for your safety, we encourage you to contact police or other appropriate emergency services. If there is an immediate risk to your safety, you should contact **000** without delay.

You may also wish to contact the following organisations, which may be better placed to provide information, advice or assistance regarding the concerns you have raised:

- **Commonwealth Ombudsman** - can consider complaints about the administrative actions of Australian Government agencies. Complaints can be lodged online at: https://www.ombudsman.gov.au/complaints

- **Legal Services Commission of South Australia** - provides free legal information and advice services and may be able to discuss possible legal avenues available to you. Phone: 1300 366 424 or visit: https://www.lsc.sa.gov.au

- **Community Legal Centres South Australia** - may be able to provide free legal advice

or referrals to appropriate services. See website at: https://www.clcsa.org.au/community-legal-centres\

- **Law Society of South Australia Referral Service** - may assist you to locate a solicitor with experience in the relevant area of law. Phone: (08) 8229 0200 or visit: https://www.lawsocietysa.asn.au

Independent legal advice may assist you in understanding whether any other review, oversight, investigative or court processes may be available in relation to the concerns you have described.

We appreciate that this response may not be the outcome you were hoping for. However, given the limitations of the Commission's functions and powers, we do not consider that our complaint process is likely to be the most effective mechanism for addressing the matters outlined in your correspondence.

Thank you for taking the time to write to the Commission.

Kind regards,

Andrew

Supervisor, National Information Services (incl. Respect@Work)

Investigation and Conciliation Service

Australian Human Rights Commission

GPO Box 5218, Sydney NSW 2001
T National Information Service 1300 656 419 (Monday to Friday between 10.00am and 4.00pm AEST)

E infoservice@humanrights.gov.au **W** www.humanrights.gov.au

The National Information Services are receiving a high volume of emails and enquiries. We are trying to respond as quickly as we can but there may be delays.

We may not respond to you if:

- what you are contacting us about is not covered by the laws we administer

- you have copied us into the email

- the message contains rude, threatening, abusive or disrespectful language

We will treat you fairly and with respect and courtesy. In return, we expect that you treat our staff with respect and courtesy.

Thank you for your patience and understanding.

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia, and recognise their continuing connection to land, waters and culture. We pay our respects to their Elders - past, present and future.

[redacted]

Sent: Monday, 21 September 2026 12:03 PM
To: Complaints Mailbox <complaints@humanrights.gov.au>
Subject: complaints@humanrights.gov.au

You don't often get email from witness.sbs@proton.me. Learn why this is important

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organisation. Verify the sender before you click links or open attachments. Email purporting to be from staff may be an impersonation attempt.

Australian Human Rights Commission

Email: complaints@humanrights.gov.au

Attached fine complaint PDF titled:

2026-09-02_J_G_FRANCIS_South_Australia_ AHRC-Complaint-form 24p.pdf

Janette

****
WARNING: The information contained in this email may be confidential.
If you are not the intended recipient, any use or copying of any part

of this information is unauthorised. If you have received this email in
error, we apologise for any inconvenience and request that you notify
the sender immediately and delete all copies of this email, together
with any attachments.
****

****
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error, we apologise for any inconvenience and request that you notify
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with any attachments.
****

COMPLAINT FORM

The Australian Human Rights Commission investigates and conciliates complaints about discrimination and breaches of human rights.

We will need to contact you about your complaint, so please provide your name and contact details, including one contact number if possible.

Note: To help us to deal with your complaint in an effective and timely manner, please keep your complaint to one document of no more than 20 pages with no attachments.

Part A – About you, the complainant

Title: Ms

First name: Janette Gail

Last name: FRANCIS

[redacted]

State/Territory: SA

[redacted]

Phone (AH): Not / Applicable

Phone (BH): N/A

If you require assistance to participate in the complaint process, please outline the assistance you require:

If you are complaining on behalf of someone else, please provide the following details about this person.

N/A

If someone is assisting you with the complaint, for example, a legal representative, advocate or union representative, please provide the following details about this person.

N/A

Part B – Who is the complaint about?

Respondent 1

Name of person or organisation: ***Attorney-General of Australia (Ms Michelle Rowland)***

ABN/ACN of organisation (if relevant): ***ABN 92 661 124 436***

Address: ***3-5 National Circuit (PO Box 6022, House of Representatives, Parliament House, CANBERRA ACT 2600)***

Suburb: ***BARTON***

State/Territory: ***ACT***

Postcode: ***2600***

Email: ***attorney@ag.gov.au***

Phone (BH): ***02 6277 7300***

Mobile:

What is your relationship to this respondent?

Respondent 2

Name of person or organisation: ***Australian Government Solicitor***

ABN/ACN of organisation (if relevant): ***ABN 69 405 937 639***

Address: ***4 National Circuit***

Suburb: ***BARTON***

State/Territory: ***ACT***

Postcode: ***2600***

Email: ***Constitutional.Litigation@ags.gov.au***

Phone (BH): ***02 6253 7000***

Mobile: ***DX5678 Canberra***

What is your relationship to this respondent? ***They owe me a Duty of Care***

Note: If you are complaining about more than two people or organisations, please provide information about each additional person or organisation.

Part C – What are you complaining about?

I am complaining because I believe:

☐ **I have been discriminated against because of my**

- ☐ Age
  What is your age?
- ☐ Disability
  What is your disability?
- ☐ Association with a person with a disability
  What is the person's disability?
- ☐ Status as a person with a disability who uses an assistance animal or disability aid or has a carer
- ☐ Sex
  What is your sex?
- ☐ Pregnancy
- ☐ Breastfeeding
- ☐ Marital or relationship status
  What is your marital or relationship status?

☐ Family responsibilities

☐ Sexual orientation
What is your sexual orientation?

☐ Gender identity
What is your gender identity?

☐ Intersex status

☒ Race (this includes ethnic origin, national origin, descent or colour)
What is your race, ethnic origin, national origin, descent or colour?

☐ **I have been sexually harassed**

☐ **I have experienced sex based harassment**

☐ **I have been subjected to a hostile workplace on the ground of sex**

☒ **I have experienced racial hatred**
What is your race, ethnic origin, national origin, descent or colour?

☐ **I have been discriminated against in my employment because of my**

☐ Trade union activity

☐ Criminal record
What is your criminal record?

☐ Religion
What is your religion?

☐ Political opinion
What is your political opinion?

☒ **My human rights have been breached by a Commonwealth government body.**

☒ **I have been victimised because I made, or tried to make, a complaint about discrimination**

When did the alleged event(s) happen?

Date: **Various since at least 24 April 1988, last date 27 August 2026.**

Note: The President of the Commission can decide not to investigate into a complaint alleging unlawful discrimination where the complaint is lodged more than twenty four (24) months after the alleged events(s) happened. If the event(s) being complained

about happened more than twenty four (24) months ago, please explain the reasons for the delay in making a complaint to the Commission.
For complaints alleging human rights breaches and discrimination in employment under the ILO Convention, the relevant time frame is twelve (12) months.

Reason(s) for delay: N/A

What happened?

Describe the event(s) that you want to complain about. We need to know what you say happened, where it happened and who was involved. If you are complaining about employment, please tell us when you commenced employment, your job title and whether you are still employed.

Please do not provide any attachments.

I have endured traumatic shock amnesia for almost 40 years as a direct result to witnessing a shooting murder at arms length, in a back room of the Camden NSW police station on Sunday evening of 24 April 1988. The murder victim was a friend of my family, he gave his life to save mine, I knew him as the police officer in Cooma NSW who arrested my male parent for my brutal rape in 1959 when I was 2 years 10 months old. I also visited his family with my family when we lived in Bunyan NSW since my birth up to 1962. I have many memories of this time and knew the names and faces of all his family. He was senior retired police officer Jack BASSETT. The cold blooded killer confessed to incest rape his own children and his wish that his children should never know what he did to them - as his reason to murder Mr Basset & frame me for his murder.

The killer is a, NSW police detective, on the elector's role he was listed as Peter Robert BRADBURY (police) when he was a fellow resident of The Oaks NSW. I recognise his residence as being one (1) of the two (2) houses located on north-east corner of Mary Street which was in line of sight from my front door at my Torrens Title residence at 39 William Street The Oaks NSW.

There were several other police detectives & uniformed police present inside the police station at that time of Mr BASSETT's murder, who saw & or heard the two (2) gunshots which I saw impacted ***to the from of body*** which killed Mr Bassett. One gunshot was post-mortem. Staff of the NSW Police Commissioner's office, after the sudden resignation of Commissioner Peter RYAN, all became willing accomplices to this murder.

Shortly before his murder, Jack Bassett had informed me that one of the police detectives present in the murder room was his only son. Despite previously knowing his name I can not recall it anymore, the son's name has vanished from my memory me since witnessing this crime.

As a direct result of not being able to frame me for Mr BASSETT's murder, due to my physical & psychological status of extreme traumatic shock because I was incapable of controlling the muscles in my arms and legs; and As a direct result of not being able to also murder me & call it a murder suicide, because all police present were FREEMASONS & Mr BASSETT had used his Freemason distress plea to prevent them from killing me; Peter Robert BRADBURY & his fellow FREEMASONS have caused my surgical mutilations with a multiplicity of

experimental medical implants (from head to toe) that vibrate inside me via the medical communication wi-fi spectrum causing me extreme pain; and this terrorist cell caused the physical alteration of my physical appearance from head to toe, by injection of cosmetic liquid silicone fillers that have caused me permanent disfigurement and extreme pain; and stole everything I owned; and surgically mutilated my children when minors; and prevented my children from having children themselves; and ensured we all remained impoverished by preventing our access to employment; and blocking our access to a stable residence or any residence whatsoever.

The evidence states that all these harms inflicted upon Mr BASSETT, my children and myself are for the global FREEMASON ideological cause of solidarity to all FREEMASONS, regardless of the severity of their crimes against Australian law and the National interest under the Constitution of Australia, and the basic human rights of any Australian citizen or resident, when resident in Australia.

On the 6th & 18th of August 2026, I served two (2) court documents by on the Attorney-General of Australia (Ms Michelle Rowland) informing her of my witness to that Camden NSW police station murder; and as result I was attacked and have had many attempts to intimidate me as a witness to that crime despite my amnesia, which is defined as a federal crime pursuant to ***Crimes Act 1914***, Part III (Offences relating to the administration of justice), Division 3, s36A Intimidation of witness…; and that as a result of that criminal intimidation I have been ***subjected to surgical mutilations*** that infringe my basic human right of bodily integrity and autonomy; and that I am enduring ***physical and mental torture*** as defined by ***Criminal Code Act 1995***, The Criminal Code, Chapter 8—Offences against humanity and related offences, Division 274 Torture. (attached)

Dated 27 August 2026, an agent for the attorney-general email responded to my information stating that the Attorney-General of Australia (Ms Michelle Rowland) would not be taking any action as the most senior legal adviser for the Parliament of Australia. (attached)

Under the ***Criminal Code Act 1995*** and the ***Crimes Act 1914***, the Attorney-General of Australia (Ms Michelle Rowland) is also the ***Minister responsible for the Australian Federal Police.*** Which demands by inference that the Attorney-General (Ms Michelle Rowland) has therefore infringed my basic human rights pursuant to the Covenant of Civil & Political Rights which demands pursuant to 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.”

How do you think this complaint could be resolved?

For example, a complaint may be resolved with an agreement that a respondent will change its procedures, introduce training or policies on anti-discrimination, take other action to prevent possible discrimination and/or by payment of compensation.

The situation can be resolved by the Attorney-General’s compliance with her ***duty of care*** to me via her statutory obligation to me pursuant to ***The Criminal Code*** and the ***Crimes Act 1914*** as stated above.

Have you made a complaint to another organisation?

For example, a state anti-discrimination or equal opportunity agency, a worker's compensation agency, an ombudsman or the Fair Work Commission.

N/A

Were you referred to the Commission by another organisation?

N/A

Part D – Lodging the complaint

ICS Privacy Collection Notice

The Australian Human Rights Commission (**Commission**) collects and handles personal information in accordance with the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth), the *Archives Act 1983* (Cth) and our Privacy Policy.

By providing us with your personal information and sensitive information as part of the Commission's complaints process under the *Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986* (Cth) (**AHRC Act**), you consent to us collecting your personal information and sensitive information and using it for the purposes set out below.

We collect personal information about enquirers, complainants, respondents and third parties in the course of receiving and handling complaints made under the AHRC Act. Personal information about an individual may be collected by the Commission from an enquirer, complainant, respondent or third party and may be received in various ways, including through our complaint form, responses to complaints, surveys, by email, by letter or by phone.

We will use the personal information provided to us for the purposes of administering our functions under the AHRC Act, including to assess, investigate and conciliate a complaint, analyse trends, prepare statistical data and report on complaints received by the Commission and maintain the Commission's conciliation register.

If we accept a complaint, we will usually provide a copy to the person or organisation being complained about. Where necessary, we may also provide a copy to others who are related to, or are named in, the complaint. We may also share other information provided by a complainant, respondent or third party with other parties to the complaint and any third party who may be relevant to the complaint for the purposes of handling the complaint.

To properly handle a complaint, it may be necessary for us to disclose personal information we collect as part of our complaints function to an overseas recipient. For example, where:

- a party to a complaint is based overseas
- an Australian-based respondent is the related body corporate to an overseas company
- you have complained to an overseas entity and the Commission about the same or a related matter.

If we receive the personal information of third parties who are not a party to a complaint, we will also collect this information. We may not inform those third parties that their information has been collected and will only use their personal information to the extent necessary to perform our functions under the AHRC Act.

Information provided in making, responding to, or providing a contribution related to a complaint, including information about parties and allegations made in a complaint, may be used for statistical or research purposes, as case studies, as examples, and to improve our service delivery. This includes any survey responses related to the complaints process. Any published information, case study or example will not include names or information that may identify an individual.

Our Privacy Policy sets out how you can access or seek correction of your personal information, how you can make a complaint about how we have handled your information and how we will deal with your complaint.

Use of AI

The use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) is very common. GenAI includes OpenAI's ChatGPT, Claude, Google Gemini and Microsoft CoPilot.

If you use GenAI to help you write your complaint, you are responsible for making sure your complaint is accurate. The use of GenAI comes with risks, as it can create information that is not accurate and, in some cases, wrong.

We need you to let us know if you used GenAI in preparing your complaint.

Did you use GenAI to prepare this complaint?

☐ Yes
☒ No

If you ticked **Yes** - you must read and check all the information you have included in your complaint to make sure it is:

- correct
- relevant
- captures what you want to say

Where you can lodge this complaint form

You can lodge this complaint form by:

Post: Australian Human Rights Commission
GPO Box 5218
Sydney NSW 2001
Fax: 02 9284 9611
Email: complaints@humanrights.gov.au

Name: Janette Gail FRANCIS

Date: Monday 21 September 2026

[redacted]

Australian Government Solicitor
4 National Circuit, Barton ACT 2600
Locked Bag 35, Kingston ACT 2604
T 02 6253 7000 DX 5678 Canberra
www.ags.gov.au

Canberra
Sydney
Melbourne
Brisbane
Perth
Adelaide
Hobart
Darwin

27 August 2026

Janette Gail Francis

[redacted]

Dear Ms Francis

Janette Gail Francis v Judicial Registrar Sophie Bird – Federal Court of Australia – Proceeding no. SAD80/2026

We refer to your correspondence dated 6 August 2026 and 18 August 2026 to the Commonwealth Attorney-General giving her notice pursuant to s 78B of the *Judiciary Act 1903* of a constitutional issue in the above proceeding. We are replying on the Attorney-General's behalf.

The Commonwealth Attorney-General will not be intervening in this proceeding in the Federal Court of Australia, nor will she be applying to remove the cause from that Court to the High Court.

If the proceeding is taken further on appeal, or is removed to the High Court, the Attorney-General might decide to intervene at that stage. This would be considered upon the receipt of the appropriate notice under s 78B of the *Judiciary Act 1903*.

Yours sincerely

Australian Government Solicitor

NOTICE OF FILING

Details of Filing

Document Lodged:	Notice of a Constitutional Matter under s78B Judiciary Act 1903 - Form 18 - Rule 8.11(2)
Court of Filing	FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA (FCA)
Date of Lodgment:	29/07/2026 4:15:20 PM ACST
Date Accepted for Filing:	31/07/2026 2:07:21 PM ACST
File Number:	SAD80/2026
File Title:	JANETTE GAIL FRANCIS v JUDICIAL REGISTRAR SOPHIE BIRD
Registry:	SOUTH AUSTRALIA REGISTRY - FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Registrar

Important Information

This Notice has been inserted as the first page of the document which has been accepted for electronic filing. It is now taken to be part of that document for the purposes of the proceeding in the Court and contains important information for all parties to that proceeding. It must be included in the document served on each of those parties.

The date of the filing of the document is determined pursuant to the Court's Rules.

Form 18
Rule 8.11(2)

Notice of a Constitutional matter under section 78B of the Judiciary Act 1903

No. SAD 80 of 2026

Federal Court of Australia
District Registry: South Australia
Division: General

JANETTE GAIL FRANCIS

Applicant

JUDICIAL REGISTRAR SOPHIE BIRD

Respondent

The Applicant gives notice that the proceeding involves a matter arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation within the meaning of section 78B of the *Judiciary Act 1903*.

Nature of Constitutional matter

The Applicant apprehends that historical constitutional matter or the REJECTED application became an overweighted Constitutional matter in this case which gives rise to whether:

(a) R 16.21 of the **RULES of FEDERAL COURT** (Application to strike out pleadings);

(b) R 2.26, **RULES of FEDERAL COURT** (Refusal to accept document for filing);

(c) R 6.01, **RULES of FEDERAL COURT** (Scandalous, vexatious oppressive matter);

(d) s 37AO, **FEDERAL COURT of AUSTRALIA ACT** (vexatious proceedings orders);

(e) s 37AP, **FEDERAL COURT of AUSTRALIA ACT** (vexatious proceedings orders);

(f) s 37P, **FEDERAL COURT of AUSTRALIA ACT** (Power of the Court to give directions about practice and procedure in a civil proceeding)

s 37P(6) In particular, the Court or Judge may do any of the following:

(a) **dismiss** the proceeding in whole or in part;

(b) strike out, amend or limit any part of a party's claim or **defence**;

(c) disallow or reject any **evidence**

Filed on behalf of the Applicant Janette Gail Francis
Prepared by Janette Gail Francis
Litigant in Person

No phone
Email: Witness.Sbs@proton.me

Address for service
34 Whitestone Cr, Seaford Rise, SA 5169
Witness.Sbs@proton.me

(f) intrinsically contradict specific instructions of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (**THE CONSTITUTION**), which specifies thus:

(g) s 51 (power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth);

(h) s 52 (exclusive power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth); and

(i) due to the ***ambiguity of*** the ***Federal Court Rules*** and the ***Federal Court Act*** infringing the "*good government*" directive in *The Constitution ss 51 and 51*, there is little or no prevention for so inclined Court officials to 'wordsmith' by claim applicants documents don't fit the criteria of 'not to hurting someone's feelings' allowing rejection of documents that annoy, harass, embarrass, oppress, scandalise, or be arbitrarily deemed '*frivolous*' or '*vexatious*' or '*abuse of court*' because the words in the documents hurt someone's feelings because the documents exposed unlawful actions of a nominal offender.

(j) where the **CRIMES ACT 1914, Part III** (Offences relating to the administration of justice), **Division 3** attempts to maintain the integrity of **evidence and witnesses by:**

> **s36A Intimidation of witnesses etc.**
>
> (1) A person (the first person) commits an offence if:
>
> (a) the first person:
>
> (i) threatens, **intimidates** or **restrains** another person; or
>
> (ii) uses violence to, or inflicts an ***injury*** on, another person; or
>
> (iii) causes or procures violence, damage, **loss or disadvantage to another person**; or
>
> (iv) causes or procures the punishment of another person; and
>
> (b) the first person does so on account of the other person having **appeared**, or **being about to appear**, as a **witness** in a judicial proceeding; and
>
> (c) the judicial proceeding is a **federal** judicial proceeding.

(k) **RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ACT s.10**: where the has been in the past and is on an increasingly prevalent basis, a movement by the Chief Justices of all Australian courts to exclude unrepresented litigants now clearly defined in the Federal Court as "Litigants in Person" who are by automatic definition, the prime witness in their matter the seek application to file and are the most likely to be excluded by the general 'abuse of process' label due to inexperience or general lack of knowledge on creating professional legal documents, or otherwise, emotionally challenged in their attempts to create professional legal documents, by being a victim of the matters they seek a court order to correct.

(l) **RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ACT s.10**: the custom of Federal Court exclusion of "Litigants in Person" is an act of "victim blaming" and is inferred by the context of the Chief

Justice's scathing evaluation of the "characteristics" of a group of Australians in her speech publication below. Chief Justice Mortimer has described this "national" group now officially designated as "Litigants in Person" defined as "challenging" (9 times) and "difficult". Where she adds at point "34" her paramount concern is for the welfare of fellow judiciary over the welfare of actual victims "Litigants in Person" who are secondary victims of an incompetently designed clandestine judicial system that persists to unconstitutionally enforce ideologies of the 'old boys' networks intended to harm Australians who witness their crimes or speak out against them:

> "Litigants in person and the administration of justice", Commonwealth Law Conference, 27 Feb 2026 https://www.fedcourt.gov.au/digital-law-library/judges-speeches/mortimer-cj/mortimer-cj-20260227 (accessed 10 June 2026)

(m) **THE CONSTITUTION "separation of powers" mandates by inference that no lawsuit application to Federal Court can be rejected by virtue of a legislation or judicial representative - where a State or Commonwealth government entity is a respondent**, on the basis that every enactment of Parliament has an elected Minister as the representative of the Parliament who is **responsible** for (the) Act that governs the conduct of every Government Department and therefore ultimately the Parliament is vicariously liable for the infringements of it's public officers (see Public Governance Performance and Accountability Act 2013). Whether or not such public officer infringements are authorised.

Facts showing that section 78B Judiciary Act 1903 applies

1. The Applicant is a self representing litigant, described by legislation, court rules or practise notes as a either "**unrepresented**" or "**litigant in person**".
2. The matter before court is a **Judicial Review** on Respondent's actions in public office. Where the Respondent also appears to be defined as an an official of a Commonwealth that means she has infringed the ***Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013,*** *Division 3—Officials, Subdivision A—General duties of officials,*
   section 25 Duty of care and diligence;
   section 26 Duty to act honestly, in good faith and for a proper purpose;
   section 27 Duty in relation to use of position.
3. Applicant Ms Francis freely admits her documents would most certainly:
   'annoy' any person involved in unlawful conduct;
   'embarrass' any person involved in unlawful conduct;
   'harass' any person involved in unlawful conduct;
   be 'oppressive' to any person involved in unlawful conduct;
   be 'scandalous' for any person involved in unlawful conduct;

> *be falsely deemed 'frivolous' or 'vexatious' or 'abuse of court' because the deeming public officer is involved in unlawful conduct.*

4. The intention or point or ancillary objective of Australian law is to annoy, harass, embarrass, oppress, and scandalise, any person involved in unlawful conduct. If the civil court is allowed to exclude matters on this basis then there is no point in funding a civil court.

RULE 2.26 of the FEDERAL COURT RULES

5. Respondent claims all of the Applicant's 4 originating documents, **submitted by Ms Francis in good faith for filing and for the proper purpose**, are not fit to be accepted for filing because of Rule 2.26 of the Federal Court Rules.

6. The key points of Rule 2.26 that make this refusal unconstitutional is:

> A Registrar may refuse to accept a document **if** the Registrar is **satisfied** that the document is an **abuse of the process** of the Court or is **frivolous** or **vexatious**: on the **face of the document**; or by reference to any documents already filed or submitted for filing with the document.

SATISFIED

7. The unconstitutional element is that the criteria to decide on Rule 2.26 is mandates application of a **personal bias** because of the word "satisfied" as not every person will be satisfied in the same way another. In Macquarie Dictionary (2020) "**satisfied"** has 3 versions which pivot on the words, "**happy**" and "**belief**" and "**pleasure**". therefore "**satisfied**" mandates an ***unconstitutional arbitrary ruling*** on the content of documents submitted for filing.

ABUSE OF THE PROCESS

8. Respondent defined **an abuse of the process** as being without any **cause of action** properly stated ***and*** no prospects of success.

FRIVOLOUS

9. Respondent defined **frivolous** as being without substance or groundless or fanciful.

VEXATIOUS

10. Respondent defined **vexatious** as being **an abuse of the process of the court,** which has no **cause of action** properly stated ***and*** no prospects of success.

RESPONDENTS PERSONAL BIAS

11. "Respondent defined the four documents as one document this way"

> *"... the Documents do **not** identify, with any **specificity**, the **legislation** that you rely on that enlivens the **jurisdiction** of the Court."*

12. Respondent falsely insisted Ms Francis' documents were "with any **specificity**" while at the same time her refusals to accept the documents were in fact "with any **specificity**" as to which document failed in her mind to do what offence created by Rule 2.26.

13. Federal Court has jurisdiction on any federal parliament law and any common law.

COPYRIGHT ACT

14. Ms Francis' statement of claim, **arbitrarily rejected by Rule 2.26**, referenced the Copyright Act about **6 times** in points marked "1)" to "6)" inclusive, using the words "infringed the applicant's copyright" in reference to Ms Francis' "published" "Works".

COMMON LAW

15. Ms Francis' statement of claim, **arbitrarily rejected by Rule 2.26**, referenced the common law about **16 times** in points marked "6)" to "15)" inclusive, using the words as an infringement by the rejected respondent Government:

duty of care – 1 time;
defamation – 5 times;
(intentional Infliction of) *emotional distress – 5 times;*
misfeasance in public office – 8 times;

FEDERAL COURT BACKGROUND as STATE CRIMES

16. **On 1 April 2014 Applicant Ms Francis filed in the Federal Court** (NSD339/2014) a linked Copyright Act infringement civil lawsuit. The respondent's in that refused to file a defence, instead they filed an application to dismiss and lost. That respondent's failure should have sparked a federal police investigation. Federal Court should have police in place to ensure police investigate but didn't. That matter involved millions of dollars in misappropriated government resources based on the falsification of police evidence to the state court system in the underlying matter that involved the sentencing of several persons on their murder convictions, based on that false evidence which is the principal matter of that Copyright infringement claim. **This matter remains unfinished** because Ms Francis was self-representing and was also being simultaneously (criminally) drugged by public officers of South Australia, proved as 'without lawful grounds' later in 2014 in 2 separate Tribunals. This situation was allowed to happen because the State Mental Health Act unconstitutionally failes to ensure automatic penality for false orders made under that Act, despite that false orders have an attached term of imprisonment. The persons making the false orders were respondents in the **10 January 2022** (refused) 'defamation' application in the Federal Court.

17. The illegal drugging in 2014 and Copyright infringement case (NSD339/2014) formed part of the **10 January 2022** (refused) 'defamation' application (below); and this 2026 (refused)

'copyright infringement etc' application. Every common law infringement and every crime against Ms Francis since 24 April 1988 is as a direct result of her being the only non-police witness to the crime of murder, and only independent witness to the crimes of child rape on the same day, 24 April 1988. Both of these crimes were perpetrated by Freemasons as ***members of the Camden NSW Freemason cult, group.*** The murder was committed by ***specific NSW police detectives inside the Camden NSW police station***.

18. **On 5 January 2022 Ms Francis submitted for filing in the Federal Court** another linked Common law civil lawsuit (rejected on about **10 January 2022)** with 15 'defamation' evidence documents in the Schedule of the Statement of claim and naming public officers as respondents whose names were taken from public officer's Government documents. That matter concentrated on common law offence of DEFAMATION. That application was unconstitutionally rejected by the same rule, 2.26. According to her online biography claiming to be a member of the **Victoria** Bar association, that registrar ceased work as registrar the following month.

AMBIGUOUS COURT RULES enable FEDERAL CRIMES

19. The *broader* evidence in the matter establishes that it's more likely than not **Victoria** registry public officer, Ms Bird took guidance from her fellow **Victoria** resident, Chief Justice Mortimer, with intent to ignore the validity of Ms Francis' documents because she is a designated "litigant in person", without the backing of a legal team.

20. This civil court matter exists because, and only because, the Ms Francis is an **eye witness to** (as 1960s child and mature adult) or target of , multiple **series of serious organised crimes** (Federal and State) in NSW (greater Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn regions) involving (in no order) child rape; group child rape; murder; group murder; attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, surgical terrorism, Medicare fraud, motor vehicle insurance fraud, real estate fraud, financial institution fraud, motor vehicle theft, home invasions, kidnapping of minors, abduction of member of public, abduction of elected representative, date rape drugging, psychological torture, physical torture, and an array of other supporting crimes in South Australia (Adelaide region) including the **making and passing off of false Government documents to aid and abet** the perpetrators and series of Australia Post crimes of theft or damage or misdelivery, intended to harass, intimidate or cause homelessness to Ms Francis and her minor children.

> Without exception, all of these crimes (above) remain invisible to State police and our civil court common law system; unresolved and uninvestigated by appropriate officials; thereby **unconstitutionally** allowed to continue to cause Applicant ***serious harm that is physical***.

21. The broader *prima facie* evidence establishes (on the documents) that public officers in South Australia (Federal and State) had agreed to aid and abet the New South Wales public officers who participated in the above crimes Federal and State crimes as, public officer organised, terrorism. The rejection of the 2022 and 2026 Federal Court applications by the 2 Victoria based registrars is *prima facie* evidence of the inclusion of Victoria as the 3rd State in these, public officer, terrorist plans.

22. Despite that the Respondent Sophie BIRD failed to specify which document/s she found fault in, the *prima facie* evidence suggests her refusal is primarily based on the content of the Applicant's "Form 16 Genuine steps statement" dated 14 April 2026 which outlined that the matter involved police officers and multiple government departments.

> Which may define their actions under federal Criminal Code as part of a larger ***terrorist plan*** or ***terrorist act*** for her ***ideological cause.***
>
> Which would therefore implicate and establish Respondent Sophie Bird as a willing participant in the common law offence of, ***"unlawful means" conspiracy*** or ***terrorist planning.***

23. This 2026 Judicial Review matter is based on **unconstitutionally arbitrary, "unlawful means" conspiracies by public officers,** across an array of departments and jurisdictions; this type of "public officer corruption" matter enjoys longevity because the Federal Court Rules and Federal Court Act indirectly allow "public officer corruption" by allowing arbitrary exclusion from the court system if the 'subject matter' ***offends or threatens the social standing of*** a registrar, or a magistrate, or a judge.

24. Respondent Sophie Bird's ***decision and action*** to declined to provide any defence in judicial review, is ***prima facie evidence of her admission by legal inference*** that she is aware that if she did provide an affidavit in defence she would incriminate in a number of federal crimes, one example, **Crimes Act 1914, Part III**, **Division 3**, s35 (Giving false testimony) and s36 (Fabricating evidence) thereby and risk of imprisonment.

Date: 29 July 2026

Signed by **Janette Gail Francis**
Applicant

NOTICE OF FILING

Details of Filing

Document Lodged:	Notice of a Constitutional Matter under s78B Judiciary Act 1903 - Form 18 - Rule 8.11(2)
Court of Filing	FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA (FCA)
Date of Lodgment:	18/08/2026 4:04:29 AM ACST
Date Accepted for Filing:	18/08/2026 2:01:55 PM ACST
File Number:	SAD80/2026
File Title:	JANETTE GAIL FRANCIS v JUDICIAL REGISTRAR SOPHIE BIRD
Registry:	SOUTH AUSTRALIA REGISTRY - FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Registrar

Important Information

This Notice has been inserted as the first page of the document which has been accepted for electronic filing. It is now taken to be part of that document for the purposes of the proceeding in the Court and contains important information for all parties to that proceeding. It must be included in the document served on each of those parties.

The date of the filing of the document is determined pursuant to the Court's Rules.

Form 18
Rule 8.11(2)

SECOND
Notice of a Constitutional matter
under section 78B of the Judiciary Act 1903

No. SAD 80 of 2026

Federal Court of Australia
District Registry: South Australia
Division: General

JANETTE GAIL FRANCIS

Applicant

JUDICIAL REGISTRAR SOPHIE BIRD

Respondent

The Applicant gives her ***second*** notice that the proceeding involves ***many matters*** arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation within the meaning of section 78B of the *Judiciary Act 1903*.

Nature of Constitutional matter

The Applicant apprehends that historical constitutional matter or the REJECTED application became an overweighted Constitutional matter in this case which gives rise to the lack of available “specific topic” search facilities for self representing litigants to competently research the documents required by the Federal Court of Australia clerical or judiciary public officers; and gives rise to the following ***Constitutional conflicts*** or ***inconsistency*** of Commonwealth ***laws and policy as Rules***:

1) The Respondent’s refusal to accept the applicant’s original application of civil lawsuit with the State of South Australia as the proposed respondent, is ***in conflict with*** the general ***imputation of equality*** and ***separation of powers*** expressed by The Constitution.

NO CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY for COURT APPLICANT EXCLUSION

2) The exclusion clause used by Respondent (Federal Court Rule 2.26) allows the exclusion decision to be formulated on ***personal opinion of each decision maker*** and ***despite contradictory evidence in any excluded document that may prohibit exclusion.***

Filed on behalf of the Applicant Janette Gail Francis
Prepared by Janette Gail Francis
Litigant in Person

No phone
Email: Witness.Sbs@proton.me

Address for service
34 Whitestone Cr, Seaford Rise, SA 5169
Witness.Sbs@proton.me

3) The decision maker is ***not*** required to have or describe any evidence to support their Rule 2.26 exclusion decision.

4) Not having an evidence to exclude a person from protection of any Australian law is automatically unconstitutional. Therefore, all exclusion clauses similar to Federal Court Rule 2.26 are Constitutionally void.

SECTION 102 and SECTION 51(xxvi.)

a) in particular in **section 102** (Parliament may forbid preferences by State)

i) **section 102** infers outlawing preferential treatment for or against ***the individual people*** of any State, where, ***without any individuals*** resident in referenced State the preference exclusion refers to a ***protection*** of a plot of land.

ii) ***individual people*** are in need of protection those of a specific social economic status are grouped into a category that targets them for exclusion from enforcement or protections of Australian law, naturally derived from applications to the civil Court system. In this instance Federal Court.

iii) Where the Chief Justice and others are targeting self-represented persons for exclusion, then section 51(xxvi.) must be evoked to prevent unconstitutional discrimination by ***abuse of ambiguous Rules*** of the Federal Court.

SECTION 117 and SECTION 109

b) in particular in **section 117** (Rights of residents in States)

i) 126 years later, any reasonably impartial person understands this section to be ***prima facie evidence*** that The Constitution was intended to draw all States under one legislative umbrella, not to continue with separate laws in every State on same matter. A notion supported by ***section 109 (Inconsistency of laws).***

ii) The issue with modern interpretation of the Constitution is the historical custom of the legal system and parliament is to ***resist*** change.

iii) 126 years later, any reasonably impartial person understands that The Constitution's continuation of States was to appease the notion of control by State land holders before Federation, but that the national consensus of all "White males" as the ***only voters*** was to restrict the States parliament's legislative powers, to matters ***not*** occurring in any other State, which is the theory again further corroborated by **sections 109 and 117.**

SECTION 118

c) in particular in **section 118** (Recognition of laws & c. of States)

i) Its obvious to any reasonable person that The Constitution's reference to **section 118** (Recognition of laws & c. of States) means recognition of records and orders that are lawful pursuant to the Common Law and The Constitution.

ii) Section 118 with **Rule 2.26** or similar exclusion clauses in the Rules and the Act, means both clerical court staff and judiciary are allowed to use various ***unlawful means conspiracies*** to ***aid and abet crimes*** of State government public officers associated with forgery of Government records, or judicial orders to willfully ***pervert the course of justice***.

iii) Exclusion clauses in the Rules and the Act based on opinions or unspecified or non-existence evidence, like **Rule 2.26**, allow singular public officers to ***defeat*** the statutory intent to ***prevent*** **corruption** or ***prevent misfeasance in public office***, as expressed by: *Division 3, Subdivision A (General duties of officials) of the* ***Public Governance Performance and Accountability Act 2013.***

SECTION 119

d) in particular in **section** 119 (Protection of States from invasion and violence)

i) Where the ***"every State"*** notation represents the ***"individual people***" of that State on the logical fact that ***"The Commonwealth"*** is nothing more than a plot of land. Likewise, without the individual people resident on land ***"every State"*** is also only a plot of land without the people resident in that state.

ii) Therefore the Constitution directs the individual people of Parliament of ***"The Commonwealth"*** to protect the individual people of ***"every State"*** and the Constitutional responsibility (duty of care) to call on the Commonwealth is on the individual people elected to the 'State' parliament to alert the individual people elected to the 'Federal' parliament that individual people are in need of protection "**against domestic violence**". Even if that domestic violence is generated by individual people as public officers, including police, under the statutory control of the responsible Minister in that State. Which for SA State police, represents SA State Attorney-General.

iii) At the foundation of the lodgement rejected by the Respondent are organised crimes of NSW State police, involving multiple children raped, multiple people murdered, and surgical mutilations that infringe Ms Francis' basic human right of bodily integrity and autonomy, because she is eyewitness to those crimes.

s18C Racial Discrimination Act

e) s.18 of this Act makes it illegal to ***"offend, insult, humiliate or intimidate"*** a person based on their race.

i) The Applicant, was born in the era of "White Australia" to multiple generations of white Australians, therefore her race is logically "white Australian".

ii) The Applicant in this judicial Review has been ***"offended, insulted, humiliated or intimidated"*** by the rejection for filing, enforced by the Respondent (Judicial Registrar Sophie Bird) because the effect of Rule 2.26, in this circumstance,

gives lawful authority to organised criminals in NSW as ***lawful slavers*** in South Australia, that authority designates them as the lawful ***owners of the Australian resident citizen described as the Applicant*** (Janette Gail Francis). As owners of the Applicant these slavers and have legal rights that ***over-ride any human right*** of the Applicant.

iii) The Respondent's decision failed to recognise the Applicant's basic human right of ***bodily autonomy*** and ***bodily integrity*** by ignoring reference in Applicant's lodged documents that she is enduring ***serious harm that is physical*** caused by unlawful actions of public officers of the State of South Australia.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL COURT APPLICANT EXCLUSION as LAW

5) s.37P(6) *Federal Court of Australia Act* (Power of the Court to give directions about practice and procedure in a **civil** proceeding) In particular, the Court or Judge may do any of the following: **dismiss** the proceeding in whole or in part; **strike out, amend or limit** any part of a party's **claim** or defence; **disallow** or **reject** any **evidence.**

a) The above have previously been used by the judiciary in Federal Family Court *(file PA3302 of 1999 HALL v HALL, where Ms Francis was the 2nd "Hall")* specifically to conceal considerable and compelling evidence of crime associated with this matter under Judicial Review, as the crimes being covered up by public officers of the State of South Australia. At the time Ms Francis was suffering ***traumatic shock amnesia*** as direct result of witnessing 24 April 1988 murder inside Camden NSW police station, therefore unaware of the full effect of the actions of that Federal Court Judge who was empowered by these unconstitutional inclusions in Federal law to allow exclusion of evidence —— ***38 years later in 2026 that 1988 murder witnessed at close range by the Applicant is still classified as a 'self inflicted' shooting***.

b) Had her application and evidence been lawfully investigated by Federal Court judiciary in 1999 and 2000, then Ms Francis would have had no need to relocate to South Australia in 2004 to ***further endure extensive perversions of justice*** at the hands of hundreds of public officers, as recorded in official State records.

RULE 2.26 and PERVERTING THE COURSE OF JUSTICE

6) The exclusion clause used for the decision under Judicial Review in this matter requires only the '***Registrar's satisfaction***' no evidence is required by rule 2.26 to be expressed or explained or demonstrated in any way. Which means in application of rule 2.26 ***"if the Registrar is satisfied"*** they have enough public officer support they can ***lawfully*** *(criminally) pervert the course of justice and due administration of law* by ***banning*** a proposed litigant from the entire judicial system, if the Applicant attempts to use the Common law to address a crime harming.

7) Aiding and abetting a State crime is a Federal criminal offence with a State aspect pursuant to ***The Criminal Code Part 9.9—Criminal associations and organisations.*** At the foundation of the Respondent's rejected documents now under judicial review, regardless of whether she knew all the details or not, the Respondent is aiding and abetting **South Australia** State crimes since about 2 December 2005 which include:

a) ***abduction*** of Ms Francis; and

b) ***aggravated assault*** of Ms Francis (includes amnesia causing drugs); and

c) ***attempted murder*** of Ms Francis; and

d) ***conspiracy to murder*** Ms Francis; and

e) ***intimidation of a witness*** (Ms Francis) to prior, aided and abetted crimes; and

f) ***physical and mental torture*** of Ms Francis as defined by The Criminal Code, Chapter 8—Offences against humanity and related offences, Division 274—Torture.

Date: 18 August 2026

Janette Gail Francis

Applicant
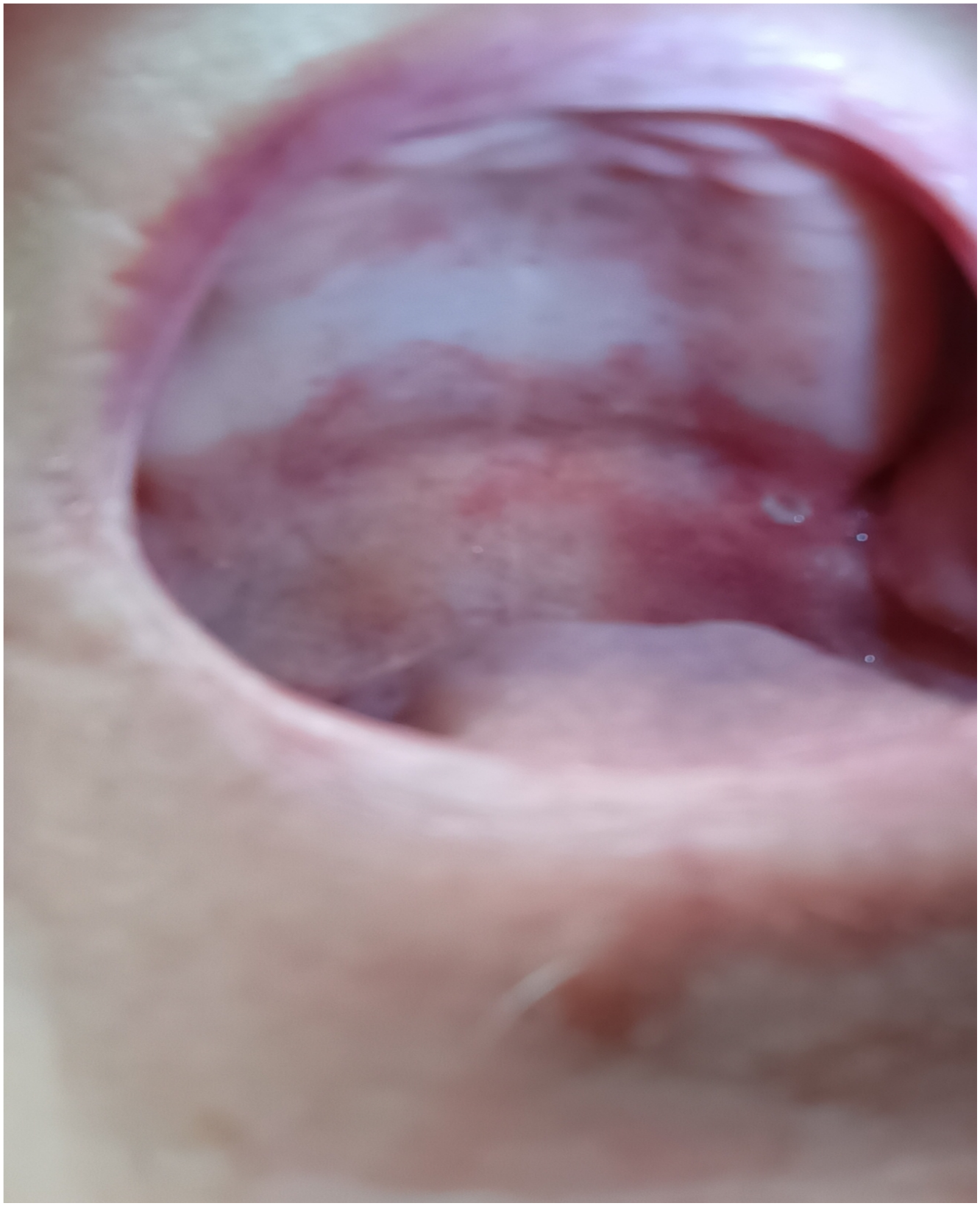
Photo Below: inside my mouth on the roof you can see illegal implant cables ***threaded & stitched*** under my skin. These and ***many*** other illegal ***implants and cables*** in my mouth all ***vibrate*** causing me ***extreme pain and discomfort*** and reoccurring ***infection***. Hundreds of Australia's government officials have unconstitutionally ***blocked my legal righ***t to have them removed.