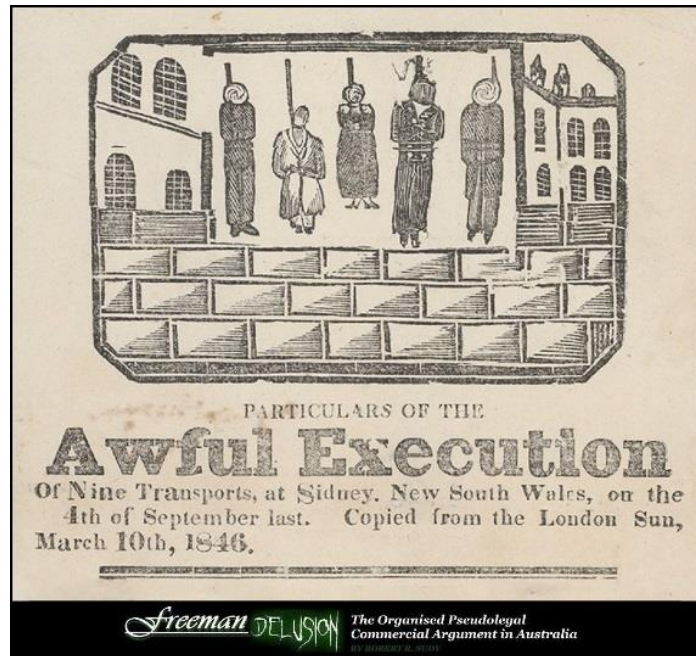


You should be hung for treason



I see a sense of frustration frequently on social media, that the courts are “*corrupt*” because they are not upholding the “*true law*”, and following the fantastical script the OPCA adherent has in their head. This is often followed with calls of “*treason*” and threats that all politician, police and lawyers should be “*hung for treason*”. This has become quite the common occurrence with many different peoples interactions with supporters of vexatious litigant [Wayne Glew](#), as he has for years insisted that the death penalty still exists as law, because the *Death Penalty Abolition Act 1973 is invalid*. I have had identical threats from [Steven Spiers](#) and many others.

In summary, they appear to say that:

(1) The *Death Penalty Abolition Act 1973* was given assent by the [Queen of Australia](#), after the unlawful *Royal Styles and Titles Act 1973*, so the repeal has no effect, and the original provisions for treason are still very much valid and enforceable. Gough Whitlam passed the Act to protect himself from accountability for his treasonous breach of allegiance in creating this “*fictional Crown*”.

(2) The decision in *The King v Casement 1917* clearly establishes that allegiance to the Queen of Australia is a breach of allegiance to the indivisible Imperial Crown in section 117 of the Constitution. The very existence of the judgements in *Sue v Hill*, *Joosse v ASIC*, *Re Patterson* and *Singh v Commonwealth* proves the point that the High Court of Australia is now a registered corporation with an ABN, and can't be trusted. They work for the trading company registered in the US with the [Security and Exchanges Commission](#) called “*THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA*”, so it is an immediate conflict of interest.

(3) We the people need to hold these treasonous queen-less people accountable for their horrendous crimes despite the corrupt judicial system. That's why there is currently a lawful “*common law court*” being established in Australia to convict and sentence offenders, and lawfully sworn [Commonwealth Public Officials](#) that are empowered to arrest and detain individuals to be brought before that court.


This behaviour was amplified during the COVID-19 pandemic, with countless protesters making similar statements threatening politicians which often went without prosecution. This can be seen in various protest organisers during the pandemic, such as ex-SAS officer, Riccardo Bosi, often dressed in military fatigues, calling for politicians and others to be charged with treason and hanged.

ABC: "[AFP forced to mobilise against 'specific threats' to politicians over weekend, commissioner says](#)":

ABC NEWS

AFP forced to mobilise against 'specific threats' to politicians over weekend, commissioner says

By political reporter Matthew Doran
Posted Mon 22 Nov 2021 at 12:04pm



AFP Commissioner Reece Kershaw says officers are taking threats against MPs seriously. (ABC News; Tamara Penniket)

Australia's top cop has revealed his officers spent the weekend investigating threats made against politicians, as concerns about violence directed towards parliamentarians intensify.

Several federal politicians have voiced fears for their safety in recent weeks, particularly since the murder of British Conservative MP Sir David Amess and the increase in violent rhetoric at pandemic protests across Australia.

Last week a gallows was taken to a rally at Victoria's state parliament, with the crowd chanting slogans about hanging Premier Daniel Andrews.

Australian Federal Police Commissioner Reece Kershaw said a review of politicians' safety was underway.

"We've seen what's happened in the UK and the US, so we take it very seriously, the security of MPs," Commissioner Kershaw said.

Key points:

- Police are investigating threats made against politicians following a violent protest in Melbourne
- The AFP commissioner said police had responded to specific threats made to MPs over the weekend
- Police are also reviewing their safety measures for members of parliament

"Even on the weekend, we had to mobilise a number of resources based on specific threats against different members of parliament.

"So we know that the environment has changed rapidly due to a number of factors and, as I said, we will be making sure we do as much as we can to keep our parliamentarians safe."

Commissioner Kershaw did not comment on whether those who had received threats over the weekend were federal, state or territory politicians.

He said the AFP worked with local police forces, as well as domestic spy agency ASIO and other intelligence agencies, to assess the severity of threats and plan protection for politicians.

"At the same time, our MPs have to be able to carry out their job and do what they've been elected to do, so we're very mindful of that as well," he told reporters in Canberra.

Threats against MPs not new

Police protection for politicians is not a new phenomenon in Australia.

Aside from the Prime Minister, a number of senior ministers have had security details for many years, including Treasurer Josh Frydenberg.

Victorian crossbench MP Andy Meddick had reported threats to his safety during the debate over the state government's pandemic powers, and his daughter alleged she was attacked on a Melbourne street while spray painting over an anti-vaccination poster.

"Clearly the events that have taken place at protests are absolutely unacceptable," Home Affairs Minister Karen Andrews said.

"Violence is not something that any Australian thinks is OK, quite frankly.

"So even if you have a difference of opinion with someone, there is no way that you should act out any violence against that individual."

[Mr Andrews and the federal opposition have accused the Prime Minister of "doublespeak" for condemning the violent rhetoric while also noting he understood the frustration of protesters.](#)

Threats have been made against the lives of WA Premier Mark McGowan and his family in recent months.

He said his electorate office had also been targeted by people opposed to vaccinations.

"There's been death threats, there's been threats to rape my staff, there's been people trying to bomb my office, someone tried to turn up with an armoured car with a machine gun on the top," Mr McGowan said last week.

The Australian: "[Australian police crack down on protesters who try to incite violence](#)":

Australian police cracking down on protesters who try to incite violence

EXCLUSIVE
By STEPHEN RICE
NSW EDITOR
Follow @ricerontheroad

4:23AM FEBRUARY 21, 2022
139 COMMENTS



Protest leaders who have called for the execution of politicians and other public officials will be targeted for prosecution as federal and state police forces change tactics and crack down on incitements to violence, in a bid to avert a feared “lone wolf” terror attack.

Police are expected to charge high-profile leaders of the “freedom” movement with incitement to commit offences of violence and deprivation of liberty, following explicit death threats to MPs, state premiers and other officials.

In one recent case, a prominent leader of the Convoy to Canberra protests publicly called for Foreign Minister Marise Payne to be hanged by a wire cable.

In Western Australia, police have already charged a leader of the so-called Sovereign Citizen movement who threatened Premier Mark McGowan, under rarely used incitement provisions.



AFP Commissioner Reece Kershaw says those who incite violence could face prosecution. Picture: Gary Ramage

Counter-terrorism authorities have been reluctant to use incitement laws for fear of provoking further violence from extremists but now believe that risk is outweighed by the threat of an attack by an unbalanced individual spurred on by others.

ASIO boss Mike Burgess last week warned that the greatest security threat facing the nation was from conspiracy theory extremists and anti-government “sovereign citizens” who did not fit on the traditional left-right spectrum.

Australian Federal Police Commissioner Reece Kershaw last week vowed to ramp up enforcement action against those inciting violence, even if not committing it themselves.

“Where disinformation reaches a criminal threshold – particularly where it urges or advocates violence – the AFP will be exercising the full force of its powers,” he said. Mr Kershaw told a parliamentary inquiry the AFP was very concerned about the risks to MPs and their staff, noting the murder of British MP Sir David Amess four months ago.

Risk assessments for MPs would be “a growth part of our business”, he said, pointing to more than 20 arrests at the Canberra protests, including that of a Sovereign Citizen leader found with what police allege was a loaded sawn-off rifle and plans of Parliament House in his truck.



Riccardo Bosi has come to authorities' attention. Picture: Martin Olman

Sovereign Citizens believe they – not politicians, judges or police – should decide which laws to obey and which to ignore.

Among those being monitored is an ex-SAS officer, Riccardo Bosi, who has figured prominently in the Convoy to Canberra protests, often dressed in military fatigues.

Mr Bosi, who leads the unregistered AustraliaOne Party and has more than 40,000 followers on Telegram, has called several times for politicians and others to be charged with treason and hanged.

In one recent video, he made vile remarks about Senator Payne.

“That bloated cow ... if we hang her ... we’re going to have to get an arrestor cable off an aircraft carrier to suspend the weight,” he said.

Mr Bosi has openly called for the execution of media figures ranging from Sky’s Peta Credlin and Andrew Bolt to the ABC’s Ita Buttrose for their alleged roles in protecting pedophiles.

“Watch them hang by their necks till they’re dead ... we’ll draw a lottery to see who gets to pull the lever,” he said in one obscenity-filled rant.

State Security Investigation Group officers in Western Australia last week charged Sovereign Citizen and former policeman Wayne Glew after he allegedly posted videos inciting others to arrest government ministers including Mr McGowan.

The videos also allegedly threatened those who “guard” Mr McGowan.

Two other people have been charged with impersonating commonwealth public officials after they allegedly sent “arrest warrants” to government ministers.

Despite these fantasies, there are laws preventing both capital punishment and threats of murder, that is the reality. There is no provision in law to rely on to have anyone killed for any crime, real or as in this case, imagined. The [Death Penalty Abolition Act 1973](#) provides:

(1) This Act applies within and outside Australia and extends to all the Territories.

(2) This Act applies in relation to, and in relation to offences under, the laws of the Commonwealth and of the Territories, and, to the extent to which the powers of the Parliament permit, in relation to, and in relation to offences under, Imperial Acts.

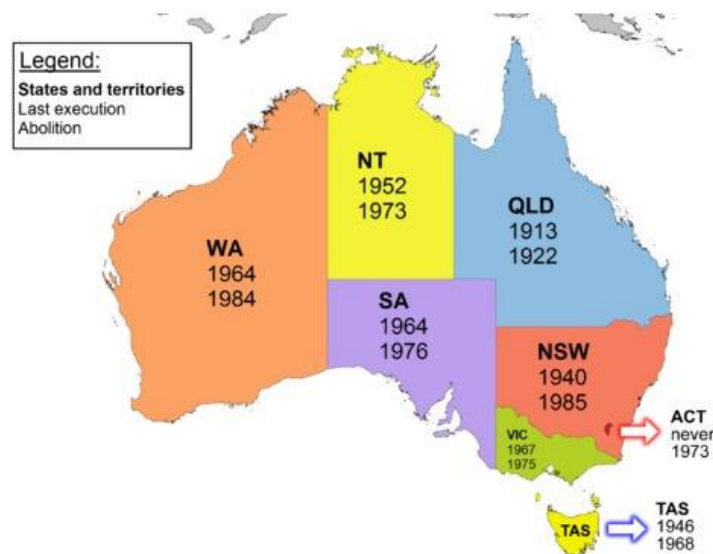
(3) Section 6 also applies in relation to, and in relation to offences under, the laws of the States.

The reliance on *R v Casement* in 1917 is very irrelevant and obscure to say the least, it was a common law decision that has long been overwritten with subsequent changes over time. In 1917 we were still part of the British Empire, it was before the divisibility of the Crown was recognised at the Imperial Conferences

starting with the *Balfour Agreement 1926*, and brought into law with the *Statute of Westminster 1931* which was adopted in Australia in 1942. The Empire collapsed and each executive government of the former dominions had by default a Crown that was “an entirely different and distinct legal personality” from the Crown of England. Gaudron J. found this notion to be “implicit in the Constitution.” in *Sue v Hill [1999] HCA 30*, the case also details how the expression “the Crown” is used in constitutional theory. See also *Re Patterson [2001] HCA 51*. with regards to the subsequent interpretation of section 117 of the Constitution. The divisibility of the Crown has been upheld by the UK High Court in *R v. Foreign Secretary ex parte Indian Association of Alberta [1982] 1 QB 892* and in relation to Australia in *Fitzgibbon v HM Attorney General [2005] EWHC 114 (Ch)*.

The decision in *Re Stepney Election Petition; Isaacson v Durant (1886) 17 QBD 54* established the rule that a natural born subject becomes an alien when the sovereign ceases to have dominion over the territory in which the person resides. Lord Coleridge CJ said (at 65-66): “...as the statutes referred to the Crown and not the sovereign, allegiance was due to the King in his politic, and not in his personal, capacity.” In relation to this case, on page 386 of “*Constitution of New South Wales*”, Anne Twomey notes that “As the body politic was a creation of law, then allegiance could be changed by a law-making authority.” This case is also reviewed in *Singh v Commonwealth of Australia [2004] HCA 43*, in relation to the definition of allegiance. The body politic that is the Crown in relation to Australia is the people of Australia, and it is represented by the Queen of Australia, a position entirely consistent with constitutional reality.

HISTORY



Queensland abolished the death penalty in 1922. Tasmania did the same in 1968, the federal government abolished the death penalty in 1973, with application also in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. Victoria did so in 1975, South Australia in 1976, and Western Australia in 1984. New South Wales abolished the death penalty for murder in 1955, and for all crimes in 1985. In 2010, the federal government passed legislation prohibiting the re-establishment of capital punishment by any state or territory. The last execution in Australia took place in 1967, when Ronald Ryan was hanged in Victoria. Between Ryan's execution in 1967 and 1984, several more people were sentenced to death, but had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. The last death sentence was given in

August 1984, when Brenda Hodge was sentenced to death in Western Australia (and subsequently had her sentence commuted to life imprisonment).^[1]

Capital punishment had been part of the legal system of Australia since British settlement. During the 19th century, crimes that could carry a death sentence included burglary, sheep stealing, forgery, sexual assaults, murder and manslaughter, and there is one reported case of someone being executed for "being illegally at large". During the 19th century, these crimes saw about 80 people hanged each year throughout Australia. Before and after federation, each state made its own criminal laws and punishments. Death sentences were also carried out under Aboriginal customary law, either directly or through sorcery. In some cases the condemned could be denied mortuary rites.^[2]

Commonwealth In 1973 the Death Penalty Abolition Act 1973^[3] of the Commonwealth abolished the death penalty for federal offences. It provided in Section 3 that the Act applied to any offence against a law of the Commonwealth, the Territories or under an Imperial Act, and in s. 4 that "a person is not liable to the punishment of death for any offence".

No executions were carried out under the bridge of the federal government, and the passage of the Death Penalty Abolition Act 1973^[3] saw the death penalty replaced with life imprisonment as their maximum punishment. Since the Commonwealth effects of utilising this Act, no more individuals have been exposed to the death penalty. The Commonwealth will not extradite or deport a prisoner to another jurisdiction if they might face the death penalty.^[4] A recent case involving this was the case of American Gabe Watson, who was convicted of the manslaughter of his wife in North Queensland, and faced capital murder charges in his home state of Alabama. His deportation was delayed until the government received assurances that he would not be executed if found guilty.

New South Wales The last execution in New South Wales was carried out on 24 August 1939, when John Trevor Kelly was hanged at Sydney's Long Bay Correctional Centre for the murder of Marjorie Constance Sommarlad. New South Wales abolished the death penalty for murder in 1955, but retained it as a potential penalty for treason, piracy, and arson in naval dockyards until 1985. New South Wales was the last Australian state to formally abolish the death penalty for all crimes.

Victoria Victoria's first executions occurred in 1842 when two Aboriginal men, Tunnerminnerwait and Maulboyheenner, were hanged outside the site of the Melbourne Gaol for the killing of two whalers in the Westernport district.^[5] Ronald Ryan was the last man executed at Pentridge Prison and in Australia. He was hanged on 3 February 1967 after being convicted of shooting dead a prison officer during an escape from Pentridge Prison, Coburg, Victoria in 1965.^[6] Victoria was also the state of the last woman executed in Australia: Jean Lee was hanged in 1951. She was accused of being an accomplice in the murder of 73-year-old William ('Pop') Kent. She, along with her accomplices, were executed on 19 February 1951. Victoria would not carry out another execution until that of Ronald Ryan.^[7] Not all those executed were murderers: for instance, Albert McNamara was hanged for arson causing death in 1902, and David Bennett was hanged in 1932 after being convicted of raping a four-year-old girl. Bennett was the last man to be hanged in Australia for an offence other than murder.^[8] The beam used to execute condemned prisoners was removed from Old Melbourne Gaol and installed in D Division at Pentridge Prison by the condemned child rapist David Bennett, who was a carpenter by trade. It was used for all 10 Pentridge hangings (including a double hanging).^[9] After Victoria abolished capital punishment in 1975, the beam was removed and put into storage, and was reinstalled at the Old Melbourne Gaol in August 2000.^[10]

Queensland A total of 94 people were hanged in the Moreton Bay/Queensland region from 1830 until 1913. ^[11] The last person hanged was Ernest Austin on 22 September 1913 for the rape and murder of 11-year-old Ivy Mitchell. The only woman to be hanged was Ellen Thompson on 13 June 1887; she was hanged alongside her lover, John Harrison, for murdering her husband William. In 1922, Queensland became the first part of the British Commonwealth to abolish the death penalty. ^[12]

Western Australia In Western Australia, the first legal executions were under Dutch VOC law on 2 October 1629 on Long Island, Houtman Abrolhos (near Geraldton), when Jeronimus Corneliszoon and six others were hanged as party to the murders of 125 men, women and children. Following British colonization, between 1833 and 1855 executions by firing squad and hanging were performed at a variety of places, often at the site of the offence. Even with the construction of the new Perth Gaol in 1855 as the main execution site in the state, executions were also carried out at various country locations until 1900. In 1886 the Fremantle Prison was handed over to the colonial government as the colony's major prison; from 1889 43 men (and one woman, Martha Rendell) were hanged there. From 1889 all executions took place at Fremantle Prison. The first execution under British law was that of Midgegooroo, who on 22 May 1833 was executed by firing squad while bound to the door of the original Perth Gaol. John Gavin, a Parkhurst apprentice, was the first British settler to be executed in Western Australia. In 1844 he was hanged for murder at the Fremantle Round House, at the age of fifteen. Bridget Larkin was the first woman to be executed in Western Australia, for the murder of John Hurford, in 1855. The last execution was that of Eric Edgar Cooke on 26 October 1964 at Fremantle Prison. Cooke had been convicted on one count of murder, but evidence and his confessions suggested he had committed many more. The last sentence of death in Western Australia was passed in 1984, ^{[13][14][15]} but the female killer (Brenda Hodge) ^[16] in question had her sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, as was customary by this stage. Capital punishment was formally removed from the statutes of the state with the passage of the Acts Amendment (Abolition of Capital Punishment) Act 1984.

South Australia The Adelaide Gaol was the site of forty-four hangings, from Joseph Stagg on 18 November 1840 to Glen Sabre Valance, murderer and rapist, on 24 November 1964. Three executions also occurred at Mount Gambier Gaol, five at country locations out of Port Lincoln, three at Franklin Harbor, one at Streaky Bay and two at Fowler's Bay. ^[17] Two Ngarrindjeri men were controversially executed by hanging along the Coorong on 22 August 1840, after a drumhead court-martial conducted by Police Commissioner O'Halloran on the orders of Governor George Gawler. The men were found to be guilty of murdering the twenty-five survivors of the shipwreck *Maria* a few months before. ^[18] Elizabeth Woolcock, the only woman ever to have been executed under South Australian law, was hanged on 30 December 1873. Her body was not released to the family and was buried between the inner and outer walls of the prison, identified by a number and the date of the execution. In 1976, the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act* was modified so that the death sentence was changed to life imprisonment.

Tasmania In the early days of colonial rule Tasmania, then known as Van Diemen's Land, was the site of penal transports. Mary McLauchlan was convicted in 1830 for infanticide; she was sentenced to both death and dissection. ^{[19][20]} She was the first woman to be hanged in Tasmania. The last execution was on 14 February 1946, when serial rapist and killer Frederick Thompson was hanged for the murder of eight-year-old Evelyn Maughan. The death penalty was abolished in 1968. ^[21]

Australian Capital Territory No executions were carried out in the Australian Capital Territory, where federal legislation abolished capital punishment in 1973.

Northern Territory There were nine executions between 1893 and 1952. Seven of them took place at Fannie Bay Gaol, the other two at regional locations close to where the crime took place. The last execution in the Northern Territory was a double hanging at Fannie Bay Gaol on 8 August 1952. The death penalty was abolished in 1973. ^[22]

- [1 Death penalty dead and buried". The Age. Melbourne. 11 March 2010.](#)
- [2 Traditional Aboriginal Law and Punishment Archived 6 March 2009 Part V – Aboriginal Customary Law and the Criminal Justice System, Law Reform Commission of Western Australia – Aboriginal Customary Laws Discussion Paper](#)
- [3 "AFP Governance: AFP National Guideline on international police-to-police assistance in death penalty situations" \(PDF\). Australian Federal Police.](#)
- [4 Finlay, Lorraine \(March 2011\). "Exporting the Death Penalty? Reconciling International Police Cooperation and the Abolition of the Death Penalty in Australia" \(PDF\). Sydney Law Review. 33 \(1\): 95–117.](#)
- [5 "British Justice". Museum Victoria Australia.](#)
- [6 The Hanging of Ronald Ryan:40 Years Later Archived 28 December 2007.](#)
- [7 Biography – Jean Lee – Australian Dictionary of Biography. Adb.anu.edu.au.](#)
- [8 "Prisoner hanged". The Sydney Morning Herald. 27 September 1932. p. 10.](#)
- [9 "Leonski executed". Daily Advertiser. Wagga Wagga, NSW. 10 November 1942. p. 1.](#)
- [10 Executions in the State of Victoria ned kelly Archived 8 October 2011.](#)
- [11 'Queensland Executions' Archived 13 June 2015.](#)
- [12 Dawson, Christopher, "A Pit of Shame: The Executed Prisoners of Boqqo Road" Archived 13 June 2015.](#)
- [13 Sentenced at Birth. Emsah.uq.edu.au \(2005-08-05\).](#)
- [14 Australian Online Bookshop – Books for Australians, Australian Books for the World. Bookworm.com.au.](#)
- [15 \[1\] Archived 16 October 2010.](#)
- [16 Walk On – Last Person Sentenced to Death – Brenda Hodge. quicksales.com.au](#)
- [17 \[The Hempen Collar David J Towler and Trevor J porter, The Wednesday Press, 1999\]](#)
- [18 http://www.abc.net.au/backyard/shipwrecks/sa/mariacreek.htm](#)
- [19 Public Executions. Utas.edu.au.](#)
- [20 Trevor McLaughlin \(1998\). Irish Women in Colonial Australia. Allen & Unwin.](#)
- [21 Helen MacDonald \(2005\). Human remains: Dissection and Its Histories. Yale University Press.](#)
- [22 "Two executed". Northern Standard. Darwin, NT. 8 August 1952. p. 1.](#)
- [23 Death Penalty Abolition Act 1973 https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2010C00307](#)



[Robert R. Sudy](#) (author) Website: [Freeman Delusion: The Organised Pseudolegal Commercial Argument in Australia](#) Email: robertsudy@freemandelusion.com * Like the page on [Facebook](#) Public group [Australian Pseudolaw](#) * Follow me on [Twitter](#) * Subscribe [on YouTube](#).