
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

• 445 Broadway; Albany, NY. 12207-2936 •

Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury;¹
P.O. Box 59, Valhalla, NY 10595; Fax: (888) 891-8977.

Sureties of the Peace²

AL. AK. AZ. AR. CA. CO. CT. DE. FL. GA. HI. ID. IL. IN. IA. KS. KY. LA. ME. MD. MA. MI. MN. MS. MO. MT. NE. NV. NH. NJ. NM. NY. NC. ND. OH. OK. OR. PA. RI. SC. SD. TN. TX. UT. VT. VA. WA. WY. WI. WY:

Grand Jury, Sovereigns of the Court
We the People

- Against -

U.S. Supreme Court, Chief Justice Roberts,
et al

Defendants

Jurisdiction: Court of Record, under
the rules of Common Law³
Action at law:⁴ (see form 7 attached)

Case NO: 1:16-CV-1490

Magistrate: Lawrence E. Kahn

**WRIT MANDAMUS
REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES**

We the People⁵ of the United States of America, under the power and authority of the Sureties of the Peace, hereinafter the Grand Jury, whereas Unified Common Law Grand Juries arose out of We the People in each of the Fifty States which came together to form a Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury. This was done in an effort to subdue

¹ **The UUSCLGJ** is comprised of fifty Grand Jurys each unified amongst the counties within their respective States. All fifty States have unified nationally as an assembly of Thousands of People in the name of We the People to suppress, through our Courts of Justice, subverts both foreign and domestic acting under color of law within our governments. States were unified by re-constituting all 3,133 United States counties.

² **SURETIES OF THE PEACE:** If anyone has been dispossessed without the legal judgment of his peers, from his lands, castles, franchises, or from his right, we will immediately restore them to him; and if a dispute arise over this, then let it be decided by the five and twenty jurors of whom mention is made below in the clause for securing the peace. Moreover, for all those possessions, from which anyone has, without the lawful judgment of his peers, been disseized or removed by our government, we will immediately grant full justice therein. Magna Carta Paragraph 52.

³ **"A Court of Record** is a judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it, and proceeding according to the course of common law, its acts and proceedings being enrolled for a perpetual memorial." Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Mete. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689.

⁴ **AT LAW:** [Bouvier's] This phrase is used to point out that a thing is to be done according to the course of the common law; it is distinguished from a proceeding in equity.

⁵ **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.

subversion against the United States of America from enemies both foreign and domestic within our governments. This court of record, proceeding according to the common law for REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES which is our unalienable right we ordained and expressed in writing as the “Bill of Rights” ratified on December 15, 1791, “*in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers...*” of federal government powers We the People established: Amendment I “*Congress shall make no law respecting the right of the people to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.*” We the People therefore Command the United States Supreme Court, hereinafter Supreme Court, to serve Writs of Mandamus on the presently subversive Federal District Courts as follows (*copying the UUSCLGJ by U.S. Mail and by fax*) and give a verified accounting of your stewardship concerning this matter by responding to this Redress of Grievances; by both U.S. Mail and fax.

We the People via this Court of Record⁶ Common Law Action are addressing all Fifty State Governors, the United States Congress, United States Supreme Court and the United States Administration for a redress of grievances and to expose subversion of the Constitution from enemies foreign and domestic. See Information Martial Law, Memorandum of Facts, Memorandum Article III Courts, Memorandum Jurisdiction, Memorandum Jury Tampering & Stacking, Memorandum of Authority, Memorandum in Support of Authority of the Grand Jury and Redress of Grievances to President Elect, United States Congress and United States Supreme Court at www.NationalLibertyAlliance.org/docket.

REPORT OF SUBVERSION

We the People filed the following Informations and Writs between May 2015 and July 4th 2016 by U.S. Postal Service in all Ninety-Four Federal District Courts and served to all the servants addressed in the Informations and Writs. To date, we have been met with silence. We also visited all federal district courts within the Fifty States to confirm their filing and have found that they were not filed. See copies at www.NationalLibertyAlliance.org/docket.

⁶ **COURT OF RECORD:** “*A judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it Proceeding according to the course of common law*” - Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689; Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426

15-05-15 Writ Quo Warranto	15-06-03 Mandamus Terrorism	15-11-15 Information SWAT
15-05-20 Mandamus to Sheriff	15-06-06 Mandamus subversion	15-11-15 Show Cause Clerks & Judges
15-05-23 Mandamus Judges	15-07-10 All Governors Mandamus	16-02-18 Writ Mandamus to Governors
15-05-27 Mandamus martial law	15-07-20 Mandamus US Supreme Court	16-02-22 Information Court
15-05-29 Mandamus 2nd Amendment	15-10-14 Information to Judges	16-07-04 Declaration of July 4th 2016

ONE SUPREME COURT

We the People vested One Supreme Court with certain Powers under Article III who are responsible for the actions of inferior courts and are to serve only during good behavior⁷.

Article III Section 1: The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Accordingly, the Supreme Court has a legal and moral duty to speak directly to We the People unfiltered⁸. Being stewards with vested Constitutional authorities the Supreme Court DOES NOT have a right to remain silent or a right to an attorney concerning questions of the Supreme Court's vested actions.

“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...” - 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

We the People, through the Constitution for the United States of America, vested the One Supreme Court with appellate jurisdiction over all Federal District Courts, both as to law and fact, in equity. Whereas, We the People as jurists in a Court of Record preserved jurisdiction for ourselves in all Federal District Courts both as to law and fact. Our judgment and jurisdiction may not be appealed and is as conclusive as the judgment of the

⁷ **GOOD BEHAVIOR:** The term "good behavior" means conduct that is authorized by law, and "bad behavior" means conduct such as the law will punish. State v. Hardin, 183 N.C. 815, 112 S.E. 593, 594. Orderly and lawful conduct; Huyser v. Com., 25 Ky.L. Rep. 608, 76 S.W. 175; In re Spenser, 22 Fed.Cas. 921. "Good behavior," means merely conduct conformable to law, or to the particular law theretofore breached. Ex parte Hamm, 24 N.M. 33, 172 P. 190, 191, L.R. A.1918D, 694; Baker v. Commonwealth, 181 Ky. 437, 205 S.W. 399, 401.

⁸ Without a lawyer.

United States Supreme Court would be. It is as conclusive on the United States Supreme Court as it is on other courts.

SUBVERSION OF THE COMMON LAW

It has been our experience that ALL BAR attorneys have been unwittingly brainwashed to resist the Common Law and replace it with statutes of men, most of which are repugnant to the Constitution and its cap stone Bill of Rights. These statutes create a statutory prison that stifles the spirit of man and legislates man's behavior thereby the government assumes the character of God.

“The civil lawyer by his tradition and training tends to treat statutes as though they proceed from the gods because bred into civil law systems is the demand that he not look behind the language of the statute in coming to his decisions: the Code is supreme, which is to say that legislators is supreme. Adherence to the Code is, by custom, practically blind.”⁹

BAR attorneys have been indoctrinated to believe that the Common Law has been abrogated and that God's Law a/k/a Common Law is no longer applicable. Thereby unwittingly bringing People under the will of tyrants. They have been trained that courts must punish through incarceration all who offend their ten thousand commandments that Justinian¹⁰ brought up from the pit of Babylon¹¹. Justinian's Code is a code of law focusing all on the will of the state. To this day Corpus Juris Civilis¹² and the ideals it embodies permeate and control the modern civil law tradition.

JURISDICTIONS UNKNOWN

Federal District Courts are out of control proceeding in Jurisdictions unknown and thereby violating We the People's right of due process. They proceed as master when in fact they are servants. Therefore, We the People **COMMAND** the United States Supreme Court to

⁹ Brent Winters, Excellence in the Common Law, pgs. 174-175.

¹⁰ **CODE OF JUSTINIAN:** The Code of Justinian (Codex Justinianus) was a collection of imperial constitutions, compiled, by order of that emperor, by a commission, and promulgated A. D. 529. It comprised twelve books, and was the first of the four compilations of law which make up the Corpus Juris Civilis.

¹¹ **Ezra 2:1** Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon carried away the children of God to Babylon.; **Revelation 18:21** And a mighty angel took up a stone like a great millstone, and cast it into the sea, saying, Thus with violence shall that great city Babylon be thrown down, and shall be found no more at all.

¹² **CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS:** The body of the civil law. The system of Roman jurisprudence compiled and codified under the direction of the emperor Justinian, in A.D. 528-534.; **CIVIL LAW:** The system of jurisprudence held and administered in the Roman empire, particularly as set forth in the compilation of Justinian and his successors,—comprising the Institutes, Code, Digest, and Novels, and collectively denominated the "Corpus Juris Civi/is,"—as distinguished from the common law of England.

perform its Constitutional duty and **COMMAND** and inform by Writ Mandamus ALL inferior Federal District Courts' obedience to the following:

- 1) *"No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of the court or judge by whom it is issued; and an attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence."* - Ableman v. Booth, 21 Howard 506 (1859)
- 2) Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law or equity under this Constitution.¹³
- 3) The Law of the Land is Common Law.
- 4) All courts are to proceed under the Law of the Land.¹⁴
- 5) Judges in equity cases are governed by American Jurisprudence which is founded under the Common Law.
- 6) Courts of Law are Courts of Record.
- 7) The Tribunal in a Court of Record is a Twelve (wo)man jury.
- 8) The Jury decides both the facts and the law.
- 9) The Jury maintains the power of Nullification.
- 10) For every injury, there must be a remedy.
- 11) For there to be a crime, there must be an injured party.
- 12) In Courts of Record, there are no special proceedings.
- 13) In Courts of Record, there are no summary proceedings.
- 14) Courts of Record proceed according to the common law.
- 15) Non-judicial foreclosures are a denial of due process.
- 16) Denial of Habeas Corpus is a denial of due process.
- 17) Admiralty and maritime law is not the Law of the Land.
- 18) All courts are to cease from charging money for justice.¹⁵

¹³ "No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of the court or judge by whom it is issued; and an attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence." - Ableman v. Booth, 21 Howard 506 (1859).

¹⁴ "Trial court acts without jurisdiction when it acts without inherent or common law authority, ..." - State v. Rodriguez, 725 A.2d 635, 125 Md.App 428, cert den 731 A.2d 971,354 Md. 573 (1999).

¹⁵ **American Jurisprudence (Constitutional Law) §326:** Free Justice and Open Courts; Remedy for All Injuries.- In most of the state Constitutions there are provisions, varying slightly in terms, which stipulate that justice shall be administered to all without delay or denial, without sale or prejudice, and that the courts shall always be open to all alike. These provisions are based largely upon the Magna Charta, chap. 40, which provides; "We will sell to no man. We will not deny to any man either justice or right." The chief purpose of the Magna Charta provision was to prohibit the King from selling justice by imposing fees on litigants through his courts and to deal a death blow to the attendant venal and disgraceful practices of a corrupt judiciary in demanding oppressive gratuities for giving or withholding decisions in pending causes. It has been appropriately said that in a free government the doors of litigation are already wide open and must constantly remain so. The extent of the constitutional provision has been regarded as broader than the original confines of Magna Charta, and such constitutional provision has been held to prohibit the selling of justice not merely by magistrates but by the State itself. Therefor a denial of access into the Peoples courts' of justice for refusing to pay a fee would be a violation of plaintiff's unalienable right of due

- 19) All equity courts are to acknowledge American Jurisprudence's¹⁶ well-settled and well-understood rules, principles, and precedents in all judicial decision making.¹⁷
- 20) In equity cases, judges do not determine the law; they apply jurisprudence.
- 21) When challenged, jurisdiction must be documented, shown, and proven¹⁸
- 22) All courts are to acknowledge the unalienable rights of ~~We~~ the People¹⁹
- 23) All judges are to obey the Law of the land²⁰
- 24) All judges are to make their oaths and bonds available from the clerk on demand.²¹
- 25) All judges are to cease and desist all fictitious de facto courts or be subject to removal from office.
- 26) Juries have a duty to give a verdict. If the jury is hung, they stay until they agree or agree to disagree and bring in an acquittal.
- 27) Prosecutors do not have the authority to make a plea agreement; only the Grand Jury can make a plea agreement.
- 28) A plea agreement with a threat of jail time is extortion.
- 29) Once the Jury renders a verdict, it is final.²²

process protected under V Amendment.; *"Plaintiff should **not be charged fees**, or costs for the lawful and constitutional right to petition this court in this matter in which he is entitled to relief, as it appears that the filing fee rule was originally implemented for fictions and subjects of the State and should not be applied to the plaintiff who is a natural individual and entitled to relief."* - **Hale v. Henkel**(201 U.S. 43).

¹⁶ "Equity in a restricted sense [as is by our Constitution], is a system of [American] jurisprudence, or branch of remedial justice, administered by certain tribunals, distinct from the common-law courts and empowered to decree 'equity' in the sense last above given. Here it becomes a complex of well-settled and well-understood rules, principles, and precedents." Isabelle Properties v. Edelman, 297 N.Y.S. 572, 574, 164 Misc. 192. For servants do not judge their master.

¹⁷ "It will be an evil day for American Liberty if the theory of a government outside supreme law finds lodgment in our constitutional jurisprudence. No higher duty rests upon this Court than to exert its full authority to prevent all violations of the principles of the Constitution." Downs v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)

¹⁸ "No sanction can be imposed absent proof of jurisdiction" Stanard v. Olesen, 74 S. Ct. 768 "The law requires proof of jurisdiction to appear on the record of the administrative agency and all administrative proceedings" Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528 Other cases also such as McNutt v. G.M., 56 S. Ct. 789, 80 L. Ed. 1135, Griffin v. Mathews, 310 Supp. 341, 423 F. 2d 272, Basso v. U.P.L., 495 F.2d. 906, Thomson v. Gaskiel, 62 S. Ct. 673, 83 L. Ed. 111, and Albrecht v U.S., 273 U.S. 1, also all confirm, that, when challenged, jurisdiction must be documented, shown, and proven, to lawfully exist before a cause may lawfully proceed in the courts.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ US Constitution Article VI. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

²¹ The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution;

²² "The judgment of a court of record, whose jurisdiction is final, is as conclusive on all the world as the judgment of this court would be. It is as conclusive on this court as it is on other courts. It puts an end to inquiry concerning the fact, by deciding it." Ex parte Watkins, 3 Pet., at 202-203. - cited by Schneckloth v. Bustamonte, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973).

- 30) *"It is the duty of the courts to be watchful for the Constitutional rights of the citizen and against any stealthy encroachments thereon."* - Boyd v. United States, 116 U.S. 616, 635
- 31) *"We (judges) have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other would be treason to the Constitution."* - Cohen v. Virginia, (1821), 6 Wheat. 264 and U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200
- 32) 26 USC is not Law; 26 USC 7806(b) *No inference²³, implication²⁴, or presumption²⁵ of legislative²⁶ construction shall be drawn or made by reason of the location or grouping of any particular section or provision or portion of this title, nor shall any table of contents, table of cross references, or similar outline, analysis, or descriptive matter relating to the contents of this title be given any legal effect. The preceding sentence also applies to the side-notes and ancillary tables contained in the various prints of this Act before its enactment into law.*
- 33) *"The terms 'equity' and 'chancery,' 'court of equity' and 'court of chancery,' are constantly used as synonymous in the United States. It is presumed that this custom arises from the circumstance that the equity jurisdiction which is exercised by the courts of the various states is assimilated to that possessed by the English courts of chancery. Indeed, in some of the states it is made identical therewith by statute²⁷, so far as conformable to our institutions."* Wagner v. Armstrong, 93 Ohio St. 443, 113 N.E. 397, 401. This propagandized presumption of custom, not law, is antagonistic

²³ **INFERENCE:** In the law of evidence. A truth or proposition drawn from another which is supposed or admitted to be true. A process of reasoning by which a fact or proposition sought to be established is deduced as a logical consequence from other facts, or a state of facts, already proved or admitted. Whitehouse v. Bolster, 95 Me. 458, 50 A. 240; Joske v. Irvine, 91 Tex. 574, 44 S.W. 1059.

²⁴ **IMPLICATION:** Intendment or inference, as distinguished from the actual expression of a thing in words. In a will, an estate may pass by mere implication, without any express words to direct its course. 2 Bl. Comm. 381.

²⁵ **PRESUMPTION:** A "presumption" and an "inference" are not the same thing, a presumption being a deduction which the law requires a trier of facts to make, an inference being a deduction which the trier may or may not make, according to his own conclusions; a presumption is mandatory, an inference, permissible. Cross v. Passumpsic; PRIESUMPTIO JURIS. A legal presumption or presumption of law; that is, one in which the law assumes the existence of something until it is disproved by evidence; a conditional, inconclusive, or rebuttable presumption. Best, Ev. § 43. Fiber Leather Co., 90 Vt. 397, 98 A. 1010, 1014; Joyce v. Missouri & Kansas Telephone Co., Mo.App., 211 S.W. 900, 901.

²⁶ **LEGISLATIVE.** Making or giving laws; pertaining to the function of law-making or to the process of enactment of laws. See Evansville v. State, 118 Ind. 426, 21 N.E. 267, 4 L.R.A.93.

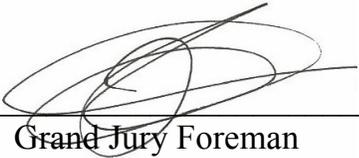
²⁷ *"The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void and ineffective for any purpose, since its unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment... In legal contemplation, it is as inoperative as if it had never been passed... Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no right, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection and justifies no acts performed under it... A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing law. Indeed insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, (the Constitution) it is superseded thereby. No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it."* Bonnett v. Vallier, 116 N.W. 885, 136 Wis. 193 (1908); Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425 (1886)

to the supremacy clause²⁸ and serves only to suppress Justice. Equity courts proceeding according to the rules of chancery found in their unlawful beginnings in the Judiciary Act of 1789 which established the Judicial Courts of the United States. Whereas, the legislators exceeded their authority in an act repugnant to the constitution; it is therefore void.²⁹

WHEREFORE, We the People Command the Supreme Court to send a copy of said Writ Mandamus to the Unified Common Law Grand Jury by both U.S. Mail and fax. If you refuse to correct the Inferior Courts you will be found in bad behavior³⁰. The United States Supreme Court is hereby fully informed, by this redress of grievances, that there are enemies both foreign and domestic advocating the overthrow of our Government embedded in all three branches of government and that all judges denying We the People Due-Process in Courts of Justice a/k/a Common Law Courts, see Memorandum of Law in support of Article III Courts at www.NationalLibertyAlliance.org/docket are supporting the overthrow of our Constitution in violation of 18 USC §2385 and will be brought before the Grand Jury for potential indictment. If the U.S. Supreme Court fails to respond to this Action collectively or individually those members are to resign their position of Trust immediately. Any member of the U.S. Supreme Court who defaults in this Action and refuses to step down from their office will be brought before the Grand Jury for consideration of indictment for subversion and waring against the Constitution and the People.



DATED: December 13, 2016



Grand Jury Foreman

²⁸ **US Constitution Article VI:** This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority²⁸ of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land;²⁸ and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

²⁹ If an act of the legislature, repugnant to the constitution, is void, does it, notwithstanding its invalidity, bind the courts and oblige them to give it effect? Or, in other words, though it be not law, does it constitute a rule as operative as if it was a law? This would be to overthrow in fact what was established in theory; and would seem, at first view, an absurdity too gross to be insisted on. It shall, however, receive a more attentive consideration. *MARBURY v. MADISON*

³⁰ **GOOD BEHAVIOR.** The term "good behavior" means conduct that is authorized by law, and "bad behavior" means conduct such as the law will punish. *State v. Hardin*, 183 N.C. 815, 112 S.E. 593, 594. Orderly and lawful conduct; *Huyser v. Com.*, 25 Ky.L. Rep. 608, 76 S.W. 175; *In re Spenser*, 22 Fed.Cas. 921. "Good behavior," means merely conduct conformable to law, or to the particular law theretofore breached. *Ex parte Hamm*, 24 N.M. 33, 172 P. 190, 191, L.R. A.1918D, 694; *Baker v. Commonwealth*, 181 Ky. 437, 205 S.W. 399, 401.