
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, WV, WI, WY;

Grand Jury, Sovereigns of the Court

We the People

- Against -

Governor Andrew Cuomo, et al

Respondents

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

INFORMATION⁵
REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

We the People⁶ 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

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 Metc. 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 INFORMATION: An accusation exhibited against a person for some criminal offense, without an indictment. 4 Bl.Comm. 308. The word is also frequently used in the law in its sense of communicated knowledge. Masline v. New York, N. FL & H. R. Co., 95 Conn: 702, 112 A. 639, 640.

⁶ 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 Governors (50)

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 subversion against the United States of America from enemies both foreign and domestic within our government. 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 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 via this Court of Record⁷ 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 between May 2015 and July 4th 2016 filed by U.S. Postal Service in all Ninety-Four Federal District Courts the following Informations and Writs 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.

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

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.

⁷ **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

We are including all State Governors in this Information within this Common Law Action in order to reveal and define said subversion and to empower the States so that they can take back their sovereignty by exercising their Constitutional Powers that can and will save the United States of America. If the States fail to act, they will be condemning government by consent thus surrendering our Liberty to the tyrants at large. **We the People** will not surrender our Liberty and will continue the fight to take back our Nation through the courts. If necessary, at the end of the day, we will stand with Patrick Henry.

There are Three Constitutional Powers that all States possess that they lost sight of and today fail to seize upon. Because of that failure, have placed our entire Nation in jeopardy. But, correction can be as easy as (a) studying and learning State Powers, (b) exercising State Powers, (c) nullifying all unconstitutional statutes and acts that subvert State Powers while reviewing and comparing them with the Law of the Land and (d) standing together with all other States in a quest to save this Union by those State Powers. Simply put exercising these Sovereign State Powers, **We the People** will save America.

We have asked President Elect Donald Trump to stand with the Governors and we believe that he grasps the problem and will take a stand. We have also asked the United States Legislature and the United States Supreme Court to also take a stand to restore the Law of the Land. It is no accident that we find America at this precipice; for these Powers have been subverted by a long and patient conspiracy that goes all the way back to the founding of the United States of America which has slowly eroded away the Law of the Land.

If all, or at least a majority of our fifty Governors with the support of their Legislators take a stand and DEMAND the States Sovereign Rights vested to them by **We the People** through the Constitution; States will be Sovereign again!

1ST SUBVERTED POWER

DESTRUCTION OF THE BALANCE OF POWER: Our Constitution provided for a balance of power that was laid waste by the unratified, unconstitutional 17th Amendment, which was specifically forbidden by the Constitution itself and therefore “null and void”. Furthermore the Seventeenth Amendment was never ratified and therefore it’s not even a pretend law. See evidence document 17th Amendment Not Ratified.pdf at <https://www.nationallibertyalliance.org/docket> “*Truth is stranger than fiction, but it is because Fiction is obliged to stick to possibilities; Truth isn’t.*” - Mark Twain

United States Constitution Article V: “*The Congress... shall propose amendments to this Constitution ... which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified ... provided that ...no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage⁸ in the Senate.*”

United States Constitution Article 1 Section 3 “*THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.”*

Clearly the Seventeenth Amendment deprives “ALL” States equal suffrage in the Senate! Thus, it is not a moot point! Therefore, like the Principle of the Kentucky Resolution written by Thomas Jefferson, the founder of our Republic, which stated that simply by “*declaring their illegality, announcing the strict constructionist theory of the federal government, and declaring nullification to be the rightful remedy.*” That is how the 17th amendment can be nullified. There need not be an act of Congress, there need not be an amendment; Governors and State Legislators need only come to a “resolution” and then declare, announce and act by removing the unconstitutional senators and sending their own Senators that will do the will of the state and restore the balance of power because “*An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no right; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed.*” - Norton vs Shelby County 118 US 425 p. 442. “*No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it.*” - 16th American Jurisprudence 2d, Section 177 late 2nd, Section 256.

“*It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases, must of necessity expound and interpret that rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each. So if a law be in opposition to the constitution; if both the law and the constitution apply to a particular case, so that the court must either decide that case con-formally to the law, disregarding the constitution; or conformably to the constitution, disregarding the law; the court must determine which of these conflicting rules governs the case. This is of the very essence of judicial duty. If, then, the courts are to regard the constitution, and the constitution is superior to any ordinary act of the legislature, the constitution, and not such ordinary act, must govern the case to which they may both apply... Certainly all those who have framed written constitutions contemplate them as forming the fundamental and paramount law of the nation, and consequently the theory of every such government must be, that an act of the legislature repugnant to the constitution is void. This theory is essentially attached to a written constitution, and is consequently to be considered by this court as one of the fundamental principles of our society. It is not therefore to be lost sight of in the further consideration of this subject. If an act of the legislature, repugnant to the constitution, is void,”* - Marbury -v- Madison

⁸ **SUFFRAGE:** A vote; the act of voting; the right of casting a vote.

"Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them" - Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S.

By constitutionally correcting, through nullification and action, the said unconstitutional seventeenth amendment, nullification would then permit the states to review all passed acts since November 1913 giving both equal suffrage to the States and a great opportunity to eradicate many unconstitutional acts such as the Federal Reserve Act, enacted December 23, 1913; the patriot act; homeland security act and much more.

2ND SUBVERTED POWER

Powers Stolen by the federal government: The Preamble to the Bill of Rights Clause 2: states: "*The Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution."*"

Bill of Rights Amendment X "*The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.*" (emphasis exists in the original document)

The federal government, without authority, under the color of law, through the creation of 100's of federal agencies have seized extensive control of the Sovereign States and the Sovereign People by seizing powers that control every aspect of our lives, powers that belong to the Sovereign States respectively or the People.

Nobody Knows How Many Federal Agencies Exist⁹. As bureaucracy sprawls, nobody can say with complete certainty exactly how many federal agencies exist.

The twice-annual Unified Agenda of Federal Deregulatory and Regulatory Actions, which compiles agency regulatory plans in the federal pipeline, listed 60 agencies in the Spring 2015 edition. The Administrative Conference of the United States lists 115 agencies in the appendix of its "Sourcebook of United States Executive Agencies, but notes: There is no authoritative list of government agencies. For example, FOIA.gov (maintained by the

⁹ Clyde Wayne Crews August 26, 2015; <https://cei.org/blog/nobody-knows-how-many-federal-agencies-exist>

Department of Justice) lists 78 independent executive agencies and 174 components of the executive departments as units that comply with the Freedom of Information Act requirements imposed on every federal agency. This appears to be on the conservative end of the range of possible agency definitions. The United States Government Manual lists 96 independent executive units and 220 components of the executive branch. An even more inclusive listing comes from USA.gov, which lists 137 independent executive agencies and 268 units in the Cabinet.

In a 2015 Senate Judiciary Committee hearing, one senator noted that “The Federal Register indicates there are over 430 departments, agencies, and sub-agencies in the federal government.” Additional estimates from other sources are: Unified Agenda – 60, Administrative Conference of the United States - 115, FOIA.gov - 252, United States Government Manual - 316, Federal Register Index - 257, Regulations.gov - 89. See USA.gov - www.usa.gov/federal-agencies/a

If nobody knows how many agencies exist whose decrees we must abide, that means we don’t know how many people work for the government (let alone contractors making a living from taxpayers), nor know how many regulations there are. But even when we isolate a given, knowable agency, the rise of “regulatory dark matter” may make it hard to tell exactly what is and is not a regulation. The sprawling bureaucracy, plus growing concern that issuing a regulation may not even be necessary for agencies like the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to impose their will on the public calls out for a congressional response.

3RD SUBVERTED POWER

The Open Gates of Troy: Subversion of the Militia, “...being necessary to the security of a free State”, was accomplished by replacing it with federal agencies led by Homeland Security. Therefore, if the federal government deems it necessary to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections or repel invasions, they will do so with United Nations Troops. Thereby, removing all Sovereign Powers of the State and the Sovereign Peoples’ right to defend their Unalienable Rights and protect themselves from invasions. History shows that whenever governments exercise temporary powers, they never return them.

The federal government has worked overtime to leave our borders open allowing millions of illegal aliens to enter the United States while at the same federally declaring “No Free Speech Zones”. See pdf document at www.NationalLibertyAlliance.org/docket. Roughly

two-thirds of the United States' population, about 200 million people, live within the 100 mile zone that an outdated federal regulation defines as the border zone that is, within 100 miles of a U.S. land or coastal border. Although this zone is not literally "Constitution free", constitutional protections still do apply the Border Patrol frequently ignores those protections and runs roughshod over individuals' civil liberties.

United States Constitution Article I Section 8. "*The Congress shall have power to...*"

Clause 15: "*To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;*" **Clause 16:** "*To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;*" **Clause 18:** "*To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers...*"

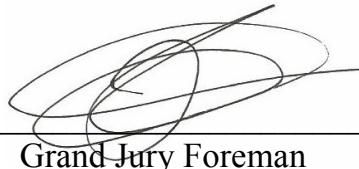
Bill of Rights Amendment II "*A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.*"

Wherefore, We the People are including all Governors in this Action in order to inform only, no written response is required. We the People demand that all State Governors and State Legislators do their due diligence by reeducation themselves about our Constitution. All Governors must Obey, defend and exercise the Law of the Land. For free online courses on the Constitution and civics and access to further Comprehensive Constitutional Studies visit www.NationalLibertyAlliance.org.

United States Constitution Article VI Clause 2: "*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.*"



DATED: December 13, 2016



Grand Jury Foreman