

I, Michael Thomas of the family Holt, give notice to the people of the community that this is my statement of my claim of right and lawful excuse to convene and establish a Common Law Court under my liberty as a flesh and blood man; and I do hereby call upon the support of all competent men and women to assist me in this lawful right.

I further give notice to the people of my claim of right and lawful excuse to convene and establish as part of such a court, a jury of my peers, consisting of at least 12 men or women, to judge a matter affecting the wellbeing, rights and safety of myself/us and my community.

That matter being the following:

The Facts of the dispute

1. I am a Vietnam Veteran, married for 25 years with 2 daughters, and no criminal record until recently when I was targeted by the Australian Federal Police and a Supreme Court Judge because I published an article about a trial that the judge had imposed a suppression order on.
2. My problems with the Victorian courts began on **August 1, 2020**: While I was at the gym, a group of 5 AFP and local Queensland police entered my home around 10 am, waving a “Court Order” ordered by Supreme Court Judge Elizabeth Hollingworth and signed off on by Sunshine Coast magistrate Haydn Stjernqvist. I arrived home about twenty minutes after they first entered my home where I was confronted by the police who had seized my computer, hard drives, mobile phone and various documents. I was told I had to sign a Property Seizure Record No 419612 and warned I could be charged with a crime that carries a five-year penalty.
3. The reason I am being persecuted by Justice Hollingworth is that I objected to the fact that she closed the court in which she was presiding, preventing me from giving exculpatory evidence on behalf of Phillip Galea to the jury of twelve women, and Galea was therefore denied a fair trial, breaching The Criminal Code Act 1995 S 268:12 and 268:20, and S 43 Crimes Act 1914. Search for **Criminal Code 1914 268:12 and 268:20, and Articles 9 and 14 International Covenant of Political Rights**.
4. Phillip Galea was swept up by the police raids carried out in August 2015 by the AFP/Vicpol under the new anti-terrorism laws that had just been implemented.
5. Of all the people whose homes were raided, Galea was the only one arrested and taken to prison where he was put into solitary confinement without trial for three years. He was given just one hour of exercise, cruel and unusual punishment that ignored his human rights.
6. During this time, we were in contact by phone and letters, so I was well aware of the abuse he suffered while imprisoned and I wrote several articles, and recorded a number of podcasts to try and alert people to the terrible and illegal treatment Galea was suffering.
7. After three years the state of Victoria put Galea on trial, with judge Elizabeth Hollingworth presiding. She imposed a suppression order on anything to do with the trial. However, the suppression notice was only posted on the door of the courtroom in the supreme court Melbourne.
8. I live in Queensland. Section 80 of the Constitution states, “80. 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.”

9. When I pointed this out in my first appearance in a Melbourne Magistrates court the magistrate refused to acknowledge the Constitution and insisted that Victorian law as in force in his court. From then on, each magistrate and judge denied the Constitution.
10. I was threatened with arrest if I did not appear in their County Court Melbourne. After taking legal advice from Peter Gargan, I decided not to answer their summons to court in late 2023.
11. A month later I was arrested by two AFP police and assorted local police, and transported to Melbourne where I was imprisoned for a total of six days. I was not tried in a court before my peers, as I should have been.
12. On January 21st, 2023 I appeared in County Court Melbourne. The trial took six days. During the trial I was denied any opportunity to inform the jury about Constitution S 80 and my rights under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Judge Sexton closed the court each time I brought up any point of law, and sent the jury out until we had discussed the law. If I had been able to inform the jury of my (and their) rights, they quite likely would not have found me guilty of publishing an article contrary to a suppression order.
13. Judge Sexton fined me \$4,000 and six days time served.
14. I, like all members of the Commonwealth of Australia, deserve to live our lives without fear of arbitrary arrest and imprisonment as guaranteed by the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights 1689, the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, 268:20 Criminal Code Act 1995, and 268:12 Criminal Code Act 1995 which creates a 17-year criminal offence for denying Articles 9 and 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights have been denied, and this has had a negative impact on my mental and physical health, and the mental health of my wife and children.
15. The law is supposed to protect the innocent, and I have always maintained that I am innocent of the charge levelled against me, because even though I did publish the article I did so because I have an absolute inalienable right that I was born with to express myself in any way, shape or form I wish, provided I do no harm.
16. This was further guaranteed by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 19(2), which is enshrined in Federal law.
17. In 1980 the government signed the State of Australia to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
18. This Covenant was confirmed as law in 1986 as Schedule 2 to the Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986, and further confirmed as Australian law in S 268:12 Criminal Code Act 1995 and S 268:20 Criminal Code Act 1995.

19. These two statutes make it a seventeen years imprisonment Offence to make Rules of Court that contradict the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which incorporates the Principles of Christianity into the law all people are entitled to enjoy in common, the Common Law.
20. The Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions never proved any harm against anyone. They simply accused me of publishing an article contravening a Supreme Court Victoria suppression order.
21. The Supreme Court Melbourne issued a charge against me by the CDPP Melbourne over four years ago.
22. Since then, they have dragged me through the Melbourne courts even though I have pointed out many times that I am not a subject of Victoria, and Constitution S 80 protects me from being charged for a crime I am accused of committing in one state and being tried in another.
23. I have been arrested in Qld, flown by 2 AFP agents to Melbourne (kidnapping), and illegally incarcerated in Melbourne without trial for six days, so I'm including the AFP in the claim as well, because they sent two agents to my home to arrest and escort me to Melbourne.
24. There is a Lawful Due Process when there is a claim and that is;
 - 11.1. The claimant must prove their claim
 - 11.2. The accused must be heard
 - 11.3. A competent court must make a determination, and
 - 11.4. Only then can remedy be administered.
25. Charges brought against the defendants:
 - 12.1 CRIMES ACT 1914 - SECT 42
Conspiracy to defeat justice
(1) A person commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person conspires with another person 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.
 26. 12.2 CRIMES ACT 1914 - SECT 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.
27. 12.3 Section 268.12 of the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth)
Crimes Against Humanity Imprisonment
Crime against humanity—imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical

liberty

(1) A person (the perpetrator) commits an offence if:

(a) the perpetrator imprisons one or more persons or otherwise severely deprives one or more persons of physical liberty; and

(b) the perpetrator's conduct violates article 9, 14 or 15 of the Covenant; and

(c) the perpetrator's conduct is committed intentionally or knowingly as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 17 years.

28. 12.4 Section 274.2(1) of the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth)

Torture

The Criminal Code Act 1995, Section 274.2 defines torture when a perpetrators' conduct has inflicted severe mental pain and suffering through forms of intimidation and coercion while they are acting in their capacity as a public official. The use of intimidation, which can be referred to as any act that creates fear of physical or mental harm. It can also include the process of attempting to coerce or deter an action by inducing fear.

Penalty: Maximum imprisonment 20 years

29. 12.5 CRIMINAL CODE 1899 - SECT 354

Kidnapping

(1) Any person who kidnaps another person is guilty of a crime.

Penalty—Maximum penalty—7 years imprisonment.

(2) A person kidnaps another person if the person unlawfully and forcibly takes or detains the other person with intent to gain anything from any person or to procure anything to be done or omitted to be done by any person.

Defendants Names

Judge Meryl Sexton, Judge Michael Bourke, Judge Elizabeth Hollingworth, Scott

Bruckard PSM

(acting) Director of Public Prosecutions, Reece Kershaw APM Commissioner of the Australian

Federal Police (AFP)

Remedy Sought

I have already served an invoice to the offenders, The total penalties I have charged according to the law is over \$44 million. If they are convicted by a jury, I want the whole amount due to me in gold and silver only.

I also want the total maximum prison terms awarded to the defendants. 64 years each. I/we further give notice to the people that the said jury of my/our peers claims the jurisdictional competence to judge this matter and issue a sentence and verdict within this Common Law Court established to render such a judgement, based upon proven and irrefutable evidence presented within its Court.

I hereby openly call upon and request the support of my community to establish this Common Law Court and its jury of twelve men and women sworn to act in such a capacity for the duration of the court proceedings, according to common Law and the rules of evidence and Lawful Due Process. I make this people's claim of right freely, without

coercion or ulterior motive, in the interest of justice and the welfare of the people and the community.