

# FILE ON DEMAND

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**COMES NOW UNIFIED NEW YORK COMMON LAW GRAND JURY TO DEMAND** that the clerk perform only a ministerial function, that the clerk not perform any tribunal functions, and that the clerk file the attached. Any clerk who fails to obey the law shall be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. Any attorney or judge advising or intimidating clerks to violate the law will also be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. Clerks, attorneys, judges and other officers of the court are expected to know the law. – Clerk is to file. **18 USC § 2076** Whoever, being a clerk of a district court of the United States, willfully refuses or neglects to make or forward any report, certificate, statement, or document as required by law, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

**18 USC §1512** (b) Whoever knowingly uses intimidation, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct toward another person, with intent to - (1) influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding; (2) cause or induce any person to -- (A) withhold testimony, or withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding; (B) alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; ... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both. (3) ... (c) Whoever corruptly—(1) alters, destroys, mutilates, or conceals a record, document, or other object, or attempts to do so, with the intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; or (2) otherwise obstructs, influences, or impedes any official proceeding, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

**18 USC § 2071** - Concealment, removal, or mutilation generally – (a) Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries away any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, or in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (b) Whoever, having the custody of any such record, proceeding, map, book, document, paper, or other thing, willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys the same, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States. As used in this subsection, the term “office” does not include the office held by any person as a retired officer of the Armed Forces of the United States.

**FILED JULY 14<sup>TH</sup> 2014 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

James T. Foley Courthouse; Suite 509; 445 Broadway; Albany, NY 12207

**UNIFIED NEW YORK COMMON LAW GRAND JURY:**

PO Box 59; Valhalla, New York 10595

*Prov 29:2 When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice: but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn.*

**PRESENTMENT UNDER COMMON LAW**

**A TRUE BILL, BY THE PEOPLE<sup>1</sup>**

**COMES NOW THE CONSTITUTED<sup>2</sup> UNIFIED<sup>3</sup> COMMON LAW GRAND JURIES<sup>4</sup>** of the fifty united States of America; including New York, Florida, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Arizona, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Washington, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, West Virginia, Colorado, Alabama, Illinois, Kansas, Oregon, Michigan, Vermont, South Dakota, Tennessee, Montana, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, Ohio, Texas, and Numerous other American counties from the following states yet to be unified: Alaska, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

**COMES NOW WE THE PEOPLE** of New York, concurred by the People of the united States of America to present this “True Bill” against Jonathan Lippman, Fern A. Fisher, Lawrence K. Marks, Barry Kamins, Ronald Younkens, A Gail Prudenti, C. Randall Hinrichs, Holly Tanner,

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<sup>1</sup> **PEOPLE.** People are supreme, not the state. [Waring vs. the Mayor of Savannah, 60 Georgiaat 93]; The state cannot diminish rights of the people. [Hertado v. California, 100 US 516]; Preamble to the US and NY Constitutions - We the people ... do ordain and establish this Constitution...; ...at the Revolution, the sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but they are sovereigns without subjects...with none to govern but themselves... [CHISHOLM v. GEORGIA (US) 2 Dall 419, 454, 1 L Ed 440, 455, 2 DALL (1793) pp471-472]: The people of this State, as the successors of its former sovereign, are entitled to all the rights which formerly belonged to the King by his prerogative. [Lansing v. Smith, 4 Wend. 9 (N.Y.) (1829), 21 Am. Dec. 89 10C Const. Law Sec. 298; 18 C Em.Dom. Sec. 3, 228; 37 C Nav.Wat. Sec. 219; Nuls Sec. 167; 48 C Wharves Sec. 3, 7.]

<sup>2</sup> **CONSTITUTED** - The People of each county have come together to agreed and declared a return to Common Law Juries.

<sup>3</sup> **UNIFIED** - Every county in the state has constituted the Common Law Juries.

<sup>4</sup> **COMMON LAW GRAND JURY** - Amendment V No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury...; The Court of Appeals' rule would neither preserve nor enhance the traditional functioning of the grand jury that the "common law" of the Fifth Amendment demands. UNITED STATES v. WILLIAMS, Jr.112 S.Ct. 1735; 504 U.S. 36; 118 L.Ed.2d 352

Richard Mabee, Charles M. Tailleux, Terry Wilhelm, Michelle Carrol, Carol Stevens, Michael V. Coccoma, Allan, D Scheinkman, Raymond J. Elliott, Terence L Kindlon, Esq, in the Northern District of New York with the following Information and True Bill:

Because the judges holding New York Executive Offices, who are responsible for guarding the unalienable rights of the People, betrayed their oaths by knowingly involving themselves in a statewide conspiracy to rob and deny the People of their ordained constitutional republican form of government in exchange for power and profit violating USC 18 §201, USC 18 §241, USC 18 §242, USC 18 §245, USC 18 §341, USC 42 1983, USC 42 1985, RICO & conspiracy.

Said judges and other conspirators did engage knowingly in misleading conduct intimidating and persuading other persons to engages in misleading conduct with intent to prevent the testimony of the N.Y. Unified Common Law Grand Jury [NYUCLGJ] in an official proceeding by withholding and removing documents from an official proceeding, as is their manner; in violation of 18 USC §1512b, 18 USC §872, 18 USC §1346, 18 USC §201 and 18 USC §1961-68 [RICO]

On September 26<sup>th</sup> 2013 Chief Administrative Judge A. Gail Prudenti acting under the color of law exceeded her authority by starting a statewide campaign, in a disgraceful open conspiracy, to foil the efforts of the awakening People taking their proper seat in the courts as consentors of their servants in government. In Prudenti's 9-26-13 memorandum she instructed all county and court clerks to violate 18 USC § 2076 and 2071 by rejecting or removing the filing of documents by the People attempting to take back control of their out of control judiciary. These tactics continued for more than six months as the momentum of the People grew from one State to Fifty in response to these shameful acts that threaten the very existence of the Land of the free.

On March 24<sup>th</sup> 2014 NYUCLGJ purchased an Index #7303-14 in Columbia County, N.Y. in order to file True Bills of Presentments and Informations. Said conspirators in violation of 18 USC § 2071 removed all the documents from that file.

On April 10<sup>th</sup> 2014 NYUCLGJ purchased Index #140384 in Greene County N.Y. in order to transfer the documents to a secure location under judicial auspices, then said conspirators, through Judge Raymond Elliott opened a chancery court, after being warned by writ of prohibition not to do so, to rule the people no standing and then prevented the filing of any more documents in violation of 18 USC § 2076.

On May 9<sup>th</sup> 2014, NYUCLGJ moved said files into the U.S. Northern District Court of N.Y. under case #1:14-cv-552 an Article III Court<sup>5</sup> in order to secure and protect the documents.

On May 14<sup>th</sup> 2014 NYUCLGJ notified, by postal mail and fax, every New York State Supreme Court Judge of the conspiracy, each having a duty to act, but instead chose felony rescue of their

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<sup>5</sup> **28 U.S. Code § 132** - Creation and composition of district courts (a) There shall be in each judicial district a district court which shall be a court of record known as the United States District Court for the district.

peers in violation of 18 USC § 2384, 42 USC §1986, and 18 USC § 2382, thereby solidifying the complete collapse of the New York Supreme Court Judiciary.

*"State judges, as well as federal, have the responsibility to respect and protect persons from violations of federal constitutional rights."* Gross v. State of Illinois, 312 F 2d 257; (1963).

*"Decency, security, and liberty alike demand that government officials be subjected to the same rules of conduct that are commands to the citizen. In a Government of laws, existence of the government will be imperiled if it fails to observe the law scrupulously. Crime is contagious. If government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for the law...it invites every man to become a law unto himself...and against that pernicious doctrine, this court should resolutely set its face."* Olmstead v U.S., 277 US 348, 485; 48 S. Ct. 564, 575; 72 LEd 944.

Because of the collapse of the New York judicial structure performing felony rescue we are refilling the attached nine (9) said True Bills in United States District Court for the Northern District of New York for the implementation of justice.

#### **BY WHAT AUTHORITY WE THE PEOPLE ACT**

*"We [posterity of the founders] hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, **deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed...**" Declaration of Independence.*

The following was quoted in the 1992 case UNITED STATES v. WILLIAMS, Jr.112 S.Ct. 1735; 504 U.S. 36; 118 L.Ed.2d 352; Justice Antonin Scalia, writing for the majority, confirmed that "the American grand jury is neither part of the judicial, executive nor legislative branches of government, but instead belongs to the people. It is in effect a fourth branch of government "governed" and administered to directly by and on behalf of the American people, and its authority emanates from the Bill of Rights".

*"[R]ooted in long centuries of Anglo-American history," Hannah v. Larche, 363 U.S. 420, 490, 80 S.Ct. 1502, 1544, 4 L.Ed.2d 1307 (1960) (Frankfurter, J., concurring in result), the grand jury is mentioned in the Bill of Rights, but not in the body of the Constitution. It has not been textually assigned, therefore, to any of the branches described in the first three Articles. It " 'is a constitutional fixture in its own right.' " United States v. Chanen, 549 F.2d 1306, 1312 (CA9 1977) (quoting Nixon v. Sirica, 159 U.S.App.D.C. 58, 70, n. 54, 487 F.2d 700, 712, n. 54 (1973)), cert. denied, 434 U.S. 825, 98 S.Ct. 72, 54 L.Ed.2d 83 (1977). In fact the whole theory of its function is that it belongs to no branch of the institutional government, serving as a kind of buffer or referee between the Government and the people. Stirone v. United States, 361 U.S. 212, 218, 80 S.Ct. 270, 273, 4*

L.Ed.2d 252 (1960); *Hale v. Henkel*, 201 U.S. 43, 61, 26 S.Ct. 370, 373, 50 L.Ed. 652 (1906); G. Edwards, *The Grand Jury* 28-32 (1906). Although the grand jury normally operates, of course, in the courthouse and under judicial auspices, its institutional relationship with the judicial branch has traditionally been, so to speak, at arm's length. Judges' direct involvement in the functioning of the grand jury has generally been confined to the constitutive one of calling the grand jurors together and administering their oaths of office. *United States v. Calandra*, 414 U.S. 338, 343, 94S.Ct. 613, 617, 38 L.Ed.2d 561 (1974); Fed.Rule Crim.Proc 6(a)

The grand jury's functional independence from the judicial branch is evident both in the scope of its power to investigate criminal wrongdoing, and in the manner in which that power is exercised. "Unlike [a] [c]ourt, whose jurisdiction is predicated upon a specific case or controversy, the grand jury 'can investigate merely on suspicion that the law is being violated, or even because it wants assurance that it is not.' " *United States v. R. Enterprises*, 498 U.S. ----, ----, 111 S.Ct. 722, 726, 112 L.Ed.2d 795 (1991) (quoting *United States v. Morton Salt Co.*, 338 U.S. 632, 642-643, 70 S.Ct. 357, 364, 94 L.Ed. 401 (1950)). It need not identify the offender it suspects, or even "the precise nature of the offense" it is investigating. *Blair v. United States*, 250 U.S. 273, 282, 39 S.Ct. 468, 471, 63 L.Ed. 979 (1919). The grand jury requires no authorization from its constituting court to initiate an investigation, see *Hale*, supra, 201 U.S., at 59-60, 65, 26 S.Ct., at 373, 375, nor does the prosecutor require leave of court to seek a grand jury indictment. And in its day-to-day functioning, the grand jury generally operates without the interference of a presiding judge. See *Calandra*, supra, 414 U.S., at 343, 94 S.Ct., at 617. It swears in its own witnesses, Fed.Rule Crim.Proc. 6(c), and deliberates in total secrecy, see *United States v. Sells Engineering, Inc.*, 463 U.S., at 424-425, 103 S.Ct., at 3138; see Memorandum of Law on Authorities, attached

Sealed and Delivered<sup>6</sup>



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Common Law Grand Jury Foreman

<sup>6</sup> **SEALED AND DELIVERED.** These words, followed by the signatures of the witnesses, constitute the usual formula for the attestation of conveyances.





**FILED JULY 14<sup>TH</sup> 2014 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

James T. Foley Courthouse; Suite 509; 445 Broadway; Albany, NY 12207

**UNIFIED NEW YORK COMMON LAW GRAND JURY:**

PO Box 59; Valhalla, New York 10595

**TRUE BILL <sup>(1)</sup>**


The Unified New York Common Law Grand Jury charges that on March 24, 2014 at 1:25 PM the Unified common law grand jury did file with the Columbia County Clerk Holly Tanner an Action at Law. Said action possessed no inconsistencies or violation of civil practice, law, or rules and was accepted. A fee of \$305 for the filing and RJJ was paid, said action was recorded under index number 7303-14. A. Gail Prudenti, Holly Tanner, and Richard Mabee, under color of law, acting under the capacity of clerks and/or officers of the court while engaging in governmental activities did alter the business record maintained by the enterprise and did knowingly and in concert with others to be discovered did conspire and did remove a prima facie document titled "Action at Law" from the court records.

A. Gail Prudenti, Holly Tanner, and Richard Mabee acting in concert in an effort to remove said documents out of the building did on March 28, 2014 place documents in to the United States Post Office, thereby committing mail fraud.

Defendants instead acted arrogantly outside their role as servant and contemptuously orchestrated a state wide obstruction of "The People's" Constituted Grand Juries, thereby boldly denying the people their unalienable right, protected under the Fifth Amendment<sup>7</sup>, to act in their most sacred role as consentor<sup>8</sup> thereby committing the following offense(s):

§175.05 for Falsifying business records in the second degree, a class A misdemeanor; §175.10 Falsifying business records in the first degree, a class E felony; §175.20 Tampering with public records in the second degree, a class A misdemeanor; §175.25 Tampering with public records in the first degree a class D felony, 18 USC §1341 Frauds through postal service, felony rescue, and conspiracy;

**A True Bill**

  
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Grand Jury Foreman

<sup>7</sup> **Amendment V** -- No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury,...

<sup>8</sup> **Declaration of Independence** -- We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed...



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**UNIFIED NEW YORK COMMON LAW GRAND JURY:**

PO Box 59; Valhalla, New York 10595

**TRUE BILL (2)**

The Unified New York Common Law Grand Jury charges that during the month of September and October 2013 A. Gail Prudenti, Michael V. Coccoma, C. Randall Hinrichs, and Allan D Scheinkman acting under color of law did conspire against the people in acts of high treason, obstruction of justice, conspiracy, contempt, and RICO by taking upon themselves the peoples role of tribunal after being forewarned in writing by said Grand Juries that they perform only their ministerial functions and that they not take upon themselves to perform any tribunal functions. Defendants instead acted arrogantly outside their role as servant and contemptuously orchestrated a state wide obstruction of "The People's" Constituted Grand Juries, thereby boldly denying the people their unalienable right, protected under the Fifth Amendment<sup>9</sup>, to act in their most sacred role as consentor<sup>10</sup> thereby committing the following offense(s):

High Treason<sup>11</sup>; Conspiracy; Obstruction of Justice; 18 USC §241 Rights, conspiracy against; 18 USC §242 Rights, deprivation; 18 USC §1961-1968 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO act); 18 USC § 1505 - Obstruction of proceedings<sup>12</sup>; 18 USC §1512b - Misleading conduct<sup>13</sup>; 18 USC § 2076 – Clerk is to file<sup>14</sup>; 18 USC § 2071 - Concealment, removal, or mutilation generally<sup>15</sup>; Section 195.00 New York

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<sup>9</sup> **Amendment V** -- No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury,...

<sup>10</sup> **Declaration of Independence** -- We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed...

<sup>11</sup> **TREASON.** The offense of attempting by overt acts to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance; or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power. "Treason" consists of two elements: Adherence to the enemy, and rendering him aid and comfort. [Cramer v. U. S., U.S.N.Y., 65 S.Ct. 918, 932, 325 U.S. 1, 89 L.Ed. 1441]. **High Treason** in English law. Treason against the king or sovereign, as distinguished from petit or petty treason, which might formerly be committed against a subject. [4 Bl.Comm. 74, 75; 4 Steph. Comm. 183, 184]

<sup>12</sup> -- Whoever, with intent to avoid, evade, prevent, or obstruct compliance, in whole or in part, with any civil investigative demand duly and properly made under the Antitrust Civil Process Act, willfully withholds, misrepresents, removes from any place, conceals, covers up, destroys, mutilates, alters, or by other means falsifies any documentary material, answers to written interrogatories, or oral testimony, which is the subject of such demand; or attempts to do so or solicits another to do so; ... Shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years or, if the offense involves international or domestic terrorism (as defined in section 2331), imprisoned not more than 8 years, or both.

<sup>13</sup> (c) Whoever corruptly - (2) otherwise obstructs, influences, or impedes any official proceeding, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

<sup>14</sup> Whoever, being a clerk of a district court of the United States, willfully refuses or neglects to make or forward any report, certificate, statement, or document as required by law, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

<sup>15</sup> (a) Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries away any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, or in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (b) Whoever, having the custody of any such record, proceeding, map, book, document, paper, or other thing, willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys the same, shall be fined under this title or

Penal Code, official misconduct; Section 195.05 New York Penal Code, obstructing governmental administration; Section 240.65 New York Penal Code, unlawful prevention of public access to records; Section 190.25(3) New York Penal Code, criminal impersonation; Section 190.60 & 65 New York Penal Code, scheming to defraud:

**A True Bill**



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Grand Jury Foreman

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imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States. As used in this subsection, the term "office" does not include the office held by any person as a retired officer of the Armed Forces of the United States.

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**UNIFIED NEW YORK COMMON LAW GRAND JURY:**

PO Box 59; Valhalla, New York 10595

**TRUE BILL <sup>(3)</sup>**

The Unified New York Common Law Grand Jury charges Charles M. Tailleir that on Tuesday, October 22, 2013, at 11:25 AM a Presentment of a true Bill, by said Eighteen Constituted Common Law Grand Juries, was filed; against A. Gail Prudenti, Michael V. Coccoma, C. Randall Hinrichs, and Allan, D Scheinkman, hereinafter conspirators; with the New York Supreme Court, Green County Chief Clerk Michelle Carrol who, under USC 18 §2076<sup>16</sup>, USC 18 §2071<sup>17</sup> and 18 USC §1512b<sup>18</sup>; was to process said Bill as required by law for Justice assignment, arraignment, scheduling, and the removal of said defendants from office. Charles M. Tailleir being made aware of said conspiracy failed to act and by his silence entered into said conspiracy and by his lack of action did commit felony rescue.

After trying to reach Charles M. Tailleir, by appointment, phone, Quo Warranto, communiqué dated November 11, 2013, and finally a Writ of Mandamus warning of the consequences for the failing in his duties. Whereas Charles M. Tailleir having a duty to speak, remained silent and unavailable. *"Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak, or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading. . ."*<sup>19</sup>

Therefore we find Charles M. Tailleir in contempt of this constitutional body, therefore the People and did commit felony rescue, did entered into a conspiracy with the aforementioned conspirators, and therefore charged with the following offense(s):

Failing to administer oath to Chief Court Clerk; Felony rescue; High Treason<sup>20</sup>; Conspiracy; Obstruction of Justice; 18 USC §241 Rights, conspiracy against; 18 USC §242 Rights, deprivation; 18 USC §1961-1968 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO act); 18 USC § 1505 - Obstruction of

<sup>16</sup> **USC 18 § 2076** - Clerk is to file: Whoever, being a clerk willfully refuses or neglects to make or forward any report, certificate, statement, or document as required by law, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

<sup>17</sup> **USC 18 §2071** - Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, documents filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court, shall be fined or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

<sup>18</sup> **18 USC §1512b** - Whoever knowingly uses intimidation, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct toward another person, with intent to - (1) influence, delay, or prevent ... an official proceeding; (2) cause or induce any person to - (a) withhold ... a document, or other object, from an official proceeding; (b) alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an official proceeding; ... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

<sup>19</sup> U.S. v. Tweel, 550 F.2d 297, 299. See also U.S. v. Prudden, 424 F.2d 1021, 1032; Carmine v. Bowen, 64 A. 932.

<sup>20</sup> **TREASON.** The offense of attempting by overt acts to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance; or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power. "Treason" consists of two elements: Adherence to the enemy, and rendering him aid and comfort. [Cramer v. U. S., U.S.N.Y., 65 S.Ct. 918, 932, 325 U.S. 1, 89 L.Ed. 1441]. **High Treason** in English law. Treason against the king or sovereign, as distinguished from petit or petty treason, which might formerly be committed against a subject. [4 Bl.Comm. 74, 75; 4 Steph. Comm. 183, 184]

proceedings<sup>21</sup>; 18 USC §1512b - Misleading conduct<sup>22</sup>; 18 USC § 2076 – Clerk is to file<sup>23</sup>; 18 USC § 2071 - Concealment, removal, or mutilation generally<sup>24</sup>; Section 195.00 New York Penal Code, official misconduct; Section 195.05 New York Penal Code, obstructing governmental administration; Section 190.25(3) New York Penal Code, criminal impersonation; USC 18 § 2382 - Misprision of treason; USC 42 1983; Deprivation of rights; USC 42 1985; Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights; USC 42 §1986 - Neglect to prevent; 18 USC § 2384 - Seditious conspiracy:

**A True Bill**



Grand Jury Foreman

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<sup>21</sup> -- Whoever, with intent to avoid, evade, prevent, or obstruct compliance, in whole or in part, with any civil investigative demand duly and properly made under the Antitrust Civil Process Act, willfully withholds, misrepresents, removes from any place, conceals, covers up, destroys, mutilates, alters, or by other means falsifies any documentary material, answers to written interrogatories, or oral testimony, which is the subject of such demand; or attempts to do so or solicits another to do so; ... Shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years or, if the offense involves international or domestic terrorism (as defined in section 2331), imprisoned not more than 8 years, or both.

<sup>22</sup> (c) Whoever corruptly - (2) otherwise obstructs, influences, or impedes any official proceeding, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

<sup>23</sup> Whoever, being a clerk of a district court of the United States, willfully refuses or neglects to make or forward any report, certificate, statement, or document as required by law, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

<sup>24</sup> (a) Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries away any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, or in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (b) Whoever, having the custody of any such record, proceeding, map, book, document, paper, or other thing, willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys the same, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States. As used in this subsection, the term "office" does not include the office held by any person as a retired officer of the Armed Forces of the United States.

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After communicating with Michelle Carrol in person, by phone, warned in a Quo Warranto, by letter dated November 11, 2013, and finally a Writ of Mandamus of the consequences for the failing in her duties. Whereas Michelle Carrol, failed to file the True Bill but instead entered into a conspiracy with the aforementioned conspirators and did commit felony rescue, and are charged with the following offense(s):

High Treason<sup>28</sup>; Conspiracy; Obstruction of Justice; 18 USC §241 Rights, conspiracy against; 18 USC §242 Rights, deprivation; 18 USC §1961-1968 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO act); 18 USC § 1505 - Obstruction of proceedings<sup>29</sup>; 18 USC § 2076 – Clerk is to file<sup>30</sup>; 18 USC § 2071 - Concealment, removal, or mutilation generally<sup>31</sup>; Section 195.00 New York Penal Code, official

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<sup>25</sup> **USC 18 § 2076** - Clerk is to file: Whoever, being a clerk willfully refuses or neglects to make or forward any report, certificate, statement, or document as required by law, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

<sup>26</sup> **USC 18 §2071** - Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, documents filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court, shall be fined or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

<sup>27</sup> **18 USC §1512b** - Whoever knowingly uses intimidation, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct toward another person, with intent to - (1) influence, delay, or prevent ... an official proceeding; (2) cause or induce any person to - (a) withhold ... a document, or other object, from an official proceeding; (b) alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an official proceeding; ... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

<sup>28</sup> **TREASON.** The offense of attempting by overt acts to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance; or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power. "Treason" consists of two elements: Adherence to the enemy, and rendering him aid and comfort. [Cramer v. U. S., U.S.N.Y., 65 S.Ct. 918, 932, 325 U.S. 1, 89 L.Ed. 1441]. **High Treason** in English law. Treason against the king or sovereign, as distinguished from petit or petty treason, which might formerly be committed against a subject. [4 Bl.Comm. 74, 75; 4 Steph. Comm. 183, 184]

<sup>29</sup> -- Whoever, with intent to avoid, evade, prevent, or obstruct compliance, in whole or in part, with any civil investigative demand duly and properly made under the Antitrust Civil Process Act, willfully withholds, misrepresents, removes from any place, conceals, covers up, destroys, mutilates, alters, or by other means falsifies any documentary material, answers to written interrogatories, or oral testimony, which is the subject of such demand; or attempts to do so or solicits another to do so; ... Shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years or, if the offense involves international or domestic terrorism (as defined in section 2331), imprisoned not more than 8 years, or both.

<sup>30</sup> Whoever, being a clerk of a district court of the United States, willfully refuses or neglects to make or forward any report, certificate, statement, or document as required by law, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

<sup>31</sup> (a) Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries away any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, or in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer of the United States, shall be fined under this title or

misconduct; Section 195.05 New York Penal Code, obstructing governmental administration; Section 190.25(3) New York Penal Code, criminal impersonation; USC 42 1983; Deprivation of rights; USC 42 1985; Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights; USC 42 §1986 - Neglect to prevent:

**A True Bill**



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Grand Jury Foreman

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imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (b) Whoever, having the custody of any such record, proceeding, map, book, document, paper, or other thing, willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys the same, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States. As used in this subsection, the term "office" does not include the office held by any person as a retired officer of the Armed Forces of the United States.

**FILED JULY 14<sup>TH</sup> 2014 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

James T. Foley Courthouse; Suite 509; 445 Broadway; Albany, NY 12207

**UNIFIED NEW YORK COMMON LAW GRAND JURY:**

PO Box 59; Valhalla, New York 10595

**TRUE BILL <sup>(5)</sup>**

The Unified New York Common Law Grand Jury charges that on Monday, February 10, 2014, a Presentment of a true Bill, by said New York Unified Common Law Grand Juries (62), was filed; against Michelle Carrol and Charles M. Tailleir, hereinafter conspirators; with New York Supreme Court Judge Terry Wilhelm, because the Green County Chief Clerk Michelle Carrol was under indictment papers could not be filed with said clerk. Judge Terry Wilhelm under USC 18 §2076<sup>32</sup>, USC 18 §2071<sup>33</sup> and 18 USC §1512b<sup>34</sup>; was to process said Bill as required by law for Justice assignment, arraignment, scheduling, and the removal of said defendants from office. Judge Terry Wilhelm being made aware of said conspiracy failed to process said bill and thereby failed to act and by his silence entered into the conspiracy and by his lack of action did commit felony rescue.

On March 11, 2014 the Grand Jury sent an investigative body to visit Judge Terry Wilhelm, his clerk claimed he was unavailable. Judge Terry Wilhelm was to follow up with us by phone on March 12<sup>th</sup>, but instead decided not to talk with the Grand Jury. Whereas Judge Terry Wilhelm having a duty to speak, remained silent and unavailable. *"Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak, or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading. . ."*<sup>35</sup>

Therefore we find Judge Terry Wilhelm in contempt of this constitutional body and did commit felony rescue, did entered into a conspiracy with the aforementioned conspirators, and therefore charged with the following offense(s):

Failing to administer oath to Chief Court Clerk; Felony rescue; High Treason<sup>36</sup>; Conspiracy; Obstruction of Justice; 18 USC §241 Rights, conspiracy against; 18 USC §242 Rights, deprivation; 18 USC §1961-1968 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO act); 18 USC § 1505 - Obstruction of

<sup>32</sup> **USC 18 § 2076** - Clerk is to file: Whoever, being a clerk willfully refuses or neglects to make or forward any report, certificate, statement, or document as required by law, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

<sup>33</sup> **USC 18 §2071** - Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, documents filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court, shall be fined or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.


<sup>34</sup> **18 USC §1512b** - Whoever knowingly uses intimidation, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct toward another person, with intent to - (1) influence, delay, or prevent ... an official proceeding; (2) cause or induce any person to - (a) withhold ... a document, or other object, from an official proceeding; (b) alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an official proceeding; ... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

<sup>35</sup> U.S. v. Tweel, 550 F.2d 297, 299. See also U.S. v. Prudden, 424 F.2d 1021, 1032; Carmine v. Bowen, 64 A. 932.

<sup>36</sup> **TREASON.** The offense of attempting by overt acts to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance; or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power. "Treason" consists of two elements: Adherence to the enemy, and rendering him aid and comfort. [Cramer v. U. S., U.S.N.Y., 65 S.Ct. 918, 932, 325 U.S. 1, 89 L.Ed. 1441]. **High Treason** in English law. Treason against the king or sovereign, as distinguished from petit or petty treason, which might formerly be committed against a subject. [4 Bl.Comm. 74, 75; 4 Steph. Comm. 183, 184]

proceedings<sup>37</sup>; 18 USC §1512b - Misleading conduct<sup>38</sup>; 18 USC § 2076 – Clerk is to file<sup>39</sup>; 18 USC § 2071 - Concealment, removal, or mutilation generally<sup>40</sup>; Section 195.00 New York Penal Code, official misconduct; Section 195.05 New York Penal Code, obstructing governmental administration; Section 190.25(3) New York Penal Code, criminal impersonation; USC 18 § 2382 - Misprision of treason; USC 42 1983; Deprivation of rights; USC 42 1985; Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights; USC 42 §1986 - Neglect to prevent; 18 USC § 2384 - Seditious conspiracy:

**A True Bill**



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Grand Jury Foreman

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<sup>37</sup> -- Whoever, with intent to avoid, evade, prevent, or obstruct compliance, in whole or in part, with any civil investigative demand duly and properly made under the Antitrust Civil Process Act, willfully withholds, misrepresents, removes from any place, conceals, covers up, destroys, mutilates, alters, or by other means falsifies any documentary material, answers to written interrogatories, or oral testimony, which is the subject of such demand; or attempts to do so or solicits another to do so; ... Shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years or, if the offense involves international or domestic terrorism (as defined in section 2331), imprisoned not more than 8 years, or both.

<sup>38</sup> (c) Whoever corruptly - (2) otherwise obstructs, influences, or impedes any official proceeding, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

<sup>39</sup> Whoever, being a clerk of a district court of the United States, willfully refuses or neglects to make or forward any report, certificate, statement, or document as required by law, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

<sup>40</sup> (a) Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries away any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, or in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (b) Whoever, having the custody of any such record, proceeding, map, book, document, paper, or other thing, willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys the same, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States. As used in this subsection, the term "office" does not include the office held by any person as a retired officer of the Armed Forces of the United States.



**FILED JULY 14<sup>TH</sup> 2014 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

James T. Foley Courthouse; Suite 509; 445 Broadway; Albany, NY 12207

**UNIFIED NEW YORK COMMON LAW GRAND JURY:**

PO Box 59; Valhalla, New York 10595

**TRUE BILL <sup>(6)</sup>**

The Unified New York Common Law Grand Jury charges that on Tuesday, April 8, 2014, Raymond J. Elliott, did enter into a conspiracy with others to commit fraud on the court, treason and felony rescue. Raymond J. Elliott under the color of law did plot with Terence L Kindlon to unlawfully usurp a extraordinary common law procedure of the New York Unified Common Law Grand Jury to a foreign nisi prius Chancery Court. Whereas Raymond J. Elliott seized jurisdiction, and in an act of "felony rescue", assumed the mantel and illegally dismissed the action of the Common Law 5th Amendment's Grand Jury, and thereby obstructed justice and the orderly decorum of the court was replaced by defective impromptu process and usurpation of legislative and court powers.

**A True Bill**

  
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Grand Jury Foreman

**FILED JULY 14<sup>TH</sup> 2014 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

James T. Foley Courthouse; Suite 509; 445 Broadway; Albany, NY 12207

**UNIFIED NEW YORK COMMON LAW GRAND JURY:**

PO Box 59; Valhalla, New York 10595

**TRUE BILL <sup>(7)</sup>**

The Unified New York Common Law Grand Jury charges that on Tuesday, April 8, 2014, Terence L Kindlon, did enter into a conspiracy with others to commit fraud on the court, treason and felony rescue. Terence L Kindlon under the color of law did plot with Raymond J. Elliott to unlawfully usurp a extraordinary common law procedure of the New York Unified Common Law Grand Jury to a foreign nisi prius Chancery Court, and thereby obstructed justice.

On April 8<sup>th</sup> 2014 Raymond J. Elliott, did enter into a conspiracy with others to commit fraud on the court, treason and felony rescue.

Raymond J. Elliott under the color of law did plot with Terence L Kindlon to unlawfully usurp a extraordinary common law procedure of the New York Unified Common Law Grand Jury, here-in-after Jury, to a foreign nisi prius Chancery Court.

Whereas Raymond J. Elliott seized jurisdiction, and in an act of "felony rescue", assumed the mantel and illegally dismissed the action of the Common Law 5th Amendment's Grand Jury, and thereby obstructed justice and the orderly decorum of the court was replaced by defective impromptu process and usurpation of legislative and court powers.

The aforesaid action, through the ignorance of the chancery concerning the Law, unlawfully cancelled the April 24<sup>th</sup> 2014 common law court Action. The Jury responded with a writ of error, rescinded the unlawful decision and order, filed charges against Raymond J. Elliott and Terence L Kindlon for fraud on the court, and two presentments against Raymond J. Elliott and Terence L Kindlon.


On Thursday evening, April 24<sup>th</sup> 2014 the Jury received information from two sources that the Green County Court was swarming with deputies from the Greene County Sheriff's Department on April 24<sup>th</sup> 2014 at 9:30AM. The two individuals one who entered into the court on their own business and another who had driven by the court and the following facts were collaborated:

- 1) 4 deputies with bullet proof vests were standing outside at the court entrance.
- 2) 5 deputies with bullet proof vests were in the small vestibule, reportedly bumping into each other as people entered into the building.
- 3) 2 or more court officers were checking people into the building through the metal detector and x-ray conveyor.
- 4) One of the People that entered the building reported police officers on the lobby floor and officers on the floor they had business on.
- 5) When talking to a court clerk the question was asked what's up with all the Police, and the clerk answered that they were expecting trouble by protestors because a court case was cancelled, but not to worry you are safe here in the building.
- 6) We asked these two People if they would write affidavits, they refused because of concerns of retaliation.

Wednesday April 30<sup>th</sup> 2014 the jury spoke to Greene County Sheriff Gregory R. Seely by phone to inquire as to who ordered the show of force at the court house but denied that anyone requested or that he sent additional officers and that they must have been court officers.

It is criminal for officers of the court to refuse the People due process, *"The law of the land is more clearly intended the general law, a law which hears before it condemns; which proceeds upon inquiry and renders judgment only after trial."* [Dartmouth College Case, 4 Wheat, U.S. 518, 4 ED 629].

**A True Bill**



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Grand Jury Foreman

**FILED JULY 14<sup>TH</sup> 2014 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
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**UNIFIED NEW YORK COMMON LAW GRAND JURY:**

PO Box 59; Valhalla, New York 10595

**TRUE BILL <sup>(8)</sup>**

The Unified New York Common Law Grand Jury charges that Jonathan Lippman, Fern A. Fisher, Lawrence K. Marks, Barry Kamins, Ronald Younkens New York Supreme Court Executive Administrative Judges did enter into a conspiracy with others to commit treason and felony rescue under the color of law did plot with others to unlawfully usurp a extraordinary common law procedure of the New York Unified Common Law Grand Jury, and thereby obstructed justice and the orderly decorum of the court was replaced by defective impromptu process and usurpation of legislative and court powers.

**A True Bill**

  
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Grand Jury Foreman

**FILED JULY 14<sup>TH</sup> 2014 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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**UNIFIED NEW YORK COMMON LAW GRAND JURY:**

PO Box 59; Valhalla, New York 10595

**TRUE BILL <sup>(9)</sup>**

The Unified New York Common Law Grand Jury charges that Carol Stevens did enter into a conspiracy with others to commit treason and felony rescue. Carol Stevens under the color of law did plot with others to unlawfully usurp a extraordinary common law procedure of the New York Unified Common Law Grand Jury, and thereby obstructed justice.

**A True Bill**

  
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Grand Jury Foreman

## LIST OF DEFENDANTS

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