



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

AFFIRMED BY: [Signature]
AT: WARRIBEE IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA
THIS 5 DAY OF MAY 2013.
BEFORE ME: [Signature]

Exhibit is marked; "The Constitution and the Law of Treason".

I, Brian William Shaw, care of P.O. Box 800, Werribee, 3030 in the State of Victoria do state and affirm the following:
That this affidavit exhibits a 125 page document setting out the Law of Treason compiled by the applicant.

Date of document: 5 MAY 2013
Filed on behalf of: The Plaintiff
Prepared by: Brian Shaw
Address: C/- P.O.Box 800 Werribee
Victoria, 3030
Tel: 0487 195 522 150 24

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT
The Constitution and the Law of Treason

THE ANZ EXECUTORS and TRUSTEE COMPANY LIMITED (AS THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN WILLIAM SHAW, DECEASED)
Respondent

BRIAN WILLIAM SHAW
Applicant

BETWEEN

AT MELBOURNE IN THE COURT OF APPEAL
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF VICTORIA

30

20

10

BETWEEN

BRIAN WILLIAM SHAW

Applicant

- and -

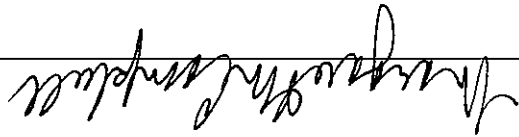
THE ANZ EXECUTORS and TRUSTEE COMPANY
LIMITED (AS THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE
OF JOHN WILLIAM SHAW, DECEASED

Respondent

EXHIBIT

This is the exhibit referred to in the affidavit of Brian William Shaw affirmed
on the day of May 2013.

Before me:



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

“The Constitution and the Law of Treason”

B E T W E E N:

BRIAN WILLIAM SHAW

Plaintiff

and

ANZ EXECUTORS & TRUSTEE COMPANY LIMITED

(as Trustees of the Estate of JOHN WILLIAM SHAW, (deceased))

Defendant

**AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT
"THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAW OF TREASON"**

Date of Document

23 May 2012

Filed on behalf of

Brian William Shaw

Prepared by

Plaintiff

C/o PO Box 800 Werribee Victoria 3030

Phone 0487195522

I, Brian William Shaw, C/o PO Box 800 Werribee Victoria 3030, do state and affirm the following:

1. That the document named is a 125-page bound document setting out the Law of Treason in relation to the criminal element required. Exhibit is marked "The Constitution and the Law of Treason".

2. Two criminal codes in particular are relied upon in addition to Common Law.

- 1. Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth.) Section 80.
- 2. Crimes Act 1958 (Victoria) Section 9A
- 3. Common Law

Affirmed by Brian Shaw



At Werribee in the State of Victoria

This 23 Day of May 2012

Before me




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

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF VICTORIA
AT MELBOURNE
COMMERCIAL AND EQUITY DIVISION

No: 7640 of 2009

B E T W E E N:

BRIAN WILLIAM SHAW

Plaintiff

and

ANZ EXECUTORS & TRUSTEE COMPANY LIMITED

(as Trustees of the Estate of JOHN WILLIAM SHAW, (deceased))

Defendant

EXHIBIT SHEET

This is the exhibit referred to and marked "The Constitution and the Law of Treason" in the affidavit of Brian William Shaw, Affirmed on the 23rd day of May 2012 at Melbourne

in the State of Victoria.

Before me:

Margaret May Campbell



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

"The Constitution and the Law of Treason"

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAW OF TREASON



NO 7640-2009

Compiled by James H. ...

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.

CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1995 COMMONWEALTH

Section 80.1 2(A)

Becomes operative in relation to the Victorian
Parliament, Mr R Hulls and Officers of the Supreme
Court who with intent have perverted the legal Right of
Grand Jury in relation to the twin criminal offence of
Treason (Breach of Allegiance) and Misprision of
Treason (the concealment of such treason)

CRIMES ACT 1958 Victoria - SECT 9A

Treason

Level 1 imprisonment (life)

65-66	70-75	65-66	70-75
96-102	103-111	112-122	

Capital offences -

Murder

94

Capital offences -

Offences against the person

76-78

Concealment of Treason (Misprision of Treason)
CRIMES ACT 1958 Victoria - SECT 9A (2)

(2) A person who-

receives or assists another person who is to his
knowledge guilty of treason in order to enable
him to escape punishment; or

knowing that a person intends to commit
treason, does not give information thereof with
all reasonable despatch to a constable or use
other reasonable endeavours to prevent the
commission of the offence-

Shall be guilty of an indictable offence

Penalty: Level 3 imprisonment (20 years maximum).

CRIMES ACT 1958 Victoria - SECT 322E

Treason and misprision of treason not affected

Nothing in this Part shall be taken to affect directly or indirectly any matter of law or practice applicable to treason or misprision of treason.

(a) administers or is present at and consents to the administering of any oath or engagement in the nature of an oath purporting to bind the person who takes it to commit treason or murder; or shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and shall be liable to level 5 imprisonment (10 years maximum).

(1) Every person who-

Crimes Act 1958 Victoria - Section 316 (1)(a)
 Unlawful oaths to commit treason, murder etc.

Concealment of Treason (Mispison of Treason)
CRIMES ACT 1958 Victoria - SECT 9A (2)

(2) A person who-

receives or assists another person who is to his
knowledge guilty of treason in order to enable
him to escape punishment; or

knowing that a person intends to commit
treason, does not give information thereof with
all reasonable despatch to a constable or use
other reasonable endeavours to prevent the
commission of the offence-

Shall be guilty of an indictable offence

Penalty: Level 3 imprisonment (20 years maximum).

Crimes Act 1958 Victoria - Section 316 (2)(vii)
Unlawful oaths to commit treason, murder etc.

(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; or
shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and shall be
liable to level 6 imprisonment (5 years maximum).

Concealment of Treason

"It was allowed it was felony and so included
misprision etc. as a result of this case. It was
held that every treason or felony included

misprision. The King used to take advantage
of this Rule in case of treason, so that, if the
man did not deserve the death penalty, he

was indicted only with "misprision of treason".

Now concealment of treason was itself

"treason"

[Sykes v Directors of Public Prosecutions, All
England Law Reports, 1961 3 ALLER 33

(at 36)]

Misprison

“This is properly when anyone learns or knows, that another has committed treason or felony, and he does not choose to denounce him to the King or his Council, or to any Magistrate, but conceals the offence: This is Misprison”

[Sykes v Directors of Public Prosecutions, All England Law Reports, 1961 3 ALLER 33 (at 38)]

Chief Justice Sir Matthew Hale (1670)

*"By what hath been said touching misprision of treason we may easily collect what is the crime of misprision of felony, namely, that it is the concealing of a felony which a man knows, but never consented to, for if he consented, he is **either principal or accessory** in the felony and consequently guilty of misprision of felony and more"*

[Sykes v Directors of Public Prosecutions, All England Law Reports, 1961 3 ALLER 33 (at 39)]

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)]

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)]

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)]

"Misprison of Treason is the concealment or
Keeping Secret of any Treason by a 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"

Halsbury's Laws of England 2nd Edition Vol 6 at page 423 par 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 right or title to the Crown otherwise then according to the Acts relating thereto:"

**"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 c 2)
Union with Scotland 1706 (6 Ann c11 5&6 Ann
c8 Ruff)**

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT

SECTION 49

Privileges etc. of Houses

The powers, privileges, and immunities of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as are declared by the Parliament, and until declared shall be those of the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Please Note

The Bill of Rights 1688 (UK)

Plus

The Act of Settlement 1700 (UK)

Are inherent law into Australia by virtue of section 49 and the House of Commons

Halsbury's Laws of England 2nd

Edition Vol 6 at page 425 par 477

states:

"In Treason there are no

***accessories either before or after
the fact, all such persons being***

principals"

Halsbury's Laws of England 2nd Edition
Vol 6 at page 389 par 435 states:

"Public authorities (including the

Crown) may do nothing but what they
are authorised to do by some Rule or

Common Law or Statute"

Halsbury's Laws of England 2nd Edition Vol 6 at page 390 par 435 states:

"The subject has peaceful enjoyment of Rights of property, and the freedom of the subject from illegal detention, duress, punishment or taxation, contained in four great charters or statutes which regulate the relations between the Crown and the People"

Magna Carta (1297) 25EDW 1

Petition of Rights (1627) 2 CAR 1 c 1

Bill of Rights (1688) 1 Will & Mary Sess 2 c 2

Act of Settlement (1700) 12&13 Will 3 c 2

*"Since the Crown is the symbol of
free association of the members of
the British Commonwealth of
Nations, which are united by a
common allegiance to the Crown"*

**Halsbury's Laws of England 2nd
Edition Vol 6 at page 395 par 441
states:**

Halsbury's Laws of England 2nd Edition Vol 6 at
page 423 par 440 states:

*“As from the dates of the union of England with
Scotland and Ireland, the succession of the
Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and of Great Britain and Ireland
respectively, is to be as it stood limited and
settled under the Act of Settlement”*

Halsbury's Laws of England 2nd Edition Vol 6 at
page 423 par 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 right or title to the Crown otherwise
then according to the Acts relating thereto"*

"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 c 2)

Union with Scotland 1706 (6 Ann c11 5&6 Ann c8

Ruff)

Halsbury's Laws of England 2nd Edition Vol 6 at page 423 par 472 states:

"It is Treason to endeavour to deprive or hinder any person who shall be next in succession to the Crown for the time being according to the limitations in the Act relating thereto : Bill of Rights 1688, Act of Settlement 1700 The abettors, procurers and comforters knowing the said offence to be done are equally liable with the offender himself"

**Halsbury's Laws of England, 2nd Edition, Vol 2 at
Paragraph 482**

*“It is felony for any person whatsoever, within
the United Kingdom or without, to compass,
imagine, invent, devise, or intend to deprive or
depose the Sovereign from the style, honour, or
royal name, of the imperial crown of the United
Kingdom, or any other of His Majesty's
dominions and countries”*

Halsbury's Laws of England 2nd Edition Vol 6 at
page 424 par 475 states:

*"In order to constitute the offence of Treason,
the compassing and imagining must be
evidenced by an Overt Act or Overt Acts"*

**Halsbury's Laws of England, 2nd Edition, Vol 2 at
Paragraph 481**

*“Conviction of Misprison of Treason, for which
the Oath of two witnesses is necessary, entails
imprisonment for life”*

Grand Jury in Victoria

In relation to uncovering of the organized attack on the existing law of Australia – All Attorney Generals of the Commonwealth, in addition to the Supreme Court of Victoria have suppressed the legal Right of having criminal charges that have been both filed and served involving the revealed offences heard and judged by Grand Jury consisting of 23 electors

They now state that the former Right has been abolished by a new Act enacted in Victoria to enable defendants to escape trial

PLEASE NOTE:

The purported Act of Parliament that abolished Grand Jury right was enacted by the defendants in an endeavour to avoid Grand Jury process relating to themselves.

Grand Jury

Treason and Misprision of Treason

"It is provided now that all the prosecutions shall be by presentment, but preserving the prerogative of the

Crown through the Attorney General to proceed by

information, **except in case of 'treason'** which has to

be by indictment. Now indictment means by Grand Jury

and therefore, inasmuch as the statute provides that

Treason shall be tried by indictment only. That

means that it must be by Grand Jury and no other

means is provided for bringing it before a Grand

Jury." The finding of the Attorney General is equivalent

to the finds of the Grand Jury, but in the case of Treason

it must be the finding of the Grand Jury."

[Byrne v Armstrong (1899) 25 VLR 126 at

132]

“That section contemplates an ex parte application founded upon an affidavit disclosing an indictable offence, and that a justice has refused to commit. The court has no discretion once those conditions are complied with. Section 386 shows that so far as Treason is concerned it must be prosecuted by indictment. The Attorney General could not start such a prosecution. It must be by grand jury.” (at 126)

Byrne v Armstrong (1899) 25 VLR 126

In 2001 it was discovered by all Attorney Generals inclusive of the Supreme Court of Victoria that the above mentioned judgment was still in legal position within Victoria.

The judgment was delivered in 1899 with six judges sitting the decision was 4/2 stating that the Court had no discretionary power but to order the sheriff to form a Grand Jury where the affidavit supplied revealed an indictable offence

In 2001 Officers of the Victorian Supreme Court working with the Attorney General of Victoria Mr R Hulls unlawfully overturned Byrne v Armstrong so as to prevent the Grand Jury hearing the offences

All officers involved have been charged in relation to this particular concealment, but, have refused to hear all Grand Jury applications lodged to date.

“The duty of the subject toward the Sovereign is known legally as “Allegiance”

Halsbury’s Laws of England 2nd Edition Vol 6 at page 414 par 460 states:

“Treason consists of a

Breach of duty of Allegiance

which the Subject owes to

the Sovereign and which

binds him at all times and in

all places”

[Rex v Casement 1917, 1 KB 98 at 114]

Treason

Consists of a Breach of duty of Allegiance which the Subject owes to the Sovereign and which binds him at all times and in all places"

[Rex v Casement 1917, 1 KB 98 at 114]

Please note:

Under the existing Commonwealth Constitution which is a United Kingdom Act, King's Bench is a legally binding authority and ruling.

Precedent law and authority
R v Casement 1917 1 Kings Bench 98 at 114.

**is the concealment or keeping
Secret of any Treason by a
person**

Misprision of Treason

**A Breach of duty of
Allegiance**

Treason is:

TREASON AND MISPRISION OF TREASON

21 June 2010

Werthebe / Victoria

Brian W Shaw

COMMONWEALTH CONSTITUTION

OF THE

BY SECTION 44

DISQUALIFIED

THEREFORE

ATTAINED WITH TREASON

JULIA GILLARD

PRIME MINISTER

THE LAW OF TREASON

AND

THE CONSTITUTION



BRIEF OF EVIDENCE

ATTAINED WITH TREASON

Any Person

Attained with Treason

shall be incapable of sitting

or of being chosen

Commonwealth Constitution Act

Section 44 (ii)

Both Julia Gillard and Ian Gray plus others have been charged. Such charges remain pending Grand Jury hearings which the government refuses to permit

The Charge remains pending Grand Jury

Constitution in my Court

"You will not be relying on the

The Criminal Charge of Misprision of Treason (Concealment of Treason) against Julia Gillard was heard in the Melbourne Magistrates Court on 29th January 2007. On that day Chief Magistrate Ian Gray stated in open Court:

Misprision of Treason

JULIA GILLARD

**THE WORDS OF THE CHARGE ON JULIA
GILLARD ARE:**

On 1st January 2004, the Government of Western Australia at Perth, Western Australia, inclusive of the Executive Legislature and Judicial arms, in agreement with "the Commonwealth", did enact an overt Act, titled, "**Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act 2003 WA**".

By such enactment an Act of Treason was committed.

Such Treason has been concealed by the defendant, since the date of enactment up to and inclusive of the present date

Eight pages relating to Part 8 "**Amendments about the Crown**" from the Western Australia Act, mentioned above is included into this document at pages 14 - 21

The Act is a full attack on the entire structure of the current Constitution to enable the International Socialist movement to take over Australia and hand it into the United Nations.

Charge and Summons

Magistrates Court General Regulations 170/1990 Form 7

VP Form 402

(Bring this with you to Court)

TO THE DEFENDANT

Mrs Julia Gillard MP
 Shop 2, 36 Synnot Street
 Werthebe Vic 3030

You have been charged with an offence against the Law
 Read both pages to see what you must do

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> Co	Date of Birth / /
Registration No State	Licence No State

Details of the charges against you

What is the charge? 1

On 1st January 2004, the Government of Western Australia at Perth, Western Australia, inclusive of the Executive Legislature and Judicial arms, in agreement with "the Commonwealth", did enact an overt Act, titled, "Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act 2003 WA".

By such enactment an Act of Treason was committed.

Such Treason has been concealed by the defendant, since the date of enactment up to and inclusive of the present date

Under what Law? State Act Other-specially
 Commonwealth Reg

Type of offence Summary offence (you should go to Court) Indicable offence (you must go to Court)

Are there more charges? No Yes - see "Continuation of charges" attached

Informant Brian W Shaw

Agency and Address 280 Leakes Road Truganina Victoria

Phone No. 09 93941116

Informant Signature

Where will the case be heard

Where you must go The Magistrates/Children's Court of Victoria at Melbourne

Address 233 William Street Melbourne Victoria

When Time 10:00 AM Day Month Year 2007

Details about this summons

Issued at MELBOURNE Date 19 Dec 2005

Issued by

Registrar Magistrate Other

Charge filed at

MELBOURNE

Melbourne Magistrates Court 29th Jan 2007

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
REG. NO. 9924
MARGARET MAY CAMPBELL
7 MURRHEAD CRESC.
WERRIBEE 3030

Justice of the Peace

Margaret M Campbell

Before me

This *25th* day of January 2007

At *WERRIBEE* in the State of Victoria

Affirmed by

[Signature]

Defendant:

John Gurney

Informant:

Frank Sprow

Shop 2 36 Synnott Street Werribee
leaving the charge and summons with *Charles*

Melbourne, 233 William Street Melbourne, on *John Gurney* by

summons returnable 29th January 2007, in the Magistrates Court of Victoria at

That on the *13th* day of January 2007 (*1:00 pm*), I served a charge and

and affirm the following:

I Brian, William Shaw of 280 Lakes Road, Truganina, 3030 in the State of Victoria do state

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT
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.

Under this section of the Commonwealth Constitution Act Julia Gillard is disqualified

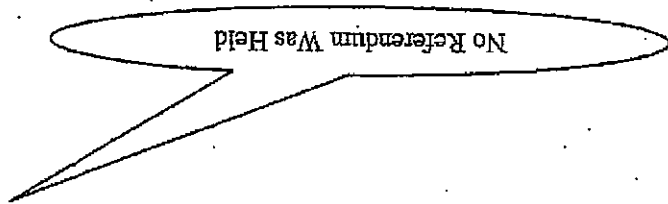
**THE FOLLOWING 8 PAGES REVEAL THE AMENDMENTS
ABOUT THE CROWN IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

Their amendments happened in 2003/2004 without the required State referendum under section 73 of their Constitution, which would have activated a Commonwealth referendum of electoral approval under Section 128 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act.

Neither referendum happened

**It was because of this concealment that Julia Gillard
was charged**

The criminal charge remains pending but every Attorney General within the Commonwealth of Australia is committed to the instruction that Australia must be handed over to the United Nations, with or without the electors consent



3. Removes and Substitutes the oath of Allegiance

2. Removes the Crown of the United Kingdom

1. Removes Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second
Her Heirs and Successors and Subjects

The Western Australia
Separation Act
2003-2004

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

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

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

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

Table

(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".

- (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;

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

[* 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.]

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

121. Bail Act 1982 amended

Part 8 — Amendments about the Crown

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

"the State".

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

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

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

Table

(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".

[* 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.]

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

123. The Criminal Code amended

(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".

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

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

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

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

[* 25 August 2000.
For subsequent amendments see 2001 Index to Legislation of Western Australia, Table 1, p. 51 and Act No. 27 of 2002.]

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

(1) The amendments in this section are to the Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1997*.

124. Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1997 amended

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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".

"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, ".

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

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

(6) Section 628 is amended as follows:

"State or the Commonwealth".

(5) Section 609 is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead—

(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".

"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".

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

"under the Public Seal of the State".

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

"the Governor".

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

"under the Public Seal of the State".

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

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

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

(2) Section 6 is amended as follows:

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

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

125. District Court of Western Australia Act 1969 amended

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

(4) Section 206D is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead — "State".
(3) Section 154A(3) is amended by deleting "Crown" and inserting instead — "State".

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

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

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

28. Justices Act 1902 amended

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

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

[* 3 July 2000.]

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

127. Juries Act 1957 amended

(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".

[* 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.]

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

126. Family Court Act 1997 amended

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

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

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

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

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

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

"armorial bearings of the State";

(4) Section 15(1) is amended by deleting "Royal Arms" and inserting instead—

"the Governor";

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

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

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

(2) Section 4 is amended as follows:

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

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

130. Supreme Court Act 1935 amended

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

[* 12 January 2001]

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

129. Local Courts Act 1904 amended

(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 ".

Amendment 9 December 2003
Amendment 23 December 2003
Amendment 1 January 2004

Government of Western Australia
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GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

J. A. MCGINTY, Attorney General.

By Command of the Governor,

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

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.

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

PROCLAMATION

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

AA201

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
 Western Australia
 Previous Close Next

No. 2008 JV 1-CC-200
 Page: 5722 Pdf - 455K

Printed by:
 Proclamations

THE WORDS OF THE CHARGE ON JULIA

GILLARD ARE:

On 1st January 2004, the Government of Western Australia at Perth, Western Australia, inclusive of the Executive Legislature and Judicial arms, in agreement with "the Commonwealth", did enact an overt Act, titled, "*Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act 2003 WA*".

By such enactment an Act of Treason was committed. Such Treason has been concealed by the defendant, since the date of enactment up to and inclusive of the present date

Mission of Barron

Eight pages relating to Part 8 "*Amendments about the Crown*" from the Western Australia Act, mentioned above is included into this document

The Act is a full attack on the entire structure of the current Constitution to enable the International Socialist movement to take over Australia

Western Australia Hansard
2002

Sue Walker
and
J A McGinty

COOPERATIVE EXERCISE BETWEEN ALL THE KEY STAKEHOLDERS

LEGAL PRACTICE BILL 2002 (Western Australia)

5734 [ASSEMBLY]

Ms S.E. WALKER: The reason I asked about the amendments is that last night I attended a function at which there were a lot of members of the Law Society, and when I mentioned some of the amendments that had been made to the first Bill they did not appear to know about them and told me they had probably come from the *Legal Practice Board*. I know that the *Legal Practice Board* includes *members of the Bar*, but, apart from the *Legal Practice Board*, have the amendments that came to the Assembly on 25 February been considered by the *Law Society* and the *legal profession* generally, because my understanding is that *they have not*?

Mr T.A. MCGINTY: *The Law Society* has been in constant dialogue with the *Solicitor General* on this matter. Alison Gaines, the *Executive Director of the Law Society*, has been constantly advised of the nature of the amendments. As I have said, this Bill has been a *cooperative exercise* between all the *key stakeholders*, in particular the *Legal Practice Board*, the *Law Society* and the *Bar Association*, which have provided us with fairly constant input into what the amendments should contain. I have spoken with the *Law Society* about these amendments. The *Law Society* has been advised of the amendments and *has raised no objection*; indeed, it continues to *advocate strong support* for the passage of the Bill in its entirety.

Ms S.E. WALKER: One of people to whom I spoke last night was *Elizabeth Heenan*, who is the *President of the Law Society*. I asked her about some of the amendments, and she indicated that she did not play any part in those amendments. That is why I am asking whether the legal profession, through the *Law Society*, has considered the consequences of all the amendments that have come in after the initial rather large Bill came in.

Mr T.A. McGinty: It was certainly aware of them.

Mrs C.T. Edwards: Did the Attorney send a copy of the amendments to the *Law Society* for its information and/or consideration?

Mr T.A. MCGINTY: The nature of the process with the stakeholders was consultative. The answer is I did not, but papers were changing hands on a daily basis between the various people involved, and the draft Bill was flowing between the members of the committee, on which the *Law Society* was represented. I cannot stand here and say that a particular amendment was formally given to the *Law Society*, but there was certainly no lack of freedom of information, if I can put it that way, in the way the amendments were passed backwards and forwards. Certainly since the amendments have been produced and the Bill has been reproduced pro forma we have had feedback from the stakeholders. A lot of the exchanges occurred on an informal basis between the *Solicitor General* and the other members of the committee. Because I have met on a number of occasions with both the *Law Society* and, more particularly, the *Legal Practice Board*, I know that they have had enormous input. The *Legal Practice Board* wrote to us as late as two weeks ago - that was our most recent correspondence from the *Legal Practice Board* - and suggested further amendments, to which we did not agree. It has been an ongoing process. I cannot answer the question more specifically than that.

S.E. Walker has a law firm in Western Australia

and was a Politician within Western Australia

The Act of Treason in Victoria

The Act Courts and Tribunals Legislation (Further Amendment) Act 2000

Assented to 5th September 2000

The Purpose of the Act

The purpose of this Act is to make miscellaneous amendments to the Legal Practice Act 1996, the Magistrates' Court Act 1989, the Supreme Court Act 1986 and the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 1998.

Oath of Allegiance Removed

PART 2—LEGAL PRACTICE ACT 1996

3. Oath of allegiance no longer required in section 6(1) of the Legal Practice Act 1996,

The Court to Substitute

for paragraph (c) substitute—
"(c) takes an oath of office, or makes an affirmation of office, in the form required by the Court".

Note The Court has no Power whatsoever to substitute or make law

5th September 2000

"All concealed from the Voters"

Act 2000(Vic)

Courts and Tribunals Legislation (further amendment)

THE ACT

take over

For the Victorian Parliament to remove the Oath of
Alliance from the Legal Practice Act (Vic) without
referendum consent, then it places the Parliament of
Victoria inclusive of the Supreme Court of Victoria
inclusive of all Judges, Masters, Registrars and Lawyers
outside of the legal and valid structure of law, in simple
words all broke law to enable "**Another Law**" to begin to
take over

Please note

Kingdom law

Only ten months after the Commonwealth referendum to retain the United

#

1

The purpose of this Act is to make miscellaneous amendments to the Legal Practice Act 1996, the Magistrates' Court Act 1989, the Supreme Court Act 1986 and the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 1998.

1. Purpose

PART I—PRELIMINARY

The Parliament of Victoria enacts as follows:

[Assented to 5 September 2000]

#

Courts and Tribunals Legislation
(Further Amendment) Act 2000

No. 51 of 2000



**Legal Practice Act (Vic) Oath of Allegiance removed
The Offence of Treason is "Breach of Allegiance"**

*Courts and Tribunals Legislation (Further Amendment) Act
2000*

Act No. 51/2000

PART 2—LEGAL PRACTICE ACT 1996

3. Oath of allegiance no longer required

In section 6(1) of the Legal Practice Act 1996,
for paragraph (c) substitute—

"(c) takes an oath of office, or makes an

affirmation of office, in the form required by
the Court";

#

No. 35/1996.
Reprint No. 2
as at
15 August
1999. Further
amended by
No. 52/1999.

s. 3

Public Prosecutions Act 1994
Act No. 43/1994

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

PLEASE NOTE

1) The Court has no Legislative power whatsoever to permit any substitution

2) The Court is legally bound to uphold the law not to become law breakers

3) The Parliament of Victoria has no Legislative power whatsoever to make any law contrary to the agreed law of the Commonwealth Constitution (The Superior Act) in the Legal Practice Act 1996 (Vic), lawyers must take the Oath of Allegiance to enable them to practice law within Victoria

To remove the oath of Allegiance is to place every lawyer (inclusive of Judges) outside the law, but, in reality into another law - the unknown law of the Foreign Power now attacking the law or rather our law

With the information you now have, you have two choices:

You can totally ignore it OR do something now.

1. Section 73 Western Australia Constitution
2. Section 53 Queensland Constitution
3. Section 7 New South Wales Constitution
4. Section 128 Commonwealth Constitution

Since 1975 up to and inclusive of the present date, laws, in particular Constitutions have been amended or altered without informing or consulting the People of the States and Commonwealth by referendum process, as set out at:

The Omission

Are they working within and for a Concealed Foreign Power without the knowledge of the people?

Or

Are Parliaments and Courts working within the Commonwealth Constitution Act 1900?
 The Primary and Superior Act in Australia

THE ISSUE

49

Or use other reasonable endeavors

Penalty: Imprisonment for life.

the offence.

use other reasonable endeavours to prevent the commission of

does not inform a constable of it within a reasonable time or

(b) knowing that another person intends to commit treason,

allowing him or her to escape punishment or apprehension; or

knowledge, has committed treason with the intention of

(a) receives or assists another person who, to his or her

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

80.1 Treason

The Security of the Commonwealth

(Commonwealth)

Criminal Code Act 1995

Charge and Summons

Magistrates Court General Regulations 170/1990 Form 7

VP Form 402

(Bring this with you to Court)

TO THE DEFENDANT

Ms Julia Gillard MP
Shop 2, 36 Symbat Street
Werbee-Vic 3030

You have been charged with an offence against the Law
Read both pages to see what you must do

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> Co	Date of Birth / /
Registration No	State
Licence No	State

Details of the charges against you

1 On 1st January 2004, the Government of Western Australia at Perth, Western Australia, inclusive of the Executive Legislature and Judicial arms, in agreement with "the Commonwealth", did enact an overt Act, titled, "Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act 2003 WA".

By such enactment an Act of Treason was committed.

Such Treason has been concealed by the defendant, since the date of enactment up to and inclusive of the present date

Under what Law ?
 State
 Act
 Other-specify
 Cwealth
 Reg

Type of offence
 Summary offence (you should go to Court)
 Indictable offence (you must go to Court)

Are there more charges ?
 No
 Yes - see "Continuation of charges" attached

Informant
 Bhan W Shaw
 Agency and Address
 280 Leakes Road Truganina Victoria
 Informant Signature
 [Signature]
 Date
 Phone No. 09 93941116

Where will the case be heard

Where you must go
 The Magistrates' / Children's Court of Victoria at Melbourne
 Address
 233 William Street Melbourne Victoria
 When
 Time 10am
 Day
 Month
 Year 2007
 Phone No.
 [Signature]
 Signature

Details about this summons

Issued at
 MELBOURNE
 Date
 Charge filed at
 MELBOURNE
 Date
 Issued by
 [Signature]
 Signature
 Registrar
 Magistrate
 Other

65

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

I Brian William Shaw of 280 Leakes Road, Truganina, 3030 in the State of Victoria do state

and affirm the following:

That on the 13th day of January 2007 (11:50 AM) I served a charge and

summons returnable 29th January 2007, in the Magistrates Court of Victoria at

Melbourne, 233 William Street Melbourne, on Brian William Shaw by

leaving the charge and summons with

Shof 2 36 Snyder - Street WERRIBEE

Informant:

Brian Shaw

Defendant:

Brian Shaw

Affirmed by

[Signature]

at WERRIBEE in the State of Victoria

This 13th day of January 2007

Before me

[Signature]

Justice of the Peace

Byrne V Armstrong (1899) 25 VLR 126

“That section contemplates an ex parte application founded upon an affidavit disclosing an indictable offence, and that a justice has refused to commit. The court has no discretion once those conditions are complied with. Section 386 shows that so far as Treason is concerned it must be prosecuted by indictment. The Attorney General could not start such a prosecution. It must be by grand jury.” (at 126)

Indictments

Upon the application of any person supported by an affidavit disclosing an indictable offence and either that the same has been committed by some body corporate or that a court has declined or refused to commit or hold to bail the alleged offender or that no presentment was made against him at the court at which the trial would in due course have taken place, or upon the application of the Director of Public Prosecutions, it shall be lawful for the Full Court to order the Juries Commissioner to summon a grand jury to appear at a court to be holden at a time and place to be mentioned in the order; and upon receipt of such order the Juries Commissioner shall summon not less than twenty-three men to attend at such court at the time and place aforesaid to inquire present do and execute all things which on the part of the Queen shall then and there be commanded of them, and such men shall be taken from the jury roll of the jury district in which such place is situate and at the time and place aforesaid the said Juries Commissioner shall bring into court the said order with the name, occupation and date of birth of every grand juror written on a panel signed by him and sealed with his seal of office and shall deliver the said panel to the proper officer of the said court, who shall in open court call aloud the names of the grand jurors on the said panel one after another, and the twenty-three men so first drawn and appearing or if twenty-three men shall not appear such of them as do appear not being less than twelve men shall be the grand jury and shall be sworn and act as such accordingly:

Provided always that every such order shall be delivered to the Juries Commissioner ten days before the day on which the indictment is intended to be preferred.

Grand Jury
 Indictment: By Grand Jury

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 a 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 conceding the
Treason would be liable as a principal"

70

IN THE MATTER of the Crimes Act 1958

And

IN THE MATTER of an Application by

Brian William Shaw

APPLICATION FOR GRAND JURY

TAKE NOTICE that the Full Court of the Supreme Court will be moved on the Day of 2007 at am by the Applicant for the following Orders pursuant to Section 354 of the Crimes Act 1958, the Applicant having disclosed Indictable Offence/Offences involving *Treason, Mispriison of Treason, Foreign Allegiances, Unlawful Oaths*, but not limited to these Indictable Offences committed by:

Julia Gillard (Commonwealth MP) Werribee Victoria

1. The Sheriff is ordered to *summons a Grand Jury to appear* at a Court to be holden at a time and place determined by the Court in accordance with the provision of Section 354 of the Crimes Act 1958 (Vic) to attend at such Court at that time and place to inquire present do and execute all things which on the part of "the Queen" shall then and there be commanded of them.

Document Lodged
for Grand Jury
29th January 2007

TREASON IS:

"Treason consists of a Breach of duty of Allegiance which the Subject owes to the Sovereign and which binds him at all times and in all places"

[Rex v Casement 1917, 1 KB 98 at 114]

CRIMES ACT 1958 VICTORIA - SECTION 351

Mode of prosecution

"All treasons and misprisions of treason shall be prosecuted by indictment only, and all other indictable offences may be prosecuted by indictment or by presentment as hereinafter directed."

CRIMES ACT 1958 VICTORIA - SECTION 322E

Treason and misprision of treason not affected

"Nothing in this Part shall be taken to affect directly or indirectly any matter of law or practice applicable to treason or misprision of treason."

CRIMES ACT 1958 VICTORIA - SECTION 316

Unlawful oaths to commit treason, murder etc.

(1) Every person who—

(a) Administers or is present at and consents to the administering of any oath or engagement in the nature of an oath purporting to bind the person who takes it to commit treason or murder; or

(2) Every person who—

(a) Administers or is present at and consents to the administering of any oath or engagement in the nature of an oath purporting to bind the person who takes it to act

in any of the ways following (that is to say):—

(ii)

To commit any indictable offence other than treason or murder;

(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; or shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and shall be liable to level 6 imprisonment (5 years maximum).

6. CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1995 (CTH)

Chapter 5: The Security of the Commonwealth
Part 5.1 Treason
Division 80 Treason

Penalty: Imprisonment for Life

7. CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1995 (CTH)

Chapter 5: The Security of the Commonwealth
Part 5.1 Treason
Division 80 Concealment or Assistance

(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

JUDICIARY ACT 1903 (CTH) SECTION 80

8.

Common law to govern
So far as the laws of the Commonwealth are not applicable or so far as their provisions are insufficient to carry them into effect, or to provide adequate remedies or punishments, the common law in Australia as modified by the Constitution and by the statute law in force in the State or Territory in which the Court in which the jurisdiction is exercised is held shall, so far as it is applicable and not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth, govern all Courts exercising federal jurisdiction in the exercise of their jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters.

TREASON & MISPRISON OF TREASON:

9.

Must be by Grand Jury Exclusively

a. Byrne V Armstrong (1899) 25 V.L.R. 126

(The Indictment)

"That section contemplates an ex parte application founded upon an affidavit disclosing an indictable offence, and that a justice has refused to commit. The court has no discretion once those conditions are complied with. Section 386 shows that so far as Treason is concerned it must be prosecuted by indictment. The Attorney General could not start such a prosecution. It must be by grand jury." (at 126)

b. Byrne V Armstrong (1899) 25 V.L.R. 126

(The Finding)

"It is provided now that all the prosecutions shall be by presentment, but preserving the prerogative of the Crown through the Attorney General to proceed by information, except in case of 'treason' which has to be by indictment. Now indictment means by Grand Jury and therefore, inasmuch as the statute provides that Treason shall be tried by indictment only. That means that it must be by Grand Jury and no other means is provided for bringing it before a Grand Jury." "The finding of the Attorney General is equivalent to the finds of the Grand Jury, but in the case of Treason it must be the finding of the Grand Jury." (at 132)

74

10. FOREIGN ALLEGIANCE

a. Commonwealth Constitution Act 1900 Section 44 (1)

Disqualification

Any person who:
(1) 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

b. Commonwealth Constitution Act 1900 Section 44 (1)

Disqualification

Any person who:
(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

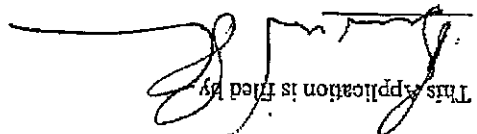
c. McArdle V Lorne Campbell (Sept 1986) (On Behalf of the Crown)

"Much has changed since 1940 and in particular the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions has been established by Act No 9848 of 1982. Under that Act the Director of Public Prosecutions is charged with preparing, instituting and conducting criminal proceedings on behalf of the Crown. The Director is responsible to the Attorney General for the due performance of his functions and he is given the power to enter a nolle prosequi in criminal proceedings. But the Attorney-General's power to enter a nolle prosequi is preserved in these circumstances, now that the responsibility for instituting criminal proceedings has been taken out of the hands of the Attorney-General, it may be that there is not the same need to have an alternative method of instituting proceedings. When the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions was established s334 of the Crimes Act was amended to substitute the words 'the Director or Public Prosecutions' for the words 'a law officer'. The section therefore now operates where the Director declines to present."

Staff at this particular Court accept the documents but are under instruction not to registrar the documents with a file number

280 Leakes Road
Truganina Victoria 3030

Brian William Shaw

This Application is filed by 

DATED the 29th January 2007

12. Such further or other orders that may be just and necessary.

"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."

11. COMMONWEALTH CONSTITUTION ACT 1900 SECTION 80
Trial by jury [Section 80 Constitutional Guarantee]

DEFENDANTS PENDING GRAND JURY HEARINGS

Formally Charged by Private Prosecution and Presented to the
Melbourne Magistrates Court - Victoria

Commonwealth Politicians

- 1) Julia Gillard
- 2) John Howard
- 3) Kim Beazley

Governor General

- 4) Michael Jeffery

Director of Public Prosecutions (Commonwealth and State)

- 5) Mr Damian Bugg
- 6) Darren W L Renton
- 7) Robert Cock QC
- 8) Mr Paul Coghlan

Director of Public Prosecutions WA

Former Director of Public Prosecutions (Vic)

Currently a Judge of the Victoria Supreme Court

Attorney Generals (Commonwealth and State)

- 9) Phillip Ruddock

Former Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Australia

Former Attorney General for the State of Western Australia

- 10) Mr James McInty

Australia

Former Attorney General for the State of Queensland

- 11) Kerry Shine

Attorney General for the Northern Territory

- 12) Sydney James Stirling

Attorney-General for the State of South Australia

- 13) Michael Atkinson

Current Attorney-General for the State of Victoria

- 14) Rob Justin Hulls

Attorney General for the State of Victoria

- 15) Rob Hulls

Attorney General for the ACT

- 16) Simon Corbell

Attorney General for the State of Tasmania

- 17) Steve Kongs

Attorney-General for the State of NSW

- 18) Robert John Debus

- High Court of Australia
- 19) John Dyson Heydon
Justice (High Court)
- 20) William Montague Charles Gummow
Justice (High Court)
- 21) Anthony Murray Gleeson
Former Chief Justice (High Court)
- 22) Susan Maree Crennan
Justice (High Court)
- 23) Kenneth Madison Hayne
Justice (High Court)
- 24) Mr M Kirby
Former Judge High Court of Australia
- 25) Mr Ian Callinan
Former Judge High Court of Australia
- Supreme Court of Appeal Victoria
- 26) Mr John Winneke
Former President Court of Appeal (Vic)
- 27) Mr Brooking
Judge Court of Appeal (Vic)
- 28) Mr Charles
Judge Court of Appeal (Vic)
- 29) Mr Buchanan
Judge Court of Appeal (Vic)
- 30) Mr Chernov
Judge Court of Appeal (Vic)
- 31) Dods-Streeton
Judge Court of Appeal (Vic)
- 32) Justice Nettle
Judge Court of Appeal (Vic)
- 33) Mr Phillip Cain
Registrar Court of Appeal (Vic)
- Supreme Court Victoria
- 34) Mr Ewan Evans
Master Supreme Court (Vic)
- 35) Mr Thomas Smith
Judge Supreme Court (Vic)
- 36) Kathryn Kings
Master Supreme Court (Vic)
- 37) Mr. Charles Wheeler
Former Master Supreme Court (Vic) (2 Applications)
- Magistrates (Victoria)
- 38) Mr Ian Leslie Gray,
Chief Magistrate, Magistrates Court of Victoria
- 39) C Randazzo
Melbourne Magistrates Court (Stood Down)
- Supreme Court of Western Australia
- 40) Audrey Gillian Braddock
Supreme Court WA (Commissioner)
- 41) Wayne Stewart Martin
Supreme Court WA (Chief Justice)
- 42) Christine Ann Wheeler
Supreme Court WA
- 43) Christopher David Steytler
Supreme Court WA
- 44) Christopher James Lonsdale Pullin
Supreme Court WA

- 45) John Roderick McKechnie
Supreme Court WA
- 46) Michael John Buss
Supreme Court WA
- 47) Corryn Rayney
Supreme Court WA (Murdered)
- 48) Robert Mackenzie Mitchell
State Solicitor's Office WA
- Christian Leaders (Werribee Victoria)
- 49) Mr Max Bower,
Anglican Church Werribee (Priest)
- Others
- 50) Mr David Ward
CEO ANZ Trustees
- 51) Mr James Rutherford
Director/Partner, Harwood Andrews
Lawyers Geelong
- 52) John James Mansell Bowler
Minister Mining (Western Australia)
- (Now Independent)
- 53) Mr J Maley
Former Grand Master, WA Freemasons

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
CONSTITUTION ACT
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.

"The Disqualification Section"

This matter deals with this particular criminal offence
The Supreme Court of Victoria by not accepting and listing
according to law all lodged Grand Jury Applications is
committing the above mentioned offence

Attempt to pervert course of justice

Criminal Law - *Attempt to pervert course of justice* - Elements of offence - Police investigations - Whether part
of course of justice - Frustrating or deflecting possible criminal prosecution - Whether identifiable offence must
be in contemplation of accused or investigators.

CATCHWORDS

High Court of Australia
Mason CJ.(1), Brennan(2), Deane(3), Tohey(2) and McHugh(4) JJ.

Criminal Law

THE QUEEN v. ROGERSON [1992] HCA 25; (1992) 174 CLR 268
F.C. 92/021
[1992] HCA 25; (1992) 60 A Crim R 429

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

R v Rogerson [1992] HCA 25; (1992) 174 CLR 268; (1992) 60 A
Crim R 429 (17 June 1992)

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High Court of Australia



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45. It is a traditional duty of the Attorney-General of Australia to defend the validity of Acts. It would be

incongruous and unrealistic to hold that only the Attorney-General could challenge the validity of an Act. To require a person who is not and will not be affected by the coercive operation of an Act to obtain the fiat of the Attorney-General of Australia or of a State would put enforcement of

constitutional guarantees at the mercy of political pressures exercisable through parliaments, although the purpose of the constitutional guarantees was to provide certain protections, even against parliaments. A citizen's right to invoke the

judicial power to vindicate constitutional guarantees should not, and, in my opinion, does not, depend upon obtaining an Attorney-General's consent. *Any one of the people of the*

Commonwealth has the standing to proceed in the courts to secure the observance of constitutional guarantees. Objections to wide standing have no merit. Experience in other countries, especially the United States, has shown that the "floodgates" argument is baseless, and that procedures are available to deal with frivolous challenges. (at p634)

CRIMES ACT 1914

COMMONWEALTH

SECTION 34

Judge or magistrate acting oppressively 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.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL (VICT.); EX REL.
BLACK v. THE COMMONWEALTH (1981) 146
CLR 559

Murphy J

42. Section 80 (trial by jury) and s. 116 are among the very few guarantees of freedom in the Constitution. In R. v. Federal Court of Bankruptcy; Ex parte Lowenstein (1938) 59 CLR 556, at pp 581-582 (41 Law Ed 2d 159, at p 180), Dixon and Evatt JJ. asserted that this Court's reading of s. 80 made a mockery of the Constitution. A reading of s. 116 that the prohibition against "any law for establishing any religion" does not prohibit a law which sponsors or supports religions, but prohibits only laws for the setting up of a national church or religion, or alternatively prohibits only preferential sponsorship or support of one or more religions, makes a mockery of s. 116. Jefferson warned against this tendency. "Our peculiar security is the possession of a written Constitution. Let us not make it a blank paper by construction" (Jefferson, Writings (Washington ed., 1859), p. 506). We should heed his warning.

Section 80 only activates on
indictment

Constitutional Safeguard

On the 7th of December 1977 Premier Joh Bjelke-Petersen presented to the Queensland Parliament The Constitution Act Amendment Bill.

Extracts from Hansard:

My Government believes that writing these existing provisions of constitutional law and practice into the constitution will safeguard the existing system of parliamentary Government in Queensland but it believes that it is necessary to entrench this safeguard against the possibility of changes being brought about by Parliament contrary to the wishes of the electorate.

Few people in Queensland today want a republic - especially the socialist republic which so many Labor Party people appear to want. We do not want a Government of this State at any time taking advantage of the people to produce a republic by stealth. If the people want it, then they should be able to clearly indicate so at a referendum. Only if the people of Queensland vote for a change will it be possible for Australia as a whole to become a republic, because you cannot change the monarchy in one part of Australia unless you change it in the whole.

To entrench the present system, the Bill provides that none of its clauses can be altered by Parliament unless the Bill is first presented to the people by way of referendum as prescribed in this Bill.

The requirement of entrenchment (Section 53) is also itself entrenched so that the guarantee cannot be undone, such as has been done in other parts of the Commonwealth of Nations where a republican form of government has been brought about contrary to the constitution. As I have said, a great deal of thought has gone into this Bill. What has been done in other parts of the British Commonwealth has been taken into account and we have considered all of the implications of entrenchment and the way in which the entrenchment can be brought about constitutionally. My Government is confident that this is a measure which will meet with the whole-hearted approval of the people of Queensland and will attract a great deal of interest among the parliamentarians and people of other States of Australia and overseas. I commend the Bill to the House.

Hansard - as reproduced in Wake Up, Australia November 1986.

Section 53 Queensland Constitution

(Western Australia Constitution)

Re: Section 73

Hansard 22 March 1978

Sir Charles Court

Western Australia

ACTS AMENDMENT (CONSTITUTION) BILL

Second Reading

SIR CHARLES COURT (Netherlands—Premier)

[2.31 p.m.: 1 move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

This Bill and the speech I am about to make on it will have a familiar ring to members.

In the last session of Parliament a similar Bill was introduced but lapsed due to the fact that it did not obtain the required constitutional majority in the Legislative Council.

Mr Betram: Providential intervention.

Sir CHARLES COURT: The principles espoused in this Bill are so important that the Government

has decided to reintroduce the Bill as it is part of our policy statement made to the electors for the

period 1977-1980, that statement contained the following quote referring to any attempt to damage or

destroy the status of the Parliament of Western Australia. I again quote from that policy statement as

follows

We will legislate to block any further attempt to damage or destroy the rights and status of the Parliament of Western Australia, without the consent of the people.

This policy stems from a series of Australian Labor Party moves culminating last year in a

decision of the State A.L.P. Conference that a future Labor Government would not appoint

State Governors.

Quite rightly—then and now—we have interpreted this decision as part of the long-term

Labor Party goal of destroying State Parliament in the interests of centralising all Government

in Canberra.

Mr Cam: Rubbish!

Sir CHARLES COURT: To continue—

We accepted the challenge at the time of the A.L.P. decision to make this an election issue.

Mr Betram: Not much of an issue you made of it.

The major role of the Governor is to ensure that not even Parliament can exceed the authority the people give it. If Parliament does so, the Governor can send it back to the people, who have the ultimate authority. We reject the misconception fostered by the A.L.P.—that the Governor has some kind of power over the people which he should not have. In fact, he merely has Constitutional authority for and on behalf of the people. This authority has never

political manipulation.
otherwise the Governor's role will continue exactly as it is and will be protected from be given to every Bill before it becomes law. This means that unless the people agree performing his duties, or which would alter the requirement that the Governor's assent must appoint the Governor or issue instructions with which the Governor must comply in to any Bill which would abolish or alter the office of Governor, or the Queen's sole right to To protect the position of Governor—there would have to be similar approval by referendum

State's electors at a referendum.
can be made concerning either house of Parliament without the approval of a majority of the To protect Parliament—our legislation will provide that no changes of the nature mentioned, Government as part of the process of undermining our State Constitution and our Parliament. Governor's role in giving assent to every law, or to make the Governor a rubber stamp of the abolish or water down the right of the Queen to appoint the Governor, to by-pass the We also have reason to believe that attempts could be made to alter the office of Governor, to

Sir CHARLES COURT: To continue-

Mr Pearce: You should do away with the gerrymander.

We have reason to believe that attempts could be made to abolish either or both Houses of Parliament, reduce the numbers of the members of either House in an attempt to weaken them, or to by-pass the right of the electors at large to elect the members of either House with them the office of Governor.

Our proposed legislation will protect and preserve both Houses of our State Parliament and people's consent is a policy proposal for which we seek a clear-cut mandate from electors. We therefore give notice that our intended legislation to block such moves without the

Sir CHARLES COURT: I am quoting from the document, which continues—

been used, but the fact that it remains in reserve is a powerful safeguard against abuse by a Government of the rights of the people.

This Bill seeks to achieve three purposes. The first is to emphasise the role of Her Majesty the Queen in the Parliament of Western Australia. The second is to protect and preserve the existence of both Houses of the State Parliament and to ensure their continued role as an integral and essential part of the law-making process.

The third purpose of the Bill is to confirm by Statute the office of the role of Governor and that appointments to the office of Governor and the instructions with which the Governor must comply in performing his duties are both made and issued by the Queen personally, as happens at present.

The Bill proposes to spell out clearly in our Constitution the fact that our Parliament consists of the Queen and the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.

The Bill also proposes that any future Bill that would abolish either House of the Parliament or which would reduce the numbers of Members of either House or which would permit either House to be constituted by members not elected by the electors at large can become law only if such a Bill is passed by an absolute majority of both Houses of Parliament and is approved of by all of the electors of the State voting at a referendum.

The referendum would have to be held not less than two months and not later than six months after the passage of the relevant Bill through both Houses of Parliament. Here I would like to emphasise that this is slightly different from the wording of last year's Bill, the limiting periods being similar to those provided for Commonwealth referendums

It will be recalled that a query was raised last time the legislation was before the House as to why there was no limit on the time during which the referendum could be held.

Mr Davies: You suggested then that a Government might not go on with the referendum.

Sir CHARLES COURT: We were queried as to why we did not have a limitation.

At the time, quite frankly, I was not very concerned about it, and now I am still not; but it does make it tidier so we are precise about the minimum and maximum times, we felt it would be wise to include the six months, particularly as it has relativity with Commonwealth referendum.

The same procedure would also apply to any Bill which would abolish or alter the office of Governor, abolish or alter the sole right of the Queen to issue instructions to the Governor as to the

performance of his duties, or after the requirement that every Bill must be presented to the Governor for assent before it may become law.

The proposed Bill, in so far as it deals with the office, obligations, and powers of the Governor, makes no change in long-standing constitutional conventions and practices, but is intended to ensure that those long-standing conventions and practices cannot in the future be altered without the consent of a majority of the electors of the State

A reference to the Governor includes any other person properly appointed to administer the Government or exercise any powers or authorities during his temporary absence.

When I introduced a similar Bill last year I made a particular point of emphasising the role of the Governor and it is worth repeating again.

The major role of the Governor is to ensure that not even Parliament can exceed the authority given to it by the people. If any alteration to the Parliament or any part of its operation which affects the role of the Houses or the role of the Governor is to be contemplated, then it is only right that the people should be consulted. They are, after all, the ultimate authority for each member in these Houses of Parliament and I will mourn the day when that is no longer the case.

The principles in this Bill are simple and are designed to give the people in Western Australia stability in Government and security for the future.

I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr Davies (Leader of the Opposition).

Please Note

Sir Charles Court strengthened Section 73 of the Constitution of the State of Western Australia. In the period 2003/2004 up to and inclusive of present date section 73 was not abided by

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE UNLAWFULLY

1. In 1975 the Victorian Parliament enacted a New Constitution for the State of Victoria, without repealing the former Victorian Constitution Act of 1855, a United Kingdom Act "No Referendum was activated or Held"
2. In 1984 Mr. R Hawke and six State Premiers activated various State Request Acts to the United Kingdom and Commonwealth Parliaments requesting a Legal process to enable them to bring in the Australia Act
"No State referendums were activated or held neither was any Commonwealth referendum held relating to these State Request Acts"
3. In 1986 The Australia Act (Commonwealth) was activated without the required Commonwealth Constitution referendum
4. In 1991 the Commonwealth Bank was removed from the Bank of the Constitution and sold into the hands of the Private Banks "without any referendum"
5. In 2000, the Parliament of the State of Victoria removed the Oath of Allegiance from the Legal Practice Act 19996 (Vic) "No referendum was held"
6. In 2003/2004, in Western Australia the Crown of the United Kingdom, the Constitutional Monarch Queen Elizabeth the Second and the Oath of Allegiance was removed from a number of Acts within Western Australia "No referendum was held"
7. Western Australia did separate from Federation in the period 2003-2004, but, sent Senators and House of Representatives to sit in the Commonwealth parliament without valid Constitutional authority or jurisdiction
8. In the period 2003 up to and inclusive of this present date because of the fracturing of the Commonwealth Constitution Act 1900, all Politicians State and Commonwealth are currently sitting illegally without the knowledge or consent of the electorate "The facts have been omitted"
9. On 24 June 2010 the Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia Quentin Bryce did swear in Julia Gillard as the New Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia without abiding by the law as stated at section 42 and the schedule of the Commonwealth Constitution Act 1900 "No referendum was held to alter the schedule"

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT

SECTION 42

Every senator and every member of the House of Representatives shall before taking his seat make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorised by him, an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form set forth in the schedule to this Constitution.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT

SCHEDULE

Affirmation

I, A.B., do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Her heirs and successors according to law.

Gillard's Affirmation

"I, Julia Eileen Gillard, do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will well and truly serve the Commonwealth of Australia, her land and her people in the office of Prime Minister."

Not the Oath / Affirmation
From the Constitution.

"The Law of Treason"

Treason is "Breach of Allegiance"

*"In Treason there are no
 accessories either before or after the
 fact, all such persons being
 principals"*

**Halsbury's Laws of England 2nd
 Edition Vol 6 at page 425 par 477
 states:**

Religious Leaders

Concealment of treason

The Following Religious Leaders were named in the affidavit signed and lodged with the Office of the Full Court, Supreme Court State of Victoria on 23 December 2009 affirmed by Brian Shaw

Clause 31 of Affidavit

Mr Graham Laidlaw	Werribee (Vic)
Mr Graham Harris	Werribee (Vic)
Mr Malcolm MacLeod	Werribee (Vic)
Mr Erin Shaw	Werribee (Vic)
Mr Max Bower	Werribee (Vic)
Mr Stuart Robinson	Blackburn (Vic)
Mr Ross Bourdon	Ballarat (Vic)
Margaret Court	Perth (WA)
Mr. Phillip Baker	Perth (WA)
Mr. Danny Natiah	Melbourne (Vic)
Mr Mark Wilkinson	Werribee (Vic)

All have concealed what has occurred
21 June 2010

All have concealed what has occurred

- 1. Cr Shane Bourke
- 2. Cr Heather Marcus (Mayor)
- 3. Cr Marie Brittan
- 4. Cr Mark Rose
- 5. Cr Cynthia Manson
- 6. Cr John Menegazzo
- 7. Cr Bob Fairclough
- 8. Cr Glenn Goodfellow
- 9. Cr Kim McAlinney

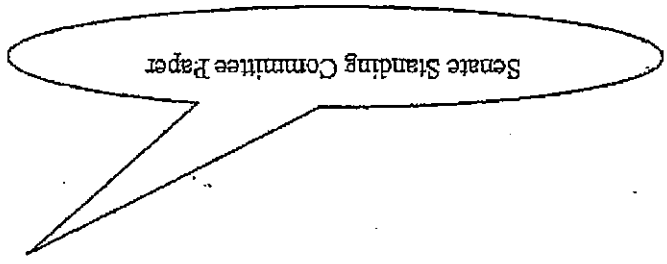
The following Councillors were each given a full detailed package containing the full information relating to this criminal activity during February 2010

Commonwealth of Australia

State of Victoria

Werribee / Wyndham

Shire Council



Professor A R Blackshield, Transcript, p. 271/6.

2.7 It is possible that there will be an increasing number of challenges under the provision. Professor Tony Blackshield drew attention to threats made against a number of members of parliament in the 1980s on the basis that they were disqualified under subsection 44(i). After one election 35 members of parliament, and after another election 57 members, were alleged to be disqualified. The then Prime Minister, Hon R.J.L. Hawke was one of those said to be disqualified on the grounds that he had been made an honorary citizen of Israel.

Increased likelihood of litigation

Aspects of Section 44 of the Australian Constitution - Subsections 44(i) and (iv)

Title

Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs
Committee activities (inquiries and reports)
R Hawke

Charge and Summons

Magistrates Court General Regulations 170/1990 Form 7

(Bring this with you to Court)

TO THE DEFENDANT

Major General Michael Jeffrey
 Governor General Commonwealth of Australia
 Government House
 Dunrossill Drive
 YARRALUMLA ACT 2600

You have been charged with an offence against the Law
 Read both pages to see what you must do

Date of Birth		<input type="checkbox"/> M	<input type="checkbox"/> F	<input type="checkbox"/> Co
State	Registration No			
State	Licence No			

The defendant within the Commonwealth of Australia during the period from 1st January 2004 up to and inclusive of present date did commit the offence of Common Law Treason by consent to the overt Act titled "Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA" enacted at Perth Western Australia on 1st January 2004

Under what Law ? State Act Other-specify Commonwealth Reg

Act or Regulation No. Section or Clause (Full Ref) Reason

Type of offence Summary offence (you should go to Court) Indictable offence (you must go to Court)

Are there more charges ? No Yes - see "Continuation of charges" attached

Informant **Brian W Shaw**

Agency and Address **280 Leakes Road Truganina Victoria**

Phone No. **09 93941116**

Date

Where will the case be heard

The "Magistrates" / Children's Court of Victoria at Melbourne

Address **233 William Street Melbourne Victoria**

Phone No.

Time Day-Month-Year

Details about this summons

Issued at **MELBOURNE**

Issued by Registrar Magistrate Other

Charge filed at **MELBOURNE**

Date

96

Governor General

Original with Mr. [unclear]

Continuation of Charges

Revised 06/01

VP Form 402

Bring this with you to Court

Person Charged	2
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The defendant did commit the offence of Common Law Mispison of Treason by concealing the overt Act titled "Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WVA" from the Electorate of the States, Territories and Commonwealth during the period from 1st January 2004 up to and inclusive of present date.

Section or Clause (Full Ref)	Act or Regulation No	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Act <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other-Specify	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)
Mispison of Treason	Common Law		

3		
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Section or Clause (Full Ref)	Act or Regulation No	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other-Specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)
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Are there more charges? Yes No

Informant	Brian W Shaw
Agency and Address	280 Leakes Road Truganina Victoria
Phone No	09 93941116
Informant Signature	Registrar Signature

Charge filed at MELBOURNE

76

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF VICTORIA
FULL COURT, CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

No: of 2006

IN THE MATTER of the Crimes Act 1958

And

IN THE MATTER of an Application by

Brian William Shaw

APPLICATION FOR GRAND JURY

TAKE NOTICE that the Full Court of the Supreme Court will be moved on the Day of 2006 at am by the Applicant for the following Orders pursuant to Section 354 of the Crimes Act 1958, the Applicant having disclosed indictable offence/offences involving *Treason, Misprision of Treason, Foreign Allegiances, Unlawful Oaths*, but not limited to these indictable Offences committed by:

Major General Michael Jeffery
Governor General Commonwealth of Australia

1. The Sheriff is ordered to *summons a Grand Jury to appear* at a Court to be holden at a time and place determined by the Court in accordance with the provision of Section 354 of the Crimes Act 1958 (Vic) to attend at such Court at that time and place to inquire present do and execute all things which on the part of "the Queen" shall then and there be commanded of them.

Log & Proceedings
10 December 2006

2. TREASON IS:

"Treason consists of a Breach of duty of Allegiance which the Subject owes to the Sovereign and which binds him at all times and in all places"
[Rex v Casement 1917, 1 KB 98 at 114]

3. CRIMES ACT 1958 VICTORIA - SECTION 351

Mode of prosecution

"All treasons and misprisions of treason shall be prosecuted by indictment only, and all other indictable offences may be prosecuted by indictment or by presentment as hereinafter directed"

4. CRIMES ACT 1958 VICTORIA - SECTION 322E

Treason and misprision of treason not affected

"Nothing in this Part shall be taken to affect directly or indirectly any matter of law or practice applicable to treason or misprision of treason."

5. CRIMES ACT 1958 VICTORIA - SECTION 316

Unlawful oaths to commit treason, murder etc.

(1) Every person who—

(a) Administers or is present at and consents to the administering of any oath or engagement in the nature of an oath purporting to bind the person who takes it to commit treason or murder; or

(2) Every person who—

(a) administers or is present at and consents to the administering of any oath or engagement in the nature of an oath purporting to bind the person who takes it to act in any of the ways following (that is to say):—
(ii) To commit any indictable offence other than treason or murder;

bb

(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

CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1995 (CTH)
 Chapter 5: The Security of the Commonwealth
 Part 5.1 Treason
 Division 80 Concealment or Assistance

7.

CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1995 (CTH)
 Chapter 5: The Security of the Commonwealth
 Part 5.1 Treason
 Division 80 Treason

Penalty: Imprisonment for Life

6.

(vi) 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; or

shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and shall be liable to level 6 imprisonment (5 years maximum).

JUDICIARY ACT 1903 (CTH) SECTION 80

8.

Common law to govern
So far as the laws of the Commonwealth are not applicable or so far as their provisions are insufficient to carry them into effect, or to provide adequate remedies or punishment, the common law in Australia as modified by the Constitution and by the state law in force in the State or Territory in which the Court in which the jurisdiction is exercised is held shall, so far as it is applicable and not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth, govern all Courts exercising federal jurisdiction in the exercise of their jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters.

TREASON & MISPRISON OF TREASON:

9.

Must be by Grand Jury Exclusively

- a. *Byrne v Armstrong* (1899) 25 VLR 126 (The Indictment)
That section contemplates an ex parte application founded upon an affidavit disclosing an indictable offence, and that a justice has refused to commit. The court has no discretion once those conditions are complied with. Section 386 shows that so far as Treason is concerned it must be prosecuted by indictment. The Attorney General could not start such a prosecution. It must be by grand jury." (at 126)
- b. *Byrne v Armstrong* (1899) 25 VLR 126 (The Finding)
"It is provided now that all the prosecutions shall be by presentment, but preserving the prerogative of the Crown through the Attorney General to proceed by information, except in case of 'treason' which has to be by indictment. Now indictment means by Grand Jury and therefore, inasmuch as the statute provides that Treason shall be tried by indictment only. That means that it must be by Grand Jury and no other means is provided for bringing it before a Grand Jury." The finding of the Attorney General is

equivalent to the finds of the Grand Jury, but in the case of Treason it must be the finding of the Grand Jury." (at 132)

c. *McArdle V Lorne Campbell* (Sept 1986) (On Behalf of the Crown)

"Much has changed since 1940 and in particular the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions has been established by Act No 9848 of 1982. Under that Act the Director of Public Prosecutions is charged with preparing,

instituting and conducting criminal proceedings on behalf of the Crown. The Director is responsible to the Attorney General for the due performance of his functions and he is given the power to enter a nolle prosequi in

criminal proceedings. But the Attorney-General's power to enter a nolle prosequi is preserved in these circumstances, now that the responsibility for instituting criminal proceedings has been taken out of the hands of the

Attorney-General, it may be that there is not the same need to have an alternative method of instituting proceedings. When the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions was established S354 of the Crimes Act was amended

to substitute the words 'the Director or Public Prosecutions' for the words 'a law officer'. The section therefore now operates where the Director declines to present."

FOREIGN ALLEGIANCE

a. Commonwealth Constitution Act 1900 Section 44 (1)

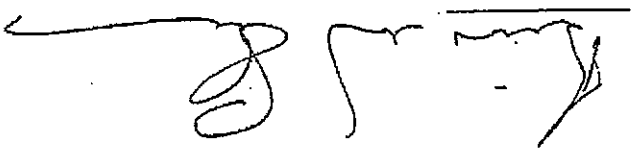
Disqualification

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

10.

Brian W Shaw
280 Leakes Road,
Truganina, 3030 Victoria

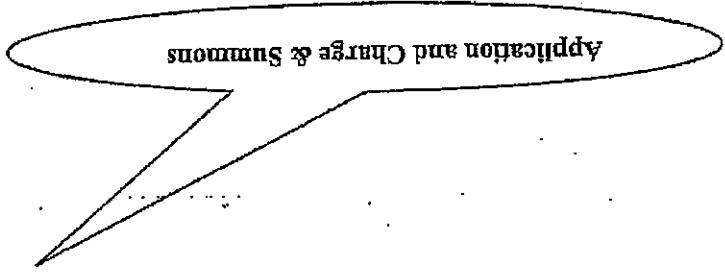


This Application is filed by

DATED the 15th day of December, 2006

- 11. COMMONWEALTH CONSTITUTION ACT 1900 SECTION 80
Trial by jury [Section 80 Constitutional Guarantee]
"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."
- 12. Such further or other orders that may be just and necessary.

b. Commonwealth Constitution Act 1900 Section 44 (ii)
Disqualification
Any person who:
(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



John Howard

Officers of such Court rather than hear the Application lodged on the 15th December 2006 have concealed the application

Lodged at the Office of the Full Court Supreme Court of Victoria on the 15^h Day of December 2006

GRAND JURY
Application for
John Howard

Charge and Summons

Magistrates Court General Regulations 170/1990 Form 7

VP Form 402

(Bring this with you to Court)

TO THE DEFENDANT

The Hon John Howard
Prime Minister
House of Representatives
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

You have been charged with an offence against the Law
Read both pages to see what you must do

State	Registration No
State	Licence No
Date of Birth	
<input type="checkbox"/> M	<input type="checkbox"/> F
<input type="checkbox"/> Co	

Details of the charges against you

What is the charge? **1** The defendant within the Commonwealth of Australia during the period from 1st January 2004 up to and inclusive of present date did commit the offence of Common Law Treason by consent to the overt Act titled "Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA" enacted at Perth Western Australia on 1st January 2004

Under what Law? State Act Other-specify Commonwealth Reg

Type of offence Summary offence (you should go to Court) Indictable offence (you must go to Court)

Are there more charges? No Yes - see "Continuation of charges" attached.

Informant **Brian W Shaw**

Agency and Address **280 Leakes Road Truganina Victoria**

Informant Signature **Brian W Shaw**
Date

Where will the case be heard

Where you must go **The "Magistrates" / Children's Court of Victoria at Melbourne**

Address **233 William Street Melbourne Victoria**
Phone No.

Details about this summons

When **MELBOURNE**
issued at **MELBOURNE**
issued by Registrar Magistrate Other

Charge filed at **MELBOURNE**
Date

104
Melbourne Magistrates Court Victoria Book 15

copy only
Magistrates Court Victoria

Continuation of Charges

Bring this with you to Court

Page No 2	Person Charged
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2 The defendant did commit the offence of Common Law Mispison of Treason by concealing the overt Act titled "Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA" from the Electorate of the States, Territories and Commonwealth during the period from 1st January 2004 up to and inclusive of present date.

Section or Clause (Full Ref)	Act or Regulation No	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)
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Section or Clause (Full Ref)	Act or Regulation No	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Act <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Wealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)
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Section or Clause (Full Ref)	Act or Regulation No	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Wealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)
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Section or Clause (Full Ref)	Act or Regulation No	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Wealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)
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Are there more charges? Yes No

Informant
Brian W Shaw

Agency and Address
280 Leakes Road Truganina Victoria
Phone No 09 93941116

Informant Signature	Registrar Signature
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Charge filed at
MELBOURNE

105

Copy & documents deposited with Counsel 15 December 2006. K.S. - Supreme Court

1. The Sheriff is ordered to *summons a Grand Jury to appear* at a Court to be holden at a time and place determined by the Court in accordance with the provision of Section 354 of the Crimes Act 1958 (Vic) to attend at such Court at that time and place to inquire present do and execute all things which on the part of "the Queen" shall then and there be commanded of them.

The Hon John Howard
Prime Minister

TAKE NOTICE that the Full Court of the Supreme Court will be moved on the Day of 2006 at am by the Applicant for the following Orders pursuant to Section 354 of the Crimes Act 1958, the Applicant having disclosed Indictable offence/offences involving *Treason, Misprison of Treason, Foreign Allegiances, Unlawful Oaths*, but not limited to these Indictable Offences committed by:

APPLICATION FOR GRAND JURY

Brian William Shaw

IN THE MATTER of an Application by

And

IN THE MATTER of the Crimes Act 1958

No: of 2006

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF VICTORIA
FULL COURT; CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

2. TREASON IS:

"Treason consists of a Breach of duty of Allegiance which the Subject owes to the Sovereign and which binds him at all times and in all places"
[Rex v Casement 1917, 1 KB 98 at 114]

3. CRIMES ACT 1958 VICTORIA - SECTION 351

Mode of prosecution
"All treasons and misprisions of treason shall be prosecuted by indictment only, and all other indictable offences may be prosecuted by indictment or by presentment as hereinafter directed."

4. CRIMES ACT 1958 VICTORIA - SECTION 322E

Treason and misprision of treason not affected
"Nothing in this Part shall be taken to affect directly or indirectly any matter of law or practice applicable to treason or misprision of treason."

5. CRIMES ACT 1958 VICTORIA - SECTION 316

Unlawful oaths to commit treason, murder etc.

(1) Every person who—
(a) Administers or is present at and consents to the administering of any oath or engagement in the nature of an oath purporting to bind the person who takes it to commit treason or murder; or

(2) Every person who—
(a) administers or is present at and consents to the administering of any oath or engagement in the nature of an oath purporting to bind the person who takes it to act in any of the ways following (that is to say):—
(ii) To commit any indictable offence other than treason or murder;

(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; or shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and shall be liable to level 6 imprisonment (5 years maximum).

CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1995 (CTH)
 Chapter 5: The Security of the Commonwealth
 Part 5.1 Treason
 Division 80 Treason

Penalty: Imprisonment for Life

CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1995 (CTH)
 Chapter 5: The Security of the Commonwealth
 Part 5.1 Treason
 Division 80 Concealment or Assistance

Penalty: Imprisonment for Life

(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.

JUDICIARY ACT 1903 (Cth) SECTION 80

Common law to govern

So far as the laws of the Commonwealth are not applicable or so far as their provisions are insufficient to carry them into effect, or to provide adequate remedies or punishment, the common law in Australia as modified by the Constitution and by the statute law in force in the State or Territory in which the Court in which the jurisdiction is exercised is held shall, so far as it is applicable and not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth, govern all Courts exercising federal jurisdiction in the exercise of their jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters.

8.

a. Byrne V Armstrong (1899) 25 VLR 126 (The Indictment)

"That section contemplates an ex parte application founded upon an affidavit disclosing an indictable offence, and that a justice has refused to commit. The court has no discretion once those conditions are complied with. Section 386 shows that so far as Treason is concerned it must be prosecuted by indictment. The Attorney General could not start such a prosecution. It must be by Grand Jury." (at 126)

b. Byrne V Armstrong (1899) 25 VLR 126 (The Finding)

"It is provided now that all the prosecutions shall be by presentment, but preserving the prerogative of the Crown through the Attorney General to proceed by information, except in case of 'treason' which has to be by indictment. Now indictment means by Grand Jury and therefore, inasmuch as the statute provides that Treason shall be tried by indictment only. That means that it must be by Grand Jury and no other means is provided for bringing it before a Grand Jury." The finding of the Attorney General is

equivalent to the finds of the Grand Jury, but in the case of Treason it must be the finding of the Grand Jury." (at 132)

c. McArdle v Lorne Campbell (Sept 1986) (On Behalf of the Crown)

"Much has changed since 1940 and in particular the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions has been established by Act No 9848 of 1982. Under that Act the Director of Public Prosecutions is charged with preparing, instituting and conducting criminal proceedings on behalf of the Crown, The Director is responsible to the Attorney General for the due performance of his functions and he is given the power to enter a nolle prosequi in criminal proceedings. But the Attorney-General's power to enter a nolle prosequi is preserved in these circumstances, now that the responsibility for instituting criminal proceedings has been taken out of the hands of the Attorney-General, it may be that there is not the same need to have an alternative method of instituting proceedings. When the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions was established S354 of the Crimes Act was amended to substitute the words 'the Director or Public Prosecutions' for the words 'a law officer.' The section therefore now operates where the Director declines to present"

FOREIGN ALLEGIANCE

10.

a. Commonwealth Constitution Act 1900 Section 44 (1)

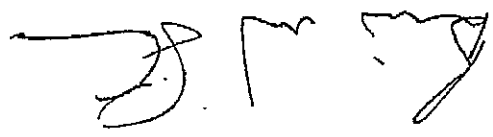
Disqualification

Any person who:

(1) 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

1174

Brian W Shaw
280 Leakes Road,
Truganina, 3030 Victoria



This Application is filed by

DATED the 15th day of December, 2006

- 12. Such further or other orders that may be just and necessary.

- 11. COMMONWEALTH CONSTITUTION ACT 1900 SECTION 80
 Trial by jury [Section 80 Constitutional Guarantee]
 "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."
 11. Commonwealth or of a State by imprisonment for one year or longer, or subject to be sentenced, for any offence punishable under the law of the (ii) is attainted of treason, or has been convicted and is under sentence, or Any person who:
 Disqualification
 b. Commonwealth Constitution Act 1900 Section 44 (ii)

GRAND JURY

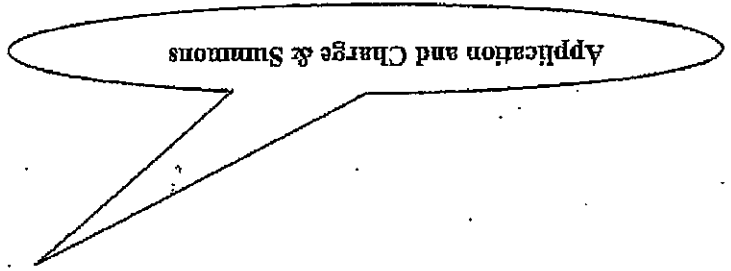
Application for

Damian Bugg

Lodged at the Office of the Full Court Supreme Court
of Victoria on the 15^h Day of December 2006

Officers of such Court rather than hear the
Application lodged on the 15th December 2006
have concealed the application

Damian Bugg



Charge and Summons

Magistrates Court General Regulations 170/1990 Form 7

VP Form 402

(Bring this with you to Court)

TO THE DEFENDANT

Damian John BUGC
 Director Public Prosecutions Commonwealth
 4 Marcus Clarke Street
 Canberra ACT 2601

You have been charged with an offence against the Law
 Read both pages to see what you must do

Registration No		Licence No	
State		State	
Date of Birth		Date	
M	F		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Co			

What is the charge? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 The defendant during the period 1st January 2004 up to and inclusive of present time at Perth Western Australia did commit the offence of common law treason by agreeing at Perth Western Australia did commit the offence of common law treason by agreeing to the enactment of the Overt Act, titled, Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA, the purpose was to remove and replace Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Her Heirs, Her Successors and Her Subjects without lawful consent of the People nor the knowledge of the People The defendant did consent to the inclusion of the Supreme Court Act 1935 WA into Part 8 of the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA		Under what Law? <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Act <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other-specially <input type="checkbox"/> Commonwealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg
Type of offence <input type="checkbox"/> Summary offence (you should go to Court) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indictable offence (you must go to Court)		Are there more charges? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes - see "Continuation of charges" attached
Informant Brian W Shaw Agency and Address 280 Leakes Road Truganina Victoria Phone No. 09 93941116 Date		Informant Signature
Where will the case be heard		
Where you must go The "Magistrates" Court of Victoria at Melbourne Address 233 William Street Melbourne Victoria Phone No.		When Time Day Month Year
Details about this summons		
Issued at MELBOURNE Date		Issued by <input type="checkbox"/> Registrar <input type="checkbox"/> Magistrate <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Charge filed at MELBOURNE Date		Signature

Handwritten notes:
 Copy out with Court
 Original with Court
 @ Criminal Justice

Continuation of Charges

Bring this with you to Court

Person Charged		<p>2 That during the period 1st January 2004 up to and inclusive of present time at Perth Western Australia, the defendant did commit the offence of treason in breach of Section 80.1 (1)(d) Criminal Code Act 1995 (CTH) by agreeing to the enactment of the Overt Act, titled, Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA, the purpose was to remove and replace Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Her Heirs, Her Successors and Her Subjects without lawful consent of the People nor the knowledge of the People the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA into Part 8 of the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA</p>	
Page No 2		<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Cwealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg
Act or Regulation No		Criminal Code Act 1995	
Section or Clause (Full Ref)		Section 80.1(1)(d)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)			

Person Charged		<p>3 The defendant during the period 1st January 2004 up to and inclusive of present time at Perth Western Australia did commit the offence of treason in breach of Section 80.1 (1)(h) Criminal Code Act 1995 (CTH) by agreeing to the enactment of the Overt Act, titled, Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA, the purpose was to remove and replace Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Her Heirs, Her Successors and Her Subjects without lawful consent of the People nor the knowledge of the People the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA into Part 8 of the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA</p>	
Page No 2		<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Cwealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg
Act or Regulation No		Criminal Code Act 1995	
Section or Clause (Full Ref)		Section 80.1(1)(h)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)			

Act or Regulation No		Criminal Code Act 1995	
Section or Clause (Full Ref)		Section 80.1(1)(h)	
<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify		<input type="checkbox"/> Cwealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg	
<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)			
Are there more charges? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Informant			
Ethan W Shaw			
Agency and Address		280 Leakes Road Truganina Victoria	
Phone No		08 93941116	
Informant Signature		Registrar Signature	
Charge filed at		MELBOURNE	

114

Continuation of Charges

Bring this with you to Court

Page No 3		Person Charged	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> The defendant during the period 1st January 2004 up to and inclusive of the present time at Perth Western Australia has concealed Treason from the People, such concealment of the Overt Act of Treason, specifically, the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA, creates the offence of Common Law concealment of Treason (Misprison of Treason)</p> <p>The defendant did consent to the inclusion of the Supreme Court Act 1935 WA into Part 8 of the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA</p>			
Section or Clause (Full Ref)		Act or Regulation No	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Act <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify
Concealment of Treason		Common Law	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Cwealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg
Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)		<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

<p><input type="checkbox"/> The defendant during the period 1st January 2004 up to and inclusive of the present time at Perth Western Australia has concealed Treason committed in Western Australia by agreeing to the Overt Act of the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA</p> <p>The defendant did consent to the inclusion of the Supreme Court Act 1935 WA into Part 8 of the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA</p>			
Section or Clause (Full Ref)		Act or Regulation No	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Act <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify
Section 80.1(2)(a)		Criminal Code Act 1995	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Cwealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg
Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)		<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Section or Clause (Full Ref)		Act or Regulation No	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Act <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify
Section 80.1(2)(a)		Criminal Code Act 1995	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Cwealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg
Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)		<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Are there more charges? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Informant			
Brian W Shaw			
Agency and Address		280 Leakes Road Truganina Victoria	
Phone No		09 93941116	
Informant Signature		Registrar Signature	
Charge filed at		MELBOURNE	

1155

Continuation of Charges

Bring this with you to Court

Page No 4		Person Charged	
<p>The defendant during the period 1st January 2004 up to and inclusive of the present time at Perth Western Australia did agree to receive property (the former State of Western Australia) and benefit (continuing Salary & Superannuation) for personal gain, plus the former Governor of Western Australia (Mr Sanderson) upon the agreement and understanding that they will compound and conceal the Overt Act of Treason, the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA, such act is against the Law of the Commonwealth plus Territories, additionally the defendant has abstained from any prosecution for such offences</p> <p>The defendant did consent by the inclusion of the Supreme Court Act 1935 WA into Part 8 of the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Act	<input type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Wealth	<input type="checkbox"/> Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)	
Act or Regulation No		Section 44	
Crimes Act 1914		Section 44	

<p>The defendant during the period 1st January 2004 up to and inclusive of the present time at Perth Western Australia, has attempted to pervert the course of justice in relation to the judicial Power of the Commonwealth by issuing Orders, Cost Orders and judgments and proceeding with civil proceedings against the informant/prosecutor for revealing/discovering the indictable offence of Treason committed by the defendant and co-conspirators</p> <p>The defendant did consent by the inclusion of the Supreme Court Act 1935 WA into Part 8 of the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Act	<input type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Wealth	<input type="checkbox"/> Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)	
Act or Regulation No		Section 43(1)	
Crimes Act 1914		Section 43(1)	

Are there more charges? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Informant	
Brian W Shaw	
Agency and Address	
280 Leakes Road Truganina Victoria	
Phone No	09 93941116
Informant Signature	Registrar Signature
Charge filed at	
MELBOURNE	

11/6

113

Continuation of Charges

Bring this with you to Court

Person Charged		<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)	
The defendant during the period 1st January 2004 up to and inclusive of the present time at Perth Western Australia, has conspired with the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions Mr Damian Bugg, and others, to defeat the course of justice in relation to the Judicial Power of the Commonwealth. The defendant did consent by the inclusion of the Supreme Court Act 1935 WA into Part 8 of the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA		<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Cwealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg
Section or Clause (Full Ref)	Act or Regulation No	Crimes Act 1914	Section 42.(1)

Person Charged		<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)	
The defendant at Perth Western Australia during the period of 1st January 2004, up to and inclusive of the present time did conspire with the former Governor of Western Australia, Mr Sanderson, plus Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr Damian Bugg with the intent of dishonestly obtaining a gain from another person, specifically, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Her Heirs, Her Successors and "Her Subjects". The defendant did consent by the inclusion of the Supreme Court Act 1935 WA into Part 8 of the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA		<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Cwealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg
Section or Clause (Full Ref)	Act or Regulation No	Criminal Code Act 1995	Section 135.4 (1)(a)

Person Charged		<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)	
Are there more charges? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Informant Brian W Shaw Agency and Address 280 Leakes Road Truganina Victoria Phone No 09 93941116	
Informant Signature		Registrar Signature	
Charge filed at		MELBOURNE	

Continuation of Charges

Bring this with you to Court

Person Charged Page No 8

10 The defendant at Perth Western Australia during the period of 1st January 2004, up to and inclusive of the present time did conspire with the former Governor of Western Australia, Mr Sanderson, plus Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr Damian Bugg with the intent of dishonestly obtaining a gain from another person, specifically, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Her Heirs, Her Successors and "Her Subjects" Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA.

<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)	
<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other-Specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Wealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg
Act or Regulation No	Criminal Code Act 1995
Section or Clause (Full Ref)	Section 135.4 (1)(a)

11 The defendant at Perth Western Australia during the period of 1st January 2004, up to and inclusive of the present time did conspire with others, specifically, the Politicians of Western Australia and Commonwealth of Australia, "Judges" of Western Australia, the Director of Public Prosecutions, Western Australia (Mr Cock), the Director of Public Prosecutions (CTH) Mr Damian Bugg, Mr James Maley, Grand Master of Freemasonry WA, the former Governor of Western Australia, Mr Sanderson and others, with the intention of dishonesty causing a loss to a third person, specifically the People of the Commonwealth (Subjects) plus Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Her Heirs, Her Successors and "Her Subjects" Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA

<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)	
<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other-Specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Wealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg
Act or Regulation No	Criminal Code Act 1995
Section or Clause (Full Ref)	Section 125.4(3)(a)
Are there more charges? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Informant Brian W Shaw	
Agency and Address 280 Leakes Road Truganina Victoria	
Phone No 08 93941116	Registrar Signature
Charge filed at MELBOURNE	

118

Continuation of Charges

Bring this with you to Court

Page No 7

<p>Person Charged</p> <p>The defendant at Perth Western Australia during the period of 1st January 2004, up to and inclusive of the present time with intent did dishonestly influence a Public Official, specifically Mr Damian Bugg, Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions, in the exercise of his Official duties as a Public Official</p>		
<p>12</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify	Criminal Code Act 1995	Section 135.7(a) Section or Clause (Full Ref)
<input type="checkbox"/> Cwealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg <input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)		

<p>13</p> <p>The defendant at Perth Western Australia during the period of 1st January 2004, up to and inclusive of the present time did abuse public office by dishonestly causing a detriment to the informant *The defendant did consent by the inclusion of the Supreme Court Act 1935 WA into Part 8 of the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify		
Criminal Code Act 1995		
Section 142.2(1)(b)(iii) Section or Clause (Full Ref)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Cwealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg <input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)		

<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify		Criminal Code Act 1995	Section 142.2(1)(b)(iii) Section or Clause (Full Ref)
<input type="checkbox"/> Cwealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg <input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)			
Are there more charges? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Informant Brian W Shaw			
Agency and Address 280 Leakes Road Truganina Victoria		Phone No 09 93941116	
Informant Signature		Registrar Signature	
Charge filed at MELBOURNE			

119

Continuation of Charges

Bring this with you to Court

Person Charged Page No. 8

14 The defendant at Perth Western Australia during the period of 1st January 2004, up to and inclusive of the present time did attempt to succeed to the Crown of England by unlawful and illegal means in legal conflict and breach of the Act of Settlement 1700 UK, by agreement to the enactment of the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA

<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Commonwealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)
Act or Regulation No Common Law		Section or Clause (Full Ref)

<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Commonwealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)
Act or Regulation No Common Law		Section or Clause (Full Ref)

15 The defendant at Perth Western Australia during the period of 1st January 2004, up to and inclusive of the present time did attempt to succeed to the Crown of England by unlawful and illegal means in legal conflict and breach of the Bill of Rights 1688 UK, by agreement to the enactment of the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 WA

<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other- Specify	<input type="checkbox"/> Commonwealth <input type="checkbox"/> Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> Summary Offence (You should go to Court but you must go if you are on bail) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indictable Offence (You must go to Court)
Act or Regulation No Common Law		Section or Clause (Full Ref)

Are there more charges? Yes No

Informant
Brian W Shaw

Agency and Address
280 Leakes Road Truganina Victoria

Phone No
08 93941116

Informant Signature
Registrar Signature

Charge filed at MELBOURNE

120

121

Copy of Form filed on

Loose is Dec 2006

No 1

1. The Sheriff is ordered to summons a Grand Jury to appear at a Court to be holden at a time and place determined by the Court in accordance with the provision of Section 354 of the Crimes Act 1958 (Vic) to attend at such Court at that time and place to inquire present do and execute all things which on the part of "the Queen" shall then and there be commanded of them.

Director Public Prosecutions Commonwealth

Damian John BUGC (1)

No 1

TAKE NOTICE that the Full Court of the Supreme Court will be moved on the Day of 2006 at am by the Applicant for the following Orders pursuant to Section 354 of the Crimes Act 1958, the Applicant having disclosed indictable offence/offences involving *Treason, Misprison of Treason, Foreign Allegiances, Unlawful Oaths*, but not limited to these indictable Offences committed by:

APPLICATION FOR GRAND JURY

Brian William Shaw

IN THE MATTER of an Application by

And

IN THE MATTER of the Crimes Act 1958

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF VICTORIA
FULL COURT; CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

No: OF 2006

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF VICTORIA
FULL COURT, CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

No: of 2006

IN THE MATTER of the Crimes Act 1958

And

IN THE MATTER of an Application by

Brian William Shaw

APPLICATION FOR GRAND JURY

TAKE NOTICE that the Full Court of the Supreme Court will be moved on the Day of 2006 at am by the Applicant for the following Orders pursuant to Section 354 of the Crimes Act 1958, the Applicant having disclosed Indictable offence/offences involving *Treason, Misprision of Treason, Foreign Allegiances, Unlawful Oaths*, but not limited to these Indictable Offences committed by:

Damian John BUGC (2) - No 2 -
Director Public Prosecutions Commonwealth

1. The Sheriff is ordered to *summons a Grand Jury to appear* at a Court to be

holden at a time and place determined by the Court in accordance with the provision of Section 354 of the Crimes Act 1958 (Vic) to attend at such Court at that time and place to inquire present do and execute all things which on the part of "the Queen" shall then and there be commanded of them.

No 2

Copy of Form from court
is returned to
RJ

122

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900

Preamble

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

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the admission into the Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies and possessions of the Queen:

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:

Our Father, which art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

Almighty God, we humbly beseech Thee to vouchsafe Thy special blessing upon this Parliament, and that Thou wouldst be pleased to direct and prosper the work of Thy servants to the advancement of Thy glory, and to the true welfare of the people of Australia.

Standing Order 50 - Prayer

Parliament of Australia

Victoria 3030

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“How long halt ye between two opinions?”

challenge

Elijah came to the people and made the following

Old Testament passage (1 Kings 18:21) where

The title of the above website originates from the

www.elijahschallenge.net

**“The concealed
agenda is the
abolition of all
private ownership
under the auspices
of the United
Nations”**

ELECTOR