

CHALLENGE TO DANIEL ANDREWS

Victoria's Legal Conundrum

Daniel Andrews heading the Legal conundrum in Victoria
But, Daniel Andrews is his own conundrum as he is concealing
Treason

Branch Stacking & Bribery

Daniel Andrews is heading up a Legal conundrum in Victoria especially, in that every Attorney's General and every Police Minister has inherited, and if anyone want to talk about a virus – every police officer and every politician has been contaminated by concealment, inclusive of local council representatives under the Ministership of Adem Somyurek. Daniel Andrews himself declared QUOTE: “no confidence” “in the current ALP membership roll in the state amid fears it was hopelessly tainted by fake members and branch stacking”.

Legal Practice Act of 1996

The conundrum emanated out of the 1990s when we had an act dealing with the legal profession, it was known as the Legal Practice Act 1996, In his wisdom the then Attorney General of Vic, Rob Hulls introduced a Bill into the Victorian Parliament, which became, and ended up being known as
The “**Courts and Tribunals (Further Amendments) Act 2000**”
enacted on – 5th September 2000.

By the enactment of this act the then Attorney General Robert Justin Hulls and every parliamentarian sitting in the Victorian parliament at that time 2000 did commit the indictable offence which is the act an of Treason by removing the Queen Elizabeth the Second Her Heirs and Successors from the Legal Practices Act 1996.

This overt Act did breach the element of Treason, which is “**breach of allegiance**”. Included in the parliamentarians sitting at that time was the then Victorian Police Minister Peter Ryan along with Rob Hulls AG, every subsequent Police Minister of Police and Attorneys Generals have inherited the original overt act of Treason, but have compounded that Act in breach of **Section 44 of the Crimes Act 1914** by concealing such Treason therefore commissioning the equally serious indictable overt offence of “**Misprision of Treason**” by their concealment.

In 1914 the Crimes Act 1914, was enacted a Commonwealth Act and relevant today.

In 1958 the Victorian Parliament enacted the Criminal Code Act 1958.

Now the Commonwealth decided to codify the law to run alongside the Crimes Act 1914 that Act was called the Criminal Code Act 1995.

Contained within the Criminal Code Act 1995 resides the **Security of the Commonwealth** you will find that at section 80 which says in part on the discovery of Treason you must notify a Constable within a reasonable time or make similar arrangements.

That similar arrangements provide that you must notify a Judge or Magistrate or someone else in authority.

Notice 78B

Judiciary Act of 1903 at section 78B & 80

Availing myself of the right conferred on me by section 80 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution 1901 and the Judiciary Act of 1903 at sections 78B and Sections 80, 81 & 88, hereby depend on Governor General Hurley maintaining and upholding the laws, specifically, section 354 of the Criminal Code Act 1958 Victoria to transfer this matter/action for Grand Jury process as Treason and the Misprision of the Treason Felony is exclusively to be adjudged by Grand Jury without object.

Judiciary Act of 1903

Part XI—Supplementary provisions

Division 1—Appearance of Parties.

Section 78B Notice to Attorneys-General

(1) Where a cause pending in a federal court including the High Court or in a court of a State or Territory involves a matter arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, it is the duty of the court not to proceed in the cause unless and until the court is satisfied that notice of the cause, specifying the nature of the matter has been given to the Attorneys-General of the Commonwealth and of the States, and a reasonable time has elapsed since the giving of the notice for consideration by the Attorneys - General, of the question of intervention in the proceedings or removal of the cause to the High Court.

Section 80 Common law to govern.

& section 81 Security of the peace and for good behaviour:

The Justices of the High Court, the Judges of the Federal Court of Australia, and the Judges and magistrates of the several States and Territories who are empowered by law to authorise arrests for offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, shall have the like authority to hold to security of the peace and for good behaviour in matters arising under the laws of the Commonwealth as may be lawfully exercised by any Judge or Magistrate of the respective States and Territories in other cases cognisable before them.

Section 88 Regulations

The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing matters:

- (a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed; or
- (e) specifying any affidavits to be filed following the giving of a notice under subsection 78B(1) and prescribing the persons by whom and times within which the affidavits are to be filed.

THE SECURITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH
CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1995
OFFENCES AGAINST LAWS OF THE
COMMONWEALTH

CHAPTER 5

Division 80 – Treason.

Subdivision B--Treason

Section 80.1 Treason

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

Penalty: Imprisonment for life.

Crimes Act 1958 Victoria

Section 9A

Treason

- (1) A person who—
- (a) kills the Sovereign, does the Sovereign any bodily harm tending to the death or destruction of the Sovereign or maims, wounds, imprisons or restrains the Sovereign;
 - (b) kills the eldest child and heir apparent, or the Consort, of the Sovereign;
 - (c) levies war, or does any act preparatory to levying war, against the Commonwealth of Australia;
 - (d) assists by any means whatever, with intent to assist, an enemy at war with the Commonwealth of Australia, whether or not the existence of a state of war has been declared;
 - (e) instigates a foreigner to make an armed invasion of the Commonwealth or any Territory not forming part of the Commonwealth; or
 - (f) forms an intention to do any act referred to in a preceding paragraph of this subsection and manifests that intention by an overt act — shall be guilty of an indictable offence, called treason, and liable to—
 - (g) level 1 imprisonment (life); or
 - (h) imprisonment for such other term as is fixed by the court— as the court determines.
- (2) A person who—
- (a) receives or assists another person who is to his knowledge guilty of treason in order to enable him to escape punishment; or
 - (b) knowing that a person intends to commit treason, does not give information thereof with all reasonable despatch to a constable or use other reasonable endeavours to prevent the commission of the offence—shall be guilty of an indictable offence.
- Penalty: Level 3 imprisonment (20 years maximum).
- (3) On the trial of a person charged with treason on the ground that he formed an intention to do an act referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) of subsection (1) of this section and manifested that intention by an overt act, evidence of the overt act shall not be admitted unless the overt act was alleged in the indictment.

VICTORIA

SECTION 458 OF THE VICTORIAN *CRIMES ACT 1958*

In the Australian state of Victoria, the power to arrest is granted in section 458 of the (Vic) *Crimes Act 1958*.^[6]

It states that a person may, without a warrant, arrest a person that they find committing an offence for one or more of the following reasons:

- to ensure the appearance of the offender in court, and/or
- to preserve public order, and/or
- to prevent the continuation or repetition of the offence, or the commission of a further offence, and/or
- for the safety or welfare of the public or the offender.

A person may also arrest another person if they are instructed to do so by a member of the police force, or if they believe on reasonable grounds that the offender is escaping legal custody.

Section 461 states:

that if an arrest is made under 458 of the Crimes Act, and is later proven to be false, then the arrest itself won't be considered unlawful if it was made on reasonable grounds.

Section 462A allows any person the right to use force:-

"not disproportionate to the objective as he believes on reasonable grounds to be necessary to prevent the commission, continuance or completion of an indictable offence or to effect or assist in effecting the lawful arrest of a person committing or suspected of committing any offence".

THE COMMONWEALTH CRIMES ACT 1914

Sections 6, 34, 43 and 44

CRIMES ACT 1914 - SECTION 6

Accessory after the fact

Any person who receives or assists another person, who has, to his or her knowledge, committed any offence against a law of the Commonwealth, in order to enable him or her to escape punishment or to dispose of the proceeds of the offence commits an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

CRIMES ACT 1914 - SECTION 34

Judge or magistrate acting oppressively or when interested
Excessive and unreasonable bail

- (1) A person commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person is a judge or magistrate; and
 - (d) the requirement is an abuse of the judge's or magistrate's office;

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years

- (3) Absolute liability applies to the paragraph (1)(e) element of the offence. Acting when interested
- (4) A person commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person is a judge or magistrate; and
 - (b) the judge or magistrate perversely exercises jurisdiction in a matter; and
 - (c) the judge or magistrate has a personal interest in the matter; and
 - (d) the jurisdiction is federal jurisdiction.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

- (5) Absolute liability applies to the paragraph (4)(d) element of the offence.

CRIMES ACT 1914

CRIMES ACT 1914 – SECTION 43

s 43 Attempting to pervert justice

- (1) A person commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person attempts to obstruct, to prevent, to pervert or to defeat the course of justice in relation to a judicial power; and
 - (b) the judicial power is the judicial power of the Commonwealth.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

- (2) Absolute liability applies to the paragraph (1)(b) element of the offence.
- (3) For the person to be guilty of an offence against subsection (1), the person's conduct must be more than merely preparatory to the commission of the offence. The question whether conduct is more than merely preparatory to the commission of the offence is *one of fact*.
- (4) A person may be found guilty of an offence against subsection (1) even if doing the thing attempted is impossible.

CRIMES ACT 1914 - SECTION 44

Compounding offences

- (1) A person (the first person) commits an offence if:
 - (a) the first person:
 - (i) asks for, receives or obtains any property, or benefit, of any kind for himself or herself or another person; or
 - (ii) agrees to receive or to obtain any property, or benefit, of any kind for himself or herself or another person; and
 - (b) the first person does so upon an agreement or understanding that the first person will:
 - (i) compound or conceal an offence; or
 - (ii) abstain from, discontinue or delay a prosecution for an offence; or
 - (iii) withhold evidence of an offence; and
 - (c) the offence referred to in paragraph (b) is an indictable offence against a law of:
 - (i) the Commonwealth; or (ii) a Territory.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 3 years.

THE MASK

Bio-chemistry arm of a military coup

The Mask 1, The Mask 2

As an indicted co-conspirator with Rob Hulls, Daniel Andrews is in fact masking, from the people of Victoria, and Australia, two very serious matters.

Mask # 1

Daniel Andrews is deliberately concealing the true financial position of Victoria, and the amount of foreign debt owed to foreign entities inclusive of China.

We are in the midst of a pending financial disaster engulfing Victorians, Australians on a foreign entity directive for the abolition of all private ownership under a United Nations Trusteeship Agenda.

NO PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

The abolition of all private Home ownership , Farms, Private Business's, Property of all description, plus all private enterprises in Victoria, under the hand of Dan Andrews's in Victoria, this applies and is orchestrated by the major parties, throughout Australians, Labor and Coalition, State and Commonwealth and others and by there own decisions, are therefore responsible for all debt incurred (not we the people of Australia).

So, be prepared to help us fight in the courts for your/our properties, and Australia itself.

The Betrayal

Under a foreign directive for the abolition of all private ownership under an United Nations Trusteeship Agenda, every Australian is being betrayed

Mask # 2

Daniel Andrews, is concealing the Treason, (betrayal) as described on page one of this document. Read again this first page;

Brian Shaw has stated:- *“On the 23rd March 2017 I did sign Common Law Grand Jury Charges on 22 defendants”* included in those 22 defendants is Daniel Andrews and Warwick Gately as natural persons Gately current: Victorian Electoral Commissioner.

CHALLENGE DANIEL ANDREWS

By CO-JOINING

Co-joined Brian Shaw in all your civil or criminal matters.
These matters then must by law be put aside (sine die) in any matter until the criminal indictable matter of Brian Shaw has been heard.

See Attached :- Grand Jury Explained

Application before the Victorian Supreme Court of Appeals President Chris Maxwell of the Rob Hulls Indictment since February 2006 for your signing to Co-Join and email back to:

barrypreston98@gmail.com

G.J. Donohue
C/O 17
Macqueen Avenue
Korumburra, VIC, 3950

GRAND JURY

1. GRAND JURY PROCESS: When criminal jurisdiction is activated by a private person in accordance with Section 80 of the Commonwealth Constitution 'Trial By Jury on indictment.'
2. THE INDICTMENT: Criminal process must begin with the indictment document - "No Indictment – No Trial".
3. METHOD OF INDICTMENT:
 - A. Public Prosecutors (Commonwealth)
 - B. Public Prosecutors (State)
 - C. Private Prosecution (Any Person)
4. TREASON OR MISPRISION OF TREASON: Where the offence or offences involve the above mentioned crimes, the indictment, must be by Grand Jury, this is Authority Law.
5. SECTION 354 CRIMES ACT 1958 (VICTORIA) The State of Victoria was the only Colony / State that retained Grand Jury on the Statute Books
6. STATUTE LAW, AND OR, COMMON LAW: The immediate problem with using Common Law is the arrest of the individual indicted.
7. IF, Statute Law is combined with Common Law. The arrest problem is overcome with the combination of both codes. All the necessary process is able to be achieved in orderly fashion obeying "Rule Of Law"
8. STATUTE LAW: Jurisdiction, Full Court Supreme Court of Victoria not The Court of Appeal.
9. PRESIDENT OF THE COURT: The current President is President Chris Maxwell
10. 54 STATUTE LAW DEFENDANTS: Over a period from October 2001 up to and inclusive of present date – there are 54 defendants pending Grand Jury hearings by Statute Law, in addition to an additional 70 defendants by Common Law:
[ALL REMAIN CONCEALED AND NOT YET HEARD]
11. CO-JOINERS: I have permitted Co-Joiners into the matter of Mr R. Hulls at this point in time.
12. **COST ORDERS: In relation to Grand Jury process there is no cost application. In relation to security of costs, this is set at \$200 (Authority Law). There can be no cost order made, it is Quasi-Criminal**
13. ALL CO-JOINER APPLICATIONS must come to myself OR the Court will conceal them OR use the fraudulent reason: "THAT LAW WAS ABOLISHED" My applications were "BEFORE" the Court "BEFORE" Any ABOLITION.

BRIAN W SHAW

MAY 2020

O.H.M.S

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE, TO PRESERVE OUR LAWS



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF VICTORIA
FULL COURT - CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

IN THE MATTER of the *Crimes Act 1958*

And

IN THE MATTER of an Application by

Brian William Shaw

APPLICATION

TAKE NOTICE that the Full Court of the Supreme Court will be moved on the day of 2006 at a.m. by the applicant for the following Orders pursuant to section 354 of the *Crimes Act 1958*, the applicant having disclosed indictable offences committed by:

A. Mr. Rob Eails
Attorney General Victoria
55 St Andrews Place East Melbourne

1. The Sheriff is ordered to summons a Grand Jury to appear at a Court to be holden at a time and place determined by the Court in accordance with the provision of section 354 of the *Crimes Act 1958 (Vic)* to attend at such Court at that time and place to inquire present do and execute all things which on the part of the Queen shall then and there be commended of them.
2. Such further or other orders that may be just and necessary.

DATED the 27 day of February 2006.

PRINT NAME:.....SIGNATURE:.....DATE:.....

HOME / MOB No:EMAIL:.....POST CODE:.....

ADDRESS:.....

I agree to Co-Join Brian W Shaw in his Victorian Supreme Court Grand Jury Application pending since February 2006