

Affidavit

No. NSD711/2019

Federal Court of Australia

District Registry: New South Wales

Division: Corporations

Lady Crown And On Behalf of Ngati Rangihou Corrangie Hapu dba Office of the Crown
Creditor/Applicants

PARRAMATTA CITY COUNCIL

Debtor/ Respondents

Affidavit of: Lady Crown

Address: Office of the Crown, Unit 5, 114 Harris Street, Parramatta NSW 2150
C/O Office of the Crown, PO Box 9144 Harris Park NSW 2150

Occupation: Community Service

Date: 9th July 2019

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Filed on behalf of: Lady Crown and on behalf of Ngati Rangihou Corrangie Hapu
dba Office of the Crown
Prepared by: Office of the Crown Legal Counsel
Law firm: N/A
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Address for Service: Office of the Crown, Unit 5, 114 Harris Street, Parramatta NSW 2150
C/O Office of the Crown, PO Box 9144 Harris Park NSW 2150

I, Lady Crown of Unit 5, 114 Harris Street, Parramatta NSW 2150 in the state of New South Wales, a humanitarian undertaking community services, do state and affirm to introduce the following:

1. This affidavit introduces Brian Shaws affidavit to the High Court of Australia for serious indictable offences implicating every court in Australia. Attached and marked annexure "a" is a copy of Brian Shaw HCA Affidavit dated 31st July 2017

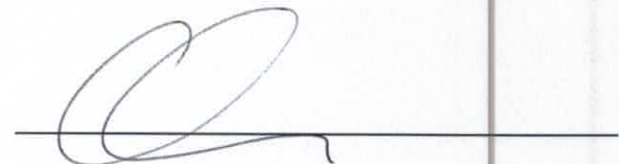
subscribed to and affirmed before me this 09 day July month 2019ad, that Lady Crown appeared and known to me to be the live flesh and blood woman, whose name subscribed within this instrument and acknowledged to be the same.

affirmed by Lady Crown

at PARRAMATTA

on

09-07-2019



autograph of Lady Crown

i affirm that the contents of this affidavit are true.
Before me:

ROSANNA GALE

full name of JP



signature of JP

Rosanna Gale
JP for NSW
210842

This page and the following 41 pages is the document referred to as
annexure "9"

in the affidavit of Lady Crown affirmed at Parramatta.

Affirmed

JP Signature:  JP No: 210842

Rosanna Gale
JP for NSW
210842

JP Stamp: _____ Date: 09-07-2019

Brian W. Shaw
c/o PO Box 800
Werribee, VIC, 3030

High Court Registry
Melbourne

31 July 2017

From Brian W. Shaw in relation to an outline of an affidavit setting out serious indictable offences implicating every court in Australia inclusive of, The Senate and The House of Representatives in addition to Attorney Generals and Election Commissions.

This affidavit is supplied to The High Court of Australia by way of service only revealing serious indictable offences, in particular, the economic trading of Australian birth certificates via Fidelity Investments situated at Boston in Corporate United States.

The litigation has not begun until the **Writ of Summons is both filed and served**, but, that cannot happen until criminal aspects are dealt with in competent jurisdiction.

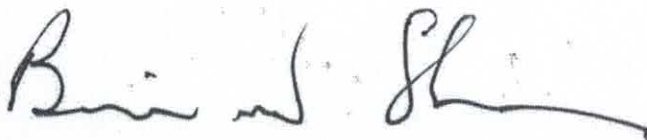
The only competent jurisdiction to obtain a valid indictment for the indictable offences is via Grand Jury, either or both Statute Law and Common Law.

Over a number of years, The Victorian Supreme Court has received numerous Grand Jury applications in accordance with section 354 Crimes Act 1958 (Victoria), Statute Law.

The Supreme Court has refused to hear the Grand Jury applications with the exception of the one heard October 2001, but perverted.

The High Court of Australia cannot hear Grand Jury applications and The Supreme Court in Victoria refuses to hear the applications. Accordingly, the Grand Jury charge sheet has been altered to **Common Law Grand Jury sitting at Werribee** in the State of Victoria. The twin criminal offences of Treason (Breach of Allegiance) and Misprision of Treason (Concealment of Treason) can only be indicted by Grand Jury Process. This is Authority Law.

This affidavit supplied by way of service only reveals a concealed organised attack upon The People of Australia. The Identified foreign power running this program within Australia is International Freemasonry.



Brian W. Shaw.

POSTED 31 July 2017.

ANDREW PHELAN
HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
First Defendant

517747150016

MATHIAS CORMANN
MINISTER FOR FINANCE
Second Defendant

GRANT HEHIR
AUDITOR GENERAL
Third Defendant

517747149010

TOM ROGERS
COMMISSIONER AEC
Fourth Defendant

517747148013

WARWICK GATELY
COMMISSIONER VEC
Fifth Defendant

517747147016

DAVID KERSLAKE
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
ELECTORAL COMMISSIONER
Sixth Defendant

517747146019

GEORGE BRANDIS
SENATOR
Seventh Defendant

517747145012

TONY SMITH
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Eighth Defendant

517747144015

PAULINE HANSON
SENATOR
Ninth Defendant

517747143018

DERRYN HINCH
SENATOR
Tenth Defendant

517747142011

JULIE BISHOP
MINISTER FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Eleventh Defendant



9

Filed by Brian William Shaw
Address for service
Fax: N/A
Email: N/A

Telephone: 0487 195 522
PO Box 800
Werribee 3030 Victoria
Ref: N/A

SHAW AFFIDAVIT

I, Brian William Shaw, Retired, of PO Box 800 Werribee 3030, In the State of Victoria, affirm and state the following:

1. High Court of Australia and Western Australia

10 a. Queen Elizabeth the Second was illegally and criminally removed from established law within the State of Western Australia and substituted by others without the statutory referendum requirements being abided by.

i. Western Australian Constitution Act 1889, section 73 (2)

ii. Referendum Act 1983 (West Australia)

iii. Commonwealth Referendum Requirements

1. Commonwealth Constitution sections 123 and 128.

20 2. Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act (WA) section 130 (3) Supreme Court Act 1935 Amended:
Section 9(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead — "the Governor"

b. The High Court of Australia is a stock holding company. The Fidelity Investments share price is \$79.73.
[This Exhibit has been marked: "Share Price (Fidelity), BWS 1"]

30 c. I state in this affidavit that The High Court cannot hear this matter because The High Court of Australia is a principal offender in relation to the criminal offences revealed herein.

d. The High Court of Australia, trading as HCA (Holdings) Inc. can be found on the Fidelity Investments website located at Boston in Corporate United States, currently trading 244 funds via Fidelity Investments.

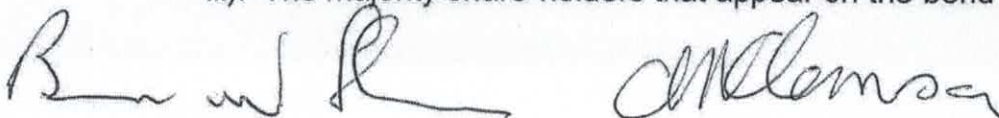
[This Exhibit has been marked:
"244 Funds Corporate United States, BWS 2"]

40 e. Fidelity Investments at Boston is the same entity converting and trading Australian Birth Certificates without the knowledge nor permission of the respective Australians names on each certificate.
[This Exhibit has been marked: "Fidelity Bond Boston, BWS 3"]

i). The bond is a registered security.

50 ii). The exhibited bond is a birth certificate/citizenship bond converted to a registered security and traded on 21 stock exchanges. The 21 stock exchanges are listed on the bond.

iii). The majority share-holders that appear on the bond are:



1. Nestle SA (reg)
2. Roche Hldgs Genusscheine
3. BHP Billiton PL ADR
4. Anheuser Busch Inbev NV
5. Total SA (Fran)
6. Telefonica SA ADR
7. Visa INC CL A
8. BG Group PLC
9. Reckitt Benckiser Group PLC
10. Rio Tinto PLC Spon ADR

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iv). The monetary amount appears on the bond.

2. Fidelity Investment (Boston)

I state that in the affidavit of Mr Anthony Smart submitted into the High Court (but rejected by Justice Nettle and later Justice Bell) a portion of the affidavit reveals the High Court of Australia (The Corporation) trading 244 funds via Fidelity Investments at Boston in Corporate United States.

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3. High Court Affidavit – Affidavit of Mr Anthony Smart

The affidavit declares and reveals three particular issues:

1. The Corporations Act 2001 did not have votes recorded in either House on the second and third readings.
2. The financial agreement included into The Commonwealth Constitution at section 105 A
3. 244 trading funds out of The High Court of Australia situated at Fidelity Investments in Boston, Corporate United States. HCA (Holdings) Inc.

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[This Exhibit has been marked: "Affidavit of Mr A. Smart. BWS 4"]

4. Inter Se Issues

a. Inter Se (Three Judges) Then Full Bench (Limits Inter Se)

I state that whenever or wherever an Inter Se issue comes into respective litigation, original jurisdiction belongs to the High Court **exclusively**, and as such any other court is deprived of jurisdiction and continuation of the hearing, results in a Nullity. The Statutory Restriction relating to 3 High Court Judges is set out at sections 22 and 23 of the Judiciary Act 1903, but, the statutory requirement has been both concealed and ignored by High Court judges. That is, I have never been in front of 3 High Court Judges to discover "an Inter Se" even though I have discovered and revealed a large number of Inter Se issues and submitted them into the Victorian Supreme Court in addition to the High Court (exclusive jurisdiction).

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Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, Sect 123 -

Alteration of limits of States:

The Parliament of the Commonwealth may, with the consent of the Parliament of a State, and the approval of the majority of the electors of the State voting upon the question, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed on, and may, with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected.

b. Inter Se Issues

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Detailed inter se issues are attached and exhibited to this affidavit. Under the Law of Inter Se, the affidavit of B.W. Shaw relating to and involving the Chief Justice of The Supreme Court of Victoria, Marilyn Warren is exhibited.

[This Exhibit has been marked: "Chief Justice Marilyn Warren The Law of Inter Se, BWS 5"]

5. High Court (Chapter 3)

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The High Court of Australia cannot exist in the original capacity that it was set up at its creation under chapter 3 of The Constitution, because it is a stock holding company protecting the Corporate United States share price, held at Fidelity Investments at Boston in Corporate United States.

6. A. Transfer of Proceedings (Section 180)

a. High Court of Australia Act 1979

I state that the High Court of Australia Act 1979 at section 31 (1) the judicial capacity is granted to transfer the proceedings subject to section 80 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

b. Grand Jury

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I state that the only jurisdiction that exists to validly transfer the proceedings into is the Grand Jury Jurisdiction available within the State of Victoria. The Grand Jury right was exercised on a number of occasions in the period 2001 to 2007, the course of justice was perverted in each instance by Crown authorities and judges, but all Grand Jury lodgements at the Supreme Court of Victoria in the period 2001/2007 remain pending.

[This Exhibit has been marked: "Grand Jury Defendants, BWS 6"]

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*Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act,
Section 80 - Trial by jury:*

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



B. The Indictment (Section 80)

I state that section 80 of the Constitution Act of the Commonwealth Constitution (the written agreement) sets out the constitutional right for **"trial by jury on indictment"**, but, State and Commonwealth public prosecutors have refused to conduct criminal trials, relating to, and or involving these discovered criminal offences, in fact, they cannot for four reasons:

- a. **they are principal offenders**
- b. they do not have jurisdiction or **'grant of power'** to indict for a criminal trial involving either treason or misprision of treason. Since the removal of The Queen without referendum input.
- c. The only valid indictment for these two criminal offences must come from a Grand Jury. It is common sense that the offenders do not conduct the trial
- d. **Any purported right for the Commonwealth or State Public Prosecutors to attempt to conduct any Grand Jury is extinguished because of the criminal removal of Queen Elizabeth and the concealment of this fact by Public Prosecutors in both Victoria and Western Australia, and all Attorney Generals, inclusive of The High Court of Australia.**

7. A. The Act – High Court (A Company)

I state that, in accordance with Section 17 (4) of the High Court of Australia Act 1979, the section states.

For the purpose of the Lands Acquisition Act 1998, the court shall be deemed to be an authority incorporated by a law of the Commonwealth.

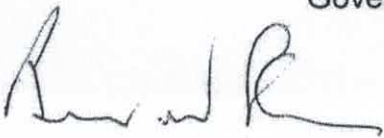
ABN Status - ABN 69 445 188 986

B. The Clerk

I state that amendments have been made to the High Court Act 1979 purportedly removing references to "The Clerk of the Court" substituting "the Clerk" for "Principle Executive and Principal Registrar" in this litigation **Mr Andrew Phelan**, the first named defendant.

8. Senator Mathias Cormann (Second Defendant)

- a. I state that the High Court of Australia Act 1979 mentions the Minister of Finance and at this present date that Minister is Senator Mathias Cormann a West Australian Senator purportedly elected on an election writ issued out of Western Australia and **signed by the current Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Western Australia Wayne Martin** in the purported capacity of Deputy Governor, but, Section 130 (3) of the Acts Amendment Repeal Courts and Legal Practices Act amends the Supreme Court Act 1935 (WA) the amendment removes the Queen and substitutes the Governor and the Oath of Allegiance.



**Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act.
Section 130 – Supreme Court Act 1935 amended, subsection 3:**

Section 9(1) is amended by deleting “Her Majesty” and inserting instead — “the Governor”

b. **Senator Mathias Cormann** is also the person whose name and signature appears on the election writ (2016) for The House of Representatives for the purported State of Western Australia issued after the criminal removal of Queen Elizabeth and criminal substitution of the Western Australian State Governor and successive State Governors since 2004.

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c. The two Western Australian election writs – Senate and House of Representatives – are attached and exhibited.

[The Exhibit is marked: “Election Writs: Senate and House of Representatives, BWS 7”]

d. **Chief Justice Wayne Martin**, in the 100 affidavits before Justices Dodds-Streeton and Nettle, two of the affidavits relate to Mr Wayne Martin, **affidavits numbers 10 and 90.**

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9. A. The New Senator for Western Australia (2017)

That the purported High Court decision substituting another West Australian Senate candidate into any alleged vacant Senate seat, is also a nullity because of the revealed material facts herein. **All election writs issued after the criminal removal of The Queen are invalid.** The purported appointment of Peter Georgiou is both void and criminal.

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B. Section 47 and 15 (Commonwealth Constitution)

That the Constitutional process relating to both Sections 47 and Section 15 are legally impossible to abide by, until such time as the Criminal issues revealed herein are settled beyond challenge.

Australian Constitution - Section 15 – Casual Vacancies

If the place of a senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, **the Houses of Parliament of the State** for which he was chosen, sitting and voting together, or, if there is only one House of that Parliament, that House, shall choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term. But if the Parliament of the State is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days from the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State or the expiration of the term, whichever first happens.

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Where a vacancy has at any time occurred in the place of a senator chosen by the people of a State and, at the time when he was so chosen, he was publicly recognized by a particular political party as being an endorsed candidate of that party and publicly represented himself to be such a candidate, a person chosen or appointed under this section in consequence of that vacancy, or in consequence of that vacancy and a subsequent vacancy or vacancies, shall, unless there is no member of that party available to be chosen or appointed, be a member of that party.

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[Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, Sect 12 - Issue of writs:

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

Where:

- (a) in accordance with the last preceding paragraph, a member of a particular political party is chosen or appointed to hold the place of a senator whose place had become vacant; and

[Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, Sect 44 (ii):

(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; shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.]

- (b) before taking his seat he ceases to be a member of that party (otherwise than by reason of the party having ceased to exist);

he shall be deemed not to have been so chosen or appointed and the vacancy shall be again notified in accordance with section twenty-one of this Constitution.

The name of any senator chosen or appointed under this section shall be certified by the **Governor** of the State to the **Governor-General**.

**Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act.
Section 130 – Supreme Court Act 1935 amended, subsection 3:**

Section 9(1) is amended by deleting “Her Majesty” and inserting instead — “the Governor”

If the place of a senator chosen by the people of a State at the election of senators last held before the commencement of the Constitution Alteration (Senate Casual Vacancies) 1977 became vacant before that commencement and, at that commencement, no person chosen by the House or **Houses of Parliament of the State**, or appointed by the **Governor** of the State, in consequence of that vacancy, or in consequence of that vacancy and a subsequent vacancy or vacancies, held office, this section applies as if the place of the senator chosen by the people of the State had become vacant after that commencement.

A senator holding office at the commencement of the Constitution Alteration (Senate Casual Vacancies) 1977, being a senator appointed by the **Governor of a State** in consequence of a vacancy that had at any time occurred in the place of a senator chosen by the people of the State, shall be deemed to have been appointed to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days after the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State that commenced or commences after he was appointed and further action under this section shall be taken as if the vacancy in the place of the senator chosen by the people of the State had occurred after that commencement.

Subject to the next succeeding paragraph, a senator holding office at the commencement of the Constitution Alteration (Senate Casual Vacancies) 1977 who was chosen by the **House or Houses of Parliament of a State** in consequence of a vacancy that had at any time occurred in the place of a senator chosen **by the people of the State** shall be deemed to have been chosen to hold office until the expiration of the term of service of the senator elected by **the people of the State**.

[Handwritten signatures]

If, at or before the commencement of the Constitution Alteration (Senate Casual Vacancies) 1977, a law to alter the Constitution entitled "Constitution Alteration (Simultaneous Elections) 1977" came into operation, a senator holding office at the commencement of that law who was chosen by the **House or Houses of Parliament of a State** in consequence of a vacancy that had at any time occurred in the place of a senator **chosen by the people of the State** shall be deemed to have been chosen to hold office:

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- (a) if the senator elected by **the people of the State** had a term of service expiring on the thirtieth day of June One thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight—until the expiration or dissolution of the first House of Representatives to expire or be dissolved after that law came into operation; or
- (b) if the senator elected by the people of the State had a term of service expiring on the thirtieth day of June One thousand nine hundred and eighty-one—until the expiration or dissolution of the second House of Representatives to expire or be dissolved after that law came into operation or, if there is an earlier dissolution of the Senate, until that dissolution.

20

Section 47 – Disputed Elections (Both Houses)

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, any question respecting the qualification of a senator or of a member of the House of Representatives, or respecting a vacancy in either House of the Parliament, and any question of a disputed election to either House, **shall be determined by the House** in which the question arises.

30

c). The Two Parliaments

Sections 47 and 15 come from the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, one involves the two Houses of the Parliament (47) and the other involves the Parliament of Western Australia, the offending State (15). But, The Parliament of Western Australia removed The Queen and permitted substitution of The Governor of The State without the knowledge of the people of The State, effectively nullifying both Parliaments.

10. Mr. Tom Rogers (Fourth Defendant)

The Australian Electoral Commission is the principal commission involved in fraud on the electors of The Commonwealth of Australia. They are complicit with the Federal Court of Australia in that the Federal Court is part of the Australian Electoral Commission at section 6 (4) of The Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918.


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**The Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 – Section 6.
Establishment of Commission**

(1) There is established by this section a Commission by the name of the Australian Electoral Commission.

(2) The Commission shall consist of:

- (a) a Chairperson;
- (b) the Electoral Commissioner; and
- (c) one other member.



(4) The person appointed as Chairperson shall be a person whose name is included in a list of the names of 3 eligible Judges submitted to the Governor-General for the purposes of this section by the Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Australia.

11. The Federal Court of Australia – Australian Electoral Commission

I state in this affidavit that The Federal Court of Australia has refused to file a civil writ '**Shaw v Australian Electoral Commission**' on two separate occasions, 2013 and 2016 because at section 6 of The Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 the Federal Court is implicated.

10

- a. I state in this affidavit that both the above corporate entities are also at Fidelity Investments at Boston in Corporate United States.
- b. The Fidelity transaction is exhibited.
[This Exhibit has been marked: "Federal Court Australia Inc. Fidelity Investments Boston. BWS 8"]
- c. The Australian Electoral Commission transaction at Fidelity Investments is exhibited. **[This Exhibit has been marked: "Australian Electoral Commission Fidelity Investments Boston. BWS 9"]**

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12. Mr Warwick Gately (Fifth Defendant)

- a. Prior to becoming The Victorian Electoral Commissioner, Mr Gately was the Western Australian Electoral Commissioner. Prior to that, Mr Gately was a naval warship commander and as such has brought Maritime Law into the election commissions.
- b. Mr Warwick Gately is one of 70 Grand Jury defendants in relation to Common Law Grand Jury at Werribee in Victoria.

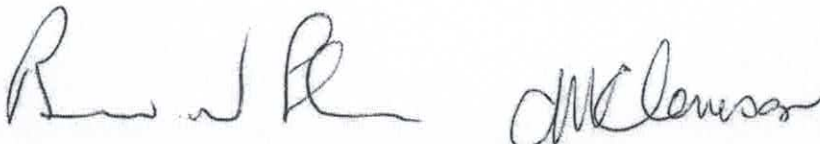
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13. Auditor-General – Grant Hehir

- a. Under The High Court of Australia Act, The Auditor General must file an annual report with both Houses of Parliament which is the Principal reason why the Auditor General is added as the third defendant in this litigation.
- b. The Auditor General must file an annual report to both Houses of Parliament in relation to the financial conduct of The High Court of Australia. Accordingly, the 244 Fidelity funds must appear on the report (Fidelity Investments Boston).

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14. Concealing What (The Essence of the Cause of Action)

I state that, the concealment involves the illegal and unconstitutional removal of the statutory "Oath of Allegiance" required by law to Her Majesty, The Queen in addition to the removal of the Queen.

a. **Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act.**

Section 130 – Supreme Court Act 1935 amended, subsection 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 ".

b. **Section 130 (3) :**

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

15. The Offence – Western Australia and The Commonwealth

The Queen, the Crown and various Oaths of Allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second were unlawfully removed, altered or substituted in a large number of Acts of the Parliament of Western Australia without the statutory and mandatory Referendums required by Law and entrenched at **Section 73 (2)** of the State of Western Australia, in addition to **Sections 123 and 128** of the Principal Act within the Commonwealth of Australia. The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia agreed upon at the formation of Federation in the period 1900-1901 and reaffirmed by the majority of electors at the Commonwealth Referendum held during 1984 and 1999.

Australian Constitution, section 123:

The Parliament of The Commonwealth may, with the consent of the Parliament of a State, and **the approval of the majority of the electors of the State voting upon the question**, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed on, and may, with the life consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected.

16. The Overt Act – The Act of Treason

The overt Act involving both the State of Western Australia and the Commonwealth is titled "**Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) (WA)**"

17. Cause of action – Queen Removed, Governors Substituted

I state that the removal of Her Majesty, the Queen and the substitution of the Governor and successive Governors, within the State of Western Australia, without the required statutory referendums is the principal cause of action. The Statutory Referendum is enabled by The Referendum Act 1983 (West Australia). Such state referendum would have activated a Commonwealth referendum.

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West Australian Constitution Act, Section 73(2):

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

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

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

18. Referendum was omitted. (Secondary Cause of Action)

I state that the people, in particular the voting electorates, do not know what has happened because the required statutory referendums were omitted in an endeavour to keep the voting people misinformed and outside of the decisions resulting in a masonic coup; the separate article on West Australia is exhibited.

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[The Exhibit is marked: “Western Australia The First Masonic State, BWS 10”]

19. Western Australia “The First Masonic State since Federation”

I state that when the state of Western Australia, in written agreement with the Commonwealth of Australia removed Her Majesty, The Queen, and substituted the Governor and successive Governors the state of **Western Australia became the first Masonic State**, within Australia since federation.

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Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act. Section 130 – Supreme Court Act 1935 amended, subsection 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 ”.

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20. The Commonwealth – Misleading the Electors

The overt Act unlawfully created in Western Australia, included “**The Commonwealth**” into the actual overt Act, but no Commonwealth Act or Referendum result was mentioned granting any purported right to include “**The Commonwealth**” which includes all Commonwealth electors into the overt Act created and enacted out of the Parliament of the State of Western Australia.

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Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practices Act at Part 8 Section 121(4) under the header Bail Act 1982 amended:

“Section 63 is amended by deleting “Crown” and inserting instead – “State or Commonwealth”.

And, at Section 123 of the same Act, under the header The Criminal Code amended:

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

(4) Section 584(14) is amended by deleting “her Majesty” and inserting instead – “the State”.

(5) Section 609 is amended by deleting “Crown” and inserting instead – “State or Commonwealth”.

(6) (b) in paragraph (2) by deleting “Crown” and inserting instead – “state or the Commonwealth, as the case may be,”.

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(11) Section 720 is amended by deleting “Queen” and inserting – “State”.

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

21. The Enactment – 2004 (Sanderson and McGinty)

The purported Enactment of the overt Act was dated 1 January 2004 and was signed by the then State Governor John Murray Sanderson and was co-signed by James McGinty, the then Attorney General of the State of Western Australia, implicating every state Governor and Attorney General inclusive of Governor Sanderson.

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22. Mr James McGinty – The Articled Clerk

a. Mr James McGinty never finished his Articles for his Law Degree, which means, an articled Clerk was co-signatory to an overt Act removing Queen Elizabeth the Second. Neither does Mr McGinty appear on the Barristers Roll at The High Court.

b. **Mr Peter Foss – QC, Former Attorney General**

Re: Mr James McGinty, Attorney General, Hansard’s Legislative Council (WA) at page 13157.

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“Obviously, it is an admirable thing for the State of Western Australia to have an Attorney General who we know is an Attorney General when we might have some doubts about whether he is the Attorney General.”



23. Judicial Concealment of The Overt Acts (WA and VIC)

a. I state that on the first of January 2004 the then Governor of the State of Western Australia, John Sanderson co-signed, with the then Attorney General Mr. James McGinty a Bill titled: **"Acts Amendment Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act"** At section 130 of the Bill/Act subsection "3' the Bill/Act removes Her Majesty the Queen and substitutes the then Governor John Sanderson and successive Governors **meaning in law that the Supreme Court of Western Australia is a principal offender to the discovered act of treason within Western Australia**, and accordingly it is impossible for the Western Australian Supreme Court to act or adjudicate in accordance with Chapter 111 (3) of the Constitution Act of the Commonwealth of Australia after 2004. The vexatious application (**McGinty and Bugg v Brian William Shaw**) was heard in a court that had removed The Queen from law within Western Australia, meaning in law that all purported judgements are voidable and void.

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<p><i>Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Bill 2002</i> <i>Section 130 Supreme Court Act 1935 amended (3):</i></p> <p>Section 9(1) is amended by deleting "Her Majesty" and inserting instead —" the Governor ".</p>
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b. **Mr. Hulls (Victoria) 2000**

Within the State of Victoria during the year 2000 Mr. R Hulls introduced a Bill into the Victorian Parliament, part of such bill was to remove **'The Oath of Allegiance'** from the Legal Practice Act 1996 involving and implicating every State Politician and Officer of the Supreme Court in the criminal capacity as principal offenders to the act of treason, since the 5th of September 2000. **The Act is titled Courts and Tribunals Further Amendment Act.** The vexatious application relating to myself was heard in a court concealing the removal of the Oath of Allegiance, meaning in law that the purported judgement is a nullity.

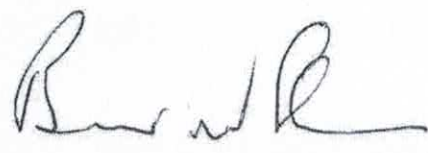
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c. **Treason- Breach of Allegiance**

Treason in law happens when the Statutory Oath of Allegiance is broken or breached, which had to occur within the Parliament of Victoria for politicians to remove the Oath of Allegiance from the Legal Practice Act, because sitting politicians would have had to break their constitutional Oath of Allegiance (State Constitution) to remove the secondary Oath of Allegiance.
The Act "Courts and Tribunals Further Amendments Act".

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24. The Concealment – The Concealers

I state that there are a number of people and respective entities concealing these discovered offences, in addition to the named Courts and Judges. The concealment activates numerous indictable offences.

- a. **Every Attorney General is concealing.**
- b. **Every Election Commissioner both State and Commonwealth is currently concealing.**
- c. **Named magistrates are concealing.**
- d. **Electoral divisional officers both State and Commonwealth are concealing.**
- e. **Wyndham Shire councillors in the State of Victoria are concealing (Werribee).**
- f. **South Gippsland Shire councillors in the State of Victoria are concealing.**
- g. **Hobson's Bay Shire are concealing (Altona).**
- h. **Wyndham Ministers Fellowship (Werribee) are concealing.**
- i. **State and Commonwealth politicians are concealing.**

25. The Masonic Judicial Perverting (2001) (Victoria)

I state that during the year 2001 five Supreme Court Judges sat to hear a grand jury application involving and relating to **Freemasonry Victoria**. The applicants (**Shaw/Walters**) stated that free masons within Victoria and Australia were taking unlawful oaths in criminal breach of section 316 Crimes Act 1958 Victoria. The five Judges refused the application. **The hearing is a nullity and must be reheard for the following reasons:**

a. The Winneke Family

President John Winneke the principal judge was the son of the late Henry Winneke the former Chief Justice and Governor of the State of Victoria who was, during his term as Governor, **a Knight of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem**, a Masonic order originating out of Vatican City, a foreign power to the laws of the UK and Australia (**Father and son bias rule voids the hearing**)

b. Mr Hulls the Intervener (Judicial Perverting)

The constitutional intervener was the, then Attorney General Mr R Hulls who used his judicial office to purportedly attend the hearing and make application to interfere with the long standing Grand Jury matter of **Byrne/Armstrong (6 judges)** and as such activated the criminal offence of attempting to pervert the course of justice.



c. The Void Decision (Performed the Grand Jury Function)

The five Judges entered into the evidence purportedly the exclusive role and function of the Grand Jury and as such is not permitted for sitting judges in the originating application.

Entering into the evidence voids the application hearing.

d. Transcript

No transcript was made available even though this particular court room is set up to hear and record any conversation within the court room.

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e. The five judges were:

1. President Winneke
2. Justice Chernov – Later State Governor
3. Justice Charles
4. Justice Buchanan
5. Justice Brooking

f. Governor Gobbo (The Masonic Knight)

The Oath of Allegiance to Queen Elizabeth the Second had already been removed from the Legal Practice Act – enacted by Governor Gobbo on 5th September 2000. When the act titled **Courts and Tribunals Further Amendments Act** was enacted at the time Governor Gobbo was also a member of **Vatican City Knights of St John of Jerusalem, also called Knights of Malta.**

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26. The Grand Jury Legislation. (Illegal Removal)

- a. I state that the Grand Jury Legislation existed and still exists under section 354 Crimes Act 1958, and existed until 2010 when Mr R Hulls and the Victorian Politicians purportedly removed the right, but, the purported State Legislation removing the right to obtain a private prosecution indictment is in conflict with the Commonwealth Constitution at section 80, **accordingly the State legislation is invalid** and is in conflict with the Commonwealth Constitution at sections 109 and 80.

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Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, Section 80 - Trial by jury:

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

Section 109:

"When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid."

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Russell McDonald

b. The 100 Affidavits

Of the 100 affidavits before Justices Dodds-Streeton and Nettle during March 2008, a number of affidavits related to Mr. Hulls and the affidavit fact that Mr. Hulls was and remains a Grand Jury defendant at all material times. This evident fact was concealed by both Justices Dodds-Streeton and Justice Nettle.

27. Attorney General R Hulls (Victoria)

a. Judicial Concealment

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I state that since 2001 up to and inclusive of 2017 Politicians, Judges, Magistrates, but, not limited to this group have concealed the relevant criminal offences **in particular Mr. R Hulls.**

b. Grand Jury

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I state that Mr. R Hulls and successive Victorian Attorney Generals, working with Victorian politicians to prevent existing Grand Jury applications/ presentments being heard and decided by Grand Jury have illegally removed the Grand Jury right from Law within Victoria, but, **the right was activated before any purported legislative removal.** I say illegally because Grand Jury defendants removed The Statute Law **contrary to rule of law.**

c. Mislead Parliament (Victoria)

I state that, when Rob Hulls spoke in the Victorian Parliament in relation to removing the Grand Jury Right, he did not reveal that three (3) Grand Jury applications involving Mr. Hulls sit at the Victorian Supreme Court in the period before 2007 and as such in law remain pending **(Mr. Hulls mislead the Parliament).**

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28. Vexatious Litigant (Western Australia and Victoria)


a. I state that in both Western Australia and Victoria, by application from the Western Australia Attorney General, **Mr James McGinty**, co-joined with the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions, **Mr. Damian Bugg**, I was declared a vexatious litigant by the Supreme Court of Western Australia. **After** the criminal removal of The Queen from The Supreme Court Act 1935 (West Australia).

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

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b. Within Victoria the Vexatious Litigant application was made by **Mr R Hulls** the then Victorian Attorney General at the time, accordingly I was declared a vexatious litigant by the Supreme Court of Victoria, in the original hearing in front of **Justice Hansen**, on appeal in front of **Justices Dodds-Streeton and Geoffrey Nettle** in March 2008.

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c. I state the following:

i. The vexatious litigation was issued after all Attorney Generals were criminally charged by private prosecutions and presented to the Magistrates Court of Victoria at Melbourne on the 15th December 2006 before the then Chief Magistrate, Ian Gray, who during the course of the hearing stated in open court – “**you will not be relying on The Constitution in my court.**”

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ii. In the period 15th December 2006 to January 2007, 40 defendants were presented inclusive of **Ian Gray, Rob Hulls and Julia Gillard** for concealing the material facts revealed in this affidavit.

iii. Every defendant was assisted by the Magistrates Court and the public prosecutors to avoid the private prosecutions continuing, but, each defendant has Grand Jury lodgements presented to the office of The Victorian Supreme Court on the same day of the actual hearings 15th December 2006 and 29th January 2007.

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iv. It is these Grand Jury lodgements that appear in the affidavits list (the 100 affidavits) that were before **Justices Dodds-Streton and Nettle** during March 2008 where they were also concealed and protected from criminal process or rule of law.

29. A. The Elector and Grand Jury - Treason

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In relation to the twin offences of Treason (Breach of Allegiance) and Misprision of Treason (concealment of such Treason) it is established Law that the only **valid indictment for such offences is by Grand Jury**, which means in simplicity, that the elector gains the right to hear the actual matter for the original Indictment in addition to the flow on State Criminal Trial, “**Trial by Jury on Indictment**”.

In criminal process the relevant stages are:

- 1. Information
- 2. Presentment
- 3. Indictment
- 4. Trial

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B. Treason (Accessories)

It is established Law that in relation to Treason, the Law of accessory does not apply. All are principals where Treason is involved. In addition, indictment for treason **must be by Grand Jury**.

30. Julia Gillard (Politician) and Justice Nettle

a. **Section 354**

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In relation to Grand Jury under Statute Law, the only jurisdiction with this Grand Jury Right was the State of Victoria. The Right was at Section 354 of the Crimes Act 1958 Victoria. This Statute Law right has been perverted by the Grand Jury defendants.

b. **Justice Nettle**

One particular Supreme Court Judge in Victoria that concealed all the Grand Jury lodgements was **Justice Geoffrey Nettle**, in a hearing conducted during **March 2008**.

c. **Julia Gillard**

One of the numerous defendants named for Grand Jury process in the matter heard during March 2008 was **Julia Gillard** – affidavit number 33, before Justices Dodds-Streton and Nettle.

[This Exhibit is marked: "Julia Gillard Affidavit Number 33, BWS 11"]

d. **29th January 2007 (Julia Gillard)**

In the Grand Jury lodgements by the West Australians against **Justices Nettle and Dodds-Streton**, the Grand Jury Application (Gillard's) dated 29 January 2007 is exhibited in each lodgement.

e. **The Concealment (Nettle) and High Court**

Justice Geoffrey Nettle, when he was promoted into the High Court of Australia, concealed these Grand Jury lodgements from the people of Western Australia and the people of the Commonwealth of Australia, **inclusive of Rodney Culleton**.

31. Justice Geoffrey Nettle. (The 100 Affidavits)

a. I state that the above-mentioned judge was one of the Victorian Supreme Court Judges that heard the Vexatious Appeal decision of Justice Hansen and in line with Justice Hansen concealed all indictable offences **revealed in 100 affidavits** submitted before Justices Dodd-Stretton and Nettle (March 2008).

[This Exhibit is marked: "100 affidavits index March 2008, BWS 12"]

b. Ten individuals sitting in the body of the court lodged Grand Jury applications in relation to the two judges (**Nettle and Dodds – Stretton**) these applications were lodged three days after the actual hearing and **immediately concealed** by refusing to issue file numbers even through all individuals attended at the same time to file the documents. **These documents are at the Victorian Supreme Court**. Two such applications and affidavits for each Judge are attached and exhibited to this affidavit.

[The Exhibit is marked: "Grand Jury application and affidavit of Mr. Peter Ridout. Re: Justice Nettle. BWS 13"]

[The Exhibit is marked: "Justice Dodds-Streton, Informant Mr Peter Ridout BWS 14"].

c. I state that, the concealment of the criminal offences by both Supreme Court judges, granted judicial promotions, one went into the Federal Court (**Justice Dodds-Streton**), the other into the High Court (**Justice Nettle**).



32. R Hulls and Justice G Nettle

a. I state that **Mr R Hulls**, the former Victorian Attorney General, was criminally charged by private prosecution on a number of occasions and the matters lodged for Grand Jury presentments in the period 2001 to 2007, but, **no Grand Jury was called or formed.**

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b. I state that during 2007 Mr Hulls using his Judicial Office had the Victorian Supreme Court declare myself a Vexatious litigant in civil proceedings. However, Mr Hulls had to deny and conceal the criminal proceedings in relation to himself to revert back to Civil.

c. **I state that on appeal from the principle Judge Justice Hansen, Justice Geoffrey Nettle sitting with Justice Dodds-Stretton in the Supreme Court of Victoria (Appeal Court) further concealed all indictable offences revealed that were before the court. (March 2008)**

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d. **The Grand Jury Defendant (3) – Justice Dodds-Stretton**
I state that Justice Dodds-Stretton was already a person with three Grand Jury applications relating to herself (**The Walters**) and was sitting in the same court with Justice Nettle, with no respect to due process, natural justice or for the Rule of Law. Her Grand Jury applications **remain pending but concealed.**

33. Justice Dodds-Stretton (The 100 Affidavits)

I state that I have personal knowledge of the Walter matter and the reason why Justice Dodds-Stretton was criminally charged and the Grand Jury applications (3) submitted into The Supreme Court all prior to sitting on the bench with **Justice Nettle on March 2008.**

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34. 100 Affidavits (March 2008)

a. At the beginning of the hearing in front of Justices Dodds-Stretton and Geoffrey Nettle, both judges were challenged in relation to Justice Dodds-Stretton sitting in the "**Grand Jury Court**" in the capacity of a defendant pending Grand Jury **which implicates Justice Nettle in criminal concealment.**

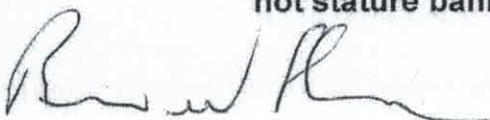
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b. 100 affidavits were lodged (**filed and served**) into this particular hearing heard during March 2008, all affidavits were ignored by both judges. **A detailed index of the 100 affidavits** is exhibited and marked.

[This Exhibit is already an exhibit]

c. **Ten individuals sitting in the court on the day of the hearing lodged Grand Jury applications and affidavits against both judges within three days of the hearing. All such applications and affidavits were accepted and immediately concealed by Supreme Court officers, but the Grand Jury applications are not stature banned and as such remain pending.**

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35. Officers of The High Court – Grand Jury Defendants

- a. The exhibits attached to this affidavit prove beyond reasonable doubt that officers of The High Court of Australia, **a stock holding company**, have committed and continue to commit the criminal offence of **misprision of treason**, a criminal offence in both common law and statute law.
- b. During March 2008, **the 100 affidavits** that were before Justices Dodds-Streeton and Nettle reveal that seven of the former High Court judges have Grand Jury applications lodged at The Victorian Supreme Court. **All remain Pending.**

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The seven are:

- 1. Justice Callinan – **affidavit number 13**
- 2. Justice Kirby – **affidavit number 14**
- 3. Justice Heydon – **affidavit number 15**
- 4. Justice Hayne – **affidavit number 16**
- 5. Justice Gummow – **affidavit number 17**
- 6. Justice Crennan – **affidavit number 18**
- 7. Chief Justice Gleeson – **affidavit number 19**

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- c. That during March 2008, the two judges that presided in the vexatious litigant appeal, **Justices Dodds-Streeton and Nettle**, were both added to the list by other informants. During March 2008, their Grand Jury applications currently sit at The Victorian Supreme Court where they **remain pending** prior to any purported abolition of the statute law right found at section 354 Crimes Act 1958, Victoria, purportedly abolished 1st January 2010.

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- d. Masonic oaths/obligations contain the words – **“To conceal and never reveal”**

36. Chief Justice Wayne Martin (West Australia)

- a. The Senate election writ for senators from Western Australia for the 2016 election was signed by Mr Wayne Martin in the purported capacity of **Deputy to The Governor Kerry Sanderson** “after” the criminal removal of The Queen Elizabeth.

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**Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act.
Section 130 – Supreme Court Act 1935 amended, subsection 3:**

Section 9(1) is amended by deleting “Her Majesty” and inserting instead — “the Governor”

- b. In the 100 affidavits before Justices Dodds-Streeton and Nettle during March 2008, Mr Wayne Martin are affidavits numbers 10 and 90 – the documents reveal 18 counts.

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37. Governor General Jeffrey (Grand Jury Defendant)

a. Of the 100 affidavits before **Justices Dodds-Streeon and Nettle**, Governor General Jeffrey's Grand Jury application is affidavit number 31.

b. Non-Compliance

Governor General Jeffrey was the same Governor General that permitted Prime Minister Rudd and Deputy Prime Minister Gillard to take office even though **both refused** to take or declare the Statutory Oath of Allegiance to Queen Elizabeth the Second as required by The Commonwealth Constitution.

c. All three committed a primary act of treason resulting from this.

38. Julia Gillard – Grand Jury Defendant

Of the 100 affidavits before **Justice Dodds-Streeon and Nettle** during March 2008, the Grand Jury application relating to Julia Gillard is **affidavit number 33**

39. Mr R Hulls (Attorney General) – Grand Jury Defendant

Of the 100 affidavits before **Justice Dodds-Streeon and Nettle** during March 2008, the Grand Jury application relating to Mr Hulls are:

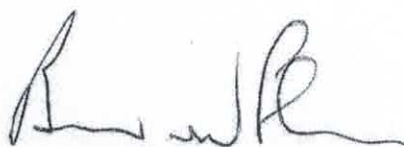
1. Affidavit number 35
2. Affidavit number 36
3. Affidavit number 37
4. Affidavit number 50

40. Mr J McGinty (Attorney General) – Grand Jury Defendant

Of the 100 affidavits before **Justice Dodds-Streeon and Nettle** during March 2008, the Grand Jury application relating to Mr James McGinty, the Articled Clerk purported Attorney General for Western Australia are **affidavits numbers 2, 49 and 69.**

41. Mr Damian Bugg – Grand Jury Defendant

Of the 100 affidavits before **Justice Dodds-Streeon and Nettle** during March 2008, the Grand Jury application relating to **Mr Damian Bugg**, at the time the Director of Public Prosecutions Commonwealth, are **affidavits numbers 3 and 4.**



42. Nine Attorney Generals – Grand Jury Defendants

Of the 100 affidavits before **Justice Dodds-Streeton and Nettle** during March 2008, there were, and remain, **nine Attorney Generals**:

1. Mr Phillip Ruddock – **affidavit number 48**
2. Mr James McGinty – **affidavit number 49**
3. Mr Rob Justin Hulls – **affidavit number 50**
4. Mr Sydney James Stirling – **affidavit number 51**
5. Mr Michael Atkinson – **affidavit number 52**
6. Mr Kerry Shine – **affidavit number 53**
7. Mr Simon Corbell – **affidavit number 54**
8. Mr Steve Kons – **affidavit number 55**
9. Mr Robert John Dubus – **affidavit number 56**

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43. Affidavit Number 75 of 100 (The 100 Affidavits)

This particular affidavit was and remains an extensive affidavit containing 12 references:

1. Affidavit list of 1 to 75 (refer affidavit number 47)
2. Grand Jury applications number 1 – **Mr R Hulls**
3. Grand Jury application number 2 – **Mr R Hulls**
4. Grand Jury application number 3 – **Mr R Hulls**
5. Substitution of Crown (West Australia)
6. Section 73 West Australia Constitution Act
7. Hansard extracts West Australia
8. Hansard extracts Victoria and West Australia
9. Mr Hulls Bill number 1
10. Mr Hulls Bill number 2
11. Mr Hulls Bill number 3
12. **Whistle-blower Protection Act**

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44. The Affidavit Relating to John Quick (17.72.91)

Of the 100 affidavits before **Justice Dodds-Streeton and Nettle** during March 2008, affidavits numbers 72 and 90 exhibits an article by John Quick (Quick and Garran) why Western Australia cannot withdraw from Federation but, in 2004 Western Australia did withdraw. **Affidavits numbers 17, 72 and 91.**

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45. The Grand Jury Informants – Re: Justices Dodds-Streeeton and Nettle

I state in this affidavit that the following individuals did lodge Grand Jury applications and affidavits at The Supreme Court office at 450 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne on the 17th March 2008. **The lodgements remain concealed but, at the same time remain pending.**

1. Mr Darren Latham (WA)
2. Mr Wayne Glew (WA)
3. Mr Kim Shadbolt (WA)
4. Mr Clive Willis Jones (WA)
5. Mr Angelo Bonola (VIC)
6. Mr Stewart Ropata (WA)
7. Mr Rango Ropata (WA)
8. Mr Max Wilson (WA)
9. Mr Peter Ridout (WA)
10. Mr Calvin Tipene – deceased (WA)

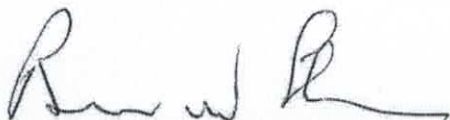
46. The Victorian Bar – Chairman James Peters

Re: Justice Jeffrey Nettle – Grand Jury Defendant

- a. I state in this affidavit that after Justice Nettle was promoted I wrote to The Victorian Bar.
- b. In my correspondence dated 12th February 2015 to The Victorian Bar I pointed out the fact that Justice Nettle with Justice Ashley reduced appeal court cases pending 12 months or older from 200 to 8.
- c. I pointed out that the fact that I was one of these '200' with the Walters family and Mr Jack Moran, all struck out **without any hearing whatsoever.**
- d. The letter is exhibited.
[This Exhibit has been marked: "Victorian Bar and Justice Nettle dated 12 February 2015, BWS 15"]

47. The Culleton Hearing (Disqualification) and Justice Nettle

- a. I state that recently five High Court Judges sat to hear the Culleton issue in relation to disqualification of the former One Nation Senator Rodney Culleton. Of the five High Court judges presiding, **Justice Geoffrey Nettle has** (9) Grand Jury applications sitting at the Victorian Supreme Court where they have been concealed by officers of the Victorian Supreme Court and High Court, in particular **Justice Geoffrey Nettle**, since March 2008 up to and inclusive of the present date. This fact disqualifies Justice Nettle in relation to the hearing (**Justice Nettle was one of the five**) and involves all High Court judges in the criminal offence of **misprision of treason.**



b. The five judges are:

1. Chief Justice Kiefel
2. Justice Bell
3. Justice Gageler
4. Justice Keane
5. Justice Geoffrey Nettle (A Grand Jury Defendant)

48. The Culleton Bankruptcy Petition

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a. I state that a bankruptcy petition relating to Mr. Rodney Culleton was heard in the Federal Court sitting in Perth, where Mr. Culleton was declared bankrupt, but, the Federal Court sitting in Perth **after** the removal of Her Majesty the Queen from law within Western Australia and substitution of the respective State Governors was sitting in a **purported State that no longer exists** under the terms and conditions set out in the written agreement between the people of Australia and the Monarch Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second. **Accordingly, the Federal Court was outside the ambit of a chapter III court and as such the order is both voidable and void.**

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b. **It is established law within Australia that every court must exist and operate within the confines of a chapter III court created by and under the written terms existing at chapter III of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia.**

c. **Such confines are impossible to fulfil after the criminal removal of The Queen within the State of Western Australia after the unlawful enactment of The Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act on 1st of January 2004.**

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Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act.
Section 130 – Supreme Court Act 1935 amended, subsection 3:

Section 9(1) is amended by deleting “Her Majesty” and inserting instead — “the Governor”

d. The criminal removal operates because all referendum requirements were omitted, meaning in law, that valid passage of the respective bill did not occur. **The elector was omitted.**

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The Australia Act 1986 at Section 6 states under the heading Manner and form of making certain State laws:

“Notwithstanding sections 2 and 3 (2) above, a law made after the commencement of this Ac by the Parliament of a State respecting the constitution, powers or procedure of the Parliament of the State shall be of no force or effect unless it is made in such manner and form as may from time to time be required by a law made by the Parliament, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act.”

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49. Mention of Shaw (Federal Court in Perth)

- a. I state that I was apparently mentioned in this particular Federal Court hearing held in Perth (**The Culleton Hearing**), but, to date no transcript has been made available to myself, but, I have been verbally informed of the mention, without sighting the transcript.
- b. I state in this affidavit that I have never been in front of an ordinary jury in either civil or criminal Jurisdiction in relation to this matter or facts revealed herein.
- c. I state that I have never been in front of or called before a sitting Grand Jury in relation to this matter or facts revealed. I have tended, that is, filed and served a large number of documents, usually affidavits, into a number of judicial hearings in Victoria, Western Australia and respective courts, inclusive of The High Court, but, the respective judicial officers presiding at all times, have concealed the relevant criminal offences and not permitted the matter the correct and legal exposure via Grand Jury process or Court trial in either Civil jurisdiction (Jury Trial) or Criminal Jurisdiction (State Trial).

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d. I state that I have been involved in a Common Law Grand Jury sitting at Werribee in the State of Victoria involving Julia Gillard relating to two counts. The signed Common Law indictment is exhibited to this affidavit.
[This Exhibit has been marked: "Common Law Indictment Julia Gillard, BWS 16"].

50. The 1688 Bill of Rights (UK)

Of the 100 affidavits before **Justice Dodds-Streton and Nettle** during March 2008, one such affidavit exhibited was the 1688 Bill of Rights (affidavit number 60). No Australian court has jurisdiction in relation to the above mentioned United Kingdom Statute, because it is outside the ambit of a Chapter 3 court **during March 2008**. In addition, The Queen was removed and substituted 2004 (West Australia), in Statute Law breach of the above-mentioned statute. **Affidavit number 60/100.**

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51. The Act of Settlement (UK)

a. Of the 100 affidavits before **Justice Dodds-Streton and Nettle** during March 2008, a number of affidavits places The Act of Settlement into the litigation in particular affidavit number 57. In particular, the portion mentioning The House of Commons, Library Report, the Acts mentioned in the report are:

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- 1. The Act of Settlement (UK) – **affidavit number 57**
- 2. The Coronation Oath Act (UK) – **affidavit number 61**
- 3. The Regency Act (UK) – **affidavit number 62**
- 4. The Accession Declaration Act (UK) – **affidavit number 63**
- 5. The Princess Sophie's Precedence Act (UK) – **affidavit number 64**
- 6. The Royal Marriage Act (UK) – **affidavit number 65**
- 7. The Scotland Act – **affidavit number 66**
- 8. The Union of Ireland Act – **affidavit number 67**

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- b. In Western Australia during 2004 and since that time, Western Australia has disregarded all United Kingdom Law inclusive of the United Kingdom ownership of The Commonwealth Constitution Act and removed Queen Elizabeth, substituting John Sanderson and successive State Governors since.

**Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act.
Section 130 – Supreme Court Act 1935 amended, subsection 3:**

Section 9(1) is amended by deleting “Her Majesty” and inserting instead — “the Governor”

10

52. A. Attainted of Treason – Members and Senators

In accordance with Section 44(ii) of the Constitution of The Commonwealth of Australia, the only conclusion to be made is that all Senators and members of the House of Representatives are **“Attainted of Treason”**, and as such are incapable of sitting or of being chosen. As stated in the above-mentioned section of the Constitution (CTH), under the header **Disqualification:**

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“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

....

shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.”

B. Nullity

The purported Commonwealth Election held during 2016 is a nullity in Law because of invalid election writs issued after the removal of Queen Elizabeth the Second from law within Australia.

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C. Foreign Power – International Freemasonry

The foreign power is identified as **“International Freemasonry”** in particular The Knights of St John of Jerusalem, otherwise known as **“The Knights of Malta”** and as such activates section 44 (i) of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

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53. A. Sue v Hill 1999

In relation to the ruling by the High Court in the matter of Sue vs Hill heard in 1999, the ruling is wrong in Law and must be overturned, because it is legally impossible for High Court judges to rule that the United Kingdom is a foreign power under Section 44 (1) of The Constitution Act for the Commonwealth of Australia because of the following reason:

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1. **The Constitution Act for the Commonwealth of Australia is the legal property of the two Houses of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, that is the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the purported right to alter or amend such Constitution, extends to the electors of the Commonwealth of Australia in respect of Sections 9 to 128, but excludes the preamble inclusive of Sections 1 to 8, in addition to the Schedule, which is the Oath of Allegiance.**

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B. The Challenge (Two Matters)

This litigation will challenge the High Court judgements in the most recent High Court judgement in relation to the Culleton dismissal from the Senate, in addition to the High Court ruling obtained in the Sue vs Hill (1999) matter.

[This Exhibit has been marked: "Sue vs Hill, BWS 17"]

54. A. Criminal Code Act (1995) CTH

Section 80 (2) Subdivision B—Treason

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

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

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

Penalty: Imprisonment for life.

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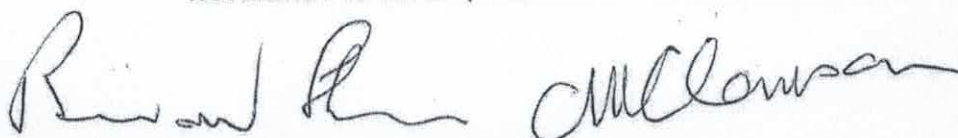
B. The criminal element for treason is breach of allegiance

C. The Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 at section 4D activates chapter 2 of the Criminal Code Act 1995 (CTH) and as such activates the whole of the code inclusive of chapter 5, in particular sections 80 (2) (a) and (b).

55. A. Indictable Offences (Common and Statute Law)

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I state that this litigation reveals the criminal offence of treason, misprision of treason and the perverting of the course of justice, but, not limited to these particular criminal offences.



B. Treason and Misprison

The criminal offence of treason is activated when the Statutory Allegiance to Queen Elizabeth is breached. The criminal offence of misprison of treason is the concealment of the primary treason.

C. Treason and Misprison of Treason (Life Imprisonment)

I state that both common law and statute law, within Australia, reveal that criminal offences mentioned herein, in particular, **The Criminal Code Act 1995, and Common Law** state that the statutory penalty is life imprisonment for both criminal offences.

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D. Common Law to Govern

In relation to Common Law Section 80 of the **Judiciary Act 1903**, it states that Common Law is to govern, as quoted:

“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.”

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E. Statute Law (Criminal Code Act)

In relation to Statute Law involving the Criminal offence of Treason and Misprison of Treason, Section 80 of the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Commonwealth). The Section also sets out that the criminal offence relating to both offences is the penalty of life imprisonment for both offences, according to Statute Law. (**Common Law also applies**).

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56. Allegiance to Freemasonry (The 100 Affidavits)

Of the 100 affidavits before **Justice Dodds-Streeton and Nettle** during March 2008, two specific affidavits relate to and discover the Masonic Allegiance and the United Kingdom. **Affidavits numbers 98 and 99.**

57. Unlawful Oaths (Taken By Freemasons)

a. I state in this affidavit that Masonic oaths/obligations compulsory to all Freemasons are:

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1. Unlawful
2. Occultic
3. Against the Law of Almighty God

MASONIC OATHS

FREEMASONRY: FIRST DEGREE OATH (PORTION ONLY)

Portion Masonic Oath First Degree:

"These secret points I solemnly swear to observe, without evasion, equivocation or mental reservation of any kind, under no less a penalty, on the violation of any of them, **than that of having my throat cut across, my tongue torn out by the root,**

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and buried in the sand of the sea at low water mark, or a cable's length from the shore, where the tide regularly ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours, or the more effective punishment of being branded as a wilfully perjured individual, void of all moral worth, unfit to be received into this worshipful Lodge, or any other warranted Lodge or society of men, who prize honour and virtue above the external advantages of rank and fortune. So help me God, and keep me steadfast in this my great and solemn obligation of an entered apprentice Freemason".

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**MASONIC OATH of TEMPLARS & MALTA
Knights Templar and Knights of Malta, Ritual & Oath**

In the submitted Structure of Freemasonry at the top of the YORK RITE STRUCTURE sits the Order of Knights Templar and the Order of the Knights of Malta, their Masonic Oath involves the following; The candidate takes a cup, **which is the upper part of a skull**, and repeats after the Grand Commander the following obligation:

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"This pure wine I now take in testimony of my belief in the mortality of the body and the immortality of the soul and, may this libation appear as a witness against me both here and hereafter, and as the sins of the world were laid upon the head of the Saviour, so may all the sins committed by this person whose skull this was, be heaped upon my head in addition to my own, should I ever knowingly or willingly violate or transgress any obligation that I have heretofore taken, taken at any time, or shall at any future period take, in relation to any degree of Masonry or Order of Knighthood. So help me God"

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OATH & RITUAL OF 33rd DEGREE

The 33rd Degree Grand Sovereign Inspector General states:

"When it was time for the final obligation we all stood and repeated the oath with the representative candidate, administered by the Sovereign Grand Inspector General. We then SWORE TRUE ALLEGIANCE to the Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree, ABOVE ALL OTHER ALLEGIANCES, and swore never to recognize any other brother as being a member of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry unless he also recognizes the SUPREME AUTHORITY Supreme Council. One of the Conductors then handed the candidate a human skull, upside down, with wine in it with all of us candidates repeating after him, he sealed the oath, 'May this wine I now drink become a deadly poison to me, as the Hemlock juice drunk by Socrates, should I ever knowingly or wilfully violate the same' (the oath) "

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(It would be clear to most clear thinking people who do not have a vested interest to promote the functions of Freemasonry, that it violates Section 44 of the Commonwealth Constitution 1900)

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- b. That Freemasons are attempting within Australia to infiltrate and subvert existing Law and to **change the Law into Masonic Law.**

STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Under various names there exists in all countries approximately one and the same thing. Representation, **Ministry, Senate, State**

Council, Legislative and Executive Corps, I need not explain to you the mechanism of the relation of these institutions to one another, because you are aware of all that; only take note of the fact that each of the above named institutions corresponds to

Richard [Signature] *W. J. [Signature]*

some important function of the State, and I would beg you to remark that the word important, I apply not to the institution but to the function, consequently it is not the institutions which are important but their functions. These institutions have divided up among themselves all the functions of Government, administrative, legislative, executive, wherefore they have come to operate as do the organs in the human body. **If we injure one part in the machinery of State, the State falls sick**, like a human body, and will die.

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CONSTITUTIONS

The constitution scales of these days **will shortly break down**, for we have established them with a certain lack of accurate balance in order that they may oscillate incessantly until they wear through the pivot on which they turn.

- c. They revealed this intent by removing The Queen and substituting The State Governor John Sanderson, **a Knight of The Order of St John of Jerusalem** (Knights Malta) a Vatican City Masonic Order.

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**Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act.
Section 130 – Supreme Court Act 1935 amended, subsection 3:**

Section 9(1) is amended by deleting “Her Majesty” and inserting instead — “the Governor”

58. The Masonic Video (Evidence) – The 100 Affidavits

Of the 100 affidavits before Justice Dodds-Streeton and Nettle during March 2008, affidavit number 58 exhibited a Masonic enactment of one such Masonic oath/obligation recorded on video. The video was not played during the hearing and remains in evidence.

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Affidavit number 58.

59. Criminal Procedure Bill (Victoria)

I state in this affidavit that on the 2nd December 2008, **Mr R Hulls**, the then Victorian Attorney General – at the time a Grand Jury accused/defendant, did introduce the above-mentioned bill specifically to remove the Grand Jury right (Statute Law). **The bill was enacted 1st January 2010.** The whole process involved criminal activity of the highest order.

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60. The Overt Act (WA) – The 100 Affidavits

- a. Of the 100 affidavits before **Justice Dodds-Streeton and Nettle** during March 2008, respective parts of the Overt Western Australia Act were and remain exhibited. These are:

1. **Part 2 affidavit number 84**
2. **Part 3 affidavit number 42**
3. **Part 5 affidavit number 85**
4. **Part 6 affidavit number 40**

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- b. **Section 73 of The West Australia Constitution Act** is the statutory referendum section protecting sections 2, 3, 4, 50, 51 and 73, exhibited in affidavits numbers 75 and 89, inclusive of affidavit number 25. **Affidavits numbers 25,75 and 89 of the 100 affidavits.**

61. Justice Eric Heenan – Western Australia Election Commission

- a. I state in this affidavit that on the 22nd October 2007, I did appear in the West Australian Supreme Court in front of Justice Heenan.
- b. Since retiring from The Supreme Court, Mr Eric Heenan has become part of the Western Australian Election Commission with the full knowledge of the criminal removal of The Queen.

**Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act.
Section 130 – Supreme Court Act 1935 amended, subsection 3:**

Section 9(1) is amended by deleting “Her Majesty” and inserting instead — “the Governor”

62. Five Victorian Supreme Court Judges

- a. I state in this affidavit that the five Supreme Court judges who heard the Grand Jury application during October 2001- in relation to Masonic oaths/obligations being in **criminal breach of section 316 (unlawful oaths) Crimes Act 1958 (Victoria)** - were presented to The Melbourne Magistrates Court during May 2004 following on from the discovery of the removal and substitution of The Queen within Western Australia and consequent ramifications.
- b. The sixth person was **Governor General Jeffrey** for permitting the removal of The Queen.
- c. The other two were **Paul Coghlan** and **Mr Phillip Cain**.
- d. The affidavit is exhibited. **[This Exhibit has been marked: “Melbourne Magistrates Court May 2004, BWS 18”]**

63. Alex Chernov (Victoria) – Judge and Governor

- a. I state in this affidavit that **Mr Alex Chernov** was one of the five Supreme Court judges hearing the Grand Jury application relating to 'Freemasonry Victoria' during October 2001.
- b. **Mr Alex Chernov** was one of the Victorian Supreme Court judges presented to The Melbourne Magistrates Court during **May 2004**.
- c. **Mr Alex Chernov** went on to become **the Governor** of the State of Victoria.
- d. **Mr Alex Chernov** in the capacity of Governor had full knowledge of what had happened in Western Australia but, **issued Senate election writs** without regard to the removal of The Queen out of Western Australia.

e. **Mr Alex Chernov** is a Knight of The Order of St John of Jerusalem or Knights Malta, a Masonic Vatican City Order, a foreign power to the Laws of Australia and The United Kingdom.

f. The Order was statute banned from The United Kingdom in 1540, no repeal of the statute has been able to be located.

g. The exhibit reveals both Quentin Bryce and Alex Chernov as members of The Knights of St John of Jerusalem.

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[This Exhibit has been marked: "Mr Alex Chernov and Quentin Bryce, BWS 19"]

64. Mr Peter Foss (WA)

a. I state in this affidavit that portion of the above-mentioned affidavit filed and served into The Melbourne Magistrates Court in May 2004, quotes **Mr Peter Foss QC** regarding The Overt Act within Western Australia.

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b. Hansard's Legislative Council, Parliament of Western Australia Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Bill 2002 at page 13153:
"I believe that parts 5 and 8 are ultra vires The Act"

65. A. Chapter 3 Court – Commonwealth Constitution

At the time of hearing the alleged Senate disqualification of Mr. Rodney Culleton, the judges of the High Court of Australia were not sitting as a Chapter 3 Court, because of the abovementioned material facts.

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B. Judges (High Court) – 15 Judges

All High Court judges (15) since 1 January 2004, up to and inclusive of the period 2016/2017, have concealed the unlawful and criminal removal of the Constitutional monarchy and as such, **five of the 15 were presiding** in a Senate disqualification hearing in Criminal Breach of Section 34 of the Crimes Act 1914 (Commonwealth Act), but not limited to the indictable offence, herein quoted:

Crimes Act 1914 (CTH) Section 34 (4):

Acting when interested

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(4) A person commits an offence if:

(a) the person is a judge or magistrate; and

(b) the judge or magistrate perversely exercises jurisdiction in a matter; and

(c) the judge or magistrate has a personal interest in the matter

and

(d) the jurisdiction is federal jurisdiction.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

C. The Nullity

The purported decision of the High Court in relation to the alleged Culleton disqualification is a nullity in Law and a trespass.

66. UK and Australian Law – Two Statutes

A. UK Statutes

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The United Kingdom does not have a written agreed Constitution, but rather specific Statute Law. In particular, the two big Statutes:

- a. **The Bill of Rights 1688**
- b. **The Act of Settlement 1701**

B. Section 49 – The Identified Foreign Power

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At Section 49 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia Act, all House of Commons Law is inherent within the Laws of Australia. In fact, Parliamentary privilege is obtained from The Bill of Rights 1688 (UK). The removal of judges is contained in the 1701 Statute. Both Statutes identify the foreign power, that is **The Roman Catholic Church**.

C. The Constitutional and Criminal Breach

The overt Act enacted out of the State of Western Australia on the 1st of January 2004, created a Criminal Breach of both The Bill of Rights 1688 and the Act of Settlement 1701.

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<p>Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act. Section 130 – Supreme Court Act 1935 amended, subsection 3:</p>
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<p>Section 9(1) is amended by deleting “Her Majesty” and inserting instead — “the Governor”</p>
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D. Halsbury’s Law (Treason)

Halsbury’s Laws of England state that “**it is treason**” to touch either mentioned Statutes unlawfully.

67. A. High Court of Australia and Other Courts

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I state that **since 2004 up to and inclusive of 2017**, officers and Judges, of the High Court of Australia, have been concealing the real facts involving Western Australia and as such this compounding of such offences has affected the Federal Court Judges, Supreme Court Judges in both Western Australia and Victoria, and other Judges and Magistrates in the various jurisdictions in Australia.

B. High Court Rules.

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- a. I state that the Enabling Act for the rules is the Judiciary Act 1903 section 86. In the year 2006 seven High Court Judges using select Legislative instruments 2006 No. 105 amended the rules.

b. I state that during the year 2006/2007 the seven High Court Judges named in the amendment were criminally charged by private prosecution after which all were lodged for Grand Jury presentments, but, the lodgements were concealed by officers of the Victorian Supreme Court, in particular Justice Geoffrey Nettle. The applications remain pending under both Statute and Common Law. The 100 affidavits reveal the lodgements.

C. New Chief Justice High Court.

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a. I state that the Herald Sun Dated Tuesday January 31, 2017 at page 11, printed an article stating that **Justice Susan Kiefel** had been sworn in by Virginia Bell another High Court Judge.

b. I state that **section 72(i)** of the Constitution Act for the Commonwealth of Australia states, under the heading *Judge's appointment, tenure, and remuneration*, that Justices must be appointed by the Governor General in Council, meaning the **Governor General Peter Cosgrove** and at least one Commonwealth Politician, as stated in the Act:

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"The Justices of the High Court and of the other courts created by the Parliament:

(i) shall be appointed by the **Governor-General in Council**;"

This is constitutionally impossible after the criminal removal of The Queen.

Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act. Section 130 – Supreme Court Act 1935 amended, subsection 3:

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

D. Special Leave to Appeal.

I state that in every instance that I have sent documents into the High Court, The Judges have ruled that special leave to appeal is not granted, which means in law that the matter or matters were not heard according to due-process or natural justice or the law of Inter Se or alternatively heard without the 20-minute appearance rule. Special leave requirements is ultra vires the constitution.

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E. The High Court's Vested Power Has Ceased

That is, no court can sit in Constitutional conformity to a chapter 3 court with The Queen removed without referendum input or decision, or, in the alternative, a court will sit, but, conceal all material facts revealed herein and activate numerous indictable offences on the respective Magistrates and or judges.

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68. Section 109

Section 109 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia strikes down the abovementioned overt Act out of Western Australia, in addition to non-compliance with the Statutory and mandatory requirements for Referendum input and consent, under the header **Inconsistency of laws:**

“When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid.”

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69. Sale of the Commonwealth Bank (1991) – The 100 Affidavits

Of the 100 affidavits before **Justice Dodds-Streeton and Nettle** during March 2008, one of the affidavits exhibited is the articles of the sale of the Commonwealth Bank lodged at ATSIIC April 1991. The articles consist of 52 pages but, page 3 omits the required witness signature. **Affidavit number 82/100.**

70. Affidavits Numbers 70, 83 and 97 – The 100 Affidavits

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Of the 100 affidavits before **Justice Dodds-Streeton and Nettle** during March 2008, two such affidavits, numbers 83 and 97, exhibit Grand Jury applications relating to and involving two specific Supreme Court (Victoria) officers, specifically, Supreme Court Master Charles Wheeler and Registrar Philip Cain. Plus, affidavit number 70. **Affidavits number 70, 83 and 97.**

71. The Vexatious appeal (WA) – The 100 Affidavits

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Of the 100 affidavits before **Justice Dodds-Streeton and Nettle** during March 2008, the three Supreme Court judges presiding at the appeal of the Vexatious Order of Commissioner Braddock (WA), Justices Steyler, Wheeler and Buss were and remain exhibited, in addition to the formal notice and charge on all Judges, Masters and Registrars of the Western Australian Supreme Court. The respective affidavits are:

- 1. Commissioner Braddock – **affidavit number 5**
- 2. Justice Steyler – **affidavit number 7**
- 3. Justice Wheeler – **affidavit number 8**
- 4. Justice Buss – **affidavit number 9**
- 5. Formal notice and charge – **affidavit number 25**

72. Mr Hulls – Grand Jury Intervener – Affidavit Number 96/100

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Of the 100 affidavits before **Justice Dodds-Streeton and Nettle** during March 2008, one such affidavit is affidavit number 96. This particular affidavit reveals the fact that during the year 2001, Mr Hulls did intervene in a Grand Jury hearing conducted October 2001, in front of five judges. This fact is revealed in the body of this affidavit under the header:

“The Masonic Perverting 2001 – Victoria”. Affidavit number 96.

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73. High Court Concealment – Affidavit Number 38/100

Of the 100 affidavits before **Justice Dodds-Streeton and Nettle** during March 2008, affidavit number 38 reveals 13 Grand Jury applications concealed by both the Victorian Supreme Court and the High Court of Australia (**Justice Kirby and Callinan**).

- 1. **Victoria civil matter 6890/1999**
- 2. **High Court M134/2005**

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Affidavit number 38/100. – 13 Grand Jury Applications.

74. United Kingdom or Vatican City (Rome)

b. I state that the foreign power identified in the 1688 Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement 1701 is Vatican City situated within Rome, Italy with The Pope in absolute control and head of **The Knights of St John of Jerusalem (Knights Malta)**.

c. Within the Laws of The United Kingdom inclusive of Australia all members of the two Vatican City Masonic Orders:

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- 1. **Knights Templars**
- 2. **Knights Malta (St John of Jerusalem)**

Are in Constitutional and criminal breach of both the 1688 Bill of Rights, The Act of Settlement 1701 and The Commonwealth Constitution Act at section 44 (i).

75. Secession (WA) – The 100 Affidavits

Of the 100 affidavits before **Justice Dodds-Streeton and Nettle** during March 2008, affidavit number 92 exhibits The Western Australia Secession Act of 1934. The attempt to secess from Federation was aborted in the United Kingdom and Western Australia remained in Federation until The Overt Act in 2004. **Affidavit number 92/100.**

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76. Federal Court of Australia and Australian Taxation Office

Deputy Commissioner of Taxation v Webb [2017] FCCA 1137
Deputy Commissioner of Taxation is Robert John Ravenello,
Federal Court Judge Wilson.

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Extracts from judgement, clauses 13 and 59-64:

13. On 9 November 2016, that is to say the day before the sequestration order was made against the estate of Mr Webb, a public servant employed by the Australian Taxation Office ("ATO") swore an affidavit verifying Mr Webb's ongoing indebtedness to the applicant in the sum claimed. The affidavit also pointed out that the applicant in this case was not the ATO but rather, the applicant in this case was a **natural person by the name of Robert John Ravenello**, a Deputy Commissioner of Taxation.

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Third ground –ATO is not a legal entity

59. **This argument I accept.** But the argument is irrelevant to this case because the petitioning creditor was the Deputy Commissioner of Taxation and **not the ATO.**

- 60. The status of the ATO as a legal entity has been the subject of a number of authoritative pronouncements. In *Levick*, Hill J said that the ATO does not exist for legal purposes.
- 61. In the High Court, **Callinan J** held in that the ATO is not a legal *Dooney* personality.
- 62. In the Supreme Court of South Australia, David J in *Daniels* held that the ATO was not a legal entity. David J pointed out that the Deputy Commissioner of Taxation has the power and authority to institute a proceeding to recover tax-related liabilities under s.255-5 of the TAA.
- 63. Other authorities are to the same effect including *Miller v Chapman* and *Deputy Commissioner of Taxation v Vats*.
- 64. To my mind, this ground missed the point because the current party with statutory authority to sue in fact brought the proceeding in the **County Court**. That party also petitioned this court for the sequestration order of Mr Webb's estate. The **status of the ATO** as a separate legal entity had nothing to do with this case.

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**Acts Amendment and Repeal Courts and Legal Practice Act.
Section 130 – Supreme Court Act 1935 amended, subsection 3:**

Section 9(1) is amended by deleting “Her Majesty” and inserting instead — “the Governor”

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77. The Masonic Order of St John of Jerusalem

a. Sovereign Head and Masonic Titles

Since 1888, the Monarchs of England have been the Sovereign Head of the Knights of Malta, the Catholic Arm of Freemasonry. Where once they were bitter enemies, revealed in English Statute Law, they both now lay in the same Masonic bed

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b. Period 1888 up and inclusive of 2000

The Sovereign Heads of the Order from 1888 to date are:

- H. M. Queen Victoria 1888 - 1901.
- H. M. King Edward VII. 1901 1910.
- H. M. King George V. 1910 - 1936.
- H. M. King Edward VIII. 1936.
- H. M. King George VI. 1936 1952.
- H. M. Queen Elizabeth II. 1952 -

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c. Statute Law

Statute Law Against the Knights of St John:

King Henry 8th. English Statute Law 1540.




d. **Pike - Occult Masonic Teaching & Ritual.**

Albert Pike: Behold, my Brother, the true explanation of the Master's Degree. The respectable Master Hiram, assassinated in the Temple, is the Grand Master of the Templars (apparently, Pike is saying that Hiram and Jacques de Molay are the same individual, at least symbolically). The three assassins are the King (meaning Government), the Pope (meaning Religion) and the imprisoned Knight (representing the class that benefits from the merger of religion and government. After these events, my Bro..., (apparently referring to, my Brother) many Knights of the Temple were dispersed in all parts of the world, and established themselves as Knights Kadosh (the title of the 30th Degree, where the Mason is first taught officially that **the tyrants represent religion and government.**

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[Extract, MASONRY. CONSPIRACY AGAINST CHRISTIANITY, by Epperson at P2601]

e. **The Atheistic Revolution**

"There are sure signs in all the countries where the Atheistic Revolution has made decided progress, that this final catastrophe is planned already, and that its instruments are in course of preparation. These instruments are something the same as were devised by the illuminated Lodges, when /he power of the French Revolution began to pass from the national Assembly to the clubs. The clubs were the open and ultimate expression of the destructive, anti-Christianity of Atheism; and when the Lodges reached so far, there was no further need for secrecy. That which in the jargon of the sect is called the object of the labour of ages, was attained. **Man was without God or faith, King or Law.** He had reached the level aimed at by the Commune, which is itself the ultimate end of all Masonry, and all that secret Atheistic plotting which, since the rise of Atheism, has filled the world"

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(Extract from, Grand Orient Freemasonry Unmasked, by Dillon at Page 87)

f. **Disraeli 1876**

In 1876, Benjamin Disraeli stated:

"The Governments of this country have to deal, not only with Governments, Kings, and Ministers, **but also with secret societies**"

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78. Trial of the Seven Bishops 1688 (UK)

a. **KING JAMES II & TRIAL OF THE SEVEN BISHOPS**

Today, the Courts of Australia are operating in the same manner that King James II, operated in just prior to the trial of the Seven Bishops, and the overthrow of King James II, **thereby breaking Arbitrary Power and Papal Power** in the Courts and Parliaments of England.

b. **TRIAL OF THE SEVEN BISHOPS, HOWELL STATE TRIALS VOL XII, 362**

The first reason that is assigned is, the several declarations that have been in Parliament (several of which are mentioned) that such a power to dispense with law, is against law, and that it could not be done but by an Act of Parliament; for that is the meaning of the word illegal; that has no other signification but unlawful; the same word in point of signification with the word illicit, which they have used in their information, a thing that cannot be done by law; and this they are pleased to tell the King, not as declaring their own judgments, but has been declared in Parliament; though if they had done the former, they being peers of the Realm, and Bishops of the Church, are bound to understand the laws, especially when as I shall come to show you, they are made guardians of these laws; and if anything go amiss, and contrary to these laws, they ought to inform the King of it.

c. **TRIAL OF THE SEVEN BISHOPS, HOWELL STATE TRIALS VOL XII, 232**

"So that they take special care that nothing be preached or taught amongst them which may any way tend to alienate the hearts of our people from us or our Government, and that their meetings and assemblies be peaceful, open and publicly held, and all persons freely admitted to them; and that they do signify and make known to someone or more of the next Justices of the Peace, what place or places they set apart for those uses"
Portion of James 11, speech concerning his Declaration of Indulgence, which led to the trial of the Seven Bishops.

d. **TRIAL OF THE SEVEN BISHOPS, HOWELL STATE TRIALS VOL XII, 233**

"That it is our Royal will and pleasure that the oaths commonly called, oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and in the Acts of Parliament made in the twenty fifth and thirtieth years of the reign of our late Royal Brother King Charles the second, shall not at any time hereafter be reconciled to be taken, declared, or subscribed by any person or persons whatsoever who is, or shall be employed in any office or place of trust, either civil or military, under us, or in our Government"

e. SEVEN BISHOPS TRIAL
TRIAL OF THE SEVEN BISHOPS, HOWELL STATE
TRIALS VOL XII,

*"That these laws are the great bulwark of the reformed religion; they are in truth, that which fenceth the religion and Church of England, and we have no other human fence besides. They were made upon a foresight of the mischief that had, and might come, by false religions in this kingdom, and they were intended to defend the Nation against them, and to keep them out; particularly to keep out the Romish religion, which is the very worst of all religions, from prevailing amongst us; and that is the very design of the act for the tests, which is instilled, **An Act to prevent dangers that may happen from Popish Recusants.**"*

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79. The Mark of The Beast
The Masonic Mark

Revelation 13: 15-18

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"And he had power to give life unto the image of the beast, that the image of the beast should both speak, and cause that as many as would not worship the image of the beast should be killed. And he causeth all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand, or in their foreheads: And that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name. Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: for it is the number of a man; and his number is Six hundred threescore and six."

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AFFIRMED* *GISBORNE*

At

On this day

*Nineteenth of
July 2017*

Before me:

Carmel Clemson
Signature

[Handwritten Signature]
Signature of deponent

CARMEL CLEMSON JP
3/84 HAMILTON STREET
GISBORNE 3437
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR VICTORIA
REG. NO 12356

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