

Volume 1 of 7

Exhibits

‘BWS 1’ to ‘BWS 36’

Pages 91 to 345

91.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

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REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

This is the exhibit marked BWS / 1.

"BWS 1."

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produced and shown to

at the time of affirming his affidavit this

15th July 2019.

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A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030

Before me



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Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Scripture.

The Daughter of Zion

92.

Out of Heaven

Lamentations 2:1

How hath the Lord covered the daughter of Zion with a cloud in his anger, and cast down from heaven unto the earth the beauty of Israel, and remembered not his footstool in the day of his anger!

Jacob & Judah

Lamentations 2:2

The Lord hath swallowed up all the habitations of Jacob, and hath not pitied: he hath thrown down in his wrath the strong holds of the daughter of Judah; he hath brought them down to the ground: he hath polluted the kingdom and the princes thereof.

The Horns of Israel

Lamentations 2:3

He hath cut off in his fierce anger all the horn of Israel: he hath drawn back his right hand from before the enemy, and he burned against Jacob like a flaming fire, which devoureth round about.

The Right Hand of God

Lamentations 2:4

He hath bent his bow like an enemy: he stood with his right hand as an adversary, and slew all that were pleasant to the eye in the tabernacle of the daughter of Zion: he poured out his fury like fire.

The Enemy of Israel

Lamentations 2:5

The Lord was as an enemy: he hath swallowed up Israel, he hath swallowed up all her palaces: he hath destroyed his strong holds, and hath increased in the daughter of Judah mourning and lamentation.

The Assembly

Lamentations 2:6

And he hath violently taken away his tabernacle, as if it were of a garden: he hath destroyed his places of the assembly: the LORD hath caused the solemn feasts and sabbaths to be forgotten in Zion, and hath despised in the indignation of his anger the king and the priest.

The Sanctuary

Lamentations 2:7

The Lord hath cast off his altar, he hath abhorred his sanctuary, he hath given up into the hand of the enemy the walls of her palaces; they have made a noise in the house of the LORD, as in the day of a solemn feast.

The Wall

Lamentations 2:8

The LORD hath purposed to destroy the wall of the daughter of Zion: he hath stretched out a line, he hath not withdrawn his hand from destroying: therefore he made the rampart and the wall to lament; they languished together.

Her Gates

Lamentations 2:9

Her gates are sunk into the ground; he hath destroyed and broken her bars: her king and her princes are among the Gentiles: the law is no more; her prophets also find no vision from the LORD.

The Elders

Lamentations 2:10

The elders of the daughter of Zion sit upon the ground, and keep silence: they have cast up dust upon their heads; they have girded themselves with sackcloth: the virgins of Jerusalem hang down their heads to the ground.

The Destruction

Lamentations 2:11

Mine eyes do fail with tears, my bowels are troubled, my liver is poured upon the earth, for the destruction of the daughter of my people; because the children and the sucklings swoon in the streets of the city.

Their Mother's Bosom

Lamentations 2:12

They say to their mothers, Where is corn and wine? when they swooned as the wounded in the streets of the city, when their soul was poured out into their mothers' bosom.

The Witness

Lamentations 2:13

What thing shall I take to witness for thee? what thing shall I liken to thee, O daughter of Jerusalem? what shall I equal to thee, that I may comfort thee, O virgin daughter of Zion? for thy breach is great like the sea: who can heal thee?

Thy Prophets

Lamentations 2:14

Thy prophets have seen vain and foolish things for thee: and they have not discovered thine iniquity, to turn away thy captivity; but have seen for thee false burdens and causes of banishment.

Daughter of Jerusalem

Lamentations 2:15

All that pass by clap their hands at thee; they hiss and wag their head at the daughter of Jerusalem, saying, Is this the city that men call The perfection of beauty, The joy of the whole earth?

Thine Enemies

Lamentations 2:16

All thine enemies have opened their mouth against thee: they hiss and gnash the teeth: they say, We have swallowed her up: certainly this is the day that we looked for; we have found, we have seen it.

The Fulfillment

Lamentations 2:17

The LORD hath done that which he had devised; he hath fulfilled his word that he had commanded in the days of old: he hath thrown down, and hath not pitied: and he hath caused thine enemy to rejoice over thee, he hath set up the horn of thine adversaries.

Their Heart

Lamentations 2:18

Their heart cried unto the Lord, O wall of the daughter of Zion, let tears run down like a river day and night: give thyself no rest; let not the apple of thine eye cease.

For the Life

Lamentations 2:19

Arise, cry out in the night: in the beginning of the watches pour out thine heart like water before the face of the Lord: lift up thy hands toward him for the life of thy young children, that faint for hunger in the top of every street.

Priest & Prophet

Lamentations 2:20

Behold, O LORD, and consider to whom thou hast done this. Shall the women eat their fruit, and children of a span long? shall the priest and the prophet be slain in the sanctuary of the Lord?

Thou hast slain them

Lamentations 2:21

The young and the old lie on the ground in the streets: my virgins and my young men are fallen by the sword; thou hast slain them in the day of thine anger; thou hast killed, and not pitied.

Day of the Lord's anger

Lamentations 2:22

Thou hast called as in a solemn day my terrors round about, so that in the day of the LORD'S anger none escaped nor remained: those that I have swaddled and brought up hath mine enemy consumed.

Was full of People

Lamentations 1:1

How doth the city sit solitary, that was full of people! how is she become as a widow! she that was great among the nations, and princess among the provinces, how is she become tributary!

Her Beauty

Lamentations 1:6

And from the daughter of Zion all her beauty is departed: her princes are become like harts that find no pasture, and they are gone without strength before the pursuer.

The Skirts of Jerusalem

Lamentations 1:7-10

Jerusalem remembered in the days of her affliction and of her miseries all her pleasant things that she had in the days of old, when her people fell into the hand of the enemy, and none did help her: the adversaries saw her, and did mock at her sabbaths. Jerusalem hath grievously sinned; therefore she is removed: all that honoured her despise her, because they have seen her nakedness: yea, she sigheth, and turneth backward. Her filthiness is in her skirts; she remembereth not her last end; therefore she came down wonderfully: she had no comforter. O LORD, behold my affliction: for the enemy hath magnified himself. The adversary hath spread out his hand upon all her pleasant things: for she hath seen that the heathen entered into her sanctuary, whom thou didst command that they should not enter into thy congregation.

The Virgin

Lamentations 1:15

The Lord hath trodden under foot all my mighty men in the midst of me: he hath called an assembly against me to crush my young men: the Lord hath trodden the virgin, the daughter of Judah, as in a winepress.

Zion/Jerusalem

Lamentations 1:17

Zion spreadeth forth her hands, and there is none to comfort her: the LORD hath commanded concerning Jacob, that his adversaries should be round about him: Jerusalem is as a menstruous woman among them.

The Lord is Righteous

Lamentations 1:18

The LORD is righteous; for I have rebelled against his commandment: hear, I pray you, all people, and behold my sorrow: my virgins and my young men are gone into captivity.

The Anguish

Jeremiah 9:1-3

Oh that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people! Oh that I had in the wilderness a lodging place of wayfaring men; that I might leave my people, and go from them! for they be all adulterers, an assembly of treacherous men. And they bend their tongues like their bow for lies: but they are not valiant for the truth upon the earth; for they proceed from evil to evil, and they know not me, saith the LORD.

The Health of the Daughter

Jeremiah 9:19-22

For a voice of wailing is heard out of Zion, How are we spoiled! we are greatly confounded, because we have forsaken the land, because our dwellings have cast us out. Yet hear the word of the LORD, O ye women, and let your ear receive the word of his mouth, and teach your daughters wailing, and every one her neighbour lamentation. For death is come up into our windows, and is entered into our palaces, to cut off the children from without, and the young men from the streets. Speak, Thus saith the LORD, Even the carcases of men shall fall as dung upon the open field, and as the handful after the harvestman, and none shall gather them.

Thy King

Zechariah 9:9

Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass.

Matthew 21:5

Tell ye the daughter of Sion, Behold, thy King cometh unto thee, meek, and sitting upon an ass, and a colt the foal of an ass.

Salvation/Redeemed

Isaiah 62:11-12

Behold, the LORD hath proclaimed unto the end of the world, Say ye to the daughter of Zion, Behold, thy salvation cometh; behold, his reward is with him, and his work before him. And they shall call them, The holy people, The redeemed of the LORD: and thou shalt be called, Sought out, A city not forsaken.

Psalms 9:11-14

Sing praises to the LORD, which dwelleth in Zion: declare among the people his doings. When he maketh inquisition for blood, he remembereth them: he forgetteth not the cry of the humble. Have mercy upon me, O LORD; consider my trouble which I suffer of them that hate me, thou that liftest me up from the gates of death: That I may shew forth all thy praise in the gates of the daughter of Zion: I will rejoice in thy salvation.

Zephaniah 3:12-20

I will also leave in the midst of thee an afflicted and poor people, and they shall trust in the name of the LORD. The remnant of Israel shall not do iniquity, nor speak lies; neither shall a deceitful tongue be found in their mouth: for they shall feed and lie down, and none shall make them afraid. Sing, O daughter of Zion; shout, O Israel; be glad and rejoice with all the heart, O daughter of Jerusalem. The LORD hath taken away thy judgments, he hath cast out thine enemy: the king of Israel, even the LORD, is in the midst of thee: thou shalt not see evil any more. In that day it shall be said to Jerusalem, Fear thou not: and to Zion, Let not thine hands be slack. The LORD thy God in the midst of thee is mighty; he will save, he will rejoice over thee with joy; he will rest in his love, he will joy over thee with singing. I will gather them that are sorrowful for the solemn assembly, who are of thee, to whom the reproach of it was a burden. Behold, at that time I will undo all that afflict thee: and I will save her that halteth, and gather her that was driven out; and I will get them praise and fame in every land where they have been put to shame. At that time will I bring you again, even in the time that I gather you: for I will make you a name and a praise among all people of the earth, when I turn back your captivity before your eyes, saith the LORD.

The Dust**Isaiah 52:2**

Shake thyself from the dust; arise, and sit down, O Jerusalem: loose thyself from the bands of thy neck, O captive daughter of Zion.

Babylon (Daughter of Babylon)**Zechariah 2:7-12**

Deliver thyself, O Zion, that dwellest with the daughter of Babylon. For thus saith the LORD of hosts; After the glory hath he sent me unto the nations which spoiled you: for he that toucheth you toucheth the apple of his eye. For, behold, I will shake mine hand upon them, and they shall be a spoil to their servants: and ye shall know that the LORD of hosts hath sent me. Sing and rejoice, O daughter of Zion: for, lo, I come, and I will dwell in the midst of thee, saith the LORD. And many nations shall be joined to the LORD in that day, and shall be my people: and I will

dwell in the midst of thee, and thou shalt know that the LORD of hosts hath sent me unto thee.
 And the LORD shall inherit Judah his portion in the holy land, and shall choose Jerusalem again.

Isaiah 47:1-6

Come down, and sit in the dust, O virgin daughter of Babylon, sit on the ground: there is no throne, O daughter of the Chaldeans: for thou shalt no more be called tender and delicate. Take the millstones, and grind meal: uncover thy locks, make bare the leg, uncover the thigh, pass over the rivers. Thy nakedness shall be uncovered, yea, thy shame shall be seen: I will take vengeance, and I will not meet thee as a man. As for our redeemer, the LORD of hosts is his name, the Holy One of Israel. Sit thou silent, and get thee into darkness, O daughter of the Chaldeans: for thou shalt no more be called, The lady of kingdoms. I was wroth with my people, I have polluted mine inheritance, and given them into thine hand: thou didst shew them no mercy; upon the ancient hast thou very heavily laid thy yoke.

Redeemed

Micah 4:10-13

Be in pain, and labour to bring forth, O daughter of Zion, like a woman in travail: for now shalt thou go forth out of the city, and thou shalt dwell in the field, and thou shalt go even to Babylon; there shalt thou be delivered; there the LORD shall redeem thee from the hand of thine enemies. Now also many nations are gathered against thee, that say, Let her be defiled, and let our eye look upon Zion. But they know not the thoughts of the LORD, neither understand they his counsel: for he shall gather them as the sheaves into the floor. Arise and thresh, O daughter of Zion: for I will make thine horn iron, and I will make thy hoofs brass: and thou shalt beat in pieces many people: and I will consecrate their gain unto the LORD, and their substance unto the Lord of the whole earth.

The Chariot

Micah 1:13

O thou inhabitant of Lachish, bind the chariot to the swift beast: she is the beginning of the sin to the daughter of Zion: for the transgressions of Israel were found in thee.

2 Kings 2:11-12

And it came to pass, as they still went on, and talked, that, behold, there appeared a chariot of fire, and horses of fire, and parted them both asunder; and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven. And Elisha saw it, and he cried, My father, my father, the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof. And he saw him no more: and he took hold of his own clothes, and rent them in two pieces.

The Tower

Micah 4:8

And thou, O tower of the flock, the strong hold of the daughter of Zion, unto thee shall it come, even the first dominion; the kingdom shall come to the daughter of Jerusalem.

The Hill of Jerusalem

Isaiah 10:32

As yet shall he remain at Nob that day: he shall shake his hand against the mount of the daughter of Zion, the hill of Jerusalem.

The Lamb

Isaiah 16:1

Send ye the lamb to the ruler of the land from Sela to the wilderness, unto the mount of the daughter of Zion.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

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Before me

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



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Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Scripturiz.

The Old Testament Prophet Ezekiel**EZEKIEL Chapter 37****Verse 1-28****The Resurrection of Israel**

The Valley Of Dry bones

[This particular chapter must be read with The Old Testament prophet Jeremiah

Lamentations Chapter 2 - The slaughter]

Verse 1

The hand of the lord was upon me, and carried me out in the spirit of the LORD, and set me down in the midst of the valley which was full of bones,

Verse 2

And caused me to pass round about: and, behold, there Were very many in the open valley; and lo they were very dry.

Verse 3

And he said unto me, Son of man, can these bones live ? And I answered, O Lord GOD, thou knowest.

Verse 4

Again he said unto me, prophesy upon these bones, and say unto them, O ye dry bones, hear the word of the LORD.

Verse 5

Thus saith the Lord GOD unto these bones; Behold, I will cause breath to enter into you, and ye shall live:

Verse 6

And I will lay sinews upon you, and will bring up flesh upon you, and Breath to enter into you, and ye shall live

Verse 7

So I prophesied as I was commanded: and as I prophesied, there was a noise, and behold a shaking, and the bones came together, Bone to his bone.

Verse 8

and then I beheld, lo the sinews and flesh came up upon them and the skin covered them above: but there was no breath in them.

Verse 9

Then said he unto me, Prophecy unto the wind, prophecy, son of man, and say to the wind, Thus saith the Lord GOD; Come from the four winds, O breath, and breath upon these slain, that they may Live.

Verse 10

So I prophesied as he commanded me, and the breath came into them, and they lived, and stood upon their feet, an exceeding great army.

Verse 11

Then he said unto me, Son of man, these bones are the whole house of Israel : behold they say, Our bones are dried, and our hope is lost : we are cut off for our parts.

Verse 12

Therefore prophecy and say unto them, Thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, O my people, I will open your graves, and cause you to come up out of your graves, and bring you into the land of Israel.

Verse 13

And ye shall know that I am the LORD, when I have opened your Graves, O my people and brought you up out of your graves.

Verse 14

And shall put my spirit in you, and ye shall live, and I shall place you in your own land: then shall ye know that I the LORD have spoken it, and performed it, saith the LORD

Verse 15

The word of the LORD came again unto me, saying,

Verse 16

Moreover thou son of man, take thee one stick, and write upon it,

for Judah and for the children of Israel his companions : then take another stick, and write upon it, for Joseph, the stick of Ephraim, And for all the house of Israel his companions:

Verse 17

And join them one to another into one stick; and they shall become one in thy hand.

Verse 18

And when the children of thy people shall speak unto thee, saying Wilt thou not shew us what thou meanest by these ?

Verse 19

Saith unto them, Thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I will take the stick of Joseph, which is in the hand of Ephraim, and the tribes of Israel his fellows, and will put with him, even the stick of Judah, and make them one stick, and they shall be one in mine hand.

Verse 20

And the sticks whereon thou writest shall be in thine hand before before their eyes

Verse 21

And say unto them, thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I will take the children of Israel from among the heathen, whither they be gone, and will gather them on every side, and bring them unto their own land:

Verse 22

And I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel; and one king shall be king to them all: and they shall be no more two nations, neither will they be divided into two kingdoms any more at all:

Verse 23

Neither shall they defile themselves any more with their idols, nor with their detestable things, nor with any of their transgressions: but I will save them out of all their dwelling places, wherein they have sinned, and will cleanse them: so shall they be my people, and I will be their God.

Verse 24

And David my servant shall be king over them; and they all shall have one shepherd: they shall also walk in my judgments, and observe my statutes, and do them

Verse 25

And they shall dwell in the land that I have given unto Jacob my servant, wherein your father's have dwelt; and they shall dwell therein, even they, and their children, and their children's children for ever: and my servant David shall be their prince for ever

Verse 26

Moreover I will make a covenant of peace with them: it shall be an everlasting covenant with them: and I will place them, and multiply them, and will set my sanctuary in the midst of them for evermore

Verse 27

My tabernacle shall also be with them: yea, I will be their God, and they shall be my people.

Verse 28

And the heathen shall know that I the LORD do sanctify Israel, when my sanctuary shall be in the midst of them for evermore.

Please Note [The contents of Lamentations Chapter two precedes this Chapter]

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

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Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Scripture

That provision, your Honours might note, has now been eliminated by section 9(2) of the *Australia Acts* but it was there in 1978. The second, your Honours, in section 73(2)(g) there is a provision that the Bills to which 73(2) applies, after passage through the two Houses, are to be "approved by the electors" before presentation. So those true qualifications, the requirement in section 2(3) that a Bill be presented to the Governor after passage through both Houses. Your Honours might note that the construction of - - -

KIRBY J: Let me just get it clear. The point you are making is that each of those are steps that follow passage and therefore they do not touch upon the express mention of passage being, in your submission, due or lawful passage whilst in the chambers of Parliament.

MR GAGELER: Exactly. The duty or requirement of section 2(3) is to do something after passage. Those two conditions, at least certainly the second of them, impose a qualification to that requirement to do something immediately after passage. The second of them certainly inserts another step.

Your Honours, that construction of section 2(3) is, in our submission, strongly supported – we would say compelled – by the principle of harmonious construction, to which we refer in paragraph 33 of our submissions. It is equally supported, in our submission, by the context. If your Honours look at section 2(3), your Honours will see that it was introduced together with and follows immediately after section 2(2), section 2(2) defining the Parliament of Western Australia to include the Queen, and section 2(3) then in substance defining the role of the Governor as the Queen's representative in the workings of Parliament, that is in the enactment of legislation, a role that expressly, in the words of section 2(3), cuts in after the passage of a Bill through both Houses.

MR GAGELER IS NOW A HIGH COURT JUDGE
THE ISSUE RAISED IN THE TRANSCRIPT IN
RELATION TO SECTION 73 2(G) [ELECTORS]
DID NOT ARISE IN THE HIGH COURT JUDGMENTS

CONSTITUTION ACT 1889 WA - SECT 73 (2)(g)

73(2)

Legislature as constituted by this Act empowered to alter any of its provisions

(2) A Bill that —

- (a) expressly or impliedly provides for the abolition of or alteration in the office of Governor; or
- (b) expressly or impliedly provides for the abolition of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly; or
- (c) expressly or impliedly provides that the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly shall be composed of members other than members chosen directly by the people; or
- (d) expressly or impliedly provides for a reduction in the numbers of the members of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly; or

(e) expressly or impliedly in any way affects any of the following sections of this Act, namely —

sections 2, 3, 4, 50, 51 and 73,

The Six Sections —

shall not be presented for assent by or in the name of the Queen unless —

(f) the second and third readings of the Bill shall have been passed with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the members for the time being of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, respectively; *and*

(g) the Bill has also prior to such presentation been approved by the electors in accordance with this section,

The Electors —

and a Bill assented to consequent upon its presentation in contravention of this subsection shall be of no effect as an Act.

"The Invalidity"

ACTS AMENDMENT AND REPEAL (COURTS AND LEGAL PRACTICE)
ACT 2003 (NO. 65 OF 2003) - SECT 130

130. *Supreme Court Act 1935* amended

(All involved my lawyers)

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Supreme Court Act 1935* *.

(2) Section 4 is amended as follows:

(a) in the definition of "Action" by deleting "by the Crown";

(b) in the definition of "Cause" by deleting "by the Crown".

(3) Section 9(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead —
"the Governor".

(4) Section 15(1) is amended by deleting "Royal Arms" and inserting instead —
"armorial bearings of the State".

(5) Section 37(2) is repealed and the following subsection is inserted instead —

"
(2) Nothing in this section shall alter the practice in proceedings in relation to the prerogative and criminal jurisdiction of the Court.

(6) Section 50(1) is amended by deleting "by the Crown".

(7) Section 51(1) is amended by deleting "by the Crown".

(8) Section 56(1) is amended by deleting "by the Crown".

(9) Section 119 is amended by deleting "to Her Majesty or any of her subjects, or other persons entitled in like manner as subjects".

(10) Section 154(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty's" and inserting instead — "The".

(11) Section 154(3), (4), (5) and (6) are each amended by deleting "Crown" in each place where it occurs and in each place inserting instead — "State".

(12) The Second Schedule is amended by deleting "our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her Heirs and successors" and inserting instead —

"the State of Western Australia".

[The entire Bill is omitted.]

No Referendum Called or Conducted.

GOVERNOR SUBSTITUTES HIMSELF

AUSTRALIA ACT 1986 - SECT 7

Powers and functions of Her Majesty and Governors in respect of States

(1)

Her Majesty's representative in each State shall be the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT - SECT 12

Issue of writs

The Governor of any State may cause writs to be issued for elections of senators for the State. In case of the dissolution of the Senate the writs shall be issued within ten days from the proclamation of such dissolution.

ACTS AMENDMENT AND REPEAL (COURTS AND LEGAL PRACTICE) ACT 2003 WA (NO. 65 OF 2003) - SECT 130

130 . *Supreme Court Act 1935* amended

(3) Section 9(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead —

" the Governor ".

CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1995

Chapter 5 -- The security of the Commonwealth

Part 5.1 -- Treason and urging violence

Division 80 -- Treason and urging violence

80.1A Definition of *organisation*

In this Division: "*organisation*" means:

(a) a body corporate; or

(b) an unincorporated body;

whether or not the body is based outside Australia, consists of persons who are not Australian citizens, or is part of a larger organisation.

Subdivision B -- Treason

80.1 Treason

(2) A person commits an offence if the person:

(a) receives or assists another person who, to his or her knowledge, has committed an offence against this Subdivision (other than this subsection) with the intention of allowing him or her to escape punishment or apprehension; or

(b) knowing that another person intends to commit an offence against this Subdivision (other than this subsection), does not inform a constable of it within a reasonable time or use other reasonable endeavours to prevent the commission of the offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for life.

///.

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Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

The Criminal Act
Part 8

Act's Amendment
my Referral Court
my Legal Practice Act
W.A.S.

THE CRIMINAL ACT

Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 (No. 65 of 2003)

Part 8 - Amendments about the Crown

121. Bail Act 1982 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Bail Act 1982*.*

(* 27 August 1999. For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1, D. 27 and Acts Nos 6 and 27 of 2002.)

(2) Section 3 (1) is amended by deleting the definition of **"prosecutor"** and inserting instead- **"prosecutor"** includes -

(a) in the case of an offence charged in a complaint, the complainant;

(b) in the case of an offence charged in an indictment, the State or the Commonwealth, as the case may be;"

(3) Each of the provisions in the Table to this subsection is amended by **deleting "Crown"** in each place where it occurs and in **each case inserting instead — "State"**.

Table

s. 19 (2)(b)	s. 58 (1)
s. 49 (1)	s. 58 (2)
s. 49 (3)	s. 59 (2 places)
s. 57(1)	Schedule 1 Part D cl. 1(2)(e)
s. 57(3)	

(4) Section 63 is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead - "State or the Commonwealth"

The attack on the Allegiance amounts to treason

122. Children's Court of Western Australia Act 1988 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Children's Court of Western Australia Act 1988**

[* 25 August 2000.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia Table I, p. 5 and Act No. 27 of 2002].

(2) Section 19B (480) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead " State"

(3) Section 19E is amended by deleting "the Crown in the right of".

(4) Section 32(2)(a)(i) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead -"State".

(5) Section 32(4) is amended in the definition of "public authority" by deleting "the Crown in right of ".

(6) Schedule 1 is amended by deleting "our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth the Second Her Heirs and Successors" in the 2 places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead - " the State of Western Australia *"

123. The Criminal Code amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to *The Criminal Code**

[*9 February 2001 as the Schedule to the Criminal Code appearing as Appendix B to the Criminal Code Compilation Act 1913,

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index 10 Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1p, 89 and Acts Nos. 3, 6, 8 and 27 of 2002.]

(2) Each of the provisions in the Table to this subsection is amended by deleting "Crown" in each place where it occurs and in each case inserting instead "prosecutor" *.

Table

s. 577 (2 places)	s 632A
s. 616 (1)	s. 646
s. 617A	s. 651A (5)
s. 618(3)	

(3) Section 581 is **amended by deleting "Crown"** in the 2 places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead -"State"

(4) Section 584 (14) is amended by **deleting "Her Majesty"** and inserting instead - "the State"

(5) Section 609 is amended by **deleting "Crown"** and inserting instead - **"State or the Commonwealth "**

(6) Section 628 is amended as follows:

(a) by deleting "Crown" in the first and third places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead — "prosecutor "

(b) in paragraph (2) by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead Commonwealth, as the case may be, ". "State or the

(7) Section 633 is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead - State or the Commonwealth, as the case may be."

(8) Section 637 is amended by deleting "counsel for the Crown" in the 4 places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead - "prosecutor"

(9) Section 693A (4) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead -" State"

(10) Section 701(2) is amended by deleting "for the Crown thereon".

(11) Section 720 is amended by deleting "Queen" and inserting instead -- " State

(12) Section 7293) is amended by deleting "Crown" in the 3 places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead - "prosecution".

(13) Section 746A (1) is amended as follows:

(a) by deleting "prosecution" and inserting instead -- " State",

b) by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead -- " State",

(14) Section 746A (4) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead — " State *

124. *Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1991* amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1991**).

(1* 1 June 2001

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1. p. 100 and Act No. 27 of 2002.)

(2) Section 10(1)(a) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead - " State".

125. *District Court of Western Australia Act 1969* amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *District Court of Western Australia Act 1969**.

(* 19 January 2001. For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1, D. 103 and Act No. 23 of 2002.]

(2) Section 6 is amended as follows:

(a) in the definition of "action" by deleting "by the Crown";

(b) in the definition of "cause" by deleting "by the Crown".

(3) Section 10 (1) is amended by deleting "in Her Majesty's name" and inserting instead - " under the Public Seal of the State".

(4) Section 11(1) is amended by deleting *Her Majesty* and inserting instead " the Governor ".

(5) Section 18 A (1) is amended by deleting "*in Her Majesty's name*" and inserting instead M under the Public Seal of the State ".

(6) Section 18A (3) is amended by deleting "*in Her Majesty's name*" and inserting instead — ** under the Public Seal of the State *.

(7) Section 24 (1) is amended by deleting "*In Her Majesty's name*" and inserting instead under the Public Seal of the State"

(8) The Schedule is amended by deleting "*our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth the Second Her Heirs and Successors*" in the 2 places where it occurs and in each place **inserting** instead — " the State of Western Australia"

126. *Family Court Act 1997* amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Family Court Act 1997*,

{* Act 40 of 1997.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table], p. 124 and Acts Nos. 3 and 15 of 2002.)

(2) Schedule 1 item) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her heirs and successors" in each place where it occurs and in each place **inserting** instead " the State of Western Australia"

127. *Juries Act 1957* amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Juries Act 1957**. (* 3 July 2000.)

(2) Section 38(1) is amended by deleting "those prosecuting for the Crown" and inserting instead "the prosecution".

(3) Section 52(1) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead -- " prosecution".

128. *Justices Act 1902* amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Justices Act 1902*.

* 8 October 2001.

For subsequent amendments see 2007 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1. p. 193 and Act No. 27 of 2002.)

(2) Section 154A (1) is amended by deleting "Crown" in the 2 places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead "State".

(3) Section 154A(3) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead — " State",

(4) Section 206D is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead — " State".

129. *Local Courts Act 1904* amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Local Courts Act 1904**. 1* 12 January 2007],

(2) Section 3 is amended in the *definition* of "Minister" by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead — State".

130. Supreme Court Act 1935 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the Supreme Court Act 1935*

[* 9 February 2001.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1, p. 370 and Act No. 23 of 2002]

(2) Section 4 is amended as follows:

- (a) in the definition of "Action" by deleting "by the Crown";
- (b) in the definition of "Cause" by deleting "by the Crown".

(3) Section 9 (1) is amended by *deleting* "Her Majesty and inserting instead * the Governor "

(4) Section 15 (1) is amended by deleting "Royal Arms" and inserting instead "armorial bearings of the State".

(5) Section 37(2) is repealed and the following subsection is inserted instead

(2) Nothing in this section shall alter the practice in proceedings in relation to the prerogative and criminal jurisdiction of the Court.

(6) Section 50(1) is amended by deleting "by the Crown".

(7) Section 51(1) is amended by deleting "by the Crown".

(8) Section 56(1) is amended by deleting "by the Crown".

(9) Section 119 is amended by deleting "to Her Majesty or any of her subjects, or **other persons entitled in like manner as subjects**"

(10) Section 154(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty's" and inserting instead - "The "

(11) Section 154(3), (4), (5) and (6) are each amended by deleting "Crown" in each place where it occurs and in each place inserting instead "State".

(12) The Second Schedule is amended by deleting "our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth the Second Her Heirs and successors" and inserting instead - "the State of Western Australia".

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
Western Australia
Previous Close Next

A4201

ACTS AMENDMENT AND REPEAL (COURTS AND LEGAL - PRACTICE) ACT 2003
65 of 2003

PROCLAMATION

WESTERN
AUSTRALIA
John
Murray
Sanderson
[L.S.]

By His Excellency
Lieutenant General
John Murray Sanderson,
Companion of the Order of Australia
Governor of the
State of Western Australia.

I the Governor, acting under section 2 of the *Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003*, and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council fix 1 January 2004 as the day on which that Act comes into operation,

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the State on 23 December 2003.

By Command of the Governor,

J. A. McGINTY, Attorney General.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Government of Western Australia

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Assented 4th DECEMBER 2003

Proclamation 23rd December 2003

Enactment 1st January 2004

119

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

20

REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

This is the exhibit marked BWS / 5.

BWS 5

30

produced and shown to

at the time of affirming his affidavit this

15th June 2019.

40

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030

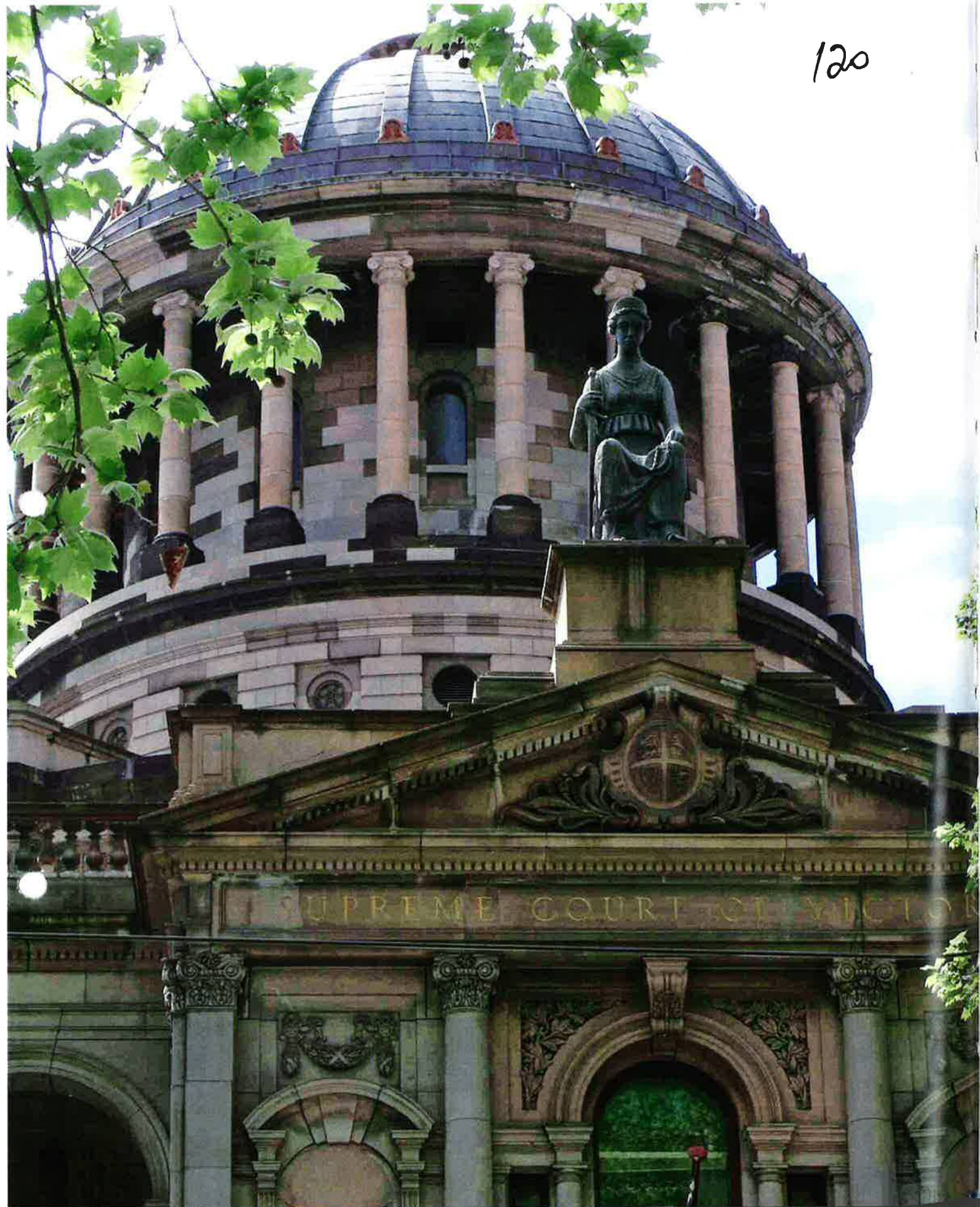


Before me

50

Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Signature
Justice



121



122.



VERS 10

SHE THAT IS MY ENEMY

123

King James Bible

Micah

Chapter 7

1 Woe is me! for I am as when they have gathered the summer fruits, as the grape gleanings of the vintage: *there is* no cluster to eat: my soul desired the firstripe fruit.

2 The good *man* is perished out of the earth: and *there is* none upright among men: they all lie in wait for blood; they hunt every man his brother with a net.

3 That they may do evil with both hands earnestly, the prince asketh, and the judge asketh for a reward; and the great *man*, he uttereth his mischievous desire: so they wrap it up.

4 The best of them *is* as a brier: the most upright *is sharper* than a thorn hedge: the day of thy watchmen *and* thy visitation cometh; now shall be their perplexity.

5 Trust ye not in a friend, put ye not confidence in a guide: keep the doors of thy mouth from her that lieth in thy bosom.

6 For the son dishonoureth the father, the daughter riseth up against her mother, the daughter in law against her mother in law; a man's enemies are the men of his own house.

7 Therefore I will look unto the LORD; I will wait for the God of my salvation: my God will hear me.

8 Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy: when I fall, I shall arise; when I sit in darkness, the LORD shall be a light unto me.

9 I will bear the indignation of the LORD, because I have sinned against him, until he plead my cause, and execute judgment for me: he will bring me forth to the light, *and* I shall behold his righteousness.

10 Then she that is mine enemy shall see *it*, and shame shall cover her which said unto me, Where is the LORD thy God? mine eyes shall behold her: now shall she be trodden down as the mire of the streets.

11 *In* the day that thy walls are to be built, *in* that day shall the decree be far removed.

12 *In* that day *also* he shall come even to thee from Assyria, and *from* the fortified cities, and from the fortress even to the river, and from sea to sea, and *from* mountain to mountain.

13 Notwithstanding the land shall be desolate because of them that dwell therein, for the fruit of their doings.

14 Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell solitarily *in* the wood, in the midst of Carmel: let them feed *in* Bashan and Gilead, as in the days of old.

15 According to the days of thy coming out of the land of Egypt will I shew unto him marvellous *things*.

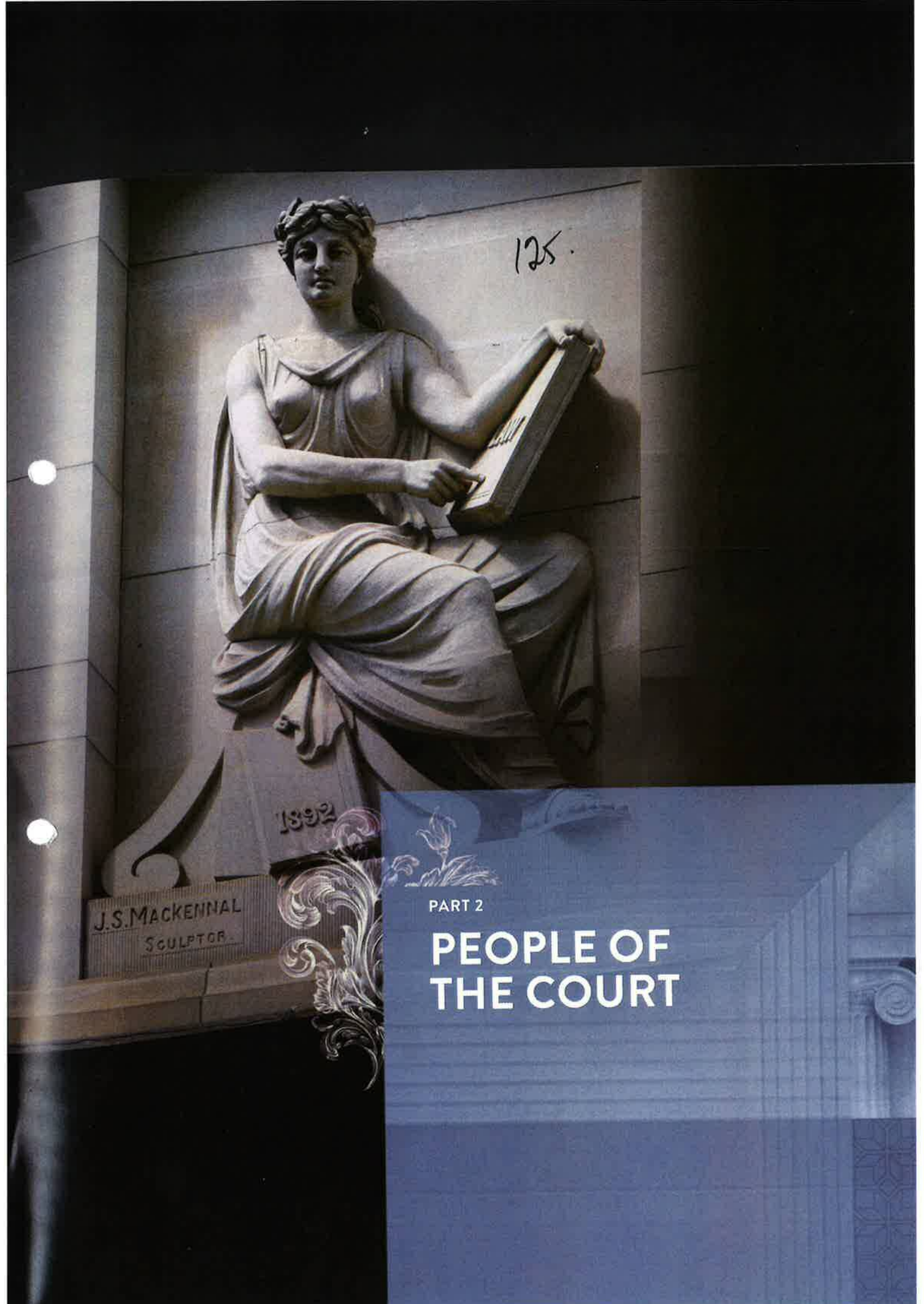
16 The nations shall see and be confounded at all their might: they shall lay *their* hand upon *their* mouth, their ears shall be deaf.

17 They shall lick the dust like a serpent, they shall move out of their holes like worms of the earth: they shall be afraid of the LORD our God, and shall fear because of thee.

18 Who *is* a God like unto thee, that pardoneth iniquity, and passeth by the transgression of the remnant of his heritage? he retaineth not his anger for ever, because he delighteth *in* mercy.

19 He will turn again, he will have compassion upon us; he will subdue our iniquities; and thou wilt cast all their sins into the depths of the sea.

20 Thou wilt perform the truth to Jacob, *and* the mercy to Abraham, which thou hast sworn unto our fathers from the days of old.



125.

1892

J.S. MACKENNAL
SCULPTOR

PART 2

PEOPLE OF THE COURT

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
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BETWEEN:

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Before me

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



50

Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

*The accused
for TREASON*

Treason and Misprision of Treason "The Element"

Within Australia and the United Kingdom, a statutory allegiance to the United Kingdom Monarch is mandatory and as such appears in many Acts of Australian Parliaments, in particular, State Constitutions of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Element

Any breach of the statutory and mandatory oath of allegiance to Queen Elizabeth the Second **is the element** that activates the criminal offence of treason.

Any concealment of such treason **is the element** that activates the criminal offence of misprision of treason.

Grand Jury Indictment

The only valid manner of obtaining an indictment for either offence is by Grand Jury, and as such the offences go directly to Grand Jury either by common law or statute law.

Life Imprisonment

Either or both criminal offences within Australia carries life imprisonment under statute law with a minimum of twenty years (Criminal Code Act 1995 Cth).

Victoria

Within Australia, the only jurisdiction with statute law Grand Jury right remaining on the statute books was and remains the State of Victoria, and as such any person committing either criminal offence within Australia can be indicted by a Grand Jury sitting within the State of Victoria, using either common or statute law.

Statute Law

Within the State of Victoria, the statute law right for Grand Jury did exist at Section 354 of the Crimes Act 1958 (Victoria).

In the period 2001 up to and inclusive of 2007, the Grand Jury right has been applied for on a number of occasions.

October 2001

With the exception of one particular Grand Jury hearing (October 2001), the Grand Jury applications have been concealed by officers of the Victorian Supreme Court and have not been legally or lawfully heard, meaning in law that all such applications remain pending.

Section 354

The statutory statute law obligation under Section 354 requires an application supported by an affidavit to the Full Court of the Victorian Supreme Court (not the Court of Appeal).

Perverting

Within the State of Victoria, the Grand Jury right has been perverted by State politicians and judicial officers, both State and Commonwealth. Any person within the State of Victoria and Commonwealth of Australia can file a private prosecution for Grand Jury in particular, the 2001 Grand Jury hearing charge and expect the right to be honoured by the respective judicial officers involved;

The Principal Right Perverted

The principal right to obtain an indictment exists at Section 80 of the Commonwealth Constitution. During the years 2008/2010, purported legislation was introduced into the Victorian Parliament by Mr R Hulls to remove the statute law Grand Jury right, but Section 109 of the Commonwealth Constitution **invalids the State legislation.**

Mislead Parliament (Mr R Hulls)

Mr Hulls, the Attorney General, misled the Victorian Parliament by concealing the material fact that Mr Hulls has three Grand Jury applications relating to and involving himself and others in concealing the discovered treason within Australia. Mr Hulls has been presented to the Magistrates Court of Victoria at Melbourne on three occasions in relation to treason and misprision of treason, by private prosecution. On each occasion, Victorian Magistrates working with public prosecutors, both State and Commonwealth, have withdrawn the charges, but at the same time, have contributed to the concealment of the activation and application of the Grand jury right; a right that activates when Crown authorities decline or fail to prosecute for whatever reason. **The defendant (Hulls) did not appear in Court.**

Freemasonry

The principal organisation operating within Victoria and Australia to remove statutory and mandatory oaths of allegiance to Queen Elizabeth the Second is Freemasonry.

2001

During the year 2001, five Judges presided over a grand jury application involving and relating to Freemasonry sitting in the jurisdiction of the Full Court of the Supreme Court of Victoria (not the Court of Appeal) in accordance with Section 354 of the Crimes Act 1958 Victoria.

Intervenor - Hulls

The intervener to the application was Mr. R. Hulls in the purported public office capacity of Attorney-General to the State of Victoria.

2004 (8 Defendants)

During the year 2004, the five Judges involved plus the three other defendants were presented to the Melbourne Magistrates Court, Jelena Popovic presiding. The same concealment process was activated, resulting in grand jury applications and affidavits being lodged into the Full Court of the Supreme Court jurisdiction for Grand Jury process, but, the concealment process continued.

Western Australia (2004)

The year 2004 is the critical year relating to treason and misprision of treason because of the events in Western Australia.

In Western Australia during the years 2002-2004, State politicians and others had introduced purported legislation into their Parliament containing purported amendments to remove Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her Heirs and Successors and Subjects, and substitute the then State Governor John Sanderson, **without informing the people of Western Australia or Commonwealth Australia.**

Referendum Omitted.

Bypassing all referendum requirements, the purported legislation was passed by Western Australian politicians and enacted on the 1st January 2004 by the co-signatures of Governor John Sanderson and the then Attorney-General James McGinty.

The Legislation enacted removed The Queen and substituted the State Governor and successive Governors. (now Kim Beazley).

This is the single most evident act of treason ever committed in Australia

At Section 130 of the enacted Act titled "*Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act*", the Supreme Court Act 1935 (WA) is amended by removing the Queen and substituting the Governor (subsection 3) at subsection 9, Her Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors and Subjects are removed and at subsection 12, the statutory oath of allegiance to Queen Elizabeth is removed and substituted.

Vexatious Litigant.

During the year 2004 in Western Australia by application to the Supreme Court by Mr James McGinty (a co-signature to overt act of treason) and Mr Damian Bugg, the then Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions, I was declared a vexatious litigant in an endeavour to prevent and conceal the removal of the Queen and substitution of others.

Three Hearings (WA)

The first was before Commissioner Braddock, the first appeal was before Justice McKechnie, the resultant appeal was before Justices Steytler, Wheeler and Buss.

The Six Volumes – Victoria and High Court

In Victoria during the years 2005/2006 a six volume affidavit was prepared by myself and exhibited into the civil matter of Shaw v Fragapane Nominees (Werribee South Market Garden Farmers).

The six volume affidavit exhibited 13 Grand Jury applications that have been concealed by officers of the Victorian Supreme Court inclusive of officers of the High Court and Victoria Magistrates Court.

Of the 13 applications, the principal one involved the then **Commonwealth Governor General Jeffrey.**

Kirby and Callinan

The matter was both filed and served into the High Court (Shaw v Fragapane Nominees). Two High Court judges heard the application "**on Papers**". The two High Court judges were Justices Kirby and Callinan, both judges concealed the removal and substitution of the Queen and concealed the content and existence of the 13 Grand Jury applications **comprising the six-volume affidavit**.

Magistrate Randazzo.

Both judges were presented to the Melbourne Magistrates Court during September 2006, presided over by Magistrate Carmen Randazzo by private prosecution right.

The usual concealment structure was applied at this hearing and the charges withdrawn, the decline to present activated the Grand Jury right. Grand jury applications and affidavits were lodged into the criminal jurisdiction of the Victorian Supreme court (Full Court) relating to and involving Justices Kirby and Callinan where the applications were immediately concealed by officers of the Supreme Court and remain concealed as at this present date.

28 Defendants.

Resulting from this concealment by public prosecutors, magistrates and officers of two Supreme Courts in Victoria and Western Australia and High Court, concerning the removal and substitution of The Queen. I personally filed and served by private prosecution right criminal charges on 28 defendants returnable to the Magistrates Court at Melbourne on 15th December 2006.

On the 15th December 2006, the then Chief Magistrate Ian Gray presided over the matters and during the course of the hearing made the infamous comment from the bench: **(no defendants were present in the Court)**

<p>"You will not be relying on the Constitution in my court."</p>
--

No Presentment

The public prosecutors made application to take over the private prosecutions. The application was granted by the Chief Magistrate, after which the public prosecutors stated in open court that **no presentment would be made**.

The public prosecutors or Chief Magistrate Ian Gray did not realise they had fulfilled the statutory conditions for Grand Jury to activate in accordance with section 354 Crimes Act 1958 (Victoria)

I had already prepared 28 grand jury applications prior to the hearing date (15th December 2006) and had them on the bar table when Ian Gray pointed out the purported fact:

"Mr Shaw, you are now "non-suited", the public prosecutors have taken over and have declined to present or continue the prosecution"

I replied, pointing to the documents,

BS: "What will I do with these?"

IG: "What are they?"

BS: "Grand jury applications for all 28 defendants."

IG: "I do not know what to do with those documents, but I suggest you lodge them at the counter of this court."

Damian Capobianco

On the 15th December 2006, 28 grand jury applications were lodged at the counter of the Melbourne Magistrates court and as recently as December 2017, staff at this particular court have verbally stated that they are unable to find these particular documents, the principle **person being Damian Capobianco**.

Adjourned 29th January 2007

Before the hearing was finished, in front of Ian Gray (15th December 2006) there was an application for costs against myself made by a legal representative for the West Australian defendants. This application was adjourned until 29th January 2007.

R Hulls. (2006)

One of the 28 defendants before the court on the 15th December 2006 was Mr Hulls, the then Attorney General for Victoria. **The charge was misprision of treason.**

Ian Gray

Because of the judicial conduct of Ian Gray and the concealment of the overt act of treason, I filed and served a criminal charge on Mr Ian Gray returnable on the adjourned date of 29th January 2017, **The charge was misprision of treason.**

After the judicial hearing held on the 15th December 2006, Mr Hulls, using the public office of Attorney General for Victoria, issued a vexatious writ against myself for exposing the criminal removal of The Queen and subsequent judicial concealment of such fact. I immediately added Mr Hulls to the adjourned hearing 29th January 2007 with 11 other defendants, inclusive of Julia Gillard and five High Court judges charged with common law '**misprision of treason**' for concealing the criminal removal of The Queen, in breach of the Commonwealth referendum result held on 6th November 1999, **and all Criminal Law.**

29th January 2007.

The same judicial concealment happened at the hearing held on the 29th January 2007. On the same day, Grand Jury applications were lodged into the criminal jurisdiction of the Full Court Supreme Court of Victoria where they remain concealed and unheard. The current president of this particular court is **President Chris Maxwell**. (No defendants present in Court)

Vexatious Application (2007)

The vexatious writ issued by Mr R. Hulls was listed to be heard during May 2007 in the Victorian Supreme Court.

Natalie Blok

Natalie Blok was the solicitor with the care and conduct. This particular solicitor filed and served four **volumes of documents** into the hearing, but, omitted all particulars relating to or involving the hearing held **29th January 2007**. Natalie Blok filed two affidavits; one dated November 2006, the other dated 23rd January 2007 and concealed the Grand Jury applications, **in particular**, the 29th January 2007 documents.

Hulls & Hansen

During May 2007, Justice Hansen acting on application by Mr R Hulls declared myself a vexatious litigant in an attempt to conceal the criminal removal of The Queen from specific laws within Australia, and protect Mr Hulls.

Justice Nettle (2008)

The appeal was heard during March 2008 in front of Justices Dodds-Streeton and Geoffrey Nettle.

100 Affidavits

Prior to this hearing I did file and serve **100 affidavits** into this particular hearing revealing the criminal removal of The Queen and the subsequent judicial concealment of this fact. **Both judges ignored the evidence and upheld the Hansen** concealment judgement.

www.elijahschallenge.net

<https://bewebsite2.wixsite.com/elijahschallenge>

The 100 affidavits are exhibited for public disclosure:

<https://bewebsite2.wixsite.com/elijahschallenge>

The Ten Grand Jury Application\$.

Because of the judicial conduct of both judges during March 2008, ten individuals sitting in the body of the court at the time of hearing did lodge Grand Jury applications and affidavits into the criminal jurisdiction of the Full Court Supreme Court of Victoria where they were immediately concealed and remain concealed and unheard.

Seven High Court Judges

Officers of the High Court are principal to the concealment of the criminal removal of The Queen and continue to conceal the evident fact that in the period of September 2006 up to and inclusive of 29th January 2007, the then High Court judges (7) were criminally charged and grand jury applications remain pending for each of these judges.

Common Law Treason

The criminal charge is a common law charge, that is, the concealment of the discovered treason, amounting in law to '**misprision of treason**'.

Removal of the Queen

The element that created the criminal charge of treason was and remains the illegal removal and substitution of Queen Elizabeth the Second on 1st January 2004, purportedly on legislation that was introduced into the West Australian parliament and passed by respective politicians sitting in the that parliament but, omitted the State referendum requirement found at **Section 73(2) of the State Constitution**.

The Six Volume Affidavit

The Years 2005/6

The Background

Shaw v Fragapane Nominees

Civil Matter, Victorian Supreme Court

Justice Mandie (2005)

On the 1st August 2005 Justice Mandie struck out the single Affidavit consisting of six volumes exhibiting **13 Grand Jury applications**, relating to and involving the following natural persons in accordance with rule of law, adjourned **23rd August 2005**.

The Thirteen

1. Major General P.M. Jeffrey
Former Governor General.
2. Charles Wheeler
Former Supreme Court Master.
3. Paul Coghlan
Former Director Public Prosecutions (Vic)
Current Supreme Court Judge.
4. James McGinty
Former Attorney General (WA)
Co-Signature to enactment of the act of treason (WA)
5. John Winneke
Former President of the Court of Appeal (Vic)
Son of Sir Henry Winneke
6. Steven Charles
Court of Appeal Judge (Vic)
7. Alex Chernov
Former Court of Appeal Judge (Vic)
Former State Governor (Vic)
8. Pat Buchanan
Court of Appeal Judge (Vic)
9. Robert Brooking
Court of Appeal Judge (Vic)

10. Phillip Cain
Court of Appeal Registrar (Vic)
11. Kathryn Kings
Supreme Court Master (Vic)
12. Thomas Smith
Supreme Court Judge (Vic)
13. Damian Bugg
Former Tasmanian Director of Public Prosecutions
Former Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions

The dates for Grand Jury applications that appear on the application forms are:

1. Jeffrey	28 th May	2004
2. Wheeler	19 th March	2004
3. Coghlan	28 th May	2004
4. McGinty	4 th November	2004
5. Winneke	28 th May	2004
6. Charles	28 th May	2004
7. Chernov	28 th May	2004
8. Buchanan	28 th May	2004
9. Brooking	28 th May	2004
10. Cain	28 th May	2004
11. Kings	16 th December	2004
12. Smith	16 th December	2004
13. Bugg	14 th April	2005

Justice Whelan (2005)

On the adjournment date of **23rd August 2005** Justice Whelan heard the matter and agreed with the strike out order of Justice Mandie.

Court of Appeal (Vic) (2005)

President Maxwell and Ashley

Justice Nettle replaced Ashley

On the 9th September 2005 President Maxwell and Justice Ashley began the appeal hearing in relation to the strike out of the six volume Affidavit. When challenged, Justice Ashley withdrew and **Justice Nettle replaced Ashley**.

The Judges permitted the strike out.

High Court of Australia

Judges Kirby and Callinan

On the 3rd August 2006 the two judges named ruled on the appeal from the Court of Appeal (Vic) and upheld the strike out. (Concealed the Treason)

Magistrates Court Melbourne (2006)

Because of the Judicial conduct of the two High Court Judges and the resultant concealment of the discovered criminal offences involving the criminal removal of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second and the substitution of the West Australian

State Governor John Sanderson private prosecution charges were filed and served on both High Court judges, returnable 25th September 2006.

Magistrate Carmen Randazzo and Damian Bugg

On 25th September 2006 Magistrate Randazzo permitted Mr Damian Bugg, the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions to take over the private prosecutions and strike them out, **disregarding the fact that Damian Bugg** was one of the 13 Grand Jury accused named in the documents before the two High Court Judges Kirby and Callinan.

Supreme Court of Victoria The Prothonotary

- A. On the 3rd **October 2006**, documents were lodged with the Victorian Prothonotary appealing the decision of Magistrate Randazzo.
- B. On the 9th October 2006 the appeal documents were returned from a purported **verbal decision of an unnamed judge**.
- C. On the 19th October 2006 by fax to the Prothonotary I requested the name of the purported judge and **the written order**.
The fax was ignored.

Grand Jury Lodgements-23rd October 2006 Kirby and Callinan

In accordance with authority law relating to and involving the twin criminal offences of treason and misprision of treason and the involvement of respective courts in covering and concealing the unlawful removal of Queen Elizabeth the Second, grand jury documents were lodged on 23rd October 2006 (at Melbourne).

Magistrates Court at Melbourne 15th December 2006

Because of the continuing concealment of the material facts by the respective courts by private prosecution right, 28 natural persons were criminally charged and presented before the court on 15th December 2006.

Both Commonwealth and State public prosecutors intervened to prevent the prosecutions from proceeding.

Grand Jury documents for each defendant were lodged at both the Magistrates Court and Supreme Court on the same day.

The Infamous Statement.

- A. On the 15th December 2006 the matter was preside over by the then Chief Magistrate Ian Gray who stated in open court:
"You will not be relying on the Constitution in my court"

- B. Because there was a costs application Ian Gray adjourned this particular application to the 29th January 2007.
- C. The Chief Magistrate Ian Gray by private Prosecution immediately after the 15th December 2006 hearing became one of 12 defendants on the adjourned date of 29th January 2007.

29th January 2007

- A. On this particular date at the Melbourne Magistrates Court a number of Subjects of the Queen had lodged private prosecution charges because of **the judicial conduct evidence** on the 15th December 2006. They were treated with contempt by the court and dismissed.
- B. **When Ian Gray came out onto the bench he admitted the existence of the criminal charge "misprision of treason" and left the bench.**
- C. All the defendants before the court on this date do have Grand Jury documents before the Supreme Court lodged on the same day 29th January 2007.

The Vexatious Writ

To prevent further courtroom exposure of the material facts involving the organised attack on the Queen and the removal of the Queen from specific Acts within Australia, I became the object of a vexatious writ instigated by one of the Grand Jury defendants Mr R. Hulls, a Labor Party person who had concealed the material facts from his electorate, inclusive of the Politicians sitting within the Victoria Parliament **after** the criminal removal of the Queen.

17th May 2007 Justice Hansen

Resulting from a pretended hearing of impartiality and purported independence, Justice Hansen also concealed the principal material fact, the criminal removal of the Queen, and declared myself a vexatious litigant. **I appealed his decision.**

March 2008 Justice Dodds-Streeton Justice Geoffrey Nettle

- A. **Geoffrey Nettle** sitting with President Maxwell on the **9th September 2005** was already a principal person directly involved in the courtroom concealment of the criminal removal of Queen Elizabeth the Second.
- B. **Justice Dodds-Streeton** at the time of the sitting with Geoffrey Nettle was already a Grand Jury defendant from the National Bank v Walters matter.

- C. Both judges were challenged but, ruled to continue to hear the matter.
- D. 100 Affidavits were filed and served into the hearing, all affidavits were ignored and the **fraudulent decision of Hansen was upheld.**

The Body of the Court

- A. On the day of this particular hearing a number of people had come from Western Australia to attend the hearing.
- B. When Justice Dodds-Streeton was asked to read out the **words of the bias** test to the court she refused, I then read it out.
- C. Resulting from this test a number of people sitting in the body of the court, within 3 days of the actual hearing did lodge affidavits and grand jury applications against **both judges at two places:**
 - 1. The Electoral Office of Julia Gillard at Werribee.
 - 2. The criminal jurisdiction of the Office of the Full Court Supreme Court Victoria, 450 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne.
- D. Ten informants lodged documents.
- E. The documents remain concealed by officers of the Victoria Supreme Court.
- F. **The criminal offence of "misprision of treason" applies to all concealers.**

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

20

REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

This is the exhibit marked BWS / 7.....

BWS 7

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produced and shown to

at the time of affirming his affidavit this

15th June 2019

40

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



Before me

50

Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Justitia
Act
Fraser

Australia Act 1986

ELECTION FRAUD IN AUSTRALIA

ALL ELECTORS IN AUSTRALIA AND ALL AUSTRALIANS ARE VICTIMS OF THE FRAUD OF THE AUSTRALIA ACT 1986

The First Fraud

1. The following 9 facts of **Fraud of the Australia Act 1989** have not been rebutted therefore remain facts.
2. These material facts show that Australian Law emanating from the fraudulent Australia Act 1986 is based on fraud and therefore no law at all.
3. The difference is between the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia and the CORPORATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Constitution was granted to the people by Queen Victoria
The CORPORATION is the ruling entity that owns, runs and controls the
CITY OF LONDON which is not subject to nor under any law of the
Monarch of England

The Second Fraud

Prior to Federation in 1900 Australia was divided into Colonies, after Federation the Colonies became States, but, each State was subject to the Constitution.

Prior to the fraudulent 1986 AUSTRALIA ACT any bill either State or Commonwealth touching a Constitutional issue had to be reserved for Royal Assent involving the Two Houses of Parliament back in England in the process.

By 1984 the International Socialist movement specifically the Fabian Socialist had succeeded in getting Mr R Hawke elected as Prime Minister of Australia.

The Third Fraud

In a 1996 Senate Standing Committee paper titled "Aspects of Section 44" Professor Blackshield submitted a paper to the committee which stated that Mr Hawke may have a case to answer in relation to Section 44 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act 1900 in that at the time of being Prime Minister **Bob Hawke** was also an **Honorary Citizen of Israel (dual citizenship)**.

The Fourth Fraud

Prior to the actual enactment of the Australia Act 1986 new "Letters Patent" were issued, it appears that the signature to the new Letters Patent signed at Balmoral in Scotland in 1984 was Mr R Hawke

The Fifth Fraud

To avoid having to send the 1986 Australia Act to the governed via a Constitutional Referendum, Mr Hawke and the Six Premiers involved decided to use section 51 (xxxviii) of the Commonwealth Constitution.

The Sixth Fraud

By using Section 51 not Section 128 this activated State Request Acts and as such under their State Constitutions, Elector approval had to be sought prior to any Royal Assent being granted.

The Seventh Fraud

In Western Australia, section 73 of their State Constitution states:

(2) A Bill that —

(e) expressly or impliedly in any way affects any of the following sections of this Act, namely — sections 2, 3, 4, 50, 51 and 73, shall not be presented for assent by or in the name of the Queen unless —

(g) the Bill has also prior to such presentation been approved by the electors in accordance with this section, and a Bill assented to consequent upon its presentation in contravention of this subsection shall be of no effect as an Act.

In Queensland, section 53 of their State Constitution

53(1) A Bill that expressly or impliedly provides for the abolition of or alteration in the office of Governor or that expressly or impliedly in any way affects any of the following sections of this Act namely— sections 1, 2, 2A, 11A, 11B; and this section 53 shall not be presented for assent by or in the name of the Queen unless it has first been approved by the electors in accordance with this section and a Bill so assented to consequent upon its presentation in contravention of this subsection shall be of no effect as an Act.

In New South Wales, section 7 of their State Constitution

7(a) (2) A Bill for any purpose within subsection (1) shall not be presented to the Governor for His Majesty's assent until the Bill has been approved by the electors in accordance with this section.

7(b) shall not be presented to the Governor for Her Majesty's assent until the Bill has been approved by the electors in accordance with this section.

The Seventh Fraud

Within the Australia Act 1986 section 14 amends the Western Australian Constitution by amending section 50 and 51, but, these particular sections are bound to elector consent and approval at section 73 of the Western Australia Constitution

The Eighth Fraud

Within the Australia Act 1986 section 13 amends the Queensland Constitution by amending section 11A and 11B, but, these particular sections are bound to elector consent and approval at section 53 of the Queensland Constitution.

The Ninth Fraud

After the purported enactment of the Australia Act 1986 "Reservation of Bills" for Royal Assent stopped and Royal Assent to Constitutional amendments operated within Australia after 1986 without any knowledge of the electorate, that "Primary Fraud" had occurred in relation to The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia as opposed to the CORPORATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA operating via the CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

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And others

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15th July 2019

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A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
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7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



Before me

50

Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Yaregny Book
Page 106
→

143.

Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, with their objectives including to reform the Australian Constitution towards the existence of Australia as an independent republic; resulted in certain of their members sitting inside their own "Parliament of Australia", with their own:-

“Australia” or “the Commonwealth”,

"Australian Government Gazette", "Government Printer of Australia",
 "Herald & Weekly Times".

"Land for Australia", "Australian Citizens" making Oaths/Affirmations of Allegiance to a "Queen of Australia",

and along with their own private

"Governor-General of Australia" using a "Great Seal of Australia",

making their purported "laws of Australia" including but not limited to:-

Commonwealth Electoral Act 1973, No. 7 of 16th March 1973

Commonwealth Banks Act 1973, No. 18 of 11th April 1973

Crimes Act 1973,

Acts Interpretation Act 1973,
No. 79 of 19th June 1973

Evidence Act 1973,
No. 80 of 19th June 1973

Australian Citizenship Act 1973,

Death Penalty Abolition Act 1973, No. 100 of 18th September 1973

Royal Style and Titles Act 1973, No. 114 of 19th October 1973

Banking Act 1973, No. 114 of 19th October 1973
No. 116 of 26th October 1973

Commonwealth Banks Act (No. 2) 1973, No. 117 of 26th October 1973

Reserve Bank Act 1973, No. 118 of 26th October 1973

Banking Act (No. 2) 1973,
No. 193 of 17th December 1973

Lands Acquisition Act 1973, No. 208 of 19th December 1973

Currency Act 1965-1973, No. 95 of 10th December 1965

No. 95 of 10th December 1965
as amended to 19th December 1973

Statute Law Revision Act 1973,

as amended by *Statute Law Revision Act 1974*, No. 20 of 25th July 1974

(No. 216 of 1973 & No. 20 of 1974 came into operation 31st December 1973)

Petroleum and Minerals Authority Act 1973, No. 43 of 8th August 1974

Banking Act 1974, No. 132 of 9th December 1974

Parliament Act 1974, No. 132 of 9th December 1974

Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975.

No. 33 of 30th April 1975

Federal Court of Australia Act 1976, No. 33 of 30th April 1975
No. 156 of 9th December 1976

Australian Federal Police Act 1979, No. 58 of 15th June 1979

Australian Federal Police Act 1979,
High Court of Australia Act 1979.

High Court of Australia Act 1979,	No. 137 of 23rd November 1979
Judiciary Amendment Act (No. 2) 1979,	No. 138 of 23rd November 1979

Judiciary Amendment Act (No. 2) 1979,	No. 138 of 23rd November 1979
Evidence Amendment Act 1979,	No. 139 of 23rd November 1979

Evidence Amendment Act 1979, No. 139 of 23rd November 1979
(Note: Nos 137, 138 and 139 were purported to commence 31st April 1980)

with all in their own "entities" receiving "Australian currency" in "Australian Dollars":

and with their intention, to convert "the status of the Commonwealth of Australia as a sovereign, independent and federal nation" called "Australia", truly coming into fruition with their own:-

Letters Patent of 21st August 1984

Australia Act 1986.

No. 142 of 4th December 1985

Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1985, No. 143 of 4th December 1985



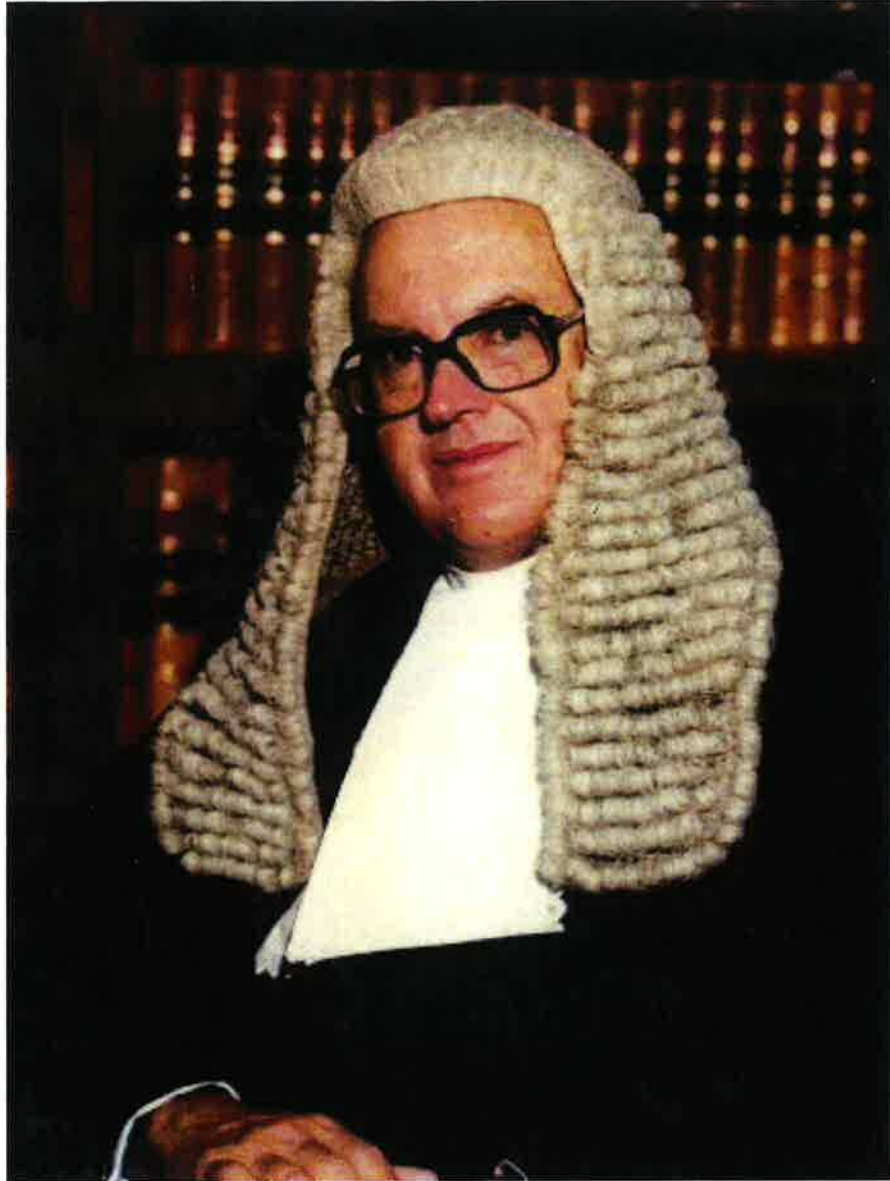
Australian Political Treason, Treachery & Sabotage

**by
Dick Yardley**

Published by Whitehat, 2018

Disclaimer: The Author and all responsible for the publishing of this Book in any way whatsoever, cannot be responsible for your use in anyway of the information contained in or linked from this Book. While we have taken every precaution to insure that the content of this Book is both current and accurate, errors can occur.

"I, therefore, have come to the conclusion that the current legal and political system in use in Australia and its States Territories has no basis in law." - Sir Harry Talbot Gibbs



Sir Harry Talbot Gibbs

"This document was compiled from research into factual evidence, proving that Members of Political Parties, each under their own Party's Constitution and policies, have under progressive process, committed treason, treachery and sabotage." - Dick Yardley

145.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

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REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

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Before me

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
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7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



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Margaret M Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

UNITED NATIONS
96 Regions
for Australia.

THE FIRST DRAFT
OF A
CONSTITUTION
FOR THE SOVEREIGN NATION
OF
AUSTRALIA
(Annotated)
A GRASS ROOTS APPROACH
BOOK ONE

© The Foundation for National Renewal/Charles S Mollison 2008

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This document has been prepared by The Foundation for National Renewal. It is very much a 'work in progress' and after wide public discussion and amendment as required it should be adopted by the people at a plebiscite to provide a blueprint for gradual Constitutional change.

(Plebiscite [→] Includes A Referendum.)

The Foundation for National Renewal
A Constitutional Research and Development Corporation
ABN 67 078 067 960 ACN 095 238 289
Chairman: Lieutenant Colonel Charles S Mollison (Retd)

**MILITARY
MAN.**

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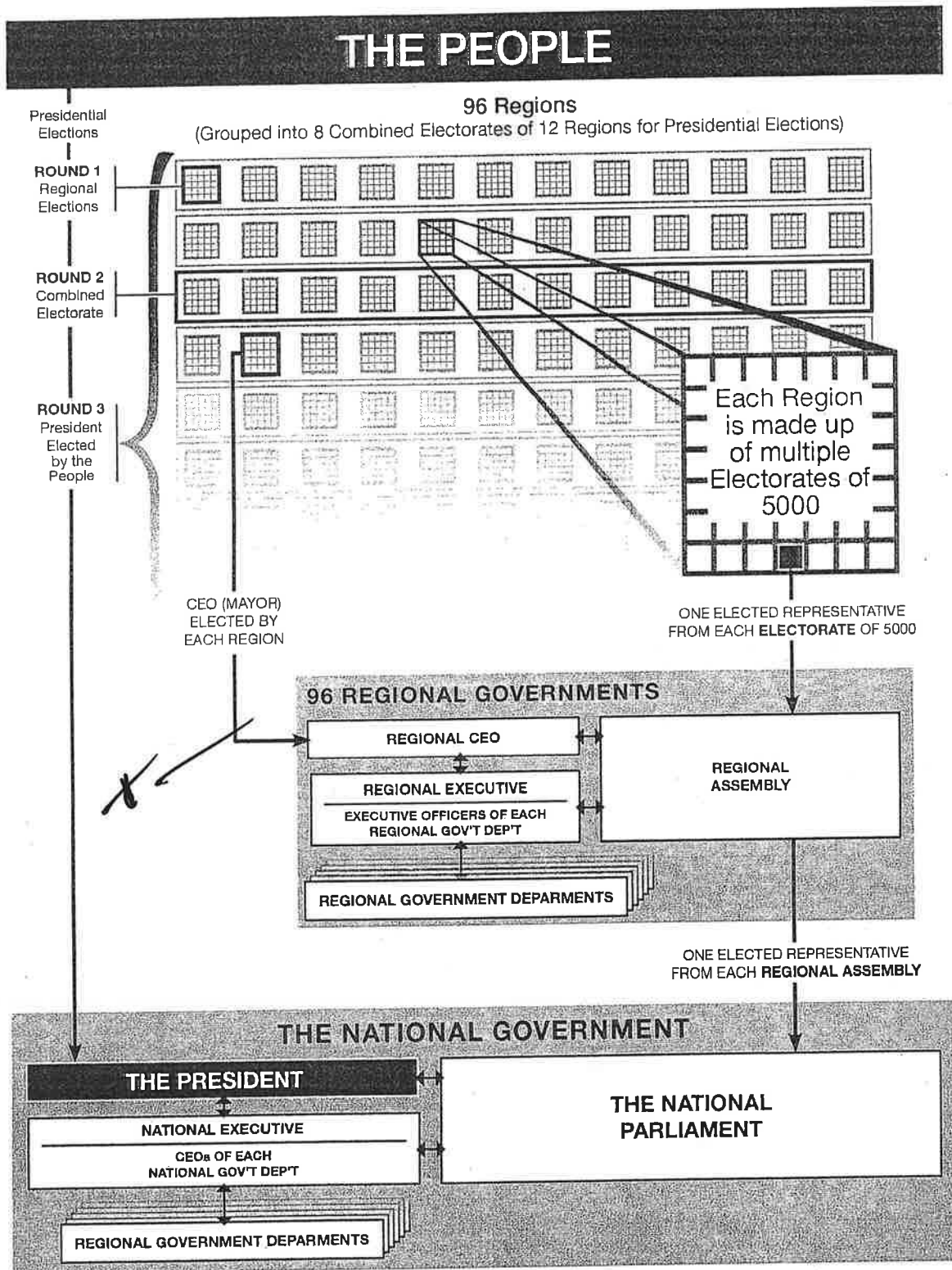
Email:
constitution@national-renewal.org.au
Phone: 07 5442 1589, Fax: 07 5442 1587
Web: www.national-renewal.org.au

Post Mail:
PO Box 82
Woombye, Qld, 4559

(This Proposed Document Replaces
UNITED NATIONS REGION 2 (96) For Australia.

The Socialist / Communist / MASONIC Agenda
147.

THE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT



The Foundation for National Renewal

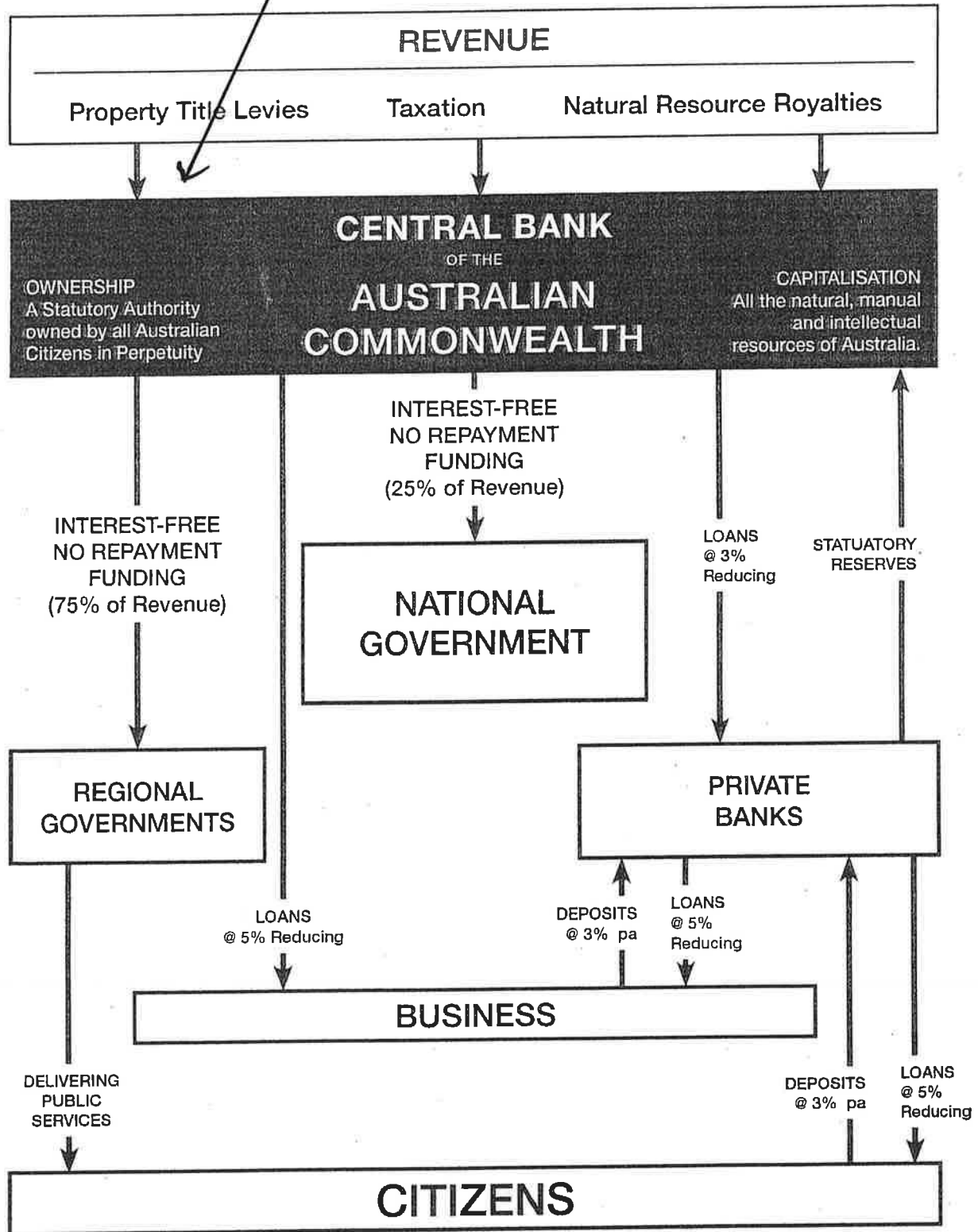
Figure 1. 'Structure of Government'

96 Regional Governments.

Abolition of PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

148

NATIONAL ECONOMICS - BANKING



The Foundation for National Renewal

Figure 2. 'National Economics - Banking'

The Socialist Communist MASONIC BANKING PROPOSAL

149

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

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'BWS 10'

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Before me

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
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Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

*Nationality and
citizen ship Act
1948*

(At Para 152 - The UN)

NATIONALITY and CITIZENSHIP
Act. (Cth) (150)
1948.

Section 5 (1)

Australian.

A British Subject.

Foreign Country.

Procurator General

A HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THE PARLIAMENT (UNITED NATIONS)

OUR COUNTRY.

THE TERRITORIES (A.C.T. AND N.T.)

NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP.

No. 83 of 1948.

An Act relating to British Nationality and Australian Citizenship.

[Assented to 21st December, 1948.]

KNOW ALL

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows:—

Commonwealth Act

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Nationality and Citizenship Act* Short title. 1948. 1.

2. This Act shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by Commencement. Proclamation. 2.

3. The Acts specified in the First Schedule to this Act are repealed. Repeal. 3.

4. This Act is divided into Parts, as follows:—

Parts.

Part I.—Preliminary.

Part II.—British Nationality.

Part III.—Australian Citizenship.

Division 1.—Citizenship by Birth or Descent.

Division 2.—Citizenship by Registration.

Division 3.—Citizenship by Naturalization.

Division 4.—Loss of Citizenship.

Part IV.—Transitional Provisions.

Part V.—Miscellaneous.

F.4258.—22

Section 5.

Definitions.

5.—(1.) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

“alien” means a person who is not a British subject, an Irish citizen or a protected person ;

“Australia” includes Norfolk Island and the Territory of Papua ;

“Australian consulate” means the office of a diplomatic or consular officer of the Australian Government at which a register of births is kept, or, in a country where there is no such office or in New Guinea, such office as is approved by the Minister and includes an office of the Department of Immigration ;

“British subject” means a person who is, or is deemed to be, a British subject under the provisions of this Act ;

“certificate of naturalization” means a certificate of naturalization granted under this Act ;

“certificate of registration” means a certificate of registration granted under this Act ;

“child” includes an adopted child, a step-child and a child born out of wedlock ;

“foreign country” does not include a trust territory, a state or territory which is or becomes a protectorate or protected state for the purposes of the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom known as the British Nationality Act, 1948, the New Hebrides or Canton Island ;

“naturalized person” means a person who under any law, whether in force before or after the date of commencement of this Act, becomes or became a British subject or an Irish citizen by virtue of a certificate of citizenship or a certificate of naturalization granted to him or in which his name is or was included or, in the case of a married woman, by virtue of a declaration that she desires or desired to acquire British nationality, and includes a person who under any such law was deemed to be a naturalized British subject by reason of his residence with his father or mother ;

“New Guinea” means the Territory of New Guinea ;

“protected person” means a person who is included in such prescribed classes of persons as are under the protection of the Government of any part of His Majesty’s dominions ;

“responsible parent”, in relation to a child, means the father of that child, or, where the father is dead or the mother has been given the custody of the child by order of a court, or the child was born out of wedlock and resides with the mother, means the mother of that child ;

“service under an Australian government” means service, whether within Australia or elsewhere, under the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth or under a State or Territory or an authority of a State or Territory ;

"Territory" means a Territory under the authority of the Commonwealth;

"the Australian Government" means His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia;

"the United Kingdom and Colonies" includes the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man;

"trust territory" means a territory administered by the government of any part of His Majesty's dominions under the trusteeship system of the United Nations.

(2.) References in this Act to any country to which section seven of this Act applies include references to the dependencies of that country.

(3.) For the purposes of this Act—

(a) a person born on a registered ship or aircraft shall be deemed to have been born at the place at which the ship or aircraft was registered and a person born on an unregistered ship or aircraft belonging to the government of a country shall be deemed to have been born in that country;

(b) a person shall be of full age if he has attained the age of twenty-one years and of full capacity if he is not of unsound mind;

(c) a person shall be deemed not to have attained a specified age until the commencement of the relevant anniversary of the date of his birth;

(d) the United Kingdom and Colonies shall be deemed to constitute one country; and

(e) a person shall be deemed to be ordinarily resident in a country if—

(i) he has his home in that country; or

(ii) that country is the country of his permanent abode notwithstanding that he is temporarily absent therefrom,

but he shall be deemed not to be so resident if he resides in that country for a special or temporary purpose only.

6. This Act shall extend to the Territories under the authority of the Commonwealth.

Extension
of Act to
Territories.

PART II.—BRITISH NATIONALITY.

7.—(1.) A person who, under this Act, is an Australian citizen or, by an enactment for the time being in force in a country to which this section applies, is a citizen of that country shall, by virtue of that citizenship, be a British subject.

British
nationality
by virtue of
citizenship.

(2.) The countries to which this section applies are the following countries, namely, the United Kingdom and Colonies, Canada, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, India, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia and Ceylon.

152.

HIS MAJESTY'S
GOVERNMENT

UNITED NATIONS.

ONE COUNTRY

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

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And others

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A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



Before me

50

Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

MALONE ALICE BIANCHI
To London

154.

PROMISE OF ALLEGIANCE
TO
The Supreme Grand Council
33RD DEGREE.

—:G:—

To be written at the beginning of the Golden Book or Register of each Chapter, and to be signed by all Candidates previous to the commencement of the Ceremony.

—:O:—

I (or we), the undersigned, being Free and Accepted Masons, regularly Initiated, Passed and Raised in a Warranted Lodge, most solemnly promise and swear faithfully, Allegiance and Solemn Submission to the Decrees of the Most Puissant and Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33rd Degree, duly, faithfully, and constitutionally established on the 26th October, 1845, sitting in Supreme Grand Council at their Grand East in London, for England and Wales, and the dependencies of the British Crown.

We (or I) do further promise and swear to hold no

"Grand EMS in London"

142

155

Masonic fellowship, intercourse, or communication whatever in any of the Ineffable or Sublime Degrees or Orders of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry with any Mason or body of Masons which at any time have or hereafter may be established in Great Britain or its dependencies, by any authority whatever except in such as are or may be duly recognised and acknowledged as lawful by the aforesaid Grand Council.

And we (or I) do further declare that we (or I) will, after our (or my) admission into the Order, as soon as an opportunity shall conveniently occur, sign our (or my) name in the Right of the Golden Book of the Order.

In testimony whereof I (or we) have signed this promise and declaration with my (or our) own hand this
day of 18

Signed,

155

156

THE
TEXT BOOK
OF
Advanced Freemasonry:
CONTAINING
FOR THE SELF-INSTRUCTION OF CANDI-
DATES,
THE COMPLETE RITUALS
OF
THE HIGHER DEGREES,
VIZ.,

ROYAL ARK MARINERS, MARK MASTER, ROYAL ARCH,
RED CROSS OF ROME AND CONSTANTINE, AND PERFECT
PRINCE MASON, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, AND ROSE CROIX;
ALSO, MONITORIAL INSTRUCTIONS IN THE 30TH TO THE
33RD AND LAST DEGREE OF FREEMASONRY.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED
HISTORICAL INTRODUCTIONS AND EXPLANA-
TORY REMARKS,
COMPILED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF
"The Text Book of Freemasonry."
(CRAFT.)

WILLIAM REEVES
BOOKSELLER LTD.

12 Norbury Crescent,
—London, S.W.16—

Source Text

File

157

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

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REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

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“BWS 12”

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15th July 2019.

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A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



Before me

50

Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Yana Russia
1945

“The Thriller”

' Yalta in Russia: (1945-1948)

The Spoils of War.

(The Birth of The UNITED NATIONS.)

' Dividing The Loot '

(158)



Churchill - Roosevelt - Stalin

Yalta in Russia.

1945.

159

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

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REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

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BWS 13

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A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



Before me

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Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

UNIVERSITY NATION
DEPARTMENT
30 ARCADES

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages.

Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

The UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION
(10 DECEMBER 1948 in Paris)

(30 ARTICLES)

Now, Therefore

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Proclaims

THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2.

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3.

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5.

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6.

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7.

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8.

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10.

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11.

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13.

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
- (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14.

- (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
- (2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15.

- (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.
- (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16.

- (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
- (2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
- (3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17.

- (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
- (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18.

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19.

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20.

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
- (2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21.

- (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
- (2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
- (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22.

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23.

- (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
- (2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
- (3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
- (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24.

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25.

(1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26.

(1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27.

(1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28.

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

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Article 29.

- (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
- (2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
- (3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30.

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

20

REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

This is the exhibit marked BWS /.....14.....

'BWS 14'

30

produced and shown to

at the time of affirming his affidavit this

15th July 2019.

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A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres. Werribee. 3030



Before me

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Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

*Figure in [unclear]
Bosrow
'A Bond'*

Current performance may be higher or lower than that quoted. Performance data shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate, so you may have a gain or loss when shares are sold. See the end of this document for important performance information and definitions.

\$10,000 Hypothetical as of 6/30/2009

Year	Fund(\$)
YTD	\$6,001.70
2008	\$5,597.54
2007	\$9,560.00

A \$10,000 hypothetical investment on commencement of operations or 10 years ago (whichever is later). Figures show year by year returns and include reinvestment of dividends and capital gains but do not reflect the effect of any applicable sales charges or redemption fees, which would lower these figures.

Average Annual Total Returns Summary

Benchmark: MSCI EAFE Growth (Net MA)

Quarter-end as of 6/30/2009

Load	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Life
Non-Adj.	-31.09%	na	na	na	-26.44%
Adjusted	-35.06%	na	na	na	-28.01%
Benchmark	-33.57%	-7.27%	+2.32%	na	na

Expenses, Fees & Loads

Maximum Sales Charge	5.75%
Short-Term Trading Fee	1.00%
Short-Term Trading Fee Period	30 Days
Gross Expense Ratio	2.88% as of 02/24/2009
Net Expense Ratio	1.48% as of 04/30/2009
Expense Cap:	1.50% as of 11/1/2007
Management Fee	0.76% as of 04/30/2009
Low Balance Fee	12 if balance < 2000
12b-1 Plan	Yes

There is a voluntary cap on the expenses borne by the fund, which indicates the maximum level of expenses (with certain exceptions) that the fund would pay.

Investment Objective

Seeks long-term growth of capital.

Strategy

Normally investing primarily in non-U.S. securities, including securities of issuers located in emerging markets. Normally investing in companies FMR believes have above-average growth potential (stocks of these companies are often called "growth" stocks). Normally investing primarily in common stocks.

Risk

Stock markets, especially foreign markets, are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Foreign securities are subject to interest rate, currency exchange rate, economic, and political risks, all of which are magnified in emerging markets.

Fund Information

Symbol:	FIAGX
CUSIP:	160904 1000
Fund Number:	1985
Minimum Initial Investment:	\$2,500
Inception Date:	11/1/2007
Fiscal Year End:	October
Annualized Turnover Rate:	144.00% as of 4/2009
Net Assets:	\$1,015,404.49 as of 6/30/2009
Portfolio Assets:	\$17,940,336.00 as of 6/30/2009

This fund is a class of its retail fund.

Net Assets reflect assets of the class shown; Portfolio assets reflect the assets of all classes of the same fund.

For further detail regarding minimum investments, please see the fund prospectus.

*Contrast
Risk from
the 1945 YAMA Assessment.*

Top Ten Company Holdings as of 6/30/2009

NESTLE SA (REG)
 ROCHE HLDGS GENUSSSCHEINE
 BHP BILLITON PL ADR
 ANHEUSER BUSCH INBEV NV
 TOTAL SA (FRAN)
 TELEFONICA SA ADR
 VISA INC CL A
 BG GROUP PLC
 RECKITT BENCKISER GROUP PLC
 RIO TINTO PLC SPON ADR

% of Total Net Assets

Top 10: 23.5%
 Top 20: 35.3%
 Top 50: 58.2%

Total holdings: 162

The Top Ten Holdings are presented to illustrate examples of the securities in which the fund may invest, and may not be representative of the fund's current or future investments. For equity funds, the top ten holdings excludes money market investments and futures contracts. Depositary receipts are normally combined with the underlying security.

Top Ten Industry Sectors as of 6/30/2009

Benchmark: MSCI EAFE Growth (Net MA)

Sector	Fund	Benchmark
Financials	17.40	na
Consumer Staples	16.50	na
Materials	12.90	na
Health Care	10.90	na
Consumer Discretionary	10.30	na
Industrials	8.10	na
Information Technology	7.40	na
Energy	6.30	na
Telecommunication Services	5.60	na
Utilities	2.40	na

Holdings by industry sector are presented to illustrate examples of the industries in which the fund may invest, and may not be representative of the fund's current or future investments. Percentages are displayed for the top sectors as of the date stated. Percentages shown describe the portion of the fund's total net assets (TNA), unless otherwise stated.

Fund Manager Information**Jed Weiss**

Tenure: Since 11/1/2007
 Education: • B.A., Harvard University, 1997

Country Diversification as of 6/30/2009

Country	% of TNA
United Kingdom	17.9
Japan	12.9
Switzerland	11.5
USA	10.9
France	5.7
Brazil	4.0
Spain	3.5
Germany	3.5
Australia	3.3
South Africa	3.1
Belgium	2.9
Netherlands	2.5
Hong Kong	2.2
Mexico	2.1
Turkey	1.8
Canada	1.7
Finland	1.6
Singapore	1.4
Sweden	1.4
India	1.4
Denmark	1.2

Holdings by country are presented to illustrate examples of the countries in which the fund may invest, and may not be representative of the fund's current or future investments. Percentages are displayed for the top sectors as of the date stated. Percentages shown describe the portion of the fund's total net assets, unless otherwise stated.

Risk Measures

This data is currently unavailable.

Asset Allocation

	6/30/2009
Equities	97.7%
Convertibles	0.0%
Bonds	0.0%
Cash & Other	2.3%
Total	100%

In addition to fund receivables and payables, Net Other Assets (when applicable) may include notional assets/liabilities of certain derivative instruments.

Net Other Assets (when applicable) can include fund receivables, fund payables, offsets to other derivative positions, as well as certain assets that do not fall into any of the Portfolio Composition categories. Depending on the extent to which derivatives are a part of the fund's investments and the number of positions that are held by the fund for future settlement, Net Other Assets can be a negative number. In bond funds, for example, mortgages have a forward settlement that can be significant in length. However, the mortgage position becomes a holding of the portfolio and is priced as part of the fund's daily valuation long before the trade actually settles. Therefore, by pricing these mortgage positions, there must be an offset in the Net Other Assets category to reflect that there is a payable on the books to cover that position.

This data is currently unavailable.

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Important Performance and Policy Information

Class A shares are sold to eligible investors with a 12b-1 fee. Initial offering of Class A shares for FA Balanced, FA Emerging Markets Income, FA Equity Growth, FA Equity Income, FA Growth Opportunities, FA Healthcare, FA High Income Advantage, FA Intermediate Bond, FA Large Cap, FA Mid Cap, FA Municipal Income, FA Energy, FA Overseas, FA Short Fixed Income, FA Strategic Income, FA Value Strategies was on 9/3/96. Prior returns are those of Class T and reflect Class T's 12b-1 fee, except for FA Equity Growth, FA Equity Income and FA Intermediate Bond where prior returns are those of Class T through 9/10/92 and reflect Class T's 12b-1 fee, and returns are those of Class I prior to 9/10/02.

Initial offering of Class A shares for FA Asset Manager 20% (10/2/06), FA Asset Manager 50% (10/2/06), new FA Asset Manager 70% (9/23/08), FA Asset Manager 85% (10/2/06) FA CA Municipal Income (8/1/02), FA Canada (5/2/07), FA China Region (5/8/08), FA Consumer Staples (12/12/06), FA Convertible Securities (2/19/09), FA Global Balanced (2/19/09), FA Gold (12/12/06), FA Government Income (10/24/06), FA Inflation Protected Bond (10/2/02), FA Intermediate Municipal Income (11/1/05), FA International Discovery (1/6/05), FA International Real Estate (4/4/07), FA International Small Cap (5/27/03), FA Investment-Grade Bond (8/27/02), FA Large Cap Growth (2/13/07), FA Large Cap Value (2/13/07), FA Materials (12/12/06), FA Mega Cap Stock (2/5/08), FA Mid Cap Growth (2/13/07), FA Mid Cap Value (2/13/07), FA Mortgage Securities (3/3/97), FA NY Municipal Income (8/1/02), FA Short-Intermediate Municipal Income (7/23/03), FA Small Cap Independence (5/2/07), FA Tax Managed Stock (4/21/09), FA Telecommunications (12/12/06), FA Total Bond (6/22/04), FA Ultra-Short Bond Fund (6/16/04), and FA Worldwide (2/19/09) was on each date listed. Returns prior to each date listed are those of Fidelity Asset Manager 20%, Fidelity Asset Manager 50%, Fidelity Asset Manager 70%, Fidelity Asset Manager 85%, Fidelity CA Municipal Income, Fidelity Canada, Fidelity China Region, Select Consumer Staples, Fidelity Convertible Securities, Fidelity Global Balanced, Select Gold, Fidelity Government Income, Fidelity Inflation Protected Bond, Fidelity Intermediate Municipal Income, Fidelity International Discovery, Fidelity International Real Estate, Fidelity International Small Cap, Fidelity Investment Grade Bond, Fidelity Large Cap Growth, Fidelity Large Cap Value, Select Materials, Fidelity Mega Cap Stock, Fidelity Mid Cap Growth, Fidelity Mid Cap Value, FA Mortgage Securities - Initial Class, Fidelity NY Municipal Income, Fidelity Short-Intermediate Municipal Income, Fidelity Small Cap Independence, Select Telecommunications, Fidelity Tax Managed Stock, Fidelity Total Bond, Fidelity Ultra-Short Bond, and Fidelity Worldwide respectively.

Initial offering of Class A shares for FA Emerging Asia was on 6/15/99. Prior returns reflect the performance of the fund as a closed end fund.

Had Class A's 12b-1 fee been reflected, returns would have been lower (except where returns are those of Class T and would have been higher).

Initial offering of Class A shares for FA Diversified Stock and FA Capital Development was on 4/30/99. Returns prior to 4/30/99 are those of Class O, restated to reflect the higher 12b-1, agent fees and expenses applicable to Class A.

Prior to 2/1/07, 1/29/02, 9/1/00 and 7/1/99, respectively, FA Growth Opportunities, FA Strategic Growth, China Region (the original class of FA China Region) and FA Value Strategies operated under certain different investment policies and compared their performance to different benchmarks. Prior to 10/1/04 and 12/1/07, International Discovery and Mega Cap Stock Funds (the original classes of FA International Discovery and FA Mega Cap Stock), respectively, operated under certain different investment policies. These funds' historical performance may not represent their current investment policies.

Prior to 10/1/06, FA Consumer Discretionary, FA Industrials, FA Communications Equipment, FA Utilities and FA Energy were named FA Consumer Industries, FA Cyclical Industries, FA Developing Communications, FA Telecommunications & Utilities and FA Natural Resources, respectively; operated under certain different investment policies and compared their performance to different secondary benchmarks. The funds' historical performance may not represent their current investment policies.

Additional Information

For each fund with at least a three-year history, Morningstar calculates a Morningstar Rating[®] based on a Morningstar risk-adjusted return measure that accounts for variation in a fund monthly performance (including the effects of sales charges, loads, and redemption fees), placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The top 10% of funds in each category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. (Each share class is counted as a fraction of one fund within this scale and rated separately, which may cause slight variations in the distribution percentages.) Morningstar Rating is for the indicated share class only; other classes may have different performance characteristics. © 2009 Morningstar, Inc. All rights reserved. The information contained herein: (1) is proprietary to Morningstar and/or its affiliates; (2) may not be copied or redistributed; (3) is not warranted to be accurate, complete, or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information.

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It is not possible to invest directly in an index. All indices are unmanaged.

If applicable: StyleMaps estimate characteristics of a fund's equity holdings over two dimensions: market capitalization and valuation. The percentage of fund assets represented by these holdings is indicated besides each StyleMap. The position of the most recent publicly released full holdings is denoted on the StyleMap with a dot. Historical StyleMap characteristics are calculated for the shorter of either the past three years or the life of the fund, and are represented by the shading of the box(es) previously occupied by the dot.

Definitions

Alpha-Annualized A risk-adjusted performance measure. A positive (negative) alpha indicates stronger (poorer) fund performance than predicted by the fund's level of risk measured by beta. **Annualized Tracking Error** measures how closely the fund's returns have tracked an index. The standard deviation of the monthly differences between the fund return and the index return over a 36 month rolling time horizon. **Annualized Turnover Rate** is the lesser of amounts of purchases or sales of long-term portfolio securities divided by the monthly average value of long-term securities owned by the fund. **Asset Allocation** refers to the makeup of a fund's portfolio expressed in categories such as stocks, bonds, real estate, etc., as a percentage of Net Assets. **Average Annual Total Return** A hypothetical rate of return if achieved annually would have produced the same cumulative total return if performance had been constant over the entire period. Average annual total returns smooth out variation in performance; they are not the same as actual year-by-year results. Total returns are historical and include changes in share price and reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, if any. **Beta** a measure of the volatility of a fund relative to its benchmark. A beta greater (less) than 1 is more (less) volatile than the index. **Downside Volatility** measures the volatility of a fund's returns below a minimum accepted level; calculated as the standard deviation of a fund's under-performance relative to the benchmark. **Foreign Investments** percentage of portfolio holdings in foreign investments. **Gross Expense Ratio** is the total annual class operating expense ratio from the fund's most recent prospectus. **Information Ratio** measures a fund's active return (fund's average monthly return minus the benchmark's average monthly return) in relation to the volatility of its active returns. **Net Expense Ratio** is an annualized net expense figure that reflects amounts reimbursed by Fidelity or reductions from brokerage service arrangements or other expense offset arrangements and is updated as the fund's annual or semiannual information is available. **Relative Volatility** compares a fund's volatility to a benchmark. A relative volatility greater (less) than 1 means the fund's returns have been more (less) variable. **R-Squared (R^2)** measures how a fund's performance correlates with a benchmark index's performance and shows what portion of it can be explained by the performance of the overall market/index. R^2 ranges from 0, meaning no correlation, to 1, meaning performance correlation. **Sharpe Ratio** is a measure of historical adjusted performance calculated by dividing the fund's excess returns (fund's average monthly returns minus the average monthly return of the Salomon Smith Barney 3-Month T-Bill Index) by the standard deviation of those returns. The higher the ratio, the better the fund's return per unit of risk. **Standard Deviation** measures the historical volatility of a fund. The greater the standard deviation, the greater the fund's volatility. **Top Industry Holdings** diversification of fund assets by major industry, arranged by weighting from largest to smallest positions on the dates shown.

MSCI EAFE Growth Index (Net Massachusetts tax)

is an unmanaged index considered representative of growth stocks of Europe, Australasia, and the Far East.

Before investing consider the funds' investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. Contact your investment professional or visit advisor.fidelity.com for a prospectus containing this information.

Not NCUA or NCUSIF insured.
May lose value.
No credit union guarantee.

Fidelity Investments Institutional Services Company, Inc.
82 Devonshire Street
Boston, MA 02109

171.

172

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

20

REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

This is the exhibit marked BWS / 15

30

produced and shown to

at the time of affirming his affidavit this

15th July 2019.

40

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



Before me

50

Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

The 1540
unwilling King
Baw of the
Kings of St John
of Jerusalem

STATUTE (UK)

1540

173-

KING HENRY THE EIGHT KNIGHTS OF St. JOHN of JERUSALEM

The United Kingdom
THE BANNING
Of

Perma
Buss 16'
— —

The Religion of St John of Jerusalem Operating in ENGLAND and IRELAND

" The Lords spiritual and temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, having credible knowledge that divers and sundry the King's subjects, called Knights of the Rhodes, otherwise called Knights of St John's, otherwise called Friars of the Religion of St John of Jerusalem in England, and of a like house being in Ireland, abiding in the parts of beyond the sea, and having as well out of this realm, as out of Ireland, and other the King's dominions, yearly great sums of money for maintenance of their livings, have unnaturally, and contrary to the duty of their allegiance, sustained and maintained the usurped power and authority of the Bishop of Rome, lately usurped and practised within this realm, and other the King's Dominions (2) and have not only adhered themselves to the said Bishop, being common enemy to the King our Sovereign Lord, and to this his realm, untruly upholding, acknowledging, and affirming maliciously and traitorously the same Bishop to be Supreme, and chief head of Christ's Church by God's holy word, intending thereby to subvert and overthrow the good and godly laws and statutes of this realm, their natural country, made and grounded by authority of Holy Church, by the most excellent wisdom, policy, and goodness of the King's majesty with the whole assent and consent of the realm, for the abolishing, expulsing and utter extinction of the said usurped power and authority". (Portion.)

A- MASONIC OATH/OBLIGATION (33rd Degree) (17)

B (Knight of Malta - St John of Jerusalem.)

citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a Foreign Power":
Shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a Senator or a Member of the House of Representatives.

28. Portion, Masonic Oath of the 33rd Degree :

A. " When it was time for the final obligation we all stood and repeated the oath with the representative candidate, administered by the Sovereign Grand Inspector General. We then swore true allegiance to the Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree, above all other allegiances, and swore never to recognize any other brother as being a member of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry unless he also recognizes the supreme authority of "this Supreme Council" One of the Conductors then handed the candidate, a human skull, upside down, with wine in it ". (Portion only.)
[Source: The Deadly Deception. Shaw/McKenney. P104.]

29. Knight of Malta Obligation : (Ritual Book Page 10.)
Vow of Profession. (Ritual Book, Page 15.)

B. That I shall not improperly divulge any of the secrets of the Order of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem which may now or at any future time be communicated to me; That I shall conform in all respects with the Statutes of the Order, and as far as lies in my power, endeavour to promote its interests and prosperity. All this I promise and vow to perform, without evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation of any kind than that of having my head split in two with a two handed sword, and my body made a prey to the roving fowls of the air. So help me God and keep me steadfast in this my solemn vow as a Knight of St John of Jerusalem. (Candidate kisses Bible)

30. Victorian Constitution. March 1854. (No Act Number.)
Section XXIV. { Oath.Allegiance.Obedience.Adherence:}

If any Member of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly shall for one entire Session thereof without the permission of the said Council or Assembly as the case may be fail to give his attendance in such Council or Assembly or shall take any oath or make any declaration or acknowledgement of allegiance obedience or adherence to any Foreign Prince or Power or adopt any act whereby he may become a subject or citizen of any Foreign State or Power or shall become Bankrupt or an insolvent Debtor within the meaning of the laws in force within Victoria relating to Bankrupts or Insolvent Debtors or shall become a public Defaulter or be attainted of treason or be convicted of felony or any infamous crime or become non compos mentis his seat in the said Council or Assembly as the case may be shall thereby become vacant.

31. Crimes Act 1958. Act No.6231/1958: Section 181.

Aiding and abetting offences within or outside Victoria
Every person who being within Victoria knowingly aids, abets, counsels, or procures, or who attempts or takes part in or is in way privy to --

17K

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

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Application by
Brian William Shaw
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BETWEEN:

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EXHIBIT

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" BWS 16 "

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Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



Before me

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Margaret M Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Knights of St John
of Jerusalem
(Prole + Picard)

The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem



Queen Elizabeth II in the robes of
Sovereign Head of the Order

THE ORDER OF MALTA

177

(Sovereign Military Hospitaller
Order of Saint John of Jerusalem of Rhodes
and of Malta)

The Government of the Order

#

SOUVERAIN CONSEIL

Prince et Grand Maitre

Son Altesse Eminentissime Fra' ANDREW BERTIE



Cusack Hiram
2019
Bishop of Rome
'The Pope'
— . —

Hautes Charges du Grand Magistère



The members of the Sovereign Council and senior officers of the Grand Magistry received in audience by his Holiness Pope John Paul II



The Queen meets Pope John Paul II (17 October 1980)

Her Majesty The Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh were received in private Audience by His Holiness Pope John Paul II on 17 October 1980. Photo: ©Fotografia Felici



Source: [www.gg.gov.au /events/governor-victoria-investiture](http://www.gg.gov.au/events/governor-victoria-investiture)

Governor of Victoria investiture

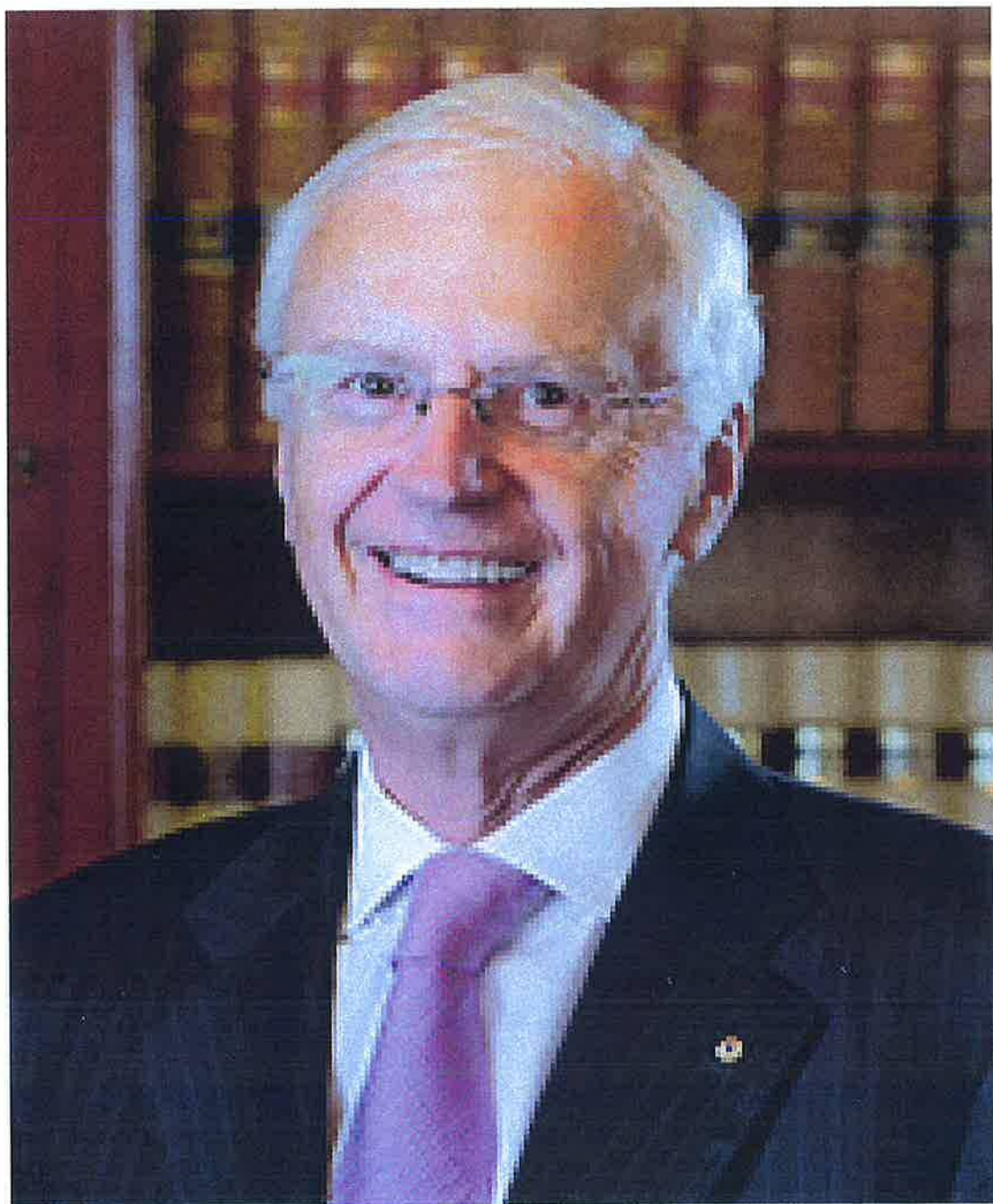
30 October 2011

At Government House in Melbourne, the Governor-General, as Prior, invested the Governor of Victoria, His Excellency Mr Alex Chernov AO, as Deputy Prior of the Order of St John for the State of Victoria. Mrs Elizabeth Chernov was invested as a Dame of Grace.

1540 Bann.

1540. STATUTE by HENRY 8th BANNING KNIGHTS of St JOHN.

" The Lords spiritual and temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, having credible knowledge that divers and sundry the King's subjects, called Knights of the Rhodes, otherwise called Knights of St John's, otherwise called Friars of the Religion of St John of Jerusalem in England, and of a like house being in Ireland, abiding in the parts of beyond the sea, and having as well out of this realm, as out of Ireland, and other the King's dominions, yearly great sums of money for maintenance of their livings, have unnaturally, and contrary to the duty of their allegiance, sustained and maintained the usurped power and authority of the Bishop of Rome, lately usurped and practised within this realm, and other the King's Dominions (2) and have not only adhered themselves to the said Bishop, being common enemy to the King our Sovereign Lord, and to this his realm, untruly upholding, knowledging, and affirming maliciously and traiterously the same Bishop to be Supreme, and chief head of Christ's Church by God's holy word, intending thereby to subvert and overthrow the good and godly laws and statutes of this realm, their natural country, made and grounded by authority of Holy Church, by the most excellent wisdom, policy, and goodness of the King's majesty with the whole assent and consent of the realm, for the abolishing, expulping and utter extinction of the said usurped power and authority". (Portion.)



Alex Chernov

Governor - State of Victoria

ISSUED THE STATE SENATORS WRIT
UNDER SECTION 12 COMMONWEALTH CONSTITUTION
AFFIRMS THE CRIMINAL REMOVAL OF
HIS MAJESTY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Governors of Victoria (continued)

General Sir Reginald Alexander Dallas Brooks,
K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
18th October 1949 to 7th May 1963

REGINALD DALLAS BROOKS

Major General Sir Rohan Delacombe,
K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
8th May 1963 to 31st May 1974

SIR HENRY WINNEKE

The Hon. Sir Henry Winneke, A.C.,
K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
3rd June 1974 to 28th February 1982

Rear-Admiral Sir Brian Murray, K.C.M.G., A.O.
1st March 1982 to 3rd October 1985

Dr. J. Davis McCaughey, A.C.
18th February 1986 to 22nd April 1992

RICHARD MCGARVIE

The Hon. Richard E. McGarvie, A.C., Q.C.
23rd April 1992 to 23rd April 1997

The Hon. Sir James A. Gobbo, A.C., C.V.O.
24th April 1997 to 31st December 2000

JAMES GOBBO.

John Landy, A.C., C.V.O., M.B.E.
1st January 2001 to 7th April 2006

Professor David de Kretser, A.C.
7th April 2006

DAVID DE KRETSE

DAVID DE KRETSE



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Governor
State of
Victoria.

[View larger image](#)

Collection: National Portrait Gallery, Canberra
Gift of Mercy Health and Aged Care 2006
Accession number: 2006.83

More about the artist and subject

Paul Fitzgerald (age 61 in 1983)

Sir James Gobbo AC CVO QC (age 52 in 1983)

Sir James Gobbo

Knight of
St John of
Jerusalem.

Her Excellency Kerry Sanderson AO DStJ was recently invested as a Dame Commander of the Commandery in Western Australia of the most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem.

The investiture was conducted by The Chancellor of St John Ambulance Australia, Professor Mark Compton AM KStJ at Government House on Friday morning.

The Most Reverend Roger Herft AM CStJ Archbishop of Perth conducted the prayers in the presence of invited guests, Knights and Dames of the Venerable Order of St John WA.

We welcome Her Excellency the Governor to the St John family!





New WA Governor Kerry Sanderson is sworn in

Posted Mon 20 Oct 2014, 10:13pm

New WA Governor Kerry Sanderson is the first woman to hold the position.

By
Wayne Martin.

© News

Wayne Martin is the Chief Justice
of the Supreme Court of
the State of Western Australia

Kerry Sanderson is Governor
Both hold these respective public offices
after the renounce of Her Majesty.

The Hon WA Chief Justice Wayne Stewart Martin QC

187



At AFTER the criminal Removal
of the Queen on 1 January 2004.

Many questions are being asked - 11/11/04. The removal of the Queen.



GOVERNOR SUBSTITUTES HIMSELF

AUSTRALIA ACT 1986 - SECT 7

Powers and functions of Her Majesty and Governors in respect of States

(1)

Her Majesty's representative in each State shall be the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT - SECT 12

Issue of writs

The Governor of any State may cause writs to be issued for elections of senators for the State. In case of the dissolution of the Senate the writs shall be issued within ten days from the proclamation of such dissolution.

ACTS AMENDMENT AND REPEAL (COURTS AND LEGAL PRACTICE) ACT 2003 WA (NO. 65 OF 2003) - SECT 130

130 . Supreme Court Act 1935 amended



(3) Section 9(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead —

" the Governor ".

ACTS AMENDMENT AND REPEAL (COURTS AND LEGAL PRACTICE)
ACT 2003 (NO. 65 OF 2003) - SECT 130

130. *Supreme Court Act 1935* amended

(All indented by lawyer)

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Supreme Court Act 1935* *.

(2) Section 4 is amended as follows:

- (a) in the definition of "Action" by deleting "by the Crown";
- (b) in the definition of "Cause" by deleting "by the Crown".

(3) Section 9(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead —
"the Governor".

(4) Section 15(1) is amended by deleting "Royal Arms" and inserting instead —
"armorial bearings of the State".

(5) Section 37(2) is repealed and the following subsection is inserted instead —

"
(2) Nothing in this section shall alter the practice in proceedings in relation to the
prerogative and criminal jurisdiction of the Court.

(6) Section 50(1) is amended by deleting "by the Crown".

(7) Section 51(1) is amended by deleting "by the Crown".

(8) Section 56(1) is amended by deleting "by the Crown".

(9) Section 119 is amended by deleting "to Her Majesty or any of her subjects, or
other persons entitled in like manner as subjects".

(10) Section 154(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty's" and inserting
instead — "The".

(11) Section 154(3), (4), (5) and (6) are each amended by deleting "Crown" in each
place where it occurs and in each place inserting instead — "State".

(12) The Second Schedule is amended by deleting "our Sovereign Lady Queen
Elizabeth the Second, Her Heirs and successors" and inserting instead —

"the State of Western Australia".

[The entire Schedule omitted.
No Referendum Clause or Conducts]

192.



"I declare before you all that my whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service."



9 313006 021827

BCD

The Criminal Act

Emanating out of the State of Western Australia, a State within the Commonwealth of Australia

Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act.

- Enacted 1 January 2004

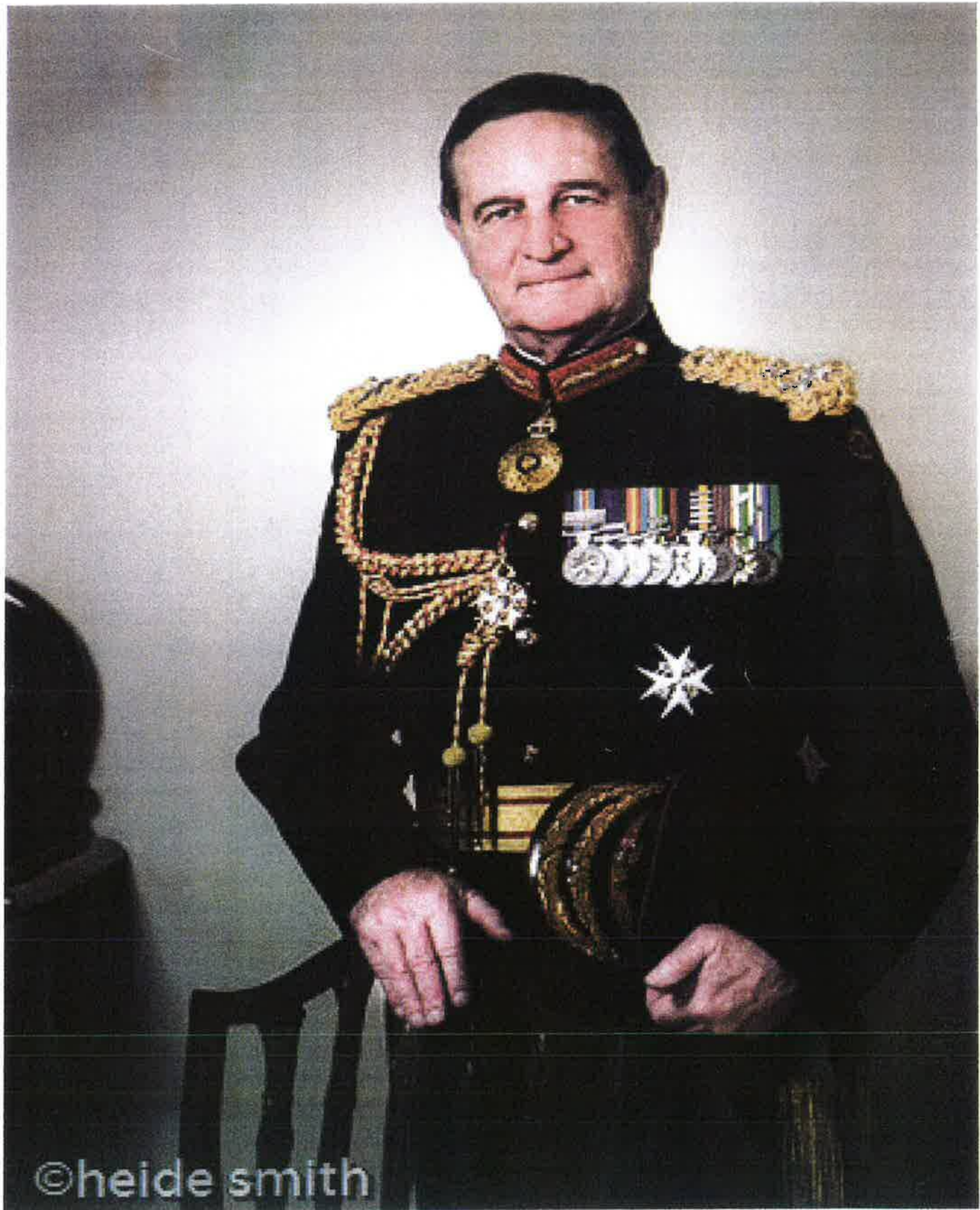
Supreme Court Act 1935 amended

Section 130

- (3) Section 9(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead –

"The Governor"

194.



WEST AUSTRALIAN STATE TROUPE
JOHN SANDERSON
"The Substitution"

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The Ruler

Published by:
Proclamations

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
Western Australia
Previous Close Next

NO. 208. 30-DEC-2003
Page: 5722 Pdf - 455K

AA201

ACTS AMENDMENT AND REPEAL (COURTS AND LEGAL - PRACTICE) ACT 2003
65 of 2003

PROCLAMATION

WESTERN AUSTRALIA) By His Excellency Lieutenant General John Murray Sanderson, Companion of the Order of Australia, Governor of the State of Western Australia.
John Sanderson, Governor.	
[L.S.]	

SANDERSON

I, the Governor, acting under section 2 of the *Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003*, and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, fix 1 January 2004 as the day on which that Act comes into operation.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the State on 23 December 2003.

By Command of the Governor,

J. A. McGINTY, Attorney General.

Mc Ginty - Attorney General

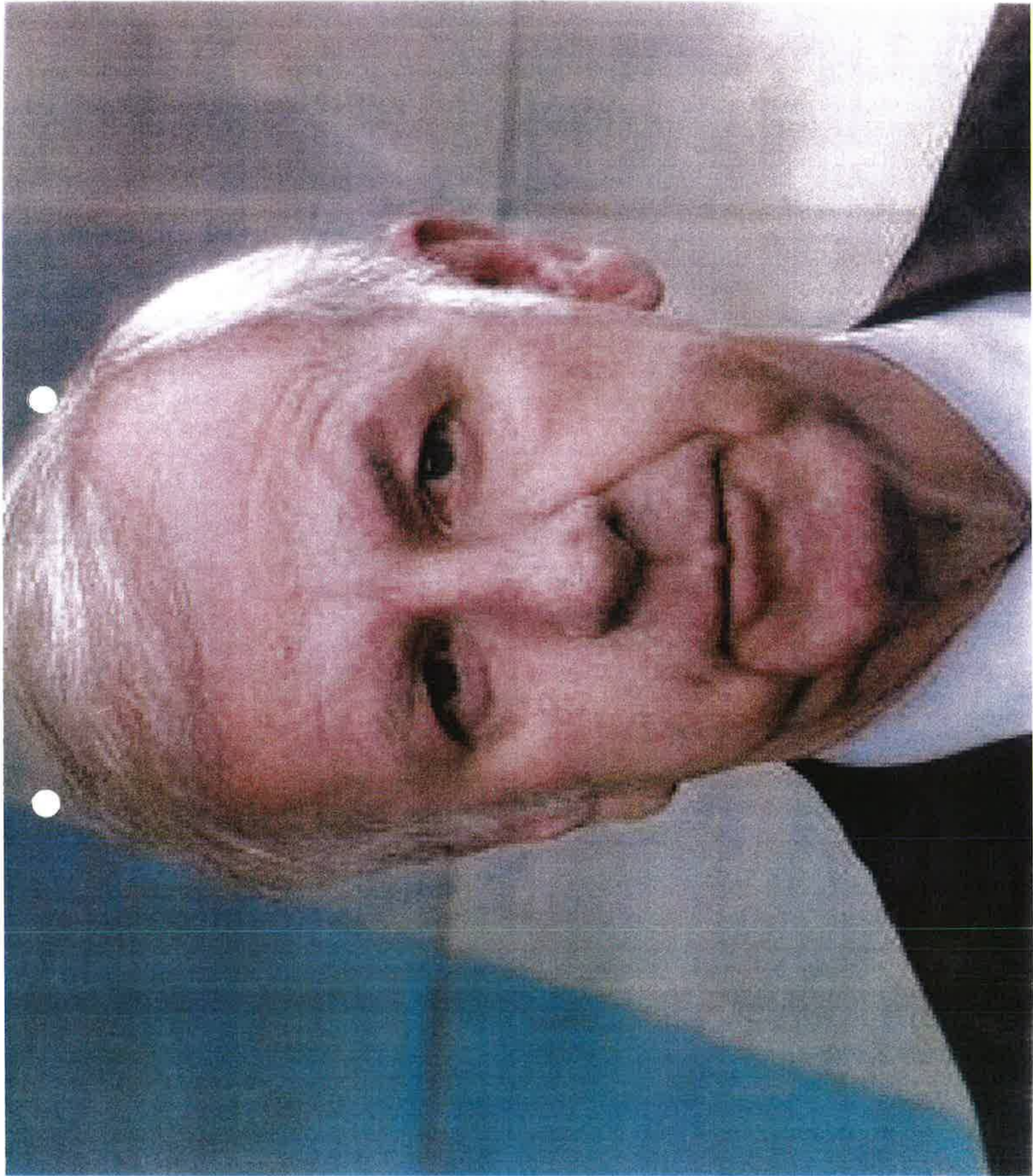
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

Government of Western Australia
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*The Ruler is now
of the Criminal
Repealing The Queen + Crown.*

Sanderson + Mc Ginty.

MR. JAMES M. BIRNEY
CO-Signature Remaining HRA MATRITY. 196
ATTORNEY - BANKER. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.



Mc Birney
C.

197.

The Criminal Act

Emanating out of the State of Western Australia, a State within the Commonwealth of Australia

Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act.

- o Enacted 1 January 2004

Supreme Court Act 1935 amended

#

Section 130

- (3) Section 9(1) is amended by deleting “Her Majesty” and inserting instead –

“The Governor”

108.

198

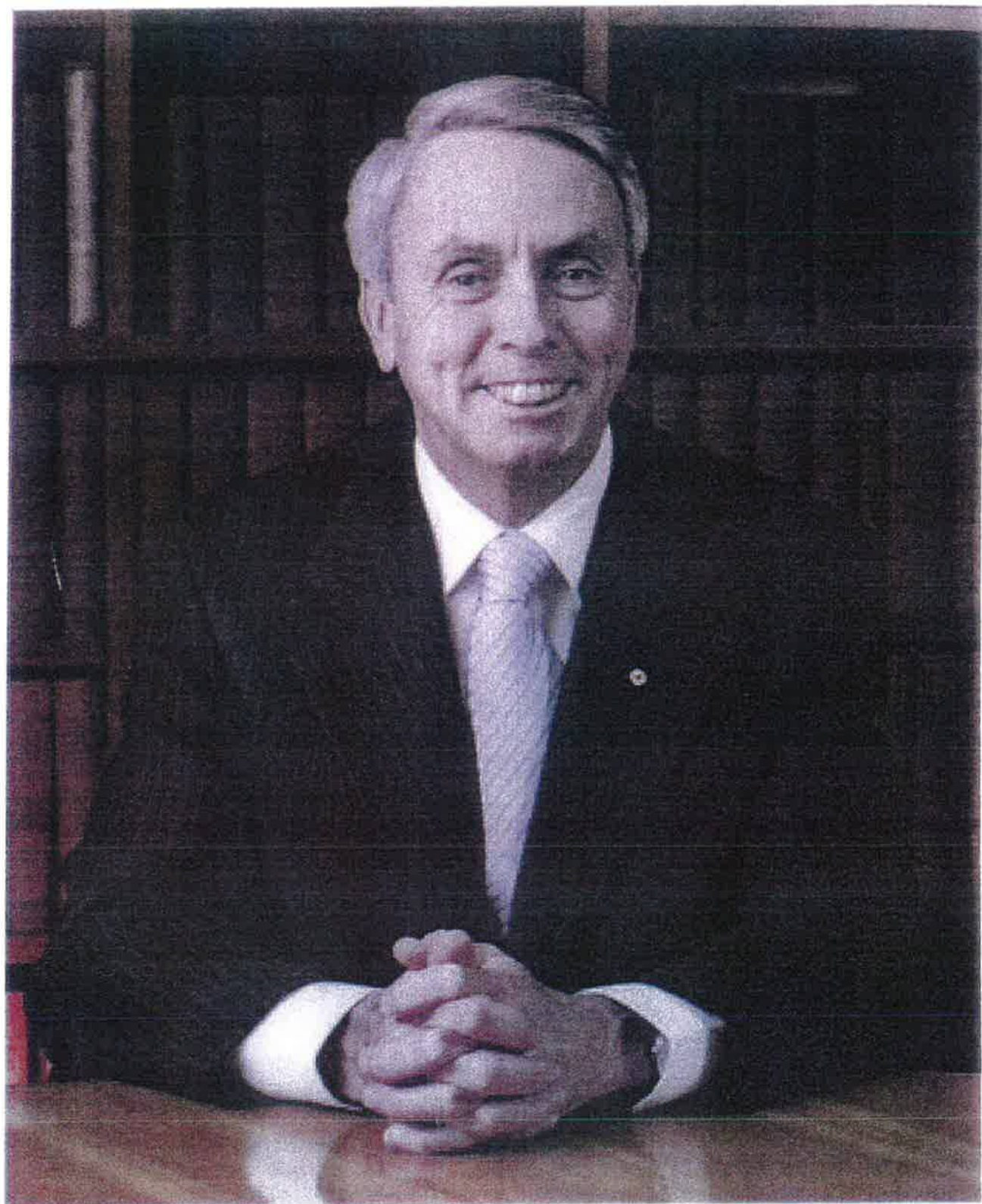
The Hon WA Chief Justice Wayne Stewart Martin QC



Hon Justice. The Queen

Removal of Subscriptions
1 January 2004

199.



WARWICK GATELEY

CURRENT COMMISSIONER & VICTORIAN FIREARMS COMMISSION
FORMER WEST AUSTRALIAN FIREARMS COMMISSION
AFTER THE CRIMINAL REMOVAL OF HER MAJESTY
IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

ELECTORAL FRAUD ON THE ELECTOR

Civil and Criminal Fraud

Common Law Fraud

"The Charge"

"The Accused in the period from 1 January 2004 up to and inclusive of present time, in the State of Victoria, an original State within the Commonwealth of Australia, did with deliberate intent conceal and has continued to fraudulently conceal from the Electorate (the voters), the unlawful and illegal removal of the statutory Oath of Allegiance to Queen Elizabeth the Second and substitution of the Governor of Western Australia in the place of the Queen and subsequent removal of the Crown without the statutory referendums after the enactment of the overt Act titled "Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act" within Commonwealth of Australia."

CONSTITUTION ACT 1889 WA - SECT 73 (2)(g)

73(2)

Legislature as constituted by this Act empowered to alter any of its provisions

(2) A Bill that —

(a) expressly or impliedly provides for the abolition of or alteration in the office of Governor; or

(b) expressly or impliedly provides for the abolition of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly; or

(c) expressly or impliedly provides that the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly shall be composed of members other than members chosen directly by the people; or

(d) expressly or impliedly provides for a reduction in the numbers of the members of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly; or

(e) expressly or impliedly in any way affects any of the following sections of this Act, namely —

sections 2, 3, 4, 50, 51 and 73,

The Six Sections

shall not be presented for assent by or in the name of the Queen unless —

(f) the second and third readings of the Bill shall have been passed with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the members for the time being of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, respectively; and

(g) the Bill has also prior to such presentation been approved by the electors in accordance with this section,

The Electors

and a Bill assented to consequent upon its presentation in contravention of this subsection shall be of no effect as an Act.

The Invalidity

*The Six Sections and
mandatory
State Referendum
(Not Abided by)
Responsible*

202
—

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA 1900

SECTION 12

Senators for the State

Issue of writs

The Governor of any State may cause writs to be issued for elections of senators for the State. In case of the dissolution of the Senate the writs shall be issued within ten days from the proclamation of such dissolution.

SECTION 32

House of Representatives

Writs for general election

The Governor-General in Council may cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives.

After the first general election, the writs shall be issued within ten days from the expiry of a House of Representatives or from the proclamation of a dissolution thereof.

The Criminal Act

203.
—

Emanating out of the State of Western Australia, a State within the Commonwealth of Australia

Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act.

- Enacted 1 January 2004

Supreme Court Act 1935 amended Section 130

- (3) Section 9(1) is amended by deleting “Her Majesty” and inserting instead –

“The Governor”

103,

204

Acts Amendment and Repeal
(Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003
(No. 65 of 2003)

Part 8 — Amendments about the Crown

121. Bail Act 1982 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Bail Act 1982**.

[* 27 August 1999.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1, p. 27 and Acts Nos. 6 and 27 of 2002.]

(2) Section 3(1) is amended by deleting the definition of "prosecutor" and inserting instead —

" "prosecutor" includes —

(a) in the case of an offence charged in a complaint, the complainant;

(b) in the case of an offence charged in an indictment, the State or the Commonwealth, as the case may be;

(3) Each of the provisions in the Table to this subsection is amended by deleting "Crown" in each place where it occurs and in each case inserting instead —

" State ".

Table

s. 19(2)(b)	s. 58(1)
s. 49(1)	s. 58(2)
s. 49(3)	s. 59 (2 places)
s. 57(1)	Schedule 1 Part D cl. 1(2)(e)
s. 57(3)	

(4) Section 63 is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead.—

" State or the Commonwealth ".

122. Children's Court of Western Australia Act 1988 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Children's Court of Western Australia Act 1988**.

205

[* 25 August 2000.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1, p. 51 and Act No. 27 of 2002.]

(2) Section 19B(4)(b) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State ".

(3) Section 19E is amended by deleting "the Crown in the right of".

(4) Section 32(2)(a)(i) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State ".

(5) Section 32(4) is amended in the definition of "public authority" by deleting "the Crown in right of".

(6) Schedule 1 is amended by deleting "our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her Heirs and Successors" in the 2 places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead —

" the State of Western Australia ".

123. The Criminal Code amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to *The Criminal Code**.

[* 9 February 2001 as the Schedule to the Criminal Code appearing as Appendix B to the Criminal Code Compilation Act 1913.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1, p. 89 and Acts Nos. 3, 6, 8 and 27 of 2002.]

(2) Each of the provisions in the Table to this subsection is amended by deleting "Crown" in each place where it occurs and in each case inserting instead —

" prosecutor ".

Table

s. 577 (2 places)	s. 632A
s. 616(1)	s. 646
s. 617A	s. 651A(5)
s. 618(3)	

(3) Section 581 is amended by deleting "Crown" in the 2 places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead —

" State ".

(4) Section 584(14) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead —
" the State ".

(5) Section 609 is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —
" State or the Commonwealth ".

(6) Section 628 is amended as follows:

(a) by deleting "Crown" in the first and third places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead —

" prosecutor ";

(b) in paragraph (2) by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State or the Commonwealth, as the case may be, ".

(7) Section 633 is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State or the Commonwealth, as the case may be, ".

(8) Section 637 is amended by deleting "counsel for the Crown" in the 4 places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead —

" prosecutor ".

(9) Section 693A(4) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State ".

(10) Section 701(2) is amended by deleting "for the Crown thereon".

(11) Section 720 is amended by deleting "Queen" and inserting instead —

" State ".

(12) Section 729(3) is amended by deleting "Crown" in the 3 places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead —

" prosecution ".

(13) Section 746A(1) is amended as follows:

(a) by deleting "prosecution" and inserting instead —

" State ";

(b) by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State ".

(14) Section 746A(4) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State ".

124. Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1991 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1991**.

[* 1 June 2001.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1, p. 100 and Act No. 27 of 2002.]

(2) Section 10(1)(a) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State ".

125. District Court of Western Australia Act 1969 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *District Court of Western Australia Act 1969**.

[* 19 January 2001.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1, p. 103 and Act No. 23 of 2002.]

(2) Section 6 is amended as follows:

(a) in the definition of "action" by deleting "by the Crown";

(b) in the definition of "cause" by deleting "by the Crown".

(3) Section 10(1) is amended by deleting "in Her Majesty's name" and inserting instead —

" under the Public Seal of the State ".

(4) Section 11(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead —

" the Governor ".

(5) Section 18A(1) is amended by deleting "in Her Majesty's name" and inserting instead —

" under the Public Seal of the State ".

(6) Section 18A(3) is amended by deleting "in Her Majesty's name" and inserting instead —

" under the Public Seal of the State ".

(7) Section 24(1) is amended by deleting "in Her Majesty's name" and inserting instead —

" under the Public Seal of the State ".

(8) The Schedule is amended by deleting "our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth the Second Her Heirs and Successors" in the 2 places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead —

" the State of Western Australia ".

126. Family Court Act 1997 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Family Court Act 1997**.

[* Act 40 of 1997.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1, p. 124 and Acts Nos. 3 and 25 of 2002.]

(2) Schedule 1 item 1 is amended by deleting "Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her heirs and successors" in each place where it occurs and in each place inserting instead —

" the State of Western Australia ".

127. Juries Act 1957 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Juries Act 1957**.

[* 3 July 2000.]

(2) Section 38(1) is amended by deleting "those prosecuting for the Crown" and inserting instead —

" the prosecution ".

(3) Section 52(1) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —
" prosecution ".

209

128. Justices Act 1902 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Justices Act 1902**.

[* 8 October 2001.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia,
Table 1, p. 193 and Act No. 27 of 2002.]

(2) Section 154A(1) is amended by deleting "Crown" in the 2 places where it occurs
and in each place inserting instead —

" State ".

(3) Section 154A(3) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State ".

(4) Section 206D is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State ".

129. Local Courts Act 1904 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Local Courts Act 1904**.

[* 12 January 2001.]

(2) Section 3 is amended in the definition of "Minister" by deleting "Crown" and
inserting instead —

" State ".

All officers of the
WA Supreme Court
were Australian
Supreme Court.

130. Supreme Court Act 1935 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Supreme Court Act 1935**.

[* 9 February 2001.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia,
Table 1, p. 370 and Act No. 23 of 2002.]

Supreme Court Act 1935 (Amendments)

(2) Section 4 is amended as follows:

(a) in the definition of "Action" by deleting "by the Crown";

(b) in the definition of "Cause" by deleting "by the Crown".

210

(3) Section 9(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead —
"the Governor".

(4) Section 15(1) is amended by deleting "Royal Arms" and inserting instead —
"armorial bearings of the State".

(5) Section 37(2) is repealed and the following subsection is inserted instead —

"
(2) Nothing in this section shall alter the practice in proceedings in relation to
the prerogative and criminal jurisdiction of the Court.
"

(6) Section 50(1) is amended by deleting "by the Crown".

(7) Section 51(1) is amended by deleting "by the Crown".

(8) Section 56(1) is amended by deleting "by the Crown".

(9) Section 119 is amended by deleting "to Her Majesty or any of her subjects, or
other persons entitled in like manner as subjects".

(10) Section 154(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty's" and inserting instead —
"The".

(11) Section 154(3), (4), (5) and (6) are each amended by deleting "Crown" in each
place where it occurs and in each place inserting instead —

"State".

(12) The Second Schedule is amended by deleting "our Sovereign Lady Queen
Elizabeth the Second, Her Heirs and successors" and inserting instead —

"the State of Western Australia".

211.

AA201

ACTS AMENDMENT AND REPEAL (COURTS AND LEGAL - PRACTICE) ACT 2003
65 of 2003

PROCLAMATION

WESTERN AUSTRALIA	} By His Excellency Lieutenant General John Murray Sanderson, Companion of the Order of Australia, Governor of the State of Western Australia.
John Sanderson, Governor.	
[L.S.]	

Sanderson

McGinty

I, the Governor, acting under section 2 of the *Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003*, and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, fix 1 January 2004 as the day on which that Act comes into operation.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the State on 23 December 2003.

By Command of the Governor,

J. A. McGINTY, Attorney General.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

Government of Western Australia
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Assented 4 December 2003.
Proclamation 23 December 2003.
ENACTMENT 1 January 2004

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA 1900

SECTION 80 .

Trial by jury

The trial on indictment of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth shall be by jury, and every such trial shall be held in the State where the offence was committed, and if the offence was not committed within any State the trial shall be held at such place or places as the Parliament prescribes.

CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1995

Chapter 5 -- The security of the Commonwealth

Part 5.1 -- Treason and urging violence

Division 80 -- Treason and urging violence

80.1A Definition of *organisation*

In this Division: "*organisation*" means:

(a) a body corporate; or

(b) an unincorporated body;

whether or not the body is based outside Australia, consists of persons who are not Australian citizens, or is part of a larger organisation.

Subdivision B -- Treason

80.1 Treason

(2) A person commits an offence if the person:

- (a) receives or assists another person who, to his or her knowledge, has committed an offence against this Subdivision (other than this subsection) with the intention of allowing him or her to escape punishment or apprehension; or
- (b) knowing that another person intends to commit an offence against this Subdivision (other than this subsection), does not inform a constable of it within a reasonable time or use other reasonable endeavours to prevent the commission of the offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for life.

A QUESTION OF FACT IS FOR A JURY DETERMINATION

A Question of Fact

“In my opinion, therefore, misprision of felony is today an indictable misdemeanour at common law, and a person is guilty of a crime if, knowing that a felony has been committed, he conceals his knowledge from those responsible for the preservation of the peace be they Constables or Justice, within a reasonable time and having a reasonable opportunity is, “a question of fact for a jury” and also whether the knowledge that he has is so definite that it ought to be disclosed”

[Sykes v Directors of Public Prosecutions, All England Law Reports, 1961 3 ALLER 33 (at 46)]

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

20

REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

This is the exhibit marked BWS 1.17

'BWS 17'

30

produced and shown to

at the time of affirming his affidavit this

15th July 2019

40

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



Before me

50

Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

*ordered & signed
B. Shaw*

✓

MUSLIMS IN MEMBERSHIP WITH THE TEMPLAR ORDER

HISTORICAL FACTS AND AUTHENTIC ARRANGEMENT FOR TEMPLAR-MUSLIM COOPERATION

The modern Order of the Temple of Solomon honours the Treaty of Ramla of 1192 AD, reconfirmed by the Treaty of Acre of 1229 AD, establishing peace and cooperation between the Knights Templar and the Muslim Saracen Knights of Arabian Chivalry, to defend all Faith (of all religions), to uphold good over evil. The historical record, directly from 12th century sources, conclusively proves that the Templar Order was never against Islam as a religion, Muslims were in fact admitted to membership in the Templar Order as an exception, and the Sultan Salahadin himself was given the Templar Knighting Ceremony near Alexandria.

Muslims are not called "Templars", but participate indirectly through parallel membership in the autonomous "Knights of the Order of Saladin", under Sovereign Patronage of the Templar Order as a non-territorial Principality, united by the same Code of Chivalry of 1066 AD. By this authentic arrangement, Muslims enjoy full and equal participation in the general membership activities and events of the Templar Order, through the separate affiliate Order, while maintaining the distinct cultural identities of both Orders. This gives modern Templars the genuine medieval experience of interaction with their historical counterparts, in the finest tradition of mutual cooperation in true Chivalry.



Official heraldic seal of the Knights of the Order of Saladin, under sovereign patronage of the Order of the Temple of Solomon

! Templars & Muslims are Separate – The Order of the Temple of Solomon supports the affiliated Knights of the Order of Saladin, which is **separate and independent**, with its own Charter by Templar sovereign Patronage. The Order of Saladin serves as the autonomous "Muslim branch" of Templar membership, such that Muslim members of Saladin enjoy **full participation** in the activities of the Templar Order.

i Proprietary Research – This site presents **new** and **original research**, which is **proprietary**, from **primary sources** in the historical record. The numbered source references are the **verifiable evidence** of all relevant facts. The Templar Order now shares this with the general public for the **first time**, as part of its core mission of restoring venerable traditions as the pillars of civilization.

Templars & Muslims are Separate – The Order of the Temple of Solomon supports the affiliated **Knights of the Order of Saladin**, which is **separate and independent**, with its own Charter by Templar sovereign Patronage. The Order of Saladin serves as the autonomous "Muslim branch" of Templar membership, such that Muslim members of Saladin enjoy **full participation** in the activities of the Templar Order.

Proprietary Research – This site presents **new** and **original research**, which is **proprietary**, from **primary sources** in the historical record. The numbered source references are the **verifiable evidence** of all relevant facts. The Templar Order now shares this with the general public for the **first time**, as part of its core mission of restoring venerable traditions as the pillars of civilization.

(3 pages of 18 pages)

1/18.

Muslims in Templar Membership as a Historical Fact



Official heraldic coat of arms of the Knights of the Order of Salahadin, recognized by and participating in the Templar Order, under the Treaty of Ramla of 1192 AD



uthentically, the original Knights Templar rejected the idea of the "Crusades" as supposedly being to eliminate Muslims or eradicate Islam. This historical fact is proven by the Temple Rule of 1129 AD, in which the Templar Order criticized that the Crusades "did not do what it should, that is to defend... but strove to plunder, despoil and kill" (Rule 2). It clearly specified that the only real purpose of Templar warfare was to "remove from the land enemies of Christ", not to kill Muslims (Rule 14), and the original Latin says only to "strike" enemies, proving no specific intent to kill (Rule 57). [1]

Quite contrary to popularized misconceptions, the Templars fully understood that Muslims were not necessarily enemies, that the real "enemies of Christ" could be even evil-doers pretending to be Christians, and that the "enemies of Christ" were generally the same as the enemies of Islam. Indeed, evil-doers are essentially the enemies of all Faith, opposed to the principle of religion itself, and are thus the enemies of God.

Therefore, the Templars were never "Crusaders" against Muslims, and did not agree with any such philosophy. Rather, the Knights Templar were Holy warrior-monks fighting for good against evil, regardless of which religions may or may not be involved.

The most conclusive evidence that Muslims were in fact accepted in membership in the Templar Order was codified in the Temple Rule of 1129 AD, which was expanded by the later "Hierarchical Rules" added from ca. 1150-1250 AD:

One key amendment (ca. 1200 AD) specifically provides: "If a Brother goes out from the house and... enters into another religion, it would do no harm if he returns to rejoin the house; but he... will not be held by anything... to that religion nor to us also, for he has returned from the one and from the other." (Rule 630) [2]

This was a major confirmation that a Templar could be a Muslim or even convert to Islam, and remain entirely in good standing within the Templar Order, declaring a principle of no-conflict and non-competition with Islam. The Muslim Knight is only required not to violate Templar rules, and is equally not obligated to do anything which would violate a doctrine of the other religion.

That fact that such a Rule was added is compelling evidence that the Grand Mastery had given permission to admit Muslims in many such cases over the years, giving rise to the necessity of codifying the amendment. The mere existence of this Rule proves that the Templars authentically regarded all religions as fundamentally compatible, and rejected the idea that doctrines of different religions could ever really be in conflict.

Historical Accounts of the Templar Knighting of Saladin



Saladin 'Kingdom of Heaven' replica figure (2008) by Kowalski in Barcelona

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

20

REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

This is the exhibit marked BWS / 18

"BWS 18"

30

produced and shown to

at the time of affirming his affidavit this

15th July 2019

40

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



Before me

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Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

For Brian Shaw
THE UNITED NATIONS

<p>TEMPLAR SOVEREIGNTY</p> 	<p>PONTIFICAL PROTECTION</p> 	<p>COOPERATION WITH ISLAM</p> 	<p>DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS</p> 	<p>JOIN THE QUEST NOW</p> 	<p>MEMBERS AREA LOGIN</p> 
<p>Independent non-territorial Principality of statehood as a sovereign subject of international law with official governmental authority and diplomatic relations</p>	<p>Pontifical Protection and Full Communion from 12th century Ancient Catholic Church, recognized by 5+ Vatican Papal Bulls, as Templar guardians of the Church</p>	<p>Continuing the Treaty of Ramla of 1192 AD, strong Muslim-Templar mutual support through affiliate Knights of Saladin under Templar sovereign Patronage</p>	<p>Member State of the UN level Inter-Governmental Organization (IGO) Ignita Veritas United (IVU), in diplomatic relations with Non-Aligned Movement countries</p>	<p>Join the modern Order to begin your Quest today, as a Templar Brother or Sister, or Member through the autonomous cooperating Order of Saladin</p>	<p>Login to the Members Area, to Enter the Templar Network platform, to interact with Templar Brothers and Sisters and those of the affiliate Order of Saladin</p>
				<p>Click Here to Join...</p>	<p>Click Here to Enter...</p>

221.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

20

REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

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A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



Before me

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Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Murphy MASONIC OATH
The Shamrock

222

(ENTERING APPRENTICE
MASONIC OATH)

32.12. OBLIGATION / OATH

"... binding myself under no less a penalty than that of having my throat cut from ear to ear, my tongue torn out by its roots, and with my body buried in the rough sands of the sea, a cable's length from the shore, where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours..." (from the oath of obligation, entered Apprentice/First Degree)

32.13. OBLIGATION / OATH

FELLOWCRAFT

"...binding myself under no less a penalty than that of having my left breast torn open, my heart plucked out, and given to the beasts of the field and fowls of the air as a prey.." (from the oath of obligation, Fellowcraft/Second Degree)

32.14. OBLIGATION / OATH

MASTER MASON

"..binding myself under no less a penalty than that of having my body severed in twain, my bowels taken out and burned to ashes, the ashes scattered to the four winds of heaven.." (from the oath of obligation, Master Mason/Third Degree)

32.15. OBLIGATION / OATH

"...In willful violation whereof may I incur the fearful penalty of having my eyeballs pierced to the center with a threeedged blade, my feet flayed and I be forced to walk the hot sands upon the sterile shores of the Red Sea until the flaming Sun shall strike me with a livid plague, **and may Allah, the god of Arab, Moslem and Mohammedan, the god of our fathers, support me to the entire fulfillment of the same**" (from the oath of obligation, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine ["Shriners"])

ALLAH
SHRINERS

33. The Plaintiffs states that both Named Defendants have not abided by Statute Law and have breached Statute Law

PARTICULARS

§

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

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Before me

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Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Shamir Construction
For the
Takeover of Australian

Draft Islamic Constitution of Australia

- Filed under Law and Constitution
- May 28, 2014



HIZB-UT-TAHRIR

AUSTRALIA UNDER ISLAM in 25 years

Articles 1-175
Articles 1-21
Exhibits

The Islamic Party of Australia Hizb-ut Tahrir have openly posted this draft Islamic Constitution of Australia. They claimed on its release to the public that it would take 25 years before Australia will be under Islamic rule. Every mosque just brings that closer.

THE ISLAMIC CONSITUTION OF AUSTRALIA EXCEPTS:

"We wish to mention that the book entitled "**The Draft Constitution or the incumbent reasons**" published in 1382 Hijri (1963) by Hizb-ut-Tahrir, acts as the main reference for this series, in addition to the book of "**The Islamic State**" and "**The Ruling System in Islam**" both of which are also published by Hizb-ut-Tahrir. The articles of this constitution are considered – according to information available to us – an unprecedented and a leading study in this field, and the main features of this study are:

1 – The articles of this constitution are characterised by the fact that they are exclusively and purely Islamic opinions and thoughts. They contain nothing whatsoever that is non Islamic, nor are they influenced by anything that is non-Islamic. They are rather Islamic in every sense and nothing else, and they are based upon nothing but the foundations and texts of Islam.

2 – When the constitution's articles were deducted or when they were obtained from the Islamic schools of thought and the opinions of the Sahaba (ra) , they were confined to the general evidences which have been established by conclusive and decisive evidence. These are The Book, the Sunnah, the General Consensus of the Sahaba and analogy (Qyyas).

3 – This constitution has the benefit of the legal design that contains general principles; thus it could be considered as a jurisprudence reference in its topic, in addition to the benefit of being accurate in applying the rules to their relevant circumstances.

4 – By proposing this constitution of the Khilafah State, which the Muslims are working towards establishing, with the help of Allah (swt), we invite the Muslims in general, and the intellectuals, the scholars and the prominent figures in particular to air their views and to take an active part in debating the matter. We warmly welcome every correspondence sent to the us via this website and every direct contact with members of Hizb-ut-Tahrir in the Islamic lands which represent the party's field of activity."

– See more at: <http://archive.hizb-australia.org/hizbut-tahrir/draft-constitution#sthash.iO22ZZw0.dpuf>

Article 1

The Islamic creed ('aqeedah) constitutes the foundation of the State. Nothing is permitted to exist in the government's structure, accountability, or any other aspect connected with the government, that does not take the creed as its source. The creed is also the source for the State's constitution and shar'ai canons. Nothing connected to the constitution or canons, is permitted to exist unless it emanates from the Islamic 'aqeedah.

Article 2

The domain of Islam (Dar al-Islam) is that entity which applies the rules of Islam in life's affairs and whose security is maintained by Muslims. The domain of disbelief (Dar al-Kufr) is that entity which applies the rules of kufr and whose security is maintained by the kuffar.

Article 3

The Khaleefah is empowered to adopt divine rules (AHkam Shari'ah) enacted as constitution and canons. Once the Khaleefah has adopted a divine rule, that rule, alone, becomes the divine rule that must be enacted and then implemented. Every citizen must openly and secretly obey that adopted rule.

Article 4

The Khaleefah does not adopt divine rules pertaining to worship, i.e. 'ibadat, except in connection with alms (zakah) and war (jihad). Also, he does not to adopt any of the thoughts connected with the Islamic creed.

Article 5

All citizens of the Islamic State are entitled to enjoy the divine rights and duties.

Article 6

All citizens of the State shall be treated equally regardless of religion, race, colour or any other matter. The State is forbidden to discriminate among its citizens in all matters, be it ruling or judicial, or caring of affairs.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

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REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

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Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



Before me

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Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Trumble & Solomon
UNITED NATIONS

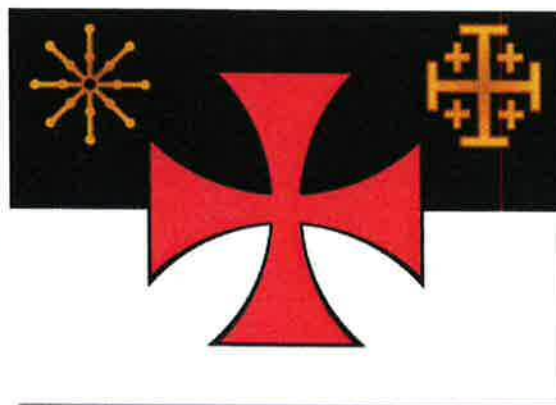
GOVERNMENT OF THE TEMPLAR ORDER

CONSTITUTIONAL PARLIAMENT AS A SOVEREIGN NON-TERRITORIAL PRINCIPALITY

REALITY & LEGITIMACY OF TEMPLAR GOVERNMENT

The 12th century Sovereign Magistral Order of the Temple of Solomon, since its inception, has always possessed independent sovereignty with inherent governmental capacity:

The original Order of the Temple of Solomon was initially granted Royal patronage with autonomous sovereignty by King Baldwin II in 1118 AD [1] [2] [3] [4], including rights "in perpetuity" [5], such that "the Templars were not directly responsible to any secular monarch" [6], nor to any Church [7]. This founding grant was reconfirmed at the Council of Nablus in 1120 AD [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] [13]. It was additionally granted autonomous sovereignty by ratification of its Charter as a Vatican Papal Decree in 1129 AD [14].



Official Flag of the Order of the Temple of Solomon as an independent non-territorial Principality and sovereign subject of international law

The Templar Order was directly and officially granted **permanent and irrevocable sovereignty with full independence** by a Vatican Papal Bull in 1139 AD [15], reconfirmed by supporting Papal Bulls in 1144 AD [16] and 1145 AD [17]. Official Vatican records confirm that the Templar Order did in fact possess and exercise its **independent non-territorial sovereignty of statehood**, quietly and privately, only in its relations with other historical institutions [18] [19].

The Sovereign Magistral Order of the Temple of Solomon was restored to its full legal legitimacy of sovereignty by historical rules of continuity and succession [20], officially reestablishing its original Grand Mastery by proven legal and canonical precedent [21] [22] in 2013 AD, by rules which remain in full force as customary international law [23] [24] [25] [26] which are binding upon all countries [27].

As a **non-territorial sovereign Principality of independent statehood**, the modern Templar Order legally holds the status of a "sovereign subject of international law" [28] [29] based upon its authentic substance [30]. As the state representing the "nationality" of cultural Templarism in world affairs, it is sometimes also properly referred to as a "nation-state".

As a result of these (and many more) proven legal facts, the Order of the Temple of Solomon lawfully has a legitimate constitutional and parliamentary Government, possessing official capacity to exercise all functions of statehood and diplomacy in international relations.



Arbitration Court of International Justice

an autonomous subdivision of Ignita Veritas University

Licensed Judiciary Court of Law hosted by a UN NGO Institution

Statutory Authority & Universal Jurisdiction under UN International Laws

judiciary@iv-university.org



Judiciary Recognition of Nation-State Status: **Sovereign Magistral Order of the Temple of Solomon**

The Arbitration Court of International Justice (ACIJ) is a licensed Court of Law, empowered with universal jurisdiction over all matters involving international law, under "UN Declaration of Human Rights" (Articles 10, 28), "UN Remedy for Human Rights" (Articles 3(c), 5, 12, 14), "UN Right to Protect Human Rights" (Articles 1, 3, 5, 9.1-9.2), "UN Justice for Abuse of Power" (Articles 5, 7), and "UN Independence of Judiciary" (Articles 3, 9.4), operating as a United Nations NGO institution having statutory authority of international law to officially perform judiciary functions worldwide.

The Court hereby recognizes the Sovereign Magistral Order of the Temple of Solomon as a nation-state subject of international law, possessing inherent and inalienable state sovereignty of its internal and external affairs.

Under the UN Convention on Diplomatic Relations, "all nations from ancient times have recognized... privileges and immunities" of sovereign entities of "differing constitutional and social systems" (Preamble), and a "State shall not discriminate as between States" including a historical state (Article 47.1). The UN Convention on Consular Relations recognizes sovereign relations "since ancient times" (Preamble). Both declare that historical "rules of customary international law continue to govern".

The historical record extensively evidences that the Order of the Temple of Solomon has held autonomous juridical sovereignty by Royal Patronage since 1118 AD, upgraded to Tutela Protection in 2013 AD, such that its capacity as a nation-state under customary international law is abundantly established.

The Magistral, Royal, dynastic and other juridical succession documented by the Order of the Temple of Solomon is wholly consistent with the facts in the historical record, and evidences that the current entity is genuinely the direct continuation and lawful successor of the original historical institution. That succession is effective under the relevant historical juridical protocols and Canon law, which retain full legal force under modern international law.

Accordingly, the Order is accredited to have recourse to the Sovereign Court Division, as the Judiciary venue to assert its rights and interests in asserting and enforcing its own sovereign acts and laws. It is also accredited to have recourse to the Human Rights Court Division to invoke rights and protections of international law in its legal capacity as a sovereign nation-state.

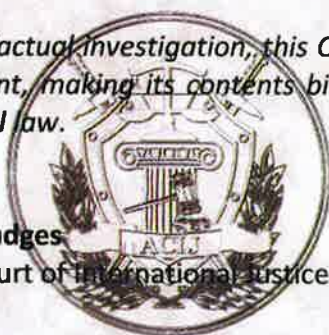
Based upon official Judiciary legal and factual investigation, this Court of Law hereby issues the present document, making its contents binding and enforceable by force of international law.

Endorsed and Ratified by Official Seal

Chancellor of Chamber of Instruction Judges

Sovereign Court Division, Arbitration Court of International Justice (ACIJ)

09 September 2014





CONSTITUTION

OF THE SOVEREIGN MAGISTRAL ORDER OF THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON

Ordo Regius Magistralis Templi Solomonis

Enacted by the Government and Ratified by the Grand Master

(Constitution of 2015, as Amended in 2016)

The text of this Constitution is the complete amended version, with all previous amendments fully incorporated, as consolidated from all relevant known ancient and medieval statutory and customary Sovereign protocols and laws of:

(1) Essene Patriarchate of Antioch through Cathars since 1054 AD as Ecclesiastical Succession, (2) Independent Kingdom of Mann since 1079 AD of Arthurian heritage later carrying King Fulk line as Magistral Succession, (3) Kingdom of Jerusalem since 1118 AD as Royal Patronage of Magistral sovereignty through the King Fulk line as Magistral Succession, (4) Order of the Temple of Solomon since 1118 AD as Magistral sovereignty, (5) Ancient Priesthood of Solomon of the Templar Order since 1118 AD as Ecclesiastical sovereignty, (6) Templar Principality of Antioch since 1129 AD as Magistral sovereignty, (7) Templar Essene Patriarchate of Antioch since 1131 AD as Ecclesiastical sovereignty, (8) Roman Catholic Church from 1129 AD as Patronage and from 1139 AD as Protection of Magistral and Ecclesiastical sovereignty, and (9) Independent Church movement since 1145 AD through Old Catholic movement since 1870 AD as Magistral Succession and Ecclesiastical Succession.

This consolidation integrates the full scope of all applicable Sovereign law and Canon law foundations, collectively, since those early medieval times. Ancient and medieval protocols have been translated into English, or updated from Old English into modern English, using current legal terminology of the common law and customary international law.

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Act of Dispensation of Judiciary Administration

OF THE SOVEREIGN MAGISTRAL ORDER OF THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON

Ordo Regius Magistralis Templi Solomonis

Enacted by the Government and Ratified by the Grand Master

(Act of 2014, as Amended in 2016)

The text of this Act is the complete amended version, with all previous Acts, amendments, sovereign orders and administrative regulations fully incorporated, as consolidated from all traditional, customary and enacted sovereign protocols and laws of the Sovereign Magistral Order of the Temple of Solomon since 1118 AD.

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Sovereign Defense & Crown Office Act

OF THE SOVEREIGN MAGISTRAL ORDER OF THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON

Ordo Regius Magistralis Templi Solomonis

Enacted by the Government and Ratified by the Grand Master

(Act of 2009, as Amended in 2016)

The text of this Act is the complete amended version, with all previous Acts, amendments, sovereign orders and administrative regulations fully incorporated, as consolidated from all traditional, customary and enacted sovereign protocols and laws of the Sovereign Magistral Order of the Temple of Solomon since 1118 AD.

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Restoration of the Original "Knights Templar" Order Direct Succession & Legitimacy from the Founding Grand Mastery



The Sovereign Magistral Order of the Temple of Solomon is the only chivalric Order with legally documented direct succession from the original "Knights Templar", with full legitimacy as the authentic historical institution of the Templars. This was accomplished through three sources of Magistral Succession:

Magistral Succession of the original Grand Mastery, with sovereignty as an independent non-territorial Principality, was initially restored by Royal recognition and Tutela Protection in perpetuity from a legalized descendant of King Fulk of Jerusalem. This helped to reconnect the Order with its own inherent and irrevocable sovereignty and independence, recognized by a Vatican Papal Bull of 1139 AD, and continued by fulfillment of Canon law rules of institutional succession, as its historical and primary source of Magistral Succession. That primary source enabled the reunification and restoration of the Ancient Priesthood of Solomon, continued by Canon law rules of Apostolic Succession, as the third source of Magistral Succession of the original Templar Order.

Proprietary Research – This site presents *new* and *original research*, which is *proprietary*, from *primary sources* in the historical record. The numbered source references are the *verifiable evidence* of all relevant facts. The Templar Order now shares this with the general public for the *first time*, as part of its core mission of restoring venerable traditions as the pillars of civilization.

Vatican Outreach & Support Inspired Restoration of the Templar Order



Queen Elizabeth II, painting (ca.2007)

Barristers arranged and supported by the Templar historians succeeded in obtaining Royal Assent of Queen Elizabeth II and official recognition and legalization by the British Crown of the descendant of King Fulk as the King of Mann. This irrevocably established the legal fact of the existence of the sovereign “Independent Kingdom of Mann”, including “*Fons Honourum*” rights to reestablish Magistral Succession of the Templar Grand Mastery, by granting sovereign recognition with Royal *Tutela* Protection of permanent independent sovereignty to the Templar Order.

In January 2007, Her Majesty (H.M.) Queen Elizabeth II of the British Crown, with experts from Buckingham Palace, conducted a full month of legal and political review of a requested public legal notice, prepared and certified by the Barristers, as required to assume titles of royalty or nobility under UK law. As a result, with full knowledge and understanding of all issues involved, Queen Elizabeth II gave Royal Assent, and made official Royal Proclamation, to legalize the legitimate royal status of the Templar descendant of King Fulk. [7]

That act of Royal recognition was performed by means of publishing legal notice in the London Gazette on 16 January 2007 (called “Gazetting”) [8]. Such notice, by law, cannot be printed without the prior approval of the legal department of the British Crown, and thereby constitutes a “royal proclamation” when published, as evidenced by the British Crown Office Act of 1877, Section 3.3. [9] That act of prior approval thus created a binding legal fact of public law, by force of law, as follows:



King Fulk d'Anjou of Jerusalem (ca.1090-1143 AD), founder and royal patron of the Knights Templar

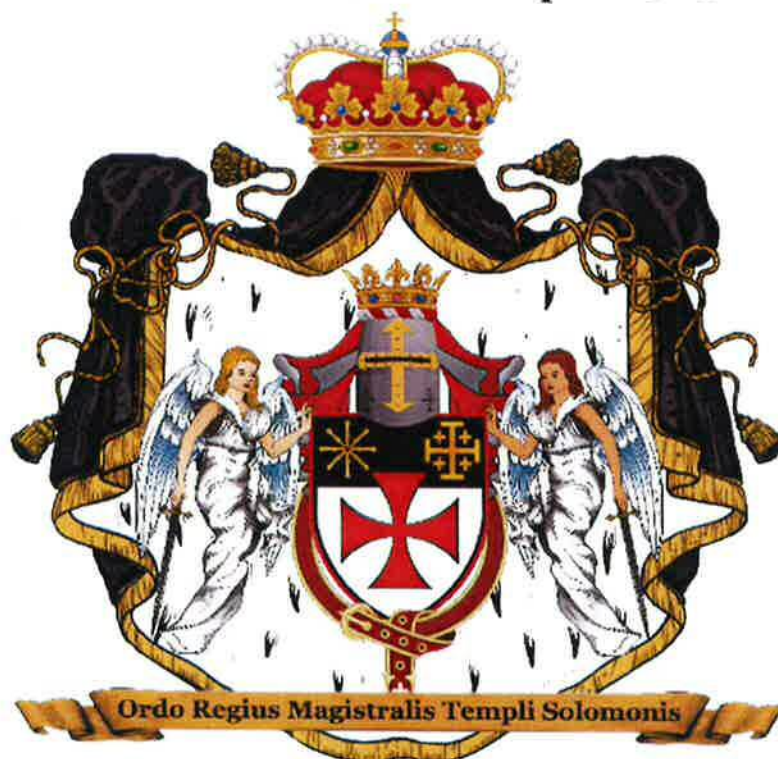


A group of university historians and archaeologists of medieval Templarism, based in London, had traced the lineage of the most historically important dynastic Royal House of the key founder of the Knights Templar, King Fulk of Jerusalem. Count Fulk of Anjou (ca. 1090-1143 AD), the King of Jerusalem (who succeeded King Baldwin II), was one of the initial founders of the Order (as the silent 10th founding Knight) [5] [6], who gave original Royal Patronage to the Templar Order starting with its first 2 Grand Masters. He was also the Regent of Antioch and dynastic Royal Patron of the Templar Principality of Antioch.

When King Fulk died in 1143 AD, the sovereign dynastic *Fons Honourum* authority of the Kings of Jerusalem survived through the royal line from King Fulk's first wife (Ermengarde of Maine, who died 1126). Fulk was succeeded by Count Geoffrey V of Anjou (1113-1151), the father of King Henry II of England (1133-1189), then King Richard the Lionheart (1157-1199), then Kings Henry III (1207-1272), Edward I (1239-1307), Edward II (1284-1327), Edward III (1312-1377), and seven generations later Prince George Stanley (1460-1503).

From this research, supported by official records in the archives of the Anglican Church, the Templar historians identified the legal general heir of the King Fulk line, a direct descendant of the British "Stanley Kings" of the Isle of Man.

Effective Restoration of the Templar Order to Full



Official heraldic coat of arms of the Government of the Templar Order as a non-territorial Principality and sovereign subject of international law

Legitimacy



The Order of the Temple of Solomon, as the 12th century historical institution of the original “Knights Templar”, is unique, possessing multiple and alternative sources of legitimacy. The massive multinational restoration project, driven by a profound sense of responsibility for preserving the genuine traditions and values of the Templar Order, was so effective that it resulted in not only restoring its original sovereign authorities, but even surpassing them, achieving unprecedented new heights of legitimacy of the Order.

The modern Templar Order has recovered, reassembled and restored all aspects of its original sources of sovereignty and legitimacy, as evidenced in the historical record. This restoration was diligently implemented to ensure that it fulfilled – and even exceeded – all of the strictest

TEMPLAR SOVEREIGNTY



Independent non-territorial Principality of statehood as a sovereign subject of international law with official governmental authority and diplomatic relations

PONTIFICAL PROTECTION



Pontifical Protection and Full Communion from 12th century Ancient Catholic Church, recognized by 5+ Vatican Papal Bulls, as Templar guardians of the Church

COOPERATION WITH ISLAM



Continuing the Treaty of Ramla of 1192 AD, strong Muslim-Templar mutual support through affiliate knights of Saladin under Templar sovereign Patronage

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS



Member State of the UN level Inter-Governmental Organization (IGO) Ignita Veritas United (IVU), in diplomatic relations with Non-Aligned Movement countries

JOIN THE QUEST NOW



Join the modern Order to begin your Quest today, as a Templar Brother or Sister, or Member through the autonomous cooperating Order of Saladin [Click Here to Join](#)

MEMBERS AREA LOGIN



Login to the Members Area, to Enter the Templar Network platform, to interact with Templar Brothers and Sisters and those of the affiliate Order of Saladin [Click Here to Enter](#)

REALITY & LEGITIMACY OF TEMPLAR GOVERNMENT

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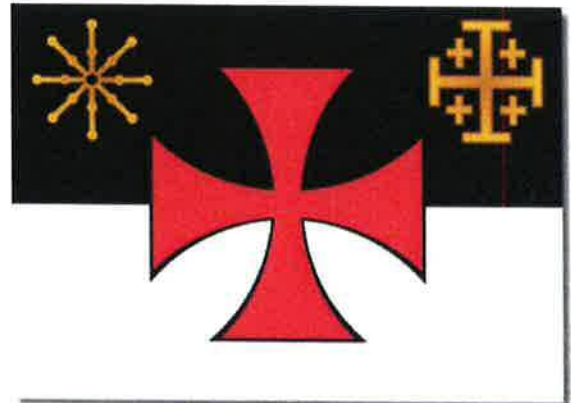
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Official Flag of the Order of the Temple of Solomon as an
independent non-territorial Principality and sovereign subject
of international law



Arbitration Court of International Justice

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Licensed Judiciary Court of Law hosted by a UN NGO institution

Statutory Authority & Universal Jurisdiction under UN International Laws

judiciary@iv-university.org



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The Court hereby recognizes the Sovereign Magistral Order of the Temple of Solomon as a nation-state subject of international law, possessing inherent and inalienable state sovereignty of its internal and external affairs.

Under the UN Convention on Diplomatic Relations, "all nations from ancient times have recognized... privileges and immunities" of sovereign entities of "differing constitutional and social systems" (Preamble), and a "State shall not discriminate as between States" including a historical state (Article 47.1). The UN Convention on Consular Relations recognizes sovereign relations "since ancient times" (Preamble). Both declare that historical "rules of customary international law continue to govern".

The historical record extensively evidences that the Order of the Temple of Solomon has held autonomous juridical sovereignty by Royal Patronage since 1118 AD, upgraded to Tutela Protection in 2013 AD, such that its capacity as a nation-state under customary international law is abundantly established.

The Magistral, Royal, dynastic and other juridical succession documented by the Order of the Temple of Solomon is wholly consistent with the facts in the historical record, and evidences that the current entity is genuinely the direct continuation and lawful successor of the original historical institution. That succession is effective under the relevant historical juridical protocols and Canon law, which retain full legal force under modern international law.

Accordingly, the Order is accredited to have recourse to the Sovereign Court Division, as the Judiciary venue to assert its rights and interests in asserting and enforcing its own sovereign acts and laws. It is also accredited to have recourse to the Human Rights Court Division to invoke rights and protections of international law in its legal capacity as a sovereign nation-state.

Based upon official Judiciary legal and factual investigation, this Court of Law hereby issues the present document, making its contents binding and enforceable by force of international law.

Endorsed and Ratified by Official Seal
Chancellor of Chamber of Instruction Judges
Sovereign Court Division, Arbitration Court of International Justice (ACIJ)
09 September 2014





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CONSTITUTION

OF THE SOVEREIGN MAGISTRAL ORDER OF THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON

Ordo Regius Magistralis Templi Solomonis

Enacted by the Government and Ratified by the Grand Master

(Constitution of 2015, as Amended in 2016)

The text of this Constitution is the complete amended version, with all previous amendments fully incorporated, as consolidated from all relevant known ancient and medieval statutory and customary Sovereign protocols and laws of:

(1) Essene Patriarchate of Antioch through Cathars since 1054 AD as Ecclesiastical Succession, (2) Independent Kingdom of Mann since 1079 AD of Arthurian heritage later carrying King Fulk line as Magistral Succession, (3) Kingdom of Jerusalem since 1118 AD as Royal Patronage of Magistral sovereignty through the King Fulk line as Magistral Succession, (4) Order of the Temple of Solomon since 1118 AD as Magistral sovereignty, (5) Ancient Priesthood of Solomon of the Templar Order since 1118 AD as Ecclesiastical sovereignty, (6) Templar Principality of Antioch since 1129 AD as Magistral sovereignty, (7) Templar Essene Patriarchate of Antioch since 1131 AD as Ecclesiastical sovereignty, (8) Roman Catholic Church from 1129 AD as Patronage and from 1139 AD as Protection of Magistral and Ecclesiastical sovereignty, and (9) Independent Church movement since 1145 AD through Old Catholic movement since 1870 AD as Magistral Succession and Ecclesiastical Succession.

This consolidation integrates the full scope of all applicable Sovereign law and Canon law foundations, collectively, since those early medieval times. Ancient and medieval protocols have been translated into English, or updated from Old English into modern English, using current legal terminology of the common law and customary international law.

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Act of Dispensation of Judiciary Administration

OF THE SOVEREIGN MAGISTRAL ORDER OF THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON

Ordo Regius Magistralis Templi Solomonis

Enacted by the Government and Ratified by the Grand Master

(Act of 2014, as Amended in 2016)

The text of this Act is the complete amended version, with all previous Acts, amendments, sovereign orders and administrative regulations fully incorporated, as consolidated from all traditional, customary and enacted sovereign protocols and laws of the Sovereign Magistral Order of the Temple of Solomon since 1118 AD.

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All International Rights Reserved.**



Sovereign Defense & Crown Office Act

OF THE SOVEREIGN MAGISTRAL ORDER OF THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON

Ordo Regius Magistralis Templi Solomonis

Enacted by the Government and Ratified by the Grand Master

(Act of 2009, as Amended in 2016)

The text of this Act is the complete amended version, with all previous Acts, amendments, sovereign orders and administrative regulations fully incorporated, as consolidated from all traditional, customary and enacted sovereign protocols and laws of the Sovereign Magistral Order of the Temple of Solomon since 1118 AD.

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All International Rights Reserved.**

Restoration of the Original "Knights Templar" Order Direct Succession & Legitimacy from the Founding Grand Mastery



The Sovereign Magistral Order of the Temple of Solomon is the only chivalric Order with legally documented direct succession from the original "Knights Templar", with full legitimacy as the authentic historical institution of the Templars. This was accomplished through three sources of Magistral Succession:

Magistral Succession of the original Grand Mastery, with sovereignty as an independent non-territorial Principality, was initially restored by Royal recognition and Tutela Protection in perpetuity from a legalized descendant of King Fulk of Jerusalem. This helped to reconnect the Order with its own inherent and irrevocable sovereignty and independence, recognized by a Vatican Papal Bull of 1139 AD, and continued by fulfillment of Canon law rules of institutional succession, as its historical and primary source of Magistral Succession. That primary source enabled the reunification and restoration of the Ancient Priesthood of Solomon, continued by Canon law rules of Apostolic Succession, as the third source of Magistral Succession of the original Templar Order.

Proprietary Research – This site presents *new* and *original research*, which is *proprietary*, from *primary sources* in the historical record. The numbered source references are the *verifiable evidence* of all relevant facts. The Templar Order now shares this with the general public for the *first time*, as part of its core mission of restoring venerable traditions as the pillars of civilization.

Vatican Outreach & Support Inspired Restoration of the Templar Order



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Queen Elizabeth II, painting (ca.2007)

Barristers arranged and supported by the Templar historians succeeded in obtaining Royal Assent of Queen Elizabeth II and official recognition and legalization by the British Crown of the descendant of King Fulk as the King of Mann. This irrevocably established the legal fact of the existence of the sovereign “Independent Kingdom of Mann”, including “*Fons Honourum*” rights to reestablish Magistral Succession of the Templar Grand Mastery, by granting sovereign recognition with Royal *Tutela* Protection of permanent independent sovereignty to the Templar Order.

In January 2007, Her Majesty (H.M.) Queen Elizabeth II of the British Crown, with experts from Buckingham Palace, conducted a full month of legal and political review of a requested public legal notice, prepared and certified by the Barristers, as required to assume titles of royalty or nobility under UK law. As a result, with full knowledge and understanding of all issues involved, Queen Elizabeth II gave Royal Assent, and made official Royal Proclamation, to legalize the legitimate royal status of the Templar descendant of King Fulk. [7]

That act of Royal recognition was performed by means of publishing legal notice in the London Gazette on 16 January 2007 (called “Gazetting”) [8]. Such notice, by law, cannot be printed without the prior approval of the legal department of the British Crown, and thereby constitutes a “royal proclamation” when published, as evidenced by the British Crown Office Act of 1877, Section 3.3. [9] That act of prior approval thus created a binding legal fact of public law, by force of law, as follows:

24b



King Fulk d'Anjou of Jerusalem (ca.1090-1143 AD), founder and royal patron of the Knights Templar

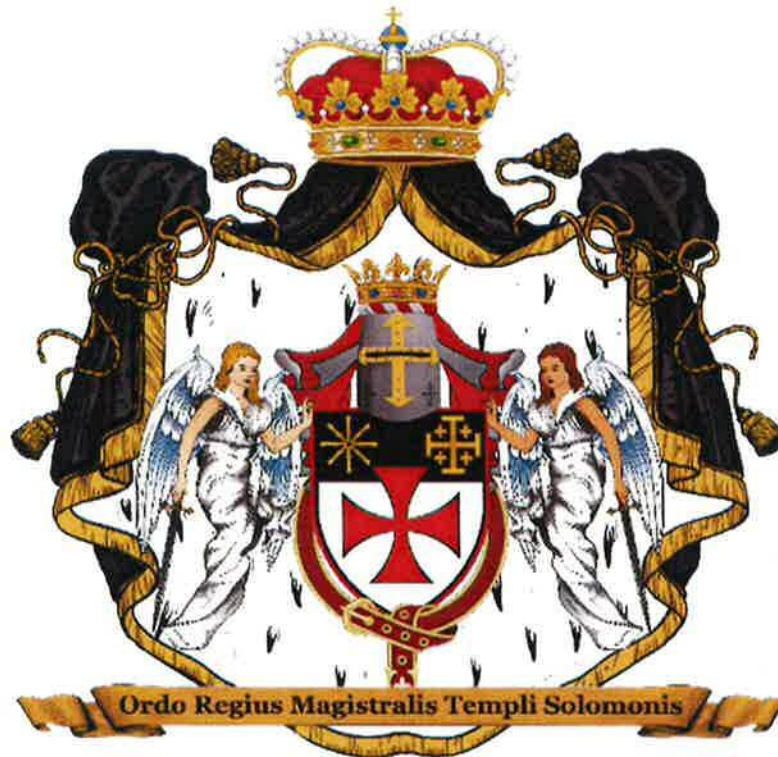


A group of university historians and archaeologists of medieval Templarism, based in London, had traced the lineage of the most historically important dynastic Royal House of the key founder of the Knights Templar, King Fulk of Jerusalem. Count Fulk of Anjou (ca. 1090-1143 AD), the King of Jerusalem (who succeeded King Baldwin II), was one of the initial founders of the Order (as the silent 10th founding Knight) [5] [6], who gave original Royal Patronage to the Templar Order starting with its first 2 Grand Masters. He was also the Regent of Antioch and dynastic Royal Patron of the Templar Principality of Antioch.

When King Fulk died in 1143 AD, the sovereign dynastic *Fons Honourum* authority of the Kings of Jerusalem survived through the royal line from King Fulk's first wife (Ermengarde of Maine, who died 1126). Fulk was succeeded by Count Geoffrey V of Anjou (1113-1151), the father of King Henry II of England (1133-1189), then King Richard the Lionheart (1157-1199), then Kings Henry III (1207-1272), Edward I (1239-1307), Edward II (1284-1327), Edward III (1312-1377), and seven generations later Prince George Stanley (1460-1503).

From this research, supported by official records in the archives of the Anglican Church, the Templar historians identified the legal general heir of the King Fulk line, a direct descendant of the British "Stanley Kings" of the Isle of Man.

Effective Restoration of the Templar Order to Full



Official heraldic coat of arms of the Government of the Templar Order as a non-territorial Principality and sovereign subject of international law

Legitimacy



The Order of the Temple of Solomon, as the 12th century historical institution of the original “Knights Templar”, is unique, possessing multiple and alternative sources of legitimacy. The massive multinational restoration project, driven by a profound sense of responsibility for preserving the genuine traditions and values of the Templar Order, was so effective that it resulted in not only restoring its original sovereign authorities, but even surpassing them, achieving unprecedented new heights of legitimacy of the Order.

The modern Templar Order has recovered, reassembled and restored all aspects of its original sources of sovereignty and legitimacy, as evidenced in the historical record. This restoration was diligently implemented to ensure that it fulfilled – and even exceeded – all of the strictest

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

20

REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

This is the exhibit marked BWS / 22.

- BWS 22 -

30

produced and shown to

at the time of affirming his affidavit this

15th July 2019

40

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



Before me

50

Margaret M Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

*Examiner - Campbell
Shaw's letter
Indemnity Act 1903.*

249

Brian W Shaw
C/O PO Box 800
Werribee 3030

8 April 2019

His Excellency General the Honourable Sir Peter Cosgrove AK MC (*Retd*)
Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia
Commonwealth of Australia
Government House
Dunrossil Drive
YARRALUMLA ACT 2600

Dear Governor-General,

This Correspondence to yourself is deemed in law to be received and read by you.
It is addressed exclusively to you.

1. In the immediate future The People of the Commonwealth of Australia will be responsible for electing various people into Parliament.
2. The purported election will be misleading and deceptive.
3. The People do not understand election writs nor do they understand who is responsible for issuing the writs.
4. Section 32 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia purportedly grants the power to the Governor-General in Council to issue election writs to enable elections for the House of Representatives, in simple terms – you.
5. Section 12 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia purportedly grants the power to State Governors to issue election writs for natural persons to be elected into public office as Senators.
6. **The State of Western Australia cannot and must not issue any election writ either State or Commonwealth.**
7. When the State of Western Australia enacted the Act titled 'Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practices Act'. The State of Western Australia committed an Act of Treason and such **a declaration of war**, but, not revealed to the people of Western Australia nor the People of the Commonwealth of Australia.
8. Section 44(ii) of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia "Attainted of Treason" is now applicable.
9. At the bottom of Section 44 the words are very clear "**shall be incapable of sitting or chosen**". These words are now applicable.

10. In relation to the law of treason all who have knowledge of the treason become principal to the offence.
11. The legal right to proceed by indictment via Grand Jury was and remains at Section 354 Crimes Act 1958 Victoria. (Repealed Illegally).
12. There are 54 Grand Jury applications currently sitting at Chris Maxwell's Court, that is the Full Court Supreme Court of the State of Victoria, that have been concealed, but 'remain pending'.
13. The issue relating to 'Pending' appears at Section 44 of the Judiciary Act 1903 (Cth).
14. **You are a military man. You speak for and on behalf of Returned Armed Services people, but not for the dead! In relation to the dead you have the expression 'Lest we Forget' but The State of Western Australia supported and enabled by the former Governor-Generals have danced on the graves of 'Armed Forces' who have never returned. (The overt WA Act)**
15. **They must never be forgotten.**
16. Section 88 of the Judiciary Act 1903 compels you to do the Legal and Constitutional notice to all Attorney-Generals required under Section 78 of the Judiciary Act 1903.
17. With this written correspondence to yourself, you will find attached a copy of the writ of summons and Statement of claim relating to and involving 43 defendants.
18. High Court Justice Gageler has already signed the writ under Rule 6.07 (High Court Rules), but the High Court Rules have their alleged grant of power from Section 86 of the Judiciary Act 1903. **Your job appears at Section 88 of the same Commonwealth Act.**
19. To comply with the next Stage, I need to lodge an affidavit at the Office of the High Court, but prior to lodging the Affidavit you will receive a draft copy.
20. A copy of this letter to you will also go to Tom Rogers the current Commissioner for the Australia Electoral Commission, in addition to respective Government heads.
21. The formal Governor-General Michael Jeffrey was formerly presented to the Magistrates Court at Melbourne during 2004 for concealing what the State of Western Australia had done. The same man in 2007 permitted both Rudd and Gillard to assume Public Office even though both refused to take the Oath of allegiance to our current Constitutional Monarch required under Law at Section 42 plus schedule of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia.

251.

22. The affidavit currently being prepared for the High Court will be submitted to you and others in draft form only without the exhibits.

The affidavit reveals the existence and conflict of a United Nation Trustee / Administrator over the Mandated Territory of Australia resulting from the 'Yalta Agreement' created at Yalta in Russia immediately after the second world war in 1945. **You are working this concealed agenda.**

23. With this letter you will receive various attachments.

- A. Copy of documents currently at the High Court.
- B. Copy of draft affidavit being prepared for the High Court.
- C. Front page only of Melbourne Magistrates Court May 2004 (Jeffrey)
- D. Single page relating to
 - 1. Section 7 Australia Act
 - 2. Section 12 Commonwealth Constitution
 - 3. Section 130 of the Western Australian Criminal Act.
- E. One page of the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948 revealing the insertion and existence of the United Nations Trustee / Administrator.
- F. You and Major General Gregory Garde.
- G. Criminal Code Act 1995 (Section 80)

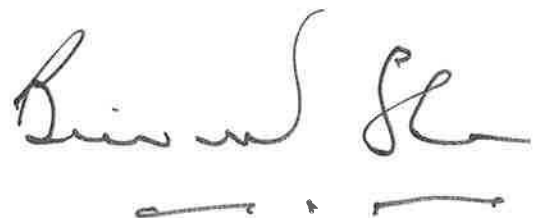
The ATTACHMENTS will Follow

FOR NOW:

- A. WRIT of Summons
- B. STATEMENT of Claims
- C. DRAFT - AFFIDAVIT

Copy to

MORRISON AND SHORTEN



The Criminal Act

Emanating out of the State of Western Australia, a State within the Commonwealth of Australia

Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act.

- Enacted 1 January 2004

Supreme Court Act 1935 amended

Section 130

- (3) Section 9(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead –

"The Governor"

23

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

20

REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

This is the exhibit marked BWS / 23.

'BWS 23'

30

produced and shown to

at the time of affirming his affidavit this

15th July 2019

40

Before me

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



50

Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

*Commonwealth Bank
Save (April 1991)
ARTISTS*

Sale of Commonwealth Bank
— 1991 — Parker.

82.
Consisting of
61 Pages

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF VICTORIA AT MELBOURNE
IN THE COURT OF APPEAL

254

File No.

9997-06

BETWEEN

Brian William Shaw

Appellant

And

The Attorney-General for the State of Victoria

Respondent

100 AFFIDAVIT F2/100

AFFIDAVIT

82

F2.

Date of document:

6 MARCH
February 2008

2008.

Filed on behalf of:

Appellant

Prepared by:

Brian William Shaw

280 Leakes Road

Tel: No 03 93941116

Truganina Victoria 3030

I, **Brian William Shaw** of 280 Leakes Road, Truganina 3030 in the State of Victoria, a
Farmer, do state and affirm to introduce the following

1. This affidavit introduces the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the
Commonwealth Bank of Australia
2. The Articles were lodged and received at Australian Securities Commission on 16th
April 1991

1/61.

Brian W Shaw

Page 1 of 3

Margaret Campbell

3. The Articles comprise 50 pages inclusive of table of contents

4. Page 50 of the articles contains 11 signatures of various individuals

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1) M A Besley | Chairman | |
| 2) J T Ralph | Deputy Chairman | |
| 3) D N Sanders | Managing Director | |
| 4) I K Payne | Deputy Managing Director | |
| 5) N R Adler | Member of the Board | |
| 6) A C Booth | " | " |
| 7) G Gleeson | " | " |
| 8) J Kennedy | " | " |
| 9) G M Pemberton | " | " |
| 10) G H Slee | " | " |
| 11) A S Cole | " | " |

5. Page 3 of the Memorandum and Articles at clause 5 introduces the Share Capital of the company at six thousand five hundred million dollars (\$6.500.000.000) divided into three thousand two hundred and fifty million (3.250.000.000) shares of two (\$2.00) each


The members of the company, and the numbered shares respectively taken by each of them in the capital of the company is incomplete and lacks the signature of witness with the only signature of members being A S Cole

6. The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia are introduced into this particular matter by legal and constitutional right under section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act 1900, in particular subsection iv, xii, xiii, xvi, xx, xxxi, but not limited to these sections

7. The Memorandum and Articles are introduced to open up the size of the legal and constitutional fraud currently being launched against the electorate of the Commonwealth of Australia, by various Governments of the Commonwealth of Australia

256

8. The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia are exhibited and marked "Sale of Bank"

Affirmed by 

Brian Shaw

At Warrabe in the State of Victoria
This 6 Day of March 2008 RA MC

Before me 



3/61

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF VICTORIA AT MELBOURNE
IN THE COURT OF APPEAL

257

File No.

9997-06

BETWEEN

Brian William Shaw

Appellant

And

The Attorney-General for the State of Victoria

Respondent

Date of Document:

EXHIBIT
6 March
February 2008

Filed on behalf of:

The Appellant

Prepared by:

Brian William Shaw

This is the exhibit referred to and marked
William Shaw Affirmed on the
of Victoria.

"Sale of Bank" in the affidavit of Brian
day of February 2008 at Werribee in the State
March DMC

Before me:

Margaret Campbell

Memorandum and Articles of
Association of the Commonwealth Bank

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Rita W. ...
7 Maitland Street, Melbourne 3000



9/61

F.225

258

AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES COMMISSION



005880728

Hu 366044

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

- OF -

COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA

received 16/4/91

Sy.
HAWKES

April 1991

Australian Government
Solicitor
CANBERRA ACT 2600

16 April 1991

5/61

259.

3

and to act as executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased person;

- (xxi) to furnish managerial, financial, technical and administrative advice and services to any person and to assist a person to obtain such advice and services;
- (xxii) to process (whether as principal or agent) debit and credit card arrangements;
- (xxiii) to provide facilities (whether as principal or agent) for the merchandising of goods and services;
- (xxiv) to provide computer hardware and software facilities;
- (xxv) to act as agent in the provision of financial services, including the settlement of financial transactions; and
- (xxvi) to do anything incidental to any of its powers.

3. Liability of members

The liability of members is limited.

4. Commonwealth Banks Act to prevail

The provisions of the Commonwealth Banks Act 1959 as amended and in force for the time being prevail over any inconsistent provisions of this memorandum of association.

5. Share Capital

The share capital of the company is six thousand five hundred million dollars (\$6,500,000,000) divided into three thousand two hundred and fifty million (3,250,000,000) shares of two dollars (\$2.00) each.

The members of the company, and the numbered shares respectively taken by each of them in the capital of the company are as follows:

Names and addresses of members	Signature of members	Number of shares taken by each member	Signature of Witness
--------------------------------------	-------------------------	---	-------------------------

The Commonwealth
of Australia
c/- Department of
the Treasury
Parkes Place
Canberra 2600

A. S. Cole

(A.S. COLE)

586,445,840

for and on
behalf of the
Commonwealth
of Australia

Dated this

16th

day of

April

1991

Page 3

14/61.

260

Proposal of memorandum and articles of association

Pursuant to section 27C(1)(c) of the Commonwealth Banks Act 1959, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia proposes the within memorandum and articles of association as those which will become the memorandum and articles of association of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia upon its conversion to a public company in accordance with section 27D(1)(c) of the said Act.

DATED the 16th day of April 1991

Signed for and on behalf of
COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA

M A Besley
.....
M A Besley, Chairman

J T Ralph
.....
J T Ralph, Deputy Chairman

D N Sanders
.....
D N Sanders, Managing Director

I K Payne
.....
I K Payne, Deputy Managing
Director

N R Adler
.....
N R Adler, Member of the Board

A C Booth
.....
A C Booth, Member of the Board

A S Cole
.....
A S Cole, Member of the Board

G Gleeson
.....
G Gleeson, Member of the Board

J Kennedy
.....
J Kennedy, Member of the Board

G M Pemberton
.....
G M Pemberton, Member of the Board

G H Slee
.....
G H Slee, Member of the Board

61/61.

261.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

20

REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

This is the exhibit marked BWS / 24

"BWS 24"

30

produced and shown to

at the time of affirming his affidavit this

15th July 2019

40

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



Before me

50

Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Trishona Tracy
U.S. Bankruptcy Matter

II. The Following is the Actual Court Record of:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MONTGOMERY VS. JEROME DALY

IN THE JUSTICE COURT

STATE OF MINNESOTA

COUNTY OF SCOTT

TOWNSHIP OF CREDIT RIVER

JUSTICE MARTIN V. MAHONEY

First National Bank of Montgomery,
Plaintiff

vs

Jerome Daly,

Defendant

JUDGMENT AND DECREE

*Court Room Discovery
of
Fractional Reserve Banking*

The above entitled action came on before the Court and a Jury of 12 on December 7, 1968 at 10:00 am. Plaintiff appeared by its President Lawrence V. Morgan and was represented by its Counsel, R. Mellby. Defendant appeared on his own behalf.

A Jury of Talisman were called, impanelled and sworn to try the issues in the Case. Lawrence V. Morgan was the only witness called for Plaintiff and Defendant testified as the only witness in his own behalf.

Plaintiff brought this as a Common Law action for the recovery of the possession of Lot 19 Fairview Beach, Scott County, Minn. Plaintiff claimed title to the Real Property in question by foreclosure of a Note and Mortgage Deed dated May 8, 1964 which Plaintiff claimed was in default at the time foreclosure proceedings were started.

Defendant appeared and answered that the Plaintiff created the money and credit upon its own books by bookkeeping entry as the consideration for the Note and Mortgage of May 8, 1964 and alleged failure of the consideration for the Mortgage Deed and alleged that the Sheriff's sale passed no title to plaintiff.

The issues tried to the Jury were whether there was a lawful consideration and whether Defendant had waived his rights to complain about the consideration having paid on the Note for almost 3 years.

Mr. Morgan admitted that all of the money or credit which was used as a consideration was created upon their books, that this was standard banking practice exercised by their bank in combination with the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, another

263.

the trial. Both parties were given complete liberty to submit any and all facts to the Jury, at least in so far as they saw fit.

No complaint was made by Plaintiff that Plaintiff did not receive a fair trial. From the admissions made by Mr. Morgan the path of duty was direct and clear for the Jury. Their Verdict could not reasonably have been otherwise. Justice was rendered completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, freely and without purchase, conformable to the laws in this Court of December 7, 1968.

BY THE COURT

December 9, 1968

Justice Martin V. Mahoney

Credit River Township

Scott County, Minnesota.

Note: It has never been doubted that a Note given on a Consideration which is prohibited by law is void. It has been determined, independent of Acts of Congress, that sailing under the license of an enemy is illegal. The emission of Bills of Credit upon the books of these private Corporations for the purpose of private gain is not warranted by the Constitution of the United States and is unlawful. See Craig v. Mo. 4 Peters Reports 912. This Court can tread only that path which is marked out by duty. M.V.M.

JEROME DALY had his own information to reveal about this case, which establishes that between his own revealed information and the fact that Justice Martin V. Mahoney was murdered 6 months after he entered the Credit River Decision on the books of the Court, why the case was never legally overturned, nor can it be.

THE BANKING SWINDLE

- Home
- About The Author
- An Essay On The History Of Banking
- Montgomery vs. Daly
Montgomery vs. Daly

264

I. MONEY FROM NOTHING.

It's been called the most astounding sleight of hand ever devised. The creation of money privatized, and usurped from Congress by a private banking cartel. Most people think money is issued by fiat through the government, but that is not the case. Except for coins, which compose only about one one-thousandth of the total U.S. money supply, all of our money is created by private banks. Federal Reserve Notes (dollar bills) are issued by the Federal Reserve, a private banking corporation, and lent to the government at interest, creating a huge debt to the nation. A debt the nation can never get out of unless the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 is abolished. Moreover, Federal Reserve Notes and coins together compose less than 3 percent of the money supply. The other 97 percent is created by commercial banks as loans, and backed by nothing.]

You don't believe banks create the money they lend? Neither did the jury in a landmark Minnesota case, until they heard the evidence. *First National Bank of Montgomery vs. Daly* (1969) was a courtroom drama worthy of a movie script. Every American that is facing a housing crisis should take note.

Defendant Jerome Daly opposed the bank's foreclosure on his \$14,000 home mortgage loan on the ground that there was no consideration for the loan. "Consideration" ("the thing exchanged") is an essential element of a contract. All contracts need an offer, acceptance and consideration to be valid.]

Daly, an attorney representing himself, argued that the bank had put up no real money for his loan. The courtroom proceedings were recorded by Associate Justice Bill Drexler, whose chief role, he said, was to keep order in a highly charged courtroom where the attorneys were threatening a fist fight. Drexler hadn't given much credence to the theory of the defense, until Mr. Morgan, the bank's president, took the stand. To everyone's surprise, Morgan admitted that the bank routinely created money "out of thin air" for its loans, and that this was standard banking practice. "It sounds like fraud to me," intoned Presiding Justice Martin Mahoney amid nods from the jurors. In his court memorandum, Justice Mahoney stated: *

265

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

20

REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

This is the exhibit marked BWS / 25.

' Bws 25 '

30

produced and shown to

at the time of affirming his affidavit this

15th June 2019.

40

Before me

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres. Werribee, 3030



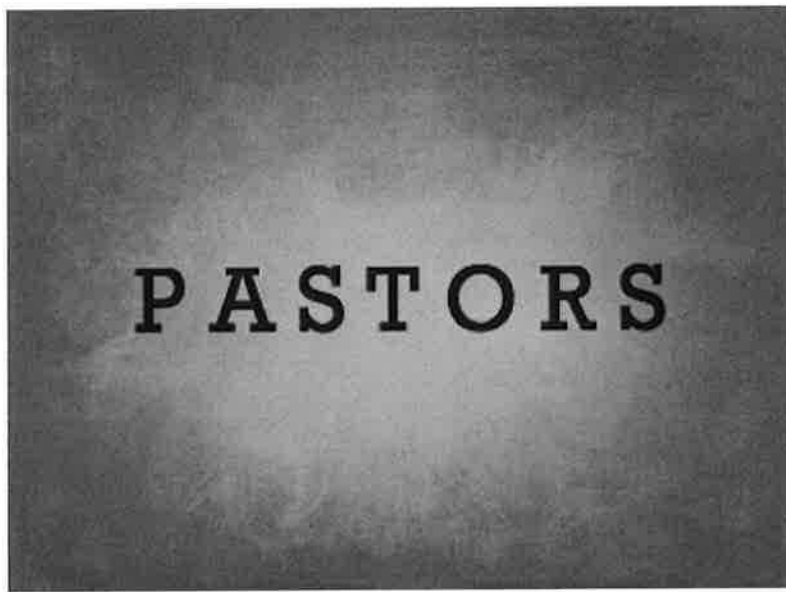
50

Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

unimpaired
Pastors + 'Finn'

28,000 Pastors Are Training To Keep You Calm On Your Way to a FEMA Camp

By karen on April 3, 2016



Many people in the independent media have reported that an estimated 28,000-100.000 pastors were recruited by FEMA/DHS, as part of the Clergy Response Team, and that their initial and primary training was to tell their flock to obey the DHS version of Romans 13. Romans 13, in the King James version of the Bible, begins: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God." Romans 13:1 What is not being widely reported is that the training is still going on. The mayor of Roanoke, VA. is calling for the use of FEMA camps to house Muslim immigrants. How long will they be held? When will the Muslims be released? And who will take their place? We know that answer to the last question. Some pastors are speaking out and here is what they are saying.

The Perversion of Romans 13

Many of us have been quick to point that this bastardization of the Romans 13 is designed to force compliance to government edicts who might not otherwise comply.

Certainly all governments are not established by God. Were the governments of Stalin, Hitler, Pol Pot, all ordained by God? What about George the III? Most people in the independent media think that this is the extent of the threat posed by the existence of the Clergy Response Teams.

Romans 13 Is Just the Tip of the Iceberg

I have discovered that the Clergy Response Teams are taking on much more nefarious duties and it can be accurately stated that the pastors associated with the DHS/FEMA/Clergy Response

Teams are going to be doing a whole lot more than encouraging their flock to obey the government.

Pastor Mansfield attended several briefings and he could barely believe his ears. He learned of the government's plan to enact martial law as well as to implement forced population relocations. Mansfield emphasized that when martial law is enacted, the enforcement would be immediate. In other words, family members will be separated from each other and part of the training that the clergy received was how to comfort separated family members.

Pastor Mansfield told me that the pastors were trained by FEMA to go to homes where people refused to be relocated by the authorities and their immediate job was to convince the reluctant to willingly go to the relocation camps. Ostensibly, this was to be done in lieu of sending in the SWAT teams.

I asked Mansfield if FEMA camps were real and he stated that much of the clergy training focused around this scenario of pastors operating within the forced relocation centers. The main goal of a pastor assigned was to bring order and encourage compliance with DHS requests, hence, the emphasis on Romans 13.

Disturbingly, Pastor Mansfield reiterated several times that the number one job of these pastors is to calm down the detainees and encourage their compliance within the people's new surroundings.

Pastor Mansfield also stated that pastors will be utilized as informants. This violates the legal privilege of confidentiality between pastor and church-goer, that is currently recognized by law. All church-goers can no longer trust the sanctity of personal confessions and revelations made to pastors and priests. This one illegal act by DHS completely undermines the Christian Church in America!

DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE CLERGY RESPONSE TEAM WILL BE UTILIZED IN THE EXTRACTION PROCESS OF AMERICANS, TO FORCED INTERNMENT/RESETTLEMENT CAMPS, THESE "TEAM" MEMBERS REPRESENT THE BEST CLUE WE HAVE AS TO WHEN MARTIAL LAW WILL BE CARRIED OUT.

I strongly suspect that the Clergy Response Teams are a part of UWEX 16 and simply listed as DHS personnel. With a minimum of 28,000 pastors being a part of this dastardly plan, we need to all put our pastors under our watchful eye. Is your Pastor disappearing for unexplained periods of time? Network with people you know from other churches. Are your respective Pastors disappearing at the same time? Can you account for your Pastor's travels? Last year, at Baylor University, Christians from all over the Southwest came together at Baylor's football stadium for fellowship at an event referred to as the "Gathering". Given the political climate in Texas, I am a little more than suspicious that this event did not bring together several Clergy Response Team members for additional training under NOVAD. Again, we need to be putting our Pastors under scrutiny because we have 28,000 Judases in our midst.

Clergy Response Team Members Are Intimidated and Threatened by DHS

Mansfield told me that the pastors in America are being coerced to participate because when an emergency is declared, no pastor, who does not have the "FEMA-trained government badge" will be allowed to be in a declared "emergency" SAFE area.

Pastor Mansfield also felt very strongly this was the government's way of removing Jesus from America's landscape and set the stage for the ushering in of a new-age religion. In fact, Mansfield shared with me documentation which demonstrated DHS's attempt to remove Jesus from the entire internment/resettlement process.

The pastors were told not to quote Scripture. The DHS document which was prepared for the pastors clearly stated that Scripture had been used to "oppress" people in the past and the presenters strongly discouraged its use. Please see the following excerpt from one of the DHS training manuals:

Healing Scripture and Prayer In the Pastoral Crisis Intervention

"During a time of crisis people do go through a "crisis of faith."

Sometime quick mention of God and scripture may not be helpful. As we all know the Scripture has been used to oppress, dominate and at the same time used for healing and reconciliation-renewing of relationship with God and people. If the pastor senses it is appropriate to use the scripture and prayer, it must carefully be done for healing of victims not to uphold pastoral authority." (Page 14)

In other words, all legitimate pastoral authority was abrogated by the pastors who participated in the roundup of American citizens.

Also on page 14 of the same training document, pastors were admonished to avoid "Unhealthy God talk...." Specifically pastors are ordered to avoid using references to God when helping people cope with the loss of a loved one:

"4. God must have needed him/her more than you."

"5. God never gives more than we can handle."

Conclusion

Doesn't this strike you as odd? DHS recruits Pastors but will not let them preach the Word of God? Can we think of anyone or anything else that might support this goal? THINK HILLARY CLINTON! She will become known as the FEMA Camp President!

This article first appeared by Dave Hodges of the commonsense show

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

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Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

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BWS 26

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15th July 2019.

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A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



Before me

50

Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Refer From
"BWS I"

LOUSICATION
CHAPTER 2.

Lamentations Chapter Two

Verse 1-22

Verse 1

How hath the Lord covered the daughter of Zion with a cloud, in his anger, and cast down from heaven unto the earth the beauty of Israel, and remembered not his footstool in the day of his anger.

Verse 2

The Lord hath swallowed up all the habitations of Jacob, and hath not pitied: he hath thrown down in his wrath the strongholds of the daughter of Judah: he hath brought them down to the ground: he hath polluted the kingdom and princes thereof.

Verse 3

He hath cut off in his fierce anger all the home of Israel: he hath Drawn back his right hand from before the enemy, and he burned against Jacob like a flaming fire, which devoureth round about

Verse 4

He hath bent his bow like an enemy: he stood with his right hand as an adversary, and slew all that was pleasant to the eye, in the Tabernacle of the daughter of Zion: he poured out his fury like fire

Verse 5

The Lord was an enemy, he hath swallowed up Israel, he hath swallowed up all her palaces, he hath destroyed his strongholds, and hath increased in the daughter of Judah mourning and Lamentation

Verse 6

And he hath violently taken away his tabernacle, as it were of a Garden, he hath destroyed his palaces of the assembly: the Lord hath caused the solemn feasts and Sabbaths to be forgotten in Zion, and hath despised in the indignation of his anger the King and the Priest.

Verse 7

The Lord has cast off his Alter: he hath abhorred his sanctuary: he hath given up into the hand of the enemy the walls of her Palaces : they have made a noise in the house of the Lord as in the day of a solemn feast.

Verse 8

The Lord hath purposed to destroy the wall of the daughter of Zion: he hath stretched out a line: he hath not withdrawn his hand from destroying: therefore he made the rampart and the wall to lament: they languished together.

Verse 9

Her gates are sunk into the ground, he hath destroyed and broken her bars: her King and her Princes are among the Gentiles: the Law is no more, her prophets also find no vision from the Lord.

Verse 10

The Elders of the daughter of Zion sit upon the ground and keep Silence: they have cast up dust upon their heads: they have girded Themselves with sackcloth: the virgins of Jerusalem hang down their heads to the ground.

Verse 11

Mine eyes do fail with tears: my bowels are troubled: my liver poured upon the earth, for the destruction of the daughter of my people because the children and the sucklings swoon in the streets of the city.

Verse 12

They saw to their mothers, Where is corn and wine ? when they swooned as the wounded in the streets of the city, when their soul was poured out into their mothers' bosom.

Verse 13

What thing shall I take to witness for thee, what thing shall I liken to thee, O daughter of Jerusalem, what shall I equal to thee, that I may comfort thee, O Virgin daughter of Zion, for thy breach is great like the sea, who can heal thee.

Verse 14

The prophets have seen vain and foolish things for thee, and they have not discovered thine iniquity, to turn away thy captivity: but have seen for thee false burdens and causes for banishment.

Verse 15

All that pass by clap their hands at thee; they hiss and wag their head at the daughter of Jerusalem, saying Is this the city that men call The perfection of beauty, the joy of the whole earth ?

Verse 16

All thine enemies have opened their mouth against thee: they hiss And gnash the teeth: they say, we have swallowed her up: certainly This is the day that we looked for we have found, we have seen it.

Verse 18

Their heart cried unto the Lord, O wall of the daughter of Zion, let tears run down like a river, day and night; give thyself no rest; let not the apple of thine eyes cease.

Verse 19

Arise, cry out in the night: in the beginning of the watches pour out thine heart like water before the face of the Lord: lift up thy hands toward him, for the life of thy young children, that faint for hunger in the top of every street

Verse 20

Behold, O Lord, and consider to whom thou hast done this: shall the women eat their fruit, and children of a span long ? shall the priest and the prophet be slain in the Sanctuary of the Lord ?

Verse 21

The young and old lie on the ground in the streets: my virgins and my young men are fallen by the sword: thou hast slain them in the day of thy anger: thou hast killed, and not pitied.

Verse 22

Thou hast called as in a solemn day my terrors round about, so in the day of the Lords anger, none escaped or remained: those that I have swaddled and brought up, hath mine enemy consumed.

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A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
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Before me

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Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Scripture
B2K10
CHAP 31.

The Old Testament Prophet Ezekiel**EZEKIEL Chapter 37****Verse 1-28****The Resurrection of Israel**~~The Valley Of Dry bones~~

[This particular chapter must be read with The Old Testament prophet Jeremiah

Lamentations Chapter 2 - The slaughter]

The Valley Of Bones**Verse 1**

The hand of the lord was upon me, and carried me out in the spirit of the LORD, and set me down in the midst of the valley which was full of bones,

The Open Valley**Verse 2**

And caused me to pass round about: and, behold, there Were very many in the open valley; and lo they were very dry.

Can These Bones Live**Verse 3**

And he said unto me, Son of man, can these bones live ? And I answered, O Lord GOD, thou knowest.

The Dry Bones**Verse 4**

Again he said unto me, prophesy upon these bones, and say unto them, O ye dry bones, hear the word of the LORD.

The Breath Of The Almighty**Verse 5**

Thus saith the Lord GOD unto these bones; Behold, I will cause breath to enter into you, and ye shall live:

Cover Your Skin With Flesh**Verse 6**

And I will lay sinews upon you, and will bring up flesh upon you, and

A

Breath to enter into you, and ye shall live

Bone to His Bone

Verse 7

So I prophesied as I was commanded: and as I prophesied, there was a noise, and behold a shaking, and the bones came together, Bone to his bone.

Sinews and Flesh

Verse 8

and then I beheld, lo the sinews and flesh came up upon them and the skin covered them above: but there was no breath in them.

Breathe Upon These Slain

Verse 9

Then said he unto me, Prophecy unto the wind, prophecy, son of man, and say to the wind, Thus saith the Lord GOD; Come from the four winds, O breath, and breath upon these slain, that they may Live.

The Great Army

Verse 10

So I prophesied as he commanded me, and the breath came into them, and they lived, and stood upon their feet, an exceeding great army.

Whole House of Israel

Verse 11

Then he said unto me, Son of man, these bones are the whole house of Israel : behold they say, Our bones are dried, and our hope is lost : we are cut off for our parts.

The Land of Israel

Verse 12

Therefore prophecy and say unto them, Thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, O my people, I will open your graves, and cause you to come up out of your graves, and bring you into the land of Israel.

My People**Verse 13**

And ye shall know that I am the LORD, when I have opened your Graves, O my people and brought you up out of your graves.

My Spirit In You**Verse 14**

And shall put my spirit in you, and ye shall live, and I shall place you in your own land: then shall ye know that I the LORD have spoken it, and performed it, saith the LORD

The Word Of The Lord**Verse 15**

The word of the LORD came again unto me, saying,

Judah and Joseph**Verse 16**

Moreover thou son of man, take thee one stick, and write upon it, for Judah and for the children of Israel his companions : then take another stick, and write upon it, for Joseph, the stick of Ephraim, And for all the house of Israel his companions:

One Stick**Verse 17**

And join them one to another into one stick; and they shall become one in thy hand.

The Children**Verse 18**

And when the children of thy people shall speak unto thee, saying Wilt thou not shew us what thou meanest by these ?

The Stick of Joseph**The Stick of Judah****Verse 19**

Saith unto them, Thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I will take the stick of Joseph, which is in the hand of Ephraim, and the tribes of Israel his fellows, and will put with him, even the stick of Judah, and make them one stick, and they shall be one in mine hand.

The Written Sticks**Verse 20**

*And the sticks whereon thou writest shall be in thine hand before
before their eyes*

The Children of Israel**Verse 21**

*And say unto them, thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I will take the
children of Israel from among the heathen, whither they be gone,
and will gather them on every side, and bring them unto their own land:*

One Nation**Verse 22**

*And I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of
Israel; and one king shall be king to them all: and they shall be no
more two nations, neither will they be divided into two kingdoms
any more at all:*

I Will Cleanse Them**Verse 23**

*Neither shall they defile themselves any more with their idols, nor
with their detestable things, nor with any of their transgressions:
but I will save them out of all their dwelling places, wherein they
have sinned, and will cleanse them: so shall they be my people, and
I will be their God.*

King David**Verse 24**

*And David my servant shall be king over them; and they all shall
have one shepherd: they shall also walk in my judgments, and
observe my statutes, and do them*

David The Prince**Verse 25**

*And they shall dwell in the land that I have given unto Jacob my
servant, wherein your father's have dwelt; and they shall dwell
therein, even they, and their children, and their children's children
for ever: and my servant David shall be their prince for ever*

Covenant of Peace**Verse 26**

Moreover I will make a covenant of peace with them: it shall be an everlasting covenant with them: and I will place them, and multiply them, and will set my sanctuary in the midst of them for evermore

They Shall Be My People**Verse 27**

My tabernacle shall also be with them: yea, I will be their God, and they shall be my people.

The Sanctuary Of The Lord**Verse 28**

And the heathen shall know that I the LORD do sanctify Israel, when my sanctuary shall be in the midst of them for evermore.

Please Note [The contents of Lamentations Chapter two precedes this Chapter]

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

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Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

*Supervised by 1903
Sections
86 + 88*

Judiciary Act 1903

No. 6, 1903

Compilation No. 46

Compilation date: 1 July 2016

Includes amendments up to:

Act No. 64, 2015

Registered: 18 July 2016

Division 4—Rules of Court

86 Rules of Court

(1) The Justices of the High Court or a majority of them may make Rules of Court necessary or convenient to be made for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act or so much of the provisions of any other Act as confers jurisdiction on the High Court or relates to the practice or procedure of the High Court, and in particular for the following matters, that is to say:

(a) Appointing and regulating the sittings of the High Court and of the Justices;

(b) Regulating procedure pleading and practice in the High Court in civil or criminal matters in the exercise both of its original and of its appellate jurisdiction;

(ba) Regulating the means by which particular facts may be proved and the mode in which evidence thereof may be given;

(d) Prescribing the forms to be used for the purposes of the proceedings of the High Court;

(e) Prescribing and regulating the fees to be charged by practitioners practising in the High Court for the work done by them in relation to proceedings in the Court and for the taxation of their bills of costs, either as between party and party or as between solicitor and client;

(ga) Providing for the admission of persons to practise as barristers or solicitors in any Federal Court, and prescribing the conditions of and qualifications for admission, and continuance of the right to practise as aforesaid;

(h) Generally regulating all matters of practice and procedure in the High Court.

(2) The Legislation Act 2003 (other than sections 8, 9, 10 and 16 of that Act) applies in relation to rules of court made by the Court under this Act or another Act:

(a) as if a reference to a legislative instrument were a reference to a rule of court; and

(b) as if a reference to a rule-maker were a reference to the Chief Justice acting on behalf of the Justices of the Court; and

(c) subject to such further modifications or adaptations as are provided for in regulations made under paragraph 88(cb) of this Act.

(3) Despite the fact that section 16 of the Legislation Act 2003 does not apply in relation to rules of court made by the Court under this Act or another Act, the Office of Parliamentary Counsel (established by subsection 2(1) of the Parliamentary Counsel Act 1970) may provide assistance in the drafting of any of those Rules if the Chief Justice so desires.

Governor-General

283

88 Regulations

The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing matters:

(a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed; or

(b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act;

and, in particular, may make regulations:

78B Notice.

(c) prescribing the content and form of a notice to be given under subsection 78B(1) and specifying the documents (if any) that are to accompany such a notice; #

(ca) prescribing the fees payable in respect of proceedings in the High Court and the execution of the process of the High Court;

(cb) modifying or adapting provisions of the Legislation Act 2003 (other than the provisions of Part 2 of Chapter 3 of that Act or any other provisions whose modification or adaptation would affect the operation of that Part) in their application to the Court; the Notice

(d) prescribing the practice and procedure for the filing and giving of such a notice, including the manner in which, the time within which, the persons to whom, and the persons by whom, such a notice is to be given; and ↑

(e) specifying any affidavits to be filed following the giving of a notice under subsection 78B(1) and prescribing the persons by whom and times within which the affidavits are to be filed.

Affidavits.

78B Notice.

Gazette of 1903 (CH)
Section 88.

GOVERNOR SUBSTITUTES HIMSELF

AUSTRALIA ACT 1986 - SECT 7

Powers and functions of Her Majesty and Governors in respect of States

(1)

Her Majesty's representative in each State shall be the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT - SECT 12

Issue of writs

The Governor of any State may cause writs to be issued for elections of senators for the State. In case of the dissolution of the Senate the writs shall be issued within ten days from the proclamation of such dissolution.

ACTS AMENDMENT AND REPEAL (COURTS AND LEGAL PRACTICE) ACT 2003 WA (NO. 65 OF 2003) - SECT 130

130 . *Supreme Court Act 1935* amended

(3) Section 9(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead —

" the Governor ".

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Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Subscribed and sworn to before me 1903
Shaw
Vincent

High Court Affidavit under 'Judges and Rules'

286
(SHAW AFFIDAVIT)

The binding Acts and Rules:

1. Commonwealth Constitution
2. Judiciary Act 1903
3. High Court of Australia Act 1979
4. The Rules (Judiciary Act)

]

A. Commonwealth Constitution Chapter III

Sections 71 to 80

B. Judiciary Act 1903 (CTH) .

INTERPRETATION

Cause includes Criminal

SECTION 16

Open Court

(Not - separate)

SECTION 18

Any Question

SECTION 20 (B)

Appeal from single Judge

SECTION 20 (C)

Any court exercising federal jurisdiction

SECTION 21 (1)

Rules of Court

SECTION 21 (2)

Three Justices

(3 Judges)

SECTION 22

Limits *inter se*

Constitutional powers

Commonwealth or two or more States

(inter se)

SECTION 23 (1)

All of the Judges

(7 Judges)

SECTION 30

Original jurisdiction

Includes trial of indictable offences

unchanged
trial

Revised
S. 68

SECTION 33 (1)

Mandamus Prohibition Ouster of office

SECTION 34 (2)
Interlocutory (without leave)

SECTION 35 (2)
Criteria for Special Leave

SECTION 38
Exclusive jurisdiction
Subject to Section 44 (Judiciary Act) and
Section 77 Commonwealth Constitution

SECTION 39 (2)
Subject to section 38

SECTION 39 (2A)
Ultra Vires

SECTION 39 (2C)
Special leave overrides any law prohibiting an appeal

SECTION 39 (2)
Indictable offences

SECTION 39 (B1)
Mandamus - Prohibition - Injunction

SECTION 40 (1)
Removal into High Court

SECTION 40 (5)
Pending

SECTION 42 (2)
Lacks original jurisdiction
Remit the matter back

SECTION 43 (B)
Sheriff of State

SECTION 44
Pending

SECTION 44 (2)
Refer Section 38 (C) (Judiciary Act)
Remit the matter

SECTION 44 (2A)
Remit the Federal Court

(Special leave criteria)

Refer
S. 49(1)

Refer
S. 77 R.

(offences)

(Pending)

(Revisit)

(Sheriff)

(Pending)

(Revisit)

(Revisit)

SECTION 46

Court means a Court of Victoria includes a Judge of such Court inclusive of Magistrate Justice of the Peace or Coroner

Victoria

SECTION 47 (B)

All bodies corporate

Corporations

SECTION 48

Binds the Crown

(Binds the Crown)

SECTION 49 (1)

Interests of national security

→ Refer S. 35(2)

SECTION 50 (1)

Reports to Parliament

SECTION 51

Criminal Proceedings Act 1984 (Victoria)

Victoria

SECTION 55 (B)

Register of practitioners

The Roll

SECTION 55 (B) (7)

Guilty of misconduct

← Mis Person of 'Practitioner'

SECTION 55 (C)

High Court CEO Responsible for Roll

'The Roll'

SECTION 55 (E)

Australian Government Solicitor Body Corporate

Refer S. 47(B)

SECTION 55 (G)

Attorney-General Lawyers name on the Roll

'The Roll'

SECTION 56 (1)

City or Town contract or in tort

(City or Town)

SECTION 58

Any person (contract or tort)

any person

SECTION 60

Injunction-Officers of the State

Refer:

Commonwealth Constitution

Sections 75, 76 and 80

Judiciary Act

Sections 33, 38E, 39 B (1) and 46

Crimes Act 1914 Section 15F

Injunction

SECTION 67 (A)
Interpretation of 'Commonwealth'

289,
Refer Criminal Act
and Western Aust

SECTION 67 (D)
Prosecution in Supreme Court of Indictable Offences

Prosecution

SECTION 68 (1)
Criminal Jurisdiction
Section 77 (B) Judiciary Act
Section 80 – Commonwealth Constitution
Refer
Brownlee v Queen 2001 HCA 36 at clause 40

Criminal
Jurisdiction

SECTION 68 (4)
Any information

"Information"

SECTION 68 (6)
Sovereignty
The Arrest

The arrest

SECTION 68 (11)
Power of Arrest

Power of arrest

SECTION 69 (1)
Instrument of Authorization

"The instrument"

SECTION 69 (2)
In the Queen's name extends to the Whole Commonwealth

SECTION 69 (2A)
Director of Public Prosecutions
Special Prosecutor

Public Prosecutions

SECTION 70
Offences Committed in 'States'

STATES

SECTION 70 (A)
Committed elsewhere

SECTION 71 (1)
Attorney-General
Governor-General
Instrument of Authorization
Report to Parliament

SECTION 71 (2)
Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1983
Section 9 (4)
Special Prosecutors Act 1982
Section 8 (2)

SECTION 71 (A)

Attorney-General of Commonwealth may file an indictment
 Indictment and Summons
 Warrant for Arrest
 Director Public Prosecutions Act 1983 Subsection 6 (2D)

SECTION 72 (1)

Reserve any question of law

Reserve Question

SECTION 72 (3)

Presiding Judge must state in a case signed by the Judge the Question of law

SECTION 73

Any Question- by and on behalf of the Crown

Crown.

SECTION 74 (1)

Question reserved shall be certified by Court

Question.

SECTION 76 (1)

Court arrests judgement case to Full Court (High Court) or Full Court (Supreme Court)

ARREST JUDGEMENT

SECTION 77

With or without Jury High Court Rules [order 36 (4)]

SECTION 77 (C1)

Trial of Issue or grants new trial

ISSUE or NEW TRIAL

SECTION 77 (D)

Qualification of jurors High Court or Supreme Court Marshalls

X

SECTION 77 (E1)

High Court to order the Evidence

(EVIDENCE)

SECTION 77 (F1) and (F3)

Chief Justice requires Instrument

(THE INSTRUMENT)

SECTION 77 (G)

High Court Direction

(DIRECTION)

SECTION 77 (H)

Affidavit Evidence
 Cross-Examination
 Oral or Affidavit

(AFFIDAVIT EVIDENCE)

SECTION 77

Correct defect or error to determine real question

CORRECTION

SECTION 77 (K1)

No proceedings invalidated by defect or irregularity
(Refer-Crown Suits Act 1947)

Refer
 Criminal Removal
 of Crown.

SECTION 77 (MA2)

Dishonour of Bill of Exchange

Refer:

Commonwealth Constitution Section 51 (xvi)

Butterworth's Legal Dictionary 3rd Edition at Page 6

Bill of Exchange
 Promissory Notes

SECTION 77 (MA)

Damages

Damages

SECTION 77 (P)

Claim to Property

Marshal or Deputy Marshal

Interpleader

Property with Court

To enable ownership litigation

MARSHAL

SECTION 77 (R)

If appointed by High Court maybe sued without leave

Sued
 without
 leave

SECTION 77 (S)

Security

Security.

Refer

S. 35(2)

SECTION 77 (T)

Rules of Court (S.86)

(Rules S.86)

SECTION 77 (U)

May stay proceedings

SECTION 77 (V)

Death of a Party Proceedings may continue (Instrument)

SECTION 78

Appearance

SECTION 78 (AA)

State includes Territory

SECTION 78 (A)

Intervention or Intervener by Attorney-General

Attorney-General

SECTION 78 (B1)

Attorney-General

Relates to 78 (B2) (B3) (B4) (B5) and 'Injunctions'.

Att-General

292.

SECTION 79

Application of Laws
Binding on all Courts
Exercising Federal Jurisdiction
(Refer – S.35A Judiciary Act)

Binding

SECTION 80

Common Law to Govern

Common Law.

Refer Brownlee v Queen

A. HCA 2001 S82/1998 at 10

B. Theophanous v Herald Sun 1994 182 CLR 104 at 143/144.

C. Bribery Commissioner v Ranasinghe 1965 AC 172

D. Evidence Act (Victoria) section 9

SECTION 80 (A)

Section 56 Judiciary Act

Refer S. 56

SECTION 81

Empowered to Arrest

A. Criminal Code Act S.80

B. Crimes Act 1914 S.34

Refer
S. 68

SECTION 86

Judges of the High Court to make the rules
Relates to civil or criminal matters in original or appellate jurisdiction
inclusive of admissions of persons to practice (Refer: S.55A Judiciary
Act)

Judges make rules

SECTION 87

Acts Interpretation Act 1901 (Cth)

'The Act'

SECTION 88

Governor-General

To do form and consent notice to all Attorney-Generals required under
Section 78B Judiciary Act 1901

Gov Gen + Att-Generals
Notice 78B.

293.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

20

REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

This is the exhibit marked BWS / 30.

'BWS 30'

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produced and shown to

at the time of affirming his affidavit this

15th July 2019

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A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



Before me

50

Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

UNITING Kowalewski
1859
Power To Remit

House of Lords - ENGLAND or Scotland
or IRELAND



294

The UK
James G. Keir

ANNO VICESIMO SECUNDO & VICESIMO TERTIO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

July 1903
Section 44(2)

C A P. LXIII.

An Act to afford Facilities for the more certain
Ascertainment of the Law administered in one
Part of Her Majesty's Dominions when pleaded
in the Courts of another Part thereof.

[13th August 1859.]

42(2)

44(2A)

ff

(Gov-
Gov)

WHEREAS great Improvement in the Administration of the
Law would ensue if Facilities were afforded for more
certainly ascertaining the Law administered in one Part of
Her Majesty's Dominions when pleaded in the Courts of another Part
thereof: Be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most Excellent
Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords
Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament
assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

I. If in any Action depending in any Court within Her Majesty's
Dominions, it shall be the Opinion of such Court, that it is necessary
or expedient for the proper Disposal of such Action to ascertain the
Law applicable to the Facts of the Case as administered in any other
Part of Her Majesty's Dominions on any Point on which the Law of
such other Part of Her Majesty's Dominions is different from that
in which the Court is situate, it shall be competent to the Court
in which such Action may depend to direct a Case to be prepared
setting forth the Facts, as these may be ascertained by Verdict of

Courts in
one Part of
Her Ma-
jesty's Do-
minions may
remit a Case
for the
Opinion in
Law of a
Court in
any other
Part thereof.

5 L

a Jury

29K.

Law Ascertainment Facilities.

a Jury or other Mode competent, or may be agreed upon by the Parties, or settled by such Person or Persons as may have been appointed by the Court for that Purpose in the event of the Parties not agreeing, and upon such Case being approved of by such Court or a Judge thereof, they shall settle the Questions of Law arising out of the same on which they desire to have the Opinion of another Court, and shall pronounce an Order remitting the same, together with the Case, to the Court in such other Part of Her Majesty's Dominions, being One of the Superior Courts thereof, whose Opinion is desired upon the Law administered by them as applicable to the Facts set forth in such Case, and desiring them to pronounce their Opinion on the Questions submitted to them in the Terms of the Act; and it shall be competent to any of the Parties to the Action to present a Petition to the Court whose Opinion is to be obtained, praying such last-mentioned Court to hear Parties or their Counsel, and to pronounce their Opinion thereon in Terms of this Act, or to pronounce their Opinion without hearing Parties or Counsel; and the Court to which such Petition shall be presented shall, if they think fit, appoint an early Day for hearing Parties or their Counsel on such Case, and shall thereafter pronounce their Opinion upon the Questions of Law as administered by them which are submitted to them by the Court; and in order to their pronouncing such Opinion they shall be entitled to take such further Procedure thereupon as to them shall seem proper.

x

x

Petition

Opinion to
be authenti-
cated and
certified
Copy given.

II. Upon such Opinion being pronounced, a Copy thereof, certified by an Officer of such Court, shall be given to each of the Parties to the Action by whom the same shall be required, and shall be deemed and held to contain a correct Record of such Opinion.

Opinion to
be applied
by the Court
making the
Remit.

III. It shall be competent to any of the Parties to the Action, after having obtained such certified Copy of such Opinion, to lodge the same with an Officer of the Court in which the Action may be depending, who may have the official Charge thereof, together with a Notice of Motion, setting forth that the Party will, on a certain Day named in such Notice, move the Court to apply the Opinion contained in such certified Copy thereof to the Facts set forth in the Case herein-before specified, and the said Court shall thereupon apply such Opinion to such Facts, in the same Manner as if the same had been pronounced by such Court itself upon a Case reserved for Opinion of the Court, or upon special Verdict of a Jury; or the said last-mentioned Court shall, if it think fit, when the said Opinion has been obtained before Trial, order such Opinion to be submitted to the Jury with the other Facts of the Case as Evidence, or conclusive Evidence as the Court may think fit, of the Foreign Law therein

Notice
motion

Jury.

Jury

Law Ascertainment Facilities.

therein stated, and the said Opinion shall be so submitted to the Jury.

Jury

IV. In the event of an Appeal to Her Majesty in Council or to the House of Lords in any such Action, it shall be competent to bring under the Review of Her Majesty in Council or of the House of Lords the Opinion pronounced, as aforesaid by any Court whose Judgments are reviewable by Her Majesty in Council or by the House of Lords, and Her Majesty in Council or that House may respectively adopt or reject such Opinion of any Court whose Judgments are respectively reviewable by them, as the same shall appear to them to be well founded or not in Law.

Her Majesty in Council or House of Lords on Appeal may adopt or reject Opinion.

V. In the Construction of this Act, the Word "Action" shall include every judicial Proceeding instituted in any Court, Civil, Criminal, or Ecclesiastical; and the Words "Superior Courts" shall include, in England, the Superior Courts of Law at Westminster, the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Justices, the Master of the Rolls or any Vice Chancellor, the Judge of the Court of Admiralty, the Judge Ordinary of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and the Judge of the Court of Probate; in Scotland, the High Court of Justiciary, and the Court of Session acting by either of its Divisions; in Ireland, the Superior Courts of Law at Dublin, the Master of the Rolls, and the Judge of the Admiralty Court; and in any other Part of Her Majesty's Dominions, the Superior Courts of Law or Equity therein.

Interpretation of Terms.

ENGLAND

SCOTLAND.

IRELAND.

HER MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1859.

Action every Judicial Proceeding
Civil, Criminal or Ecclesiastical

Superior Courts. A. ENGLAND
B. SCOTLAND
C. IRELAND

The Criminal Act

Emanating out of the State of Western Australia, a State within the Commonwealth of Australia

Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act.

- Enacted 1 January 2004

Supreme Court Act 1935 amended

Section 130

- (3) Section 9(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead –

"The Governor"

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

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Before me

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Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

*Indicium M.M. Fitchman
By SHAW*

299.

(Number 2)
(21 MARCH 2019)

**STATEMENT
OF
BRIAN WILLIAM SHAW
RE
JUDICIAL MALFEASANCE**

**Justice Digby and Barrister Papaleo
Westpac Banking Corporation
Sheriff of the State of Victoria
Monday 18th March 2019**

On this particular day in Courtroom Number 6 in the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria, I did witness all of the above-mentioned natural persons and Corporation commit and immediately conceal serious indictable offences in particular Barrister 'Papaleo' from the Clerks List of Mary Kay under the auspices of the Victorian Bar. This is the second time that Barrister 'Papaleo' from the Mary Kay list at Owen Dixon Chambers has committed and concealed serious indictable offences during the course of a Court Hearing.

The other hearing referred to was and remains the Supreme Court Hearing by Justice Gregory Garde in the Victorian Legal Services Board v Jensen matter, orders made 2nd and 3rd August 2018. Both Garde and Papaleo did commit and conceal serious indictable offences during this particular hearing.

The Law firm of Landers and Rogers had the care and conduct of the brief from The Legal Services Board (Jensen matter)

The Court file consisted of two volumes of evidence, such evidence exhibited documentary evidence of the indictable offence of Treason (breach of Allegiance) and the concealment of such Treason (Misprison of Treason).

Both offences carry life imprisonment jail sentences under both Victorian State Law and Commonwealth Law

FRAUD.

The principal component of fraud is the concealment of a material fact or a knowing misrepresentation of a fact.

Fraud is misrepresentation or unconscionable conduct.

Fraud in the factum occurs when a legal instrument actually executed differs from the one intended for execution by the person who executes it.

Fraud on the Court occurs when a lawyer, advocate or a party's misconduct in a judicial proceeding is serious enough to undermine or is intended to undermine the integrity of the proceedings.

[The Principal of Law is that 'Fraud Vitiates Everything']

THE DECLARATION (1948)

— UNITED NATIONS (The former)

The judicial hearing at the Supreme Court dated 18th March 2019 was not conducted by an independent and impartial tribunal in contravention of Articles 10, 12 and 17 (2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights declared in 1948 by the United Nations. The same year that the United Nations became the Trustee / Administrator over the mandated territory and people of Australia. (Not Revealed)

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY.

Within Chapter XVI of the United Nations Charter of 1945 diplomatic immunity is granted within Article 105 (1), but these particular facts were not disclosed by either Justice Digby or Barrister Papaleo. Not Disclosed.

THE IMPERIAL ACTS.

Within the State of Victoria two Imperial Acts exist, the 1922 Act and the 1980 Act. The right to trial by Jury is in both Acts. (Not Activated)

TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY

The Plaintiff in the matter before the Court was and remains an undischarged Bankrupt, but Justice Digby acting arbitrarily refused the Plaintiff's verbal application to issue legal process to bring the trustee in Bankruptcy into Court, in full breach of Article 17 (2) of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

['No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property'.]

SHERIFF

The Judge when asked by the Plaintiff for the actual name of the Sheriff of the State of Victoria, the Judge refused that verbal request.

SECURITIZATION

The Judge admitted in open Court that he had no knowledge of what the term Securitisation was or what the term implied, nor did the Judge permit an adjournment application to consolidate any evidence with full knowledge of all of the serious criminal offences involved in the matter (The Webb Matter).

COSTS

Barrister Papaleo with full knowledge that the Plaintiff was a undischarged bankrupt made application for a costs order against Mr Webb. Such application was granted by Justice Digby.

This is a separate Criminal Offence

TRIAL BY JURY

The legal right in any civil matter to a trial by jury is granted in the Imperial Acts Victoria, but not disclosed to the Plaintiff by either Judge Digby or Barrister Papaleo.

COLLATERAL — The Secured Party (The Banks).

The secured party to all Westpac Banking business currently being conducted within Victoria and Australia is the New York Branch of the Federal Reserve based at New York.

The secured party was not disclosed by Westpac to the Plaintiff in the Webb Matter, but Justice Digby would not permit any adjournment to do correct discovery or cross examination.

VICARIOUS LIABILITY

In relation to Barrister Papaleo her principal is the principal person who has the care and conduct of the clerk's list at Owen Dixon Chambers Melbourne under the auspices of the Victorian Bar (Mary Kay)

THE VICTORIAN BAR

'GEOFFREY NETTLE'

At the time of the High Court promotion of Justice Geoffrey Nettle a former Judge of the Victorian Supreme Court, the Victorian Bar was made aware of the serious indictable offences that Justice Nettle had concealed to gain the promotion into the High Court.

Victorian Bar enabled the concealment.

LANDERS AND ROGERS

'BARRISTER PAPALEO'

Barrister Papaleo was the Barrister in the matter of "Dennis Jensen". A large number of serious indictable offences were discovered into the Landers and Rogers Court Books but ignored and concealed by the Judicial officers in the matter.

THE TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY.

- A. The plaintiff (Graham Webb) in this particular litigation is an alleged undischarged bankrupt.
- B. The bankruptcy Law begins with section 51 (XVII) grant of power from section 51 (XVII) under the constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia.
- C. Justice Digby and Barrister Papaleo were operating in a Chapter III Court Jurisdiction without disclosing that it is constitutionally and legally impossible to operate within a chapter III capacity after, the criminal removal of Queen Elizabeth the Second Her Heirs and Successors and Subjects.
- D. Such removal happened on the 1st January 2004.
- E. The Trustee in Bankruptcy is in the same criminal position as all involved in the litigation.
- F. The concealment of an act of Treason is in itself an act of Treason.

JUSTICE GARDE AND BARRISTER PAPALEO AND THE LEGAL SERVICES BOARD VICTORIA

In the matter of Dennis Jensen heard in the practice court of the Supreme Court of Victoria allegedly presided over by Gregory Garde, barrister Papaleo was at the Victorian Bar table.

Both Judicial officers worked together to conceal Treason.

The actual hearing and the immediate order was on the 2nd August 2018 parties present in court, I was present in court in observer capacity only.

A second order was made Ex-parte on the 3rd August 2018 to include the words "Potential Litigants" the second order made by Garde and Papaleo was an attempt to block "any potential litigants" in filing any legal process to reveal or discover, the treason revealed in the court books (2 Volumes) both filed and served by the Law Firm Landers and Rogers for and on behalf the Legal Services Board of Victoria represented at the bar table by Barrister Papaleo who relied on the 1922 Imperial Acts for Victoria and as such activated the whole Act.

MISPRISION OF TREASON CHAPTER III COURT

On August 2nd and 3rd August 2018 all judicial officers involved in the Jensen matter were operating under the alleged auspices of a Chapter III court, which is constitutionally and legally impossible, after, the criminal removal of the Queen, revealed in the court books. All officers of the Victorian Supreme Court attending in this particular matter committed the criminal offence of "Misprision of Treason", such an offence carries a legal penalty of life imprisonment under Victorian law and Commonwealth Law.

But

Both Justice Garde and Barrister Papaleo were operating under a different law not known to the people of Victoria, that is the law of the United Nations. Both officers of the Victorian Supreme Court did act contrary to the laws of the Commonwealth ~~AND~~ -

United Nations, in particular articles 10, 12 and 17(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

The Agreement made between Garde and Papaleo in particular in the ex-parte hearing of 3rd August 2018 (no transcript made available) not only is the Order 3rd August 2018 a breach of the articles mentioned but, a constitutional breach of section 80 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, in that, the purported order is an attempt to nullify a Constitutional indictment, allegedly blocking "potential Litigants"

The Webb hearing heard Monday 18th March 2019 with the same barrister (Nicole Papaleo) at the bar table did breach articles 10, 12 and 17 (2) of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** inclusive of **Section 80 of the Commonwealth Constitution**.

DIGBY'S ORDER

- Kenneth Hayne

The Order of Justice Digby is void in law in that the criminal offence of treason was concealed by all, inclusive of the Sheriff and Deputy Sherriff and the alleged Trustee in Bankruptcy inclusive of the CEO of Westpac Banking Corporation and Others at the Westpac Bank but, most of all Mr. Kenneth Hayne, who was criminally charged for the offence of "Misprision" as far back as 29th January 2007 and appears in the Landers and Rogers Court Books before Gregory Garde 2nd August 2018, barrister Papaleo in attendance on the 2nd and 3rd August 2018.

KENNETH HAYNE. (Royal Commissioner)

During the Webb hearing Justice Digby mentioned a statement signed by Mr Brian Shaw and read by both Judge and Barrister, the statement of Shaw mention Kenneth Hayne involving and implicating, Westpac Bank in the concealment.

WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION

The secured party holding all collateral relating to and or involving Banks currently operating within Australia, is the New York Branch of the Federal Reserve not mentioned in the banking commission inquiry by Kenneth Hayne.

FIDELITY INVESTMENTS BOSTON.

Fidelity Investments or funds appear in the latest Legal Profession Act 2004 a Victorian Act, inclusive of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)

BIRTH CERTIFICATES COLLATERAL

Australian Birth Certificates passed through Fidelity investments (Boston) and onto the secured party, the Federal Reserve as collateral. (The YALSA ARRANGEMENT 1945)

WEBB AND JUSTICE DIGBY

Mr. Webb did seek an adjournment for further discovery and the legal right to issue due process. The application was refused to protect and conceal the ramifications of "Securitization".

US ATTORNEY GENERALS

(Securitization)

There is legal precedent set in the United States whereby Banks were blocked from foreclosures because they had sold and pooled purported mortgages and, on that basis, could not make a valid claim.

The pooling and trading of purported mortgages is "Securitization".

JUSTICE RIORDAN

Barrister Catherine Gobbo (sister of Lawyer X- Nicola Gobbo)

A. In the Victorian Supreme Court matter presided over by Justice Riordan with Barrister Gobbo at the bar table, "Securitization" was concealed by both Judge and Barrister.

B. Transcripts relating to the matter involving Associate Justice Lansdown and Justice Riordan have been exhibited into the Landers and Rogers Court Books and as such Barrister Papaleo has both actual and constructive knowledge of everything mentioned in the Lansdowne hearing and the Riordan Hearing. Transcripts.

OUT OF JURISDICTION

The Associate Justice Court has no valid jurisdiction when any Constitutional point is introduced nor has any Magistrate's Court.

CHAPTER III COURT

The Chapter III Problem

A. In the hearing presided over by Associate Justice and afterward in separate hearing by Justice Riordan, Justice Garde and most recently Justice Digby the instant a Constitutional matter came into the litigation the court was exercising Federal Jurisdiction and as such the judges were criminally liable pursuant to Section 34 Crimes Act 1914 (Cth).

B. The criminal element voids the alleged decision and opens up both civil and criminal liability, in addition to Trespass.

SECTION 51

Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) Section 3AA.

In relation to Section 51(XX) of the Commonwealth, criminal liability opens up because of section 3AA of the Crimes Act 1914 (Cth). This Section opens up Westpac Bank to the offence. The Bank.

THE PROMISSORY NOTE

In relation to either Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange or the Instruments Act is operative and is Legal Tender by virtue of Section 51 (XVI) of the Commonwealth Constitution, (Victoria)

BUT,

The Chapter III problem appears again because no court can operate with valid jurisdiction under a Chapter III "AFTER" the removal of The Queen.

But, accept or Westpac Banking Corporation cannot refuse the Promissory Note until the issue of the criminal removing of the Queen is settled in Law.

THE 1688 BILL OF RIGHTS (UK)

A. The 1688 Bill of Rights and the Companion statute Act of Settlement 1701 (UK) are the principle United Kingdom statutes that run and determine the foundation of The United Kingdom Parliament.

B. Both Statutes came into litigation before Justices Riordan, Before Justice Garde and before Justice Digby, *BUT, ILLEGALLY.*

BUT

In the High Court matter of Sue v Hill 1999 the Judges stated that if they were introduced this would be outside the ambit of a Chapter III Court,

MEANING,

(within Kingdom Foreign Power Statutes)

Justice Riordan

Justice Garde

Justice Digby

Were operating outside the ambit of a Chapter III court and as such their orders are both void and criminal. This evidence will be given to the Chief Commissioners of both State Police and Federal Police, in addition to the reactivating of all Law relating to Grand Jury process within Victoria.

GRAHAM WEBB

In relation to Graham Webb who was evicted from his Fee Simple Property in criminal breach of Article 17 (2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). Mr. Webb's Criminal eviction must not stand, Mr Webb must be permitted to return to his Fee Simple Property under direction from the WestPac Bank Brian Hartzer. BA, CFA Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer, that the orders of Justice Digby are both Void and Criminal.

I state that this prepared statement is an additional statement after the order of Justice Digby and consequent criminal eviction of Mr Webb the following day after ~~of~~ the order of Justice Digby.

Both statements will be given to the respective authorities, inclusive of Tom Rogers, Bill Shorten and Scott Morrison by registered post inclusive of the Victorian Bar.

Statement of Mr Brian William Shaw identified as statement No 1 and Number 2 relative and established Law is attached with this statement.

Relative and established law attached to this statement but in relation to Victorian Police sections 9A and 316 of the Crimes Act 1958 Victoria are operative

Signed



Brian William Shaw

21 Day March 2019

The Criminal Act

Emanating out of the State of Western Australia, a State within the Commonwealth of Australia

Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act.

- Enacted 1 January 2004

Supreme Court Act 1935 amended Section 130

- (3) Section 9(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead –

"The Governor"

30/6

CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1995
(Commonwealth)
The Security of the Commonwealth

80.1 Treason

(2) A person commits an offence if the person:

(a) receives or assists another person who, to his or her knowledge, has committed treason with the intention of allowing him or her to escape punishment or apprehension; or

(b) knowing that another person intends to commit treason, does not inform a constable of it within a reasonable time or use other reasonable endeavours to prevent the commission of the offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for life

G/A.

307

Crimes Act 1914 COMMONWEALTH SECTION 34

Judge or magistrate acting or when interested

(1) Any person who:

(a) being a judge or magistrate and being required or authorized by law to admit any person accused of an offence against the law of the Commonwealth to bail, in abuse of his or her office, requires excessive and unreasonable bail; or

(b) being a judge or magistrate, intentionally and perversely exercises federal jurisdiction in any matter in which he or she has a personal interest:

shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years
--

7/

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TREASON AND MISPRISON OF TREASON

Treason is: The element required for the Criminal Offence of Treason is:

A BREACH OF DUTY OF ALLEGIANCE

Misprison of Treason: The element required:

is the concealment or Keeping
Secret of any Treason by a person

Precedent law and authority

✓ R v Casement 1917 Kings Bench 98 at 114

R v Casement
✓

8/

309.

Public Prosecutions Act 1994
Act No, 43/1994

VicGarn.

51 Transitional provisions

(3) "On the commencement of this subsection **the office of Prosecutor for the Queen is abolished** and any holder of that office **goes out of office.**"

Please Note

A Valid presentment can only be made in
the name of the Queen while the
Commonwealth Constitution is in Legal
and constitutional position

9/

310.

Facts and Knowledge

"If facts are within his knowledge that would materially assist in the detection and arrest of a felon, he **must disclose them as it is a duty** he owes to the state"

Sykes V Directors of Public Prosecutions,
All England Law Reports, 1961 3 ALLER 33 (at 36)

16/

311.

Failure or Refusal

"Misprison requires nothing active. The **failure or refusal** to disclose the felony is enough"

Sykes V Directors of Public Prosecutions,
All England Law Reports, 1961 3 ALLER 33 (at 41)

Please Note:

Misprison of Treason carries a penalty of Life Imprisonment
under section 80 Criminal Code Act 1995 Commonwealth

Misprison - (Treason)

11/

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Halsbury's laws of England, 2nd Edition, Vol 2 at Paragraph 480

"Misprison of Treason" is the concealment or Keeping Secret of any Treason by person who is not a party or consentor to it"

"In order to constitute Misprison of Treason there must, it is said, be a knowledge of the traitor as well as of the treasonable design or offence"

"Concealment may in some cases amount to evidence of assent or possibly of conspiracy, and in such case the person concealing the Treason would be liable as a principal"

12/-
(13 Pages)

A QUESTION OF FACT IS FOR A JURY DETERMINATION

A Question of Fact

"In my opinion, therefore, Misprison of felony is today an indictable misdemeanour at **common law**, and a person is guilty of a crime if, knowing that a felony has been committed, he **conceals his knowledge** from those responsible for the preservation of the peace be they Constable or Justice, **within a reasonable time** and having a reasonable opportunity is, **"a question of fact for a jury"** and also whether **the knowledge** that he has is so definite that it ought to be disclosed"

Sykes V Directors of Public Prosecutions,
All England Law Reports, 1961 3 ALLER 33 (at 46)

Crimes Act 1914 COMMONWEALTH SECTION 43 Attempting to pervert justice

Attempting to pervert justice

(1) A person commits an offence if:

- (a) the person attempts to obstruct, to prevent, to pervert or to defeat the course of justice in relation to a judicial power; and
- (b) the judicial power is the judicial power of the Commonwealth.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

(2) Absolute liability applies to the paragraph (1)(b) element of the offence.

Note: For absolute liability, see section 6.2 of the *Criminal Code*.

(3) For the person to be guilty of an offence against subsection (1), the person's conduct must be more than merely preparatory to the commission of the offence. The question whether conduct is more than merely preparatory to the commission of the offence is one of fact.

(4) A person may be found guilty of an offence against subsection (1) even if doing the thing attempted is impossible.

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314.

**Halsbury's laws of England, 2nd Edition, Vol 6
at Page 423 paragraph 473 states:**

"It is Treason" maliciously advisedly and directed by writing
or printing to maintain and affirm that any other person or
persons has or have any otherwise then according to the Acts
relating thereto:"

P | Section 49
Commonwealth Constitution: (INHERENT UK Law)

"the Acts set out in the statute are:
The Bill of Rights 1688 (1 Will & Mar Sess 2 c2)
Act of Settlement 1700 (12 & 13 Will 3 c2)
Union with Scotland 1706 (6 Ann c11 %&6 Ann c* Ruff)

Statement Signed by Mr Brian William Shaw



16.03.2019

INTERVIEW Number 1

STATEMENT Number 2

(16 MARCH 2019)

(21 MARCH 2019)

14/

315

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

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Before me

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Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



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Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

For - Point Form
37 Issues.

THE STATUTORY OBLIGATION (IN DOT-POINT FORM)

As stated in s316 of the Crimes Act 1958 (Vic), there is a statutory obligation to reveal what has been discovered:

CRIMES ACT 1958 (VICTORIA) SECTION 316

(2) (vii) not to reveal or discover any unlawful association society or confederacy or any illegal act done or to be done or any illegal oath or engagement that may have been administered or tendered to or taken by himself or any other person or the import of any such oath or engagement;

The following points provide an overview of what we have discovered

1. BAIL-IN (BANK ACCOUNTS STRIPPED)

a. We have discovered "bail-in" legislation has been introduced and enacted during March 2018 under the title Financial Sector Legislation Amendment (Crisis Resolution Powers and Other Measures) Act 2018.

b. **ASSET-STRIP** (Hansard 14.02.2018 Senate)

Bail-in legislation purportedly grants power to use Australian bank accounts (depositor's money) to give to a purported bank under financial stress. This is the most lethal legislation ever placed into the Commonwealth Parliament. It has the potential to asset-strip all superannuation payments.

2. ONE WORLD

Australia is an integrated part of an International Program for One-World Government.

3. THE REPUBLIC

To achieve the Australia part, this requires that a Republic be established. *(Attainment of Republic by SURRENDER + DEFECTION)*

4. LAWS AMENDED

To enable a Republic, specific laws have been altered / amended, but, the amendments have omitted the statutory referendum requirements to do so.

5. UNITED NATIONS *(Trust for Australia - 1948)*

After the proclamation of the Republic, the United Nations [UN] will take entire control of Australia for the One-World Program.

6. THE TRUSTEE

The 1948 Act

The UN is already the trustee for Australia —this is revealed in the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948.

7. DISCLOSURE

This UN trusteeship has not been revealed to Australian electors at all.

8. CONVERTING BIRTH CERTIFICATES INTO "BONDS"

We have discovered that Australian Birth Certificates are transferred to Boston in the United States of America and converted to 'bonds', after which they are traded on 21 world stock exchanges — Fidelity Investments.

9. U.S. BANKRUPTCY (1933)

Apparently the birth certificates are registered against a United States bankruptcy in 1933, where the Certificates are apparently a part of the collateral in relation to the U.S. bankruptcy of 1933

10. STATE / COMMONWEALTH

(UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEE)

All arms of both State and Commonwealth Government, inclusive of Executive, Legislative and Judicial are committed to this UN trusteeship agenda for Australia to be included in the International One-World Agenda.

11. COUNCILS

All local councils (CEO and Councillors) throughout Australia are involved and have concealed this agenda from their respective electors.

[Handwritten mark]

12. REMOVAL OF THE QUEEN

(1 January 2004)

All current State and Commonwealth politicians are currently sitting fraudulently because they have not revealed to the elector that the Queen was removed and substituted by a State Governor to enable the UN agenda to activate within Australia by omitting the statutory referendums.

[Handwritten mark] 13. THE ACT

The Act that removed the Queen is titled Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 (Western Australia).

14. CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS / TREASON

(Gillard + others)

In the period of 2006-2007 Julia Gillard and 39 other defendants were criminally charged for concealing the removal of the Queen, activating the offence of treason but, the charges were withdrawn by fellow defendants to conceal the criminal removal of the Queen from Australian electors. This concealment is a continuing process to enable the UN to take complete control under the Trusteeship.

THE PARTNERSHIP

The UN is an indispensable partner of the European Union to build a New World Order, but, the United Kingdom is currently attempting to withdraw from the European Union.

15. THE SUSPENSION

OR, (the concerned suspension)

To enable the UN Trustee program to come into position within Australia all Constitutions have been suspended with the exception of the electoral process so that it appears that the Constitution is still active, but, all election writs are fraudulent since January 1st 2004 (the removal of the Queen).

16. THE CHAPTER III REQUIREMENT

No court can fulfil the Chapter III requirement as set out in the Commonwealth Constitution, and therefore has a fraudulent grant of power.

17. FEDERAL JURISDICTION

All Judges and Magistrates are criminally exposed to criminal charges because of the illegal removal of the Queen and the concealment of this discovered fact.

Crimes Act 1914 (Cth)

Section 34: Judge or magistrate acting oppressively or when interested

Acting when interested

(4) A person commits an offence if:

- a. the person is a judge or magistrate; and
- b. the judge or magistrate perversely exercises jurisdiction in a matter; and
- c. the judge or magistrate has a personal interest in the matter; and
- d. the jurisdiction is federal jurisdiction.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

18. ILLEGAL REPEAL

The Commonwealth Parliament is attempting to repeal the entire Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) to contribute to the concealment of the removal of the Queen.

19. CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1995 (CTH)

Section 80 of this particular Act is the section that deals with treason within Australia under the header "For the Security of the Commonwealth". Such Act sets out the criminal penalty for the offence of treason and/or the concealment of such treason — both offences carry life imprisonment.

All State and Commonwealth Politicians and Councillors are currently operating in criminal breach of this section of law.

20. HIGH COURT SHARE PRICE (BOSTON)

The High Court is a corporation allegedly trading with a share price of \$79.30. This share price is able to be discovered at Fidelity Investments in Boston, corporate US. This share price is concealed from High Court litigants.

21. FIDELITY FUNDS

Within Victoria the Legal Profession Act 2004 reveals Fidelity Funds. Within the Corporations Act 2001, this Act also reveals Fidelity Funds: but, Fidelity Funds (Boston) appear to be trading on the back of Australian converted Birth Certificates all concealed from the electors of Australia [refer clause 7].

22. FEDERAL RESERVE ¹ THE SECURED PARTY

It has been discovered that the principal secured party for all four major banks operating within Australia today is the Federal Reserve (New York Branch

23. FEDERAL RESERVE - 1913

Federal Reserve created in 1913 is a private corporation able to create money (credit) by electronic means and is not answerable to the United States congress

24. KIM BEAZLEY - THE DEFENDANT - *CURRENT GOVERNOR (W.A)*

This particular man was one of the 40 defendants presented to the Melbourne Mags Court in the period 15th December 2006 to 29th Jan 2007 on one count of misprision of treason. This has never been to trial. Kim Beazley was made an American Ambassador, more recently, has been promoted to be the new Governor for the State of Western Australia after the Queen was removed (1st January 2004) was promoted into the Governorship to enable him to be placed into the public office of President of the new republic under the United Nations Trusteeship.

25. THE OBVIOUS PROBLEM - TRUSTEE OR MONARCH

The people of Australia appear to have a Constitutional Monarch residing in the United Kingdom, but, at the same time it has been discovered that we actually have a UN Trusteeship - one is revealed to the general electorate, the other is concealed from the public electorate.

This is the principal reason why the Queen has been removed without the statutory referendums and oaths of allegiance to the Queen illegally removed to enable the UN Trustee Agenda to operate within Australia.]

26. HULLS & MOLLER - (OATH OF ALLEGIANCE) 1999

- A. Carl Moller came from South Africa to do a law degree in Victoria, but, refused to take the statutory oath of allegiance to the Queen before graduating.
- B. The matter was heard by Justice Beach and judgement delivered 10th March 1999. The plaintiff's application (Moller) was refused.
- C. The appeal was heard 29th July 1999 by three Judges; Winneke, Charles and Batt and dismissed. (Brian - WINNEKE - CHARLES - BATT.)

MARCH
1999
JULY
1999

27. THE COMMONWEALTH REFERENDUM

This referendum was conducted 6th November 1999. The issue was Republic or Monarchy', but, the UN Trusteeship was concealed. The electorate elected to retain the Queen. Hulls disagreed.

NOV
1999

28. HULLS & MOLLER (2000)

Mr R Hulls, then Attorney General for Victoria, failed to achieve Mr Moller's request in the Supreme Court and disregarded the electors referendum decision by going to the Victorian Parliament and obtaining the removal of the oath of allegiance from the Legal Practice Act 1996 (Victoria). This is the element for treason.

29. 2000 - 2004 (HULLS)

GOVERNOR GOBBO

In 2004 a new Act was enacted titled Legal Profession Act, which does not appear to have the oath of allegiance to Queen Elizabeth restored. Since the oath of allegiance was removed illegally on September 5st 2000 anything Governor Gobbo created after this date is a nullity in law.

This was all performed by Mr R Hulls under the auspices of his position as Attorney General for State of Victoria, but in reality, working for the United Nations Trustee rather than the Monarch.

30. MEMBERS EQUITY BANK (SUPERANNUATION)

This particular bank came into operation during the period 1994-1996 and is exclusively owned by 28 Superannuation funds, but, with the introduction of the bail-in legislation introduced into the Commonwealth Parliament during the years 2017-2018, all Superannuation payments can be asset-stripped by this legislation [refer clauses 11 & 12].

Refer Clause 1.

(Refer Clause 1)

31. GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE

- \$ 250.000

- a. The Commonwealth Parliament purportedly has granted a Government guarantee of \$250,000, but, it is constitutionally impossible to grant a
- b. Government guarantee after the Queen was removed on the 1st January 2004 because there is no valid Constitutional grant of power enabling the alleged guarantee to be set aside.

32. UNITED NATIONS REGIONALISATION - 96 REGIONS

- A. For Australia the undisclosed Socialist-Communist-Masonic agenda is to convert the land mass of Australia into 96 regions.
- B. This would require the abolition of all State boundaries inclusive of the abolition of State Governments.
- C. The 96 regions would fall under the control of 96 Councils run by the Mayor of the Council or region.

(The Mayor)

33. FREEHOLD TO LEASE

All freehold land will be converted to a lease.

34. YALTA RAMIFICATIONS

Three principle Governments ~~resulted~~ ^{were} from Yalta (1945):

- A. United States of America
- B. United Kingdom
- C. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

35. HOMELAND SECURITY (AMERICA) FEMA CAMPS

Under the purported umbrella of Homeland Security FEMA camps have been set up across the United States for repatriation.

36. FEMA – USA FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FACILITY (FEMA)

FEMA came into existence under Nixon by a presidential executive order (12148). Successive presidents retained FEMA. FEMA has the power to suspend laws, move entire populations, arrest and detain without warrant, FEMA can seize property, water, food supplies, transportation systems, and fuel.

FEMA can suspend the Constitution. FEMA can control the military, the State Police, State defence forces and the National Guard.
FEMA can activate martial law.

37. MARTIAL LAW

A system of National law promulgated by military authority of a State to govern the civilian population in times of war, emergencies or unconstitutional seizure of government authority.

Compiled by:

Brian Shaw and others.

Two websites:

<http://elijahschallenge.net>

<https://bswebsite2.wixsite.com/elijahschallenge> (151 Affidavits)

Mobile:

0487 195 522

Please note•

After reading this 'discovery' if you choose to do nothing then you will end up with nothing.

Everything is in position to asset-strip Australians. The agenda requires a consenting Judiciary and compliant politicians to make it work.

The Criminal Act

Emanating out of the State of Western Australia, a State within the Commonwealth of Australia

Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act.

- Enacted 1 January 2004

Supreme Court Act 1935 amended

Section 130

- (3) Section 9(1) is amended by deleting “Her Majesty” and inserting instead –

“The Governor”

324

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

20

REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

This is the exhibit marked BWS / 33.

' BWS 33 '

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produced and shown to

at the time of affirming his affidavit this

15th June 2019

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Before me

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



50

Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

*Duncan Sheridan
Masonic Son.
(Monsey 1901-1910)*



Queen Victoria's Eldest Son (Our Mon Archy
1901-1910)

326

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
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Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Gregory George
do
Col George

VICTORIAN BAR NEWS

No. 117

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WINTER 2001

MAJOR GENERAL GREG GARDE AM, RFD, QC

Welcome: Ian Gray, Chief Magistrate □ Farewell: Mr Justice Tadgell □ Obituaries:
 Judge Kent and Hubert Theodore Frederico □ Junior Silk's Bar Dinner Speech
 □ Jack Cullity □ A Practical Way to Early Resolution of the Head of State
 Issue □ Celebrating Federation and Networking Constitutional Law □ ASIC
 Chairman Reviews HIH Collapse in Corporate Governance Address □ Hong Kong:
 After the Change Over □ Actual Hypothetical

of senior commanders when he thought they were warranted." In the current climate of a heightened interest in the fate of the monarchy in this country, his reference to the next officer Sir Edmund Herring's remark as a devoted monarchist was fairly telling. The Chief Justice said of him that "Such was his attachment to the Crown that when the late Ted Laurie, who was a communist (but a rather benign one) applied to be appointed Queen's Counsel in 1961, Sir Edmund refused to recommend him and allegedly said, 'You know, Laurie, the thing I can't forgive you communists is that you murdered a relative of The Queen', which was, perhaps, taking things back a rather long way." He also mentioned the distinguished careers of "Norman Alfred Vickery, . . . who died in 1998 after a brave struggle with protracted illness, Kevin George Cooke and



Major General Greg Garde and Chief of Army-General Cosgrove.

associate, who passed it to the tipstaff, who passed it to Greg's instructing solicitor, who passed it to Greg. By this time the attention of everybody present was firmly focussed on him. Greg read the note and scribbled a reply before passing it back to Sir John, through the same chain of receipt. The Chief Justice carefully unfolded and read it before nodding sagely to Greg. By this time the client was convinced that the case was in the bag. Actually, the original note simply said: "How is the regiment?" to which Greg had replied: "Sir, the regiment is in very good shape".

In 1986 he was awarded the Reserve Forces Decoration. In 1987, Greg Garde was promoted to the rank of Colonel serving as the Chief Instructor Reserve Command and Staff College. He was promoted to Brigadier in 1990 and appointed the Commander of the Third Training Group. He was appointed the Commander of the 4th Brigade in 1992. The 4th Brigade is located in Victoria and consists of two infantry battalions, one armoured regiment, an artillery regiment, as well as medical and logistic elements. Greg was then appointed the Assistant Commander of Land Command based in Sydney. In this capacity, he was responsible for NORFORCE, 51, Far North Queensland Regiment and the Pilbara Regiment. In 1996 he was made a Member of the Order of Australia for service to the Army Reserve. From 1998 he was appointed the Director, General Reserves and a member of the Chief of Army's Senior Advisory Group. His responsibilities had now become very considerable and included budget review, a review of the Defence Act and advice on future military development. Major General Garde is the principal architect and author of the two defence bills. These bills overhaul the *Defence Act 1903* (Cth) amongst other things constituting each of the services of the Australian Defence Force (the Navy, Army and the Air Force) as consisting as Permanent and Reserve components, empowering Government to call out Reserves for peacekeeping duties and for the provision of humanitarian aid and disaster relief, providing protection to the civilian interests of Reservists, and supporting employers of Reservists.

Greg Garde is responsible for the strategic development of the Reserves and he is the leader of some 30,000 Reservists. His extraordinary achievement comes after 30 years of commissioned service, and we draw great pleasure in congratulating him on that service, his promotion and appointment.

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His extraordinary achievement comes after 30 years of commissioned service, and we draw great pleasure in congratulating him on that service, his promotion and appointment.

Major-General Kevin Murray, who signed our Bar Roll as an Interstate member in 1964 . . ." before inviting Major General Garde to speak.

Like so many quiet and unassuming people, Gregory Howard Garde AM, RFD, QC has a reputation built on an enormous bulwark of hard work and application to detail. Electronic database searching makes it easier these days to winkle out the wealth of cases in which he has appeared in the higher courts. None of these would necessarily excite the interest of the public at large, but they demonstrate a facility with his legal profession belied by the time he must have spent in military service — and none of that comfortably as a legal officer. From early days as a student Greg showed great promise, reflected in exhibitions in Equity,

Advanced Constitutional Law and Conflict of Laws. His other discipline was mathematics for which he won the Dixon Scholarship in Applied Mathematics Part 1. He left University with honours degrees in both Arts and Law and later completed a Master of Laws. He joined the Victorian Bar in 1974 reading with Mr E. W. Gillard, now Justice Gillard. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1989. Major-General Greg Garde enlisted in the Melbourne University Regiment in 1967 as a first-year law student and rose through the ranks to Corporal. He was commissioned in 1970 and posted to Monash University Regiment. His service soon included a period of full-time duty with the 2nd Battalion, Pacific Island Regiment. In 1978, Garde, then a Major, successively commanded the Sunshine and Footscray Rifle Companies of the 1st Battalion, Royal Victoria Regiment. He won the Blamey Award on the military operations course for promotion to Lieutenant Colonel conducted at Land Warfare Centre, Canungra, in 1981, and returned to Monash University Regiment as its Commanding Officer from 1982 to 1984. From 1984 to 1986 Greg commanded 4th/19th Prince of Wales Light Horse Regiment. Both Sir John Young (during 1978–1998) and Sir John Norris (during 1964–1972) served as Honorary Colonels of this Regiment.

General Garde told us how seriously Sir John Young took that duty. He described an occasion when he was appearing for a very anxious respondent during a particularly turgid afternoon session in the Full Court. Sir John wrote a note. After tapping the bench in front of him in the time-honoured fashion he passed it to his

Speech for Ceremony for Major-General Garde

GENERAL Mueller and Mrs Gweny Mueller, other distinguished guests, friends and colleagues from the services and the law. We meet here this afternoon to do honour to our respected colleague Greg Garde QC upon his promotion to the rank of Major-General. May I say how pleased I am to provide this beautiful court room for this auspicious occasion. It is also, of course, a place of history. As we are currently celebrating the Centenary of Federation we should recall that Alfred Deakin, who was admitted to legal practice at the old Supreme Court in La Trobe Street in 1877, often appeared here as counsel. Not only was Deakin a fine lawyer and one of our founding fathers, but, to the best of my knowledge, he is the only Australian Prime Minister to have received a summons for riding his bicycle on the footpath. To this room on 2 May 1917 Robert Gordon Menzies also came to be admitted; Owen Dixon had preceded him on 1 March 1910. Indeed, this room was the home of the High Court during the first twenty years of its existence.

It is proper on this occasion, and on behalf of all present, that I make due acknowledgment, not only of Greg, but also of other members of the Victorian legal profession who have attained General rank, and of the valued contributions they have made to the Army of our country.

The first of these is Harold Edward Elliott, the Supreme Court Prize winner of 1905. When admitted he practised as a solicitor in Melbourne. But, even before the completion of his law course, Elliott had served in the Victorian contingent at the Boer War where he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. On his return to legal studies at the University of Melbourne, he kept up his interest in the militia, rising to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1913. On the outbreak of war he was appointed to command the 7th Battalion and was progressively promoted to Brigadier-General and Commander of the 15th Brigade. Elliott was wounded on the day of the Gallipoli landing and again in France, but remained on duty. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and the French Croix de Guerre, and mentioned in despatches several times. His



Chief Justice Phillips congratulates Greg Garde QC on his promotion.

men, who affectionately reconciled his outstanding qualities of leadership with his very bad temper, christened him "Pompey", a nickname of which he was not enamoured. Idolised by his troops, Elliott was not, however, popular with his superiors and various injustices were visited on him. After Lone Pine he received no decoration, although his name headed the list of recommendations. He saw officers of less ability promoted over his head and no knighthood, or promotion to Major-General, came his way during the war years.

Elliott did what he thought right regardless of the consequences. Before the Battle of Fromelles, where his Brigade suffered dreadful casualties, he vehemently protested to his superiors at the hopelessness of the task given it. He ordered the arrest of a British officer found looting wine. He refused to accept incompetents posted to his Brigade. I confess I am not sure whether I should mention this next matter in the presence of such distinguished company, but Elliott also wrote reports highly critical of senior commanders when he thought they were warranted.

After the war Elliott returned to the militia and was promoted to Major-General in August 1927. Harold "Pompey" Elliott, a remarkable lawyer/soldier.

It is proper on this occasion, and on behalf of all present, that I make due acknowledgment, not only of Greg, but also of other members of the Victorian legal profession who have attained General rank, and of the valued contributions they have made to the Army of our country.

Edmund Francis Herring served with the Royal Field Artillery during the First World War in France and Macedonia and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross. He signed the Roll of Counsel of the Victorian Bar in June 1921 and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1936. He combined legal practice with an interest in the militia and then served in the 2nd AIF from 1939 to 1944 when he was appointed from the wilds of New Guinea, Chief Justice of Victoria. Various, he commanded 6th Australian Division and 1 and 2 Australian Corps. For his service he was awarded the

Greek Military Cross in 1941 and knighted two years later. He departed the Army with the Rank of Lieutenant-General. He remained Chief Justice until 1964 over which period the Court expanded from six to 14 judges. He was a devoted monarchist. Such was his attachment to the Crown that when the late Ted Laurie, who was a communist (but a rather benign one) applied to be appointed Queen's Counsel in 1961, Sir Edmund refused to recommend him and allegedly said, "You know, Laurie, the thing I can't forgive you communists is that you murdered a relative of The Queen", which was, perhaps, taking things back a rather long way.

Norman Alfred Vickery, then a recently commissioned militia Lieutenant, enlisted at the outbreak of World War II. His active service number was a very low one, NX130. His initial service was in the 2/1st Australian Field Regiment in the Middle East. In January 1941 he so distinguished himself during the battle of Bardia that he was awarded the Military Cross. His conduct amounted to a very successful bluff in which he convinced a substantial enemy force that his Bren gun carrier with its complement of four men was the forerunner of an Australian divisional attack. In fact it was simply a lone vehicle conducting a patrol. He was promoted to Captain later that year and saw service in the Middle East, Ceylon, New Guinea, Borneo and the Philippines. Appointment to Field rank followed in 1942. At the end of hostilities he was awarded the MBE for his services in the South West Pacific area. In the post war years he commanded the Melbourne University Regiment and I had the honour to serve under him. Subsequent commands included the 31st Medium Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery, and the 3rd Infantry Division which followed his appointment as Major-General. He was a member of the Military Board for the Citizen Military Forces from 1966 till 1970. General Vickery graduated in law at Melbourne University in 1950 and later read in the Chambers of Mr Reginald Smithers. His practice became wide ranging and included many substantial criminal cases. He was the distinguished author of Vickery's *Motor and Traffic Law*. At the age of 44 he was appointed a judge of the County Court where he served

until his retirement in 1985. His judicial work included terms at the Police Service Board and the Workers' Compensation Board. General Vickery died in 1998 after a brave struggle with protracted illness.

Kevin George Cooke was admitted to legal practice in 1953 and practised in Melbourne as a solicitor, becoming senior partner at the firm of Cooke and Cousin from 1975 to 1986. He enlisted in the Citizen Military Forces in 1950 and was commissioned. By 1965 he had risen

Major-General Greg Garde enlisted in the Melbourne University Regiment in 1967. He was then a first-year law student. He was commissioned in 1970 and posted to Monash University Regiment. His service soon included a period of full-time duty with the 2nd Battalion, Pacific Island Regiment.

to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and was Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, Royal Victorian Regiment. A number of senior appointments followed, including Chief Instructing Officer of the Cadet Training Unit, Chief of Staff of 3 Division, Commander 1st Support Group and Brigade Commander 3rd Training Group.

In 1980 he was promoted to Major-General and Assistant Commander of Logistic Command. From 1981 to 1985 he commanded the 3rd Division and was Chief of the Army Reserve from 1985 to 1988.

In 1985 he was appointed an Officer of the Order of Australia for his lengthy and distinguished contribution to our Citizen Army. He now lives in retirement in Queensland where he has the evocative address of Admiralty Drive, Paradise Waters.

I intend no disrespect to another lawyer Major-General, if I mention him but shortly. He is Major-General Kevin

Murray, who signed our Bar Roll as an interstate member in 1964, but maintained chambers in Sydney where he was an outstanding advocate in criminal matters and a Queen's Counsel. Our Bar has no record of him practising in Victoria.

Major-General Greg Garde enlisted in the Melbourne University Regiment in 1967. He was then a first-year law student. He was commissioned in 1970 and posted to Monash University Regiment. His service soon included a period of full-time duty with the 2nd Battalion, Pacific Island Regiment. He joined the Victorian Bar in 1974 reading with Mr E. W. Gillard, now Justice Gillard. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1989. By 1978 he had attained Field rank and Company Command in the 1st Battalion Royal Victoria Regiment. From 1982 to 1984 he was Commanding Officer Monash University Regiment and from 1984 to 1986 Commanding Officer 4th/19th Prince of Wales Light Horse Regiment. Promotion to Colonel followed in 1987 and the Command of the 4th Brigade in 1992. In 1996 he was made a Member of the Order of Australia for service to the Army Reserve. From 1998 he was appointed the Director, General Reserves and a member of the Chief of Army's Senior Advisory Group. His responsibilities had now become very considerable and included budget review, a review of the Defence Act and advice on future military development. General Garde was promoted to Major-General by the Chief of Army on 10 March last. He is appointed Chief of Reserves of the Australian Defence Force and Head of Reserve Policy. He is responsible for the strategic development of the Reserves and he is the leader of some 30,000 Reservists. His achievement comes after 30 years of commissioned service.

On behalf of all present, Greg, I congratulate you. Your profession of the law is very, very proud of you, as it is of Air Commodore Kirkham who is present this evening and for whom a similar ceremony was held last year. May I also offer, Greg, our best wishes to your wife, Chris, and to your children and family members who are here on this occasion. Their presence adds greatly to our enjoyment of this ceremony as, I am sure, it adds to yours. I now invite



Madam Junior Silk Jennifer Batrouney.

MR Chairman, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, my task this evening is to say a few things about our 14 honoured guests.

They are an eclectic bunch and, as far as I am able to determine, their only commonality is that they are members, or former members, of our great Bar.

However, both **Gareth Evans** and **Les Kaufman** read with **Justice Don Ryan**, who is with us tonight. While this no doubt fills Justice Ryan with a certain amount of pride, it also does somewhat date him. In fact, Justice Ryan turns 60 tomorrow and we wish him many happy returns!

The **Honourable Justice Bongiorno** has been appointed to the Supreme Court.

He has had more welcomes than Nellie Melba had farewells and, in the course of those, his numerous achievements and good work have been well and truly catalogued. I will not repeat them again tonight.

Suffice to say that he has served the Bar and the community well. He has worked particularly hard for the Italian community. In his own words, he has spent a lot of time on Italian affairs although he hasn't been lucky enough to *have* one yet!

The young Bongiorno worked on the railways in Geelong during his University holidays. He was a goods trucker second class — that's goods *trucker*. He worked the night shift and happily misconsigned truck loads of superphosphate all over the countryside. Those that were meant for Terang ended up in Kerang and those destined for Yarroweyah ended up in Yarrawonga. This was all in a night's work and didn't seem to cause the railways any concern.

But he crossed the line when he was caught playing a transmitter radio on government property. He was charged and summonsed to appear before the Railways Disciplinary Tribunal in Melbourne. As a card-carrying member of the Australian Railways Union, on the day of the hearing

he was entitled to a day off with full pay, a free ticket to Melbourne, and a free meal in the railway canteen.

Not bad for a young chap — an all expenses paid adventure! The downside was that he was convicted and fined 10 shillings.

Bonge might forgive but he has not forgotten. In his Chambers at the Supreme Court sitting proudly centre stage of his mantelpiece is — yes, you guessed it — a transistor radio! And just in case any one was thinking of charging him with the same offence, he has strategically placed (right next to that radio) the Sicilian of the Year award — presented to him by "The Family" in recognition of their Godfather — Bernie Bongiorno.

Your other family welcomes you most warmly to the Bench.

Her Honour Judge Coate has been appointed the inaugural President of the Children's Court and a judge of the County Court.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

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Margaret May Campbell
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Barbara - Barrister
Jeffrey
Farrington

333⁺

New Governor General a committed Freemason

Governor General Major General Michael Jeffery is a keen and committed Freemason.

Bro. Jeffery was initiated in St George's Lodge in Western Australia in November 1994, passed in Hale Lodge 308 in December and raised in St George's in March 1995, where he served as Senior Warden.

"Freemasonry fundamentally teaches morality, self knowledge and an approach to life to make a brother a better man within himself," he said.

"It reinforces the family responsibilities of its members, while supporting an ethical and compassionate

consideration for others in the community, business and society in general. It also promotes charity.

"This is no doubt due to the calibre and good character of the men it has attracted to its ranks."

Bro. Jeffery has a long and enviable military record and was awarded the Military Cross for courageous action and the South Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry.

Today he sees the battle being for the future of our youth, an area in which Freemasons should become involved.

"In order to maintain a societal code of ethical behaviour, we need to provide

News



Photo: AAP Images

Governor General Bro. Maj.-Gen. Michael Jeffrey and his wife, Marlena

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role models who promote good moral behaviour," he said.

"A strong and sustained relationship with at least one adult with an even temperament and the ability to evoke positive responses can help even high-risk youth from falling off the rails.

"Freemasons are one such group of people who can have a profound impact in the lives of many young people."

Bro. Jeffery and his wife Marlena have four

adult children and four grandchildren. Two sons, Craig and David, are serving army officers.

A former Governor of Western Australia, Bro. Jeffery was sworn in as Governor General on August 11.

By WBro David Hudleston, WAC.

** WBro Hudleston assisted Bro. Jeffery in researching and developing speeches during his term as Governor of WA. He is a Past Master of Wadjemup Lodge 322, WAC.*

Dinner Suits, Tails

SUITS TAILORED TO MEASURE

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LES LEES TAILORS

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Melbourne

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE REGISTRY

10

In matter of an
Application by
Brian William Shaw
for leave to issue

BETWEEN:

20

REFER DETAILS OF EXHIBIT
And others

EXHIBIT

This is the exhibit marked BWS /.....

36

BWS 36

30

produced and shown to

at the time of affirming his affidavit this

15th July 2019.

40

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
Reg. No. 9924
Margaret May Campbell
7 Muirhead Cres, Werribee, 3030



Before me

50

Margaret May Campbell
.....
Solicitor/Justice of the Peace

Richard M. Gibson
GIBSON
Russ Gibson

• SHARE SELECTION

335

[Click here to print](#)

Daily Mail

AUSTRALIA

2015

Thursday, Mar 19th 2015 5PM 31°C 8PM 19°C 5-Day Forecast

Australia's new PM is sworn in - but refuses to swear allegiance to the Queen

By RICHARD SHEARS

Last updated at 15:21 04 December 2007

* The element for the ceremonial
office of Governor



Russ
Timothy
Gunn

The Criminal Act

336

Emanating out of the State of Western Australia, a State within the Commonwealth of Australia

Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act.

○ Enacted 1 January 2004 #

Supreme Court Act 1935 amended Section 130

(3) Section 9(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead –

"The Governor"

1 January 2004

IN THE MAGISTRATES' COURT OF VICTORIA
AT MELBOURNE
BETWEEN

No

of 2004

337

Brian William Shaw
and

Informant / Prosecutor

G.W. G.W.

Major General Michael Jeffery

Defendant

and

Justice Winneke

Defendant

and

Justice Brooking

Defendant

and

Justice Charles

Defendant

and

Justice Buchanan

Defendant

and

Justice Chernov

Defendant

and

Master Cain

Defendant

and

Mr. Paul Cogan

Defendant

Director of Public Prosecutions



Supra/Concurrence

Subsistent
Court
Judge

PRIVATE PROSECUTION

Date of Document:

May 16, 2004

Filed on behalf of:

Informant / Prosecutor

Prepared by:

Brian Shaw

280 Leakes Road,

Truganina, 3030 Victoria

MAY 2004

AFFIDAVIT

I, Brian, William Shaw Primary Producer of 280 Leakes Road, Truganina, 3030
in the State of Victoria do state and affirm the following:

(29 June AFFIDAVIT)

[Signature]

Margaret Campbell 1/29

(Private Prosecution - 16 May 2004)

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA 1900

SECTION 44 Disqualification

Any person who:

(i) is under any acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a foreign power, or is a subject or a citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign power; or

* (ii) is attainted of treason, or has been convicted and is under sentence, or subject to be sentenced, for any offence punishable under the law of the Commonwealth or of a State by imprisonment for one year or longer; or

(iii) is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent; or

(iv) holds any office of profit under the Crown, or any pension payable during the pleasure of the Crown out of any of the revenues of the Commonwealth; or

(v) has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Public Service of the Commonwealth otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company consisting of more than twenty-five persons;

* shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.

339

Acts Amendment and Repeal
(Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003
(No. 65 of 2003)

Part 8 — Amendments about the Crown

Part 8
only

121. Bail Act 1982 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Bail Act 1982**.

[* 27 August 1999.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1, p. 27 and Acts Nos. 6 and 27 of 2002.]

(2) Section 3(1) is amended by deleting the definition of "prosecutor" and inserting instead —

" "prosecutor" includes —

(a) in the case of an offence charged in a complaint, the complainant;

X (b) in the case of an offence charged in an indictment, the State or the Commonwealth, as the case may be;

(3) Each of the provisions in the Table to this subsection is amended by deleting "Crown" in each place where it occurs and in each case inserting instead —

" State ".

Table

s. 19(2)(b)	s. 58(1)
s. 49(1)	s. 58(2)
s. 49(3)	s. 59 (2 places)
s. 57(1)	Schedule 1 Part D cl. 1(2)(e)
s. 57(3)	

(4) Section 63 is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead—

X " State or the Commonwealth ".

STATE
or
Commonwealth

122. Children's Court of Western Australia Act 1988 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Children's Court of Western Australia Act 1988**.

[* 25 August 2000.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1, p. 51 and Act No. 27 of 2002.]

(2) Section 19B(4)(b) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State ".

(3) Section 19E is amended by deleting "the Crown in the right of".

(4) Section 32(2)(a)(i) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State ".

(5) Section 32(4) is amended in the definition of "public authority" by deleting "the Crown in right of".

(6) Schedule 1 is amended by deleting "our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her Heirs and Successors" in the 2 places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead —

" the State of Western Australia ".

*Amendment
Remainder + Substituted.*

123. The Criminal Code amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to *The Criminal Code**.

[* 9 February 2001 as the Schedule to the Criminal Code appearing as Appendix B to the Criminal Code Compilation Act 1913.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1, p. 89 and Acts Nos. 3, 6, 8 and 27 of 2002.]

(2) Each of the provisions in the Table to this subsection is amended by deleting "Crown" in each place where it occurs and in each case inserting instead —

" prosecutor ".

Table

s. 577 (2 places)	s. 632A
s. 616(1)	s. 646
s. 617A	s. 651A(5)
s. 618(3)	

(3) Section 581 is amended by deleting "Crown" in the 2 places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead —

" State ".

(4) Section 584(14) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead —

" the State ".

(5) Section 609 is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State or the Commonwealth ".

(6) Section 628 is amended as follows:

(a) by deleting "Crown" in the first and third places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead —

" prosecutor ";

(b) in paragraph (2) by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State or the Commonwealth, as the case may be, ".

(7) Section 633 is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State or the Commonwealth, as the case may be, ".

(8) Section 637 is amended by deleting "counsel for the Crown" in the 4 places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead —

" prosecutor ".

(9) Section 693A(4) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State ".

(10) Section 701(2) is amended by deleting "for the Crown thereon".

(11) Section 720 is amended by deleting "Queen" and inserting instead —

" State ".

(12) Section 729(3) is amended by deleting "Crown" in the 3 places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead —

" prosecution ".

(13) Section 746A(1) is amended as follows:

(a) by deleting "prosecution" and inserting instead —

" State ";

(b) by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State ".

(14) Section 746A(4) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State ".

124. Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1991 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1991**.

[* 1 June 2001.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1, p. 100 and Act No. 27 of 2002.]

(2) Section 10(1)(a) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State ".

125. District Court of Western Australia Act 1969 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *District Court of Western Australia Act 1969**.

[* 19 January 2001.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1, p. 103 and Act No. 23 of 2002.]

(2) Section 6 is amended as follows:

(a) in the definition of "action" by deleting "by the Crown";

(b) in the definition of "cause" by deleting "by the Crown".

(3) Section 10(1) is amended by deleting "in Her Majesty's name" and inserting instead —

" under the Public Seal of the State ".

(4) Section 11(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead —

" the Governor ".

(5) Section 18A(1) is amended by deleting "in Her Majesty's name" and inserting instead —

" under the Public Seal of the State ".

(6) Section 18A(3) is amended by deleting "in Her Majesty's name" and inserting instead —

" under the Public Seal of the State ".

(7) Section 24(1) is amended by deleting "in Her Majesty's name" and inserting instead —

" under the Public Seal of the State ".

(8) The Schedule is amended by deleting "our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth the Second Her Heirs and Successors" in the 2 places where it occurs and in each place inserting instead —

" the State of Western Australia ".

at
the name removed & substituted

126. Family Court Act 1997 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Family Court Act 1997**.

[* Act 40 of 1997.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1, p. 124 and Acts Nos. 3 and 25 of 2002.]

(2) Schedule 1 item 1 is amended by deleting "Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her heirs and successors" in each place where it occurs and in each place inserting instead —

" the State of Western Australia ".

the name removed & substituted

127. Juries Act 1957 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Juries Act 1957**.

[* 3 July 2000.]

(2) Section 38(1) is amended by deleting "those prosecuting for the Crown" and inserting instead —

" the prosecution ".

(3) Section 52(1) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —
" prosecution ".

128. Justices Act 1902 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Justices Act 1902**.

[* 8 October 2001.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia,
Table 1, p. 193 and Act No. 27 of 2002.]

(2) Section 154A(1) is amended by deleting "Crown" in the 2 places where it occurs
and in each place inserting instead —

" State ".

(3) Section 154A(3) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State ".

(4) Section 206D is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead —

" State ".

129. Local Courts Act 1904 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Local Courts Act 1904**.

[* 12 January 2001.]

(2) Section 3 is amended in the definition of "Minister" by deleting "Crown" and
inserting instead —

" State ".

130. Supreme Court Act 1935 amended

(1) The amendments in this section are to the *Supreme Court Act 1935**.

[* 9 February 2001.

For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia,
Table 1, p. 370 and Act No. 23 of 2002.]

(2) Section 4 is amended as follows:

(a) in the definition of "Action" by deleting "by the Crown";

(b) in the definition of "Cause" by deleting "by the Crown".

x [(3) Section 9(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead —] ~~φ~~
" the Governor ".

(4) Section 15(1) is amended by deleting "Royal Arms" and inserting instead —] ~~φ~~ \$
" armorial bearings of the State ".

(5) Section 37(2) is repealed and the following subsection is inserted instead —

"

(2) Nothing in this section shall alter the practice in proceedings in relation to the prerogative and criminal jurisdiction of the Court.

"

(6) Section 50(1) is amended by deleting "by the Crown".

(7) Section 51(1) is amended by deleting "by the Crown".

(8) Section 56(1) is amended by deleting "by the Crown".

a [(9) Section 119 is amended by deleting "to Her Majesty or any of her subjects, or other persons entitled in like manner as subjects".] ~~φ~~

(10) Section 154(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty's" and inserting instead — ~~φ~~
" The ".

(11) Section 154(3), (4), (5) and (6) are each amended by deleting "Crown" in each place where it occurs and in each place inserting instead —

" State ".

a [(12) The Second Schedule is amended by deleting "our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her Heirs and successors" and inserting instead —] I

" the State of Western Australia ".

~~φ~~ ALLEGIANCE REMOVED
~ SUBSTITUTED

The RELEVANT FOR THE CRIMINAL
OFFENCE OF TREASON IS -
" BREACH OF ALLEGIANCE "

344

AA201

ACTS AMENDMENT AND REPEAL (COURTS AND LEGAL - PRACTICE) ACT 2003
65 of 2003

PROCLAMATION

WESTERN AUSTRALIA	}	By His Excellency Lieutenant General John Murray Sanderson, Companion of the Order of Australia, Governor of the State of Western Australia.
John Sanderson, Governor.		
[L.S.]		

I, the Governor, acting under section 2 of the *Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003*, and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, fix 1 January 2004 as the day on which that Act comes into operation.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the State on 23 December 2003.

By Command of the Governor,

J. A. MCGINTY, Attorney General.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

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Assented 4 December 2003.
Proclamation 23 December 2003.
ENACTMENT 1 January 2004

The Criminal Act

Emanating out of the State of Western Australia, a State within the Commonwealth of Australia

Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act.

- Enacted 1 January 2004

Supreme Court Act 1935 amended Section 130

- (3) Section 9(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead –

"The Governor"