Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury
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:
PO Box 64, Valhalla, New York 10595-9998

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT TO UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

• First Street NE, Washington DC, DC 20543 •

THIS IS AN NATIONAL EMERGENCY
AN EXTRAORDINARY PRESENTMENT & ORDER
AND AN EXTRAORDINARY INDICTMENT
UPON THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY

BAR taught judges have twice ignored and concealed our Writ Quo Warranto; This Presentation is our final demand after which enforcement will be implemented

THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICES TOOK AN OATH TO GUARANTEE A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT WE THE PEOPLE DEMAND A DECLARATORY JUDGMENT TO RESTORE OUR COURTS OF JUSTICE UNDER THE LAW OF THE LAND.

"*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*."[1]

NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL[2]

18 USC § 2071 (a) *Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates … shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.*

- EXCUSES OR IGNORING WILL BE FUTILE –

[1] Downs v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)
[2] Montana Code Annotated 2023

ADDITIONAL "REDUNDANT SERVICE" UPON THE US SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

District of Columbia Circuit - John G. Roberts, Jr., Chief Justice, 333 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20001-2866

First Circuit - Ketanji Brown Jackson, Associate Justice, U.S. Courthouse 1 Courthouse Way, Suite 2500 Boston, MA 02210.

Second Circuit - Sonia Sotomayor, Associate Justice, Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse 18th Floor 40 Centre Street New York, NY 10007-1501

Third Circuit - Samuel A. Alito, Jr., Associate Justice, 21400 U.S. Courthouse 601 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106

Fourth Circuit - John G. Roberts, Jr., Chief Justice, 1100 East Main Street, Suite 501. Richmond, VA 23219

Fifth Circuit - Samuel A. Alito, Jr., Associate Justice, 600 S. Maestri Place, Suite 115 . New Orleans, LA 70130-3408

Sixth Circuit - Brett M. Kavanaugh, Associate Justice, Potter Stewart United States Courthouse Suite 532 100 East Fifth Street Cincinnati, OH 45202

Seventh Circuit - Amy Coney Barrett, Associate Justice, Everett McKinley Dirksen United States Courthouse 219 S. Dearborn Street Room 2722 Chicago, IL 60604

Eighth Circuit - Brett M. Kavanaugh, Associate Justice, Thomas F. Eagleton Courthouse 111 South 10th Street Room 24.329 St. Louis, MO. 63102

Ninth Circuit - Elena Kagan, Associate Justice, P.O. Box 193939 San Francisco, CA 94119-3939

Tenth Circuit - Neil M. Gorsuch, Associate Justice, 1823 Stout Street, Denver, Colorado 80257

Eleventh Circuit - Clarence Thomas, Associate Justice, 56 Forsyth St., N.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Federal Circuit - John G. Roberts, Jr., Chief Justice, 717 Madison Place, NW Washington, DC 20439

NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL[3]

18 USC § 2071 (a) *Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates … shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.*

[3] Montana Code Annotated 2023

ENFORCEMENT:

Judge Advocate General, Vice Admiral Darse E. Crandall
1322 Patterson Ave., Suite 3000, Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374-5066

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU, Gen. Daniel R. Hokanson;
111 S. George Mason Dr., Arlington, VA 22204

NORAD/US. NORTHCOM PA, Gen. Glen D. VanHerck
250 Vandenberg, Ste. B-016, Peterson Space Force Base, CO 80914-3808

Office of the Air Force Inspector General, Maj Gen Junius Jones
1140 Air Force Pentagon, Washington DC. 20330-1140

Lieutenant General Joseph B. Berger, Judge Advocate General, US Army
2200 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-2200

COPIED:

President Donald J. Trump,
1100 S. Ocean Blvd., Palm Beach, Fl., 33480

Tom Fitton, Judicial Watch
425 Third Street, SW Suite 800, Washington DC 20024

Donald Trump Jr.
115 Eagle Tree Terrace, Jupiter, FL 33477

Robert F Kennedy,
c/o Pace Law School, 78 North Broadway, White Plains, NY 10603

Kash Patel, Kash Patel Legal Offense Trust
717 King St., Suite 300
Alexandria, VA. 22314

Senator Mike Lee, Wallace F. Bennett Federal Building,
125 South State, Suite 4225, Salt Lake City, UT 84138

Senator Ted Cruz
300 E. 8th, Suite 961, Austin, TX 78701

Senator John Kennedy
814 West McNeese Street, Suite 213, Lake Charles, LA 70605

Senator Rand Paul
563 Hub Boulevard, Suite 201, Bowling Green, KY 42103

Senator Josh Hawley
555 Independence Street, #1600, Cape Girardeau, MO 63703

Senator JD Vance
37 West Broad Street, Room 300, Columbus, OH, 43215

Congressman Mike Johnson
2250 Hospital Drive, Suite 248, Bossier City, LA 71111

Congressman Jim Jordan
3121 West Elm Plaza, Lima, OH 45805

Congresswoman Marjorie Taylor
Dalton District Office, P.O. Box 829, Dalton, GA 30722

Congressman Matt Gaetz
805 E James Lee Blvd, Crestview, FL 32539

Congressman Steve Scalise
111 Veterans Memorial Blvd, Suite 803, Metairie, LA 70005

Congressman Andy Briggs
2509 S. Power Rd. #204, Superstition Plaza, Mesa, AZ 85209

Congressman Chip Roy
5900 Southwest Parkway, Bldg 5, Suite 520, Austin, TX 78735

Congressman Eli Crane
122 N. Cortez St. Suite 211, Prescott, AZ 86301

Congressman Corry Mills
1525 International Pkwy, Number 1051, Lake Mary, FL 32746

Congressman Jim Banks
1300 S Harrison St., Fort Wayne, IN 46802

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ATTACHMENTS - Exhibit A, Writ Quo Warranto - - - 15 pages
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Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury
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PO Box 64, Valhalla, New York 10595-9998

EXTRAORDINARY PRESENTMENT & ORDER

COMES NOW, the Constituted[1] Unified[2] United States Common Law[3] Grand Jury,[4] (UUSCLGJ) hereinafter "We the People" for an "Unprecedented Presentment and an Order" to the United States Supreme Court, being the overseers of the Federal Judiciary, Article III Section 1.

All officers of the court, or clerks that avert this "Presentment" by removing, mutilating, concealing, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device these material facts herein, thereby preventing this Presentment from reaching the Justices of the "United States Supreme Court" will be held liable for aiding and abetting pursuant to 18 USC §2381 and 18 USC §2 whereas, notice to agent is notice to principal.[5]

Nothing in this Presentment is to be interpreted as being under civil law, which is repugnant to the "Common Law of the Land." This is a case concerning TREASON at the highest level.

On November 10, 2014 the UUSCLGJ filed a Writ Quo Warranto on all Federal and State Courts and all elected officials; and refiled on May 13, 2015. All respondents failed to plea and defend. The record shows that no returns, objections, nor more time was

[1] CONSTITUTED – The People of each county have come together to agreed and declared a return to Common Law Juries.
[2] UNIFIED - Every county in all fifty states have constituted the Common Law Juries.
[3] COMMON LAW – 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.
[4] 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.
[5] Montana Code Annotated 2023

requested to answer, see Exhibit A, attached. Whereas, "*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*."[6]

We the People are "Demanding Declaratory Judgments" that will restore our Courts of Justice, and obedience to the Law of the Land. If the United States Supreme Court cannot find the fortitude to enforce the LAW OF THE LAND upon their own then, because of the magnitude of the conspiracy being addressed in this Presentment, the military will!

We the People codified our unalienable right in the Declaration of Independence when we said, "*We are endowed by our 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. … But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce us under absolute Despotism, it is our right, it is our duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new Guards for our future security*." THIS PRESENTMENT IS THE BEGINNING OF THAT PROCESS!

If the United States Supreme Court rejects the settling of this National Emergency under the rules of Common Law, then We the People include in this extraordinary Presentment the removal of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court also. And since the present executive and majority of House and Senate have been compromised, We the People being the Sovereigns, considering our very Republic is at stake command the military to act and secure what these tyrants took an oath to obey, protect, and uphold; a Common Law Republic!

WE THE PEOPLE DEMAND THAT, the United States Supreme Court do their sacred duty to "Guarantee a Republican Form of Government" under Article IV §4 by restoring the Law of the Land, opening the doors of Justice, and restoring the People's "Courts of Justice" which proceeds according to the course of "Common Law of the Land," under Article VI clause 2. Or you must resign your office for not honoring the oath that you have taken, or face the wrath of this Grand Jury under Article III §3 for warring against the Constitution

[6] US v. Tweel, 550 F.2d 297, 299. See also US v Prudden, 424 F.2d 1021, 1032; Carmine v. Bowen, 64 A. 932

and We the People. Without this, there is no Justice. This Presentment is not a prayer! It is a demand by the sovereigns that vested you with power under Article III §1 & §2!

DUTY OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

The Federal Declaratory Judgment, Act 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a) states: "*In a case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction, . . . any court of the United States, upon the filing of an appropriate ~~pleading~~* [DEMAND BY THE PEOPLE]*, may declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be sought. Any such declaration shall have the force and effect of a final judgment or decree and shall be reviewable as such.*"

The United States Supreme Court has judicial power in all cases in Law arising under the Constitution via Article III §2. Whereas this is a case of subversion concerning serious constitutional violations. In so much that we are on the precipice of enslavement! Whereby the federal judiciary violated their duty to guarantee to the People courts of Justice, not chancery. Whereas the United States Supreme Court being a branch of the United States Government is to guarantee a Republican form of government in every state in this Union via Article IV §4.

The United States Supreme Court has oversight whereas all the People of the United States have been injured and are in jeopardy. "*It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is.*" – Marbury -v- Madison

PURPOSE OF THIS PRESENTMENT

The purpose of this Presentment is to delineate the subversion of our Courts by the "Insidious BAR" that also provided for paving the way for the subversion of our judicial, executive and legislative branches. The BAR, being the root of the subversion, found its way on American soil as early as 1750 while we were still British Colonies. Its purpose was to abrogate the Common Law and replace it with Babylonian law aka civil law, roman law, or municipality law; in order to bring the colonies under the control of civil law thus providing for the enslavement of the American Colonies.

After the colonies formed a nation thus, becoming "United Sovereign States" the BAR had already succeeded in developing many "chancery courts" throughout the colonies that possess general "de facto equity" powers, distinct from "Common Law Courts." Whereas, chancellor judges took on the role of judge, jury and executioner, where there is no grand or petit jury. Today many, but not all of these courts put up a façade giving the appearance of a People's court via stacked juries. Over time these "so-called-equity-courts" found lodgment in our federal courts and were eventually solidified in 1938 via the "Rules Enabling Act of 1934;" marking the end of Justice courts in America.

After our founding fathers succeeded in establishing a Common Law nation under God; they contended with the insidious BAR that was destroying our new founded God given Liberties and Justice courts. In response, in January, 1810, Senator Reed proposed the "Title of Honor" Amendment. The Senate voted to pass by a vote of 26 to 1; the House resolved in the affirmative 87 to 3; by Dec. 10, 1812 twelve of the required thirteen States ratified Amendment XIII in 1819, that reads as follows:

> *If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour,* [BAR lawyers have the title of high honor above gentleman, and below knight called "Esquire"] *or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.*

Sometime after 1865, the 13th Amendment that barred BAR attorneys (esquires) from elected offices and practicing in our courts, just disappeared, just in time for the founding of the American BAR Association on August 21, 1878, in Saratoga Springs, New York, by 100 esquires (BAR attorneys) from 21 states.

Equity in its broadest and most general signification, this term denotes the spirit and the habit of fairness, justness, and right dealing. It is positive law which is manmade law. Whereas in America it is for fictions only such as corporations, interstate commercial activities, government agencies, and their agents. Whereas Law is "Natural Law" that We the People are under as Samuel Adams said,

"*The Natural Liberty of man is to be free from any superior power on earth and not to be under the will or legislative authority of man but only to have the Law of nature for his rule.*"

Our US Constitution established "Law and Equity" as the Law of the Land. Whereas the foundation of our Law is "Common Law" aka "Natural Law," see Declaration of Independence. Thus, establishing equity, being man-made-law under "American Jurisprudence" established by the rules of Common Law, aka Maxims.

Propagandized BAR lawyers via a "Covert Anti-Common Law Plot" by enemies domestic nibbling away at We the People's "Republican Form of Government" established under Article IV Section 4 was ordained indelibly stating, "*The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government*;" not a democratic form of government!

In Marbury v. Madison, 5 US 137 (1803) it was decided, "*It is a proposition too plain to be contested, that the constitution controls any legislative act [OR RULE] repugnant to it; or, that the legislature [OR SUPREME COURT] may alter the constitution by an ordinary act. … 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 [OR RULE] repugnant to the constitution is void.*"[7]

"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, [or supreme court] *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."*[7]

"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 conformably 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."[7]

"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 both apply. Those then who controvert the principle that the constitution is to be considered, in court, as a paramount law, are reduced to the necessity of maintaining that courts must close their eyes on the constitution, and see only the law."[7]

"This doctrine would subvert the very foundation of all written constitutions. It would declare that an act, which, according to the principles and theory of our government, is entirely void, is yet, in practice, completely obligatory. It would declare, that if the legislature shall do what is expressly forbidden, such act, notwithstanding the express prohibition, is in reality effectual. It would be giving to the legislature a practical and real omnipotence with the same breath which professes to restrict their powers within narrow limits. It is prescribing limits, and declaring that those limits may be passed at pleasure. That it thus reduces to nothing, what we have deemed the greatest improvement on political institutions a written constitution, would of itself be sufficient, in America where written constitutions have been viewed with so much reverence, for rejecting the construction. But the peculiar expressions of the constitution of the United States furnish additional arguments in favor of its rejection."[7] *"... Thus, the particular phraseology of the constitution of the United States confirms and strengthens the principle, supposed to be essential to all written constitutions, that a law repugnant to the constitution is void, and that courts, as well as other departments, are bound by that instrument. ... The Government of the United States has been emphatically termed a government of laws, and not of men. It will certainly cease to deserve this high appellation if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of a vested legal right."*[7] *... "It*

is in these words: 'I do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich; and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties incumbent on me as according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States.' Why does a judge swear to discharge his duties agreeably to the constitution of the United States, if that constitution forms no rule for his government? If it is closed upon him and cannot be inspected by him, if such be the real state of things, this is worse than solemn mockery. To prescribe, or to take this oath, becomes equally a crime."[7]

IN CONCLUSION this Presentment will clearly establish and delineate the evil that has found lodgment in our constitutional jurisprudence and pave the way to correct it. Any resistance will find themselves under the wrath of Justice.

AUTHORITY OF THE UUSCLGJ

We the sovereign People have the unalienable right to have "Government by Consent" through the free and independent administration of our own Juries. We have the unbridled right to empanel and preside over our own proceedings unfettered by technical rules and to investigate merely on suspicion. The judiciary through congresses' BAR written laws and the Judiciary's BAR written rules have subverted and tainted our Juries and closed the doors of our Natural Law Courts' of Record. It is the Grand Jury's function to consider criminal charges whereas prosecutors have no authority to change, or negotiate away our findings or, negotiate a deal with the accused, that would be the prerogative of the Petit Jury. Grand Jury indictments are final and cannot be added to or taken away from without our Consent.

"*Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all*

[7] MARBURY v. MADISON, 5 U.S. 137 (1803) 5 U.S. 137 (Cranch) 1803.

government exists and acts, And the law is the definition and limitation of power…"[8] "*'Sovereignty' means that the decree of sovereign makes law, and foreign courts cannot condemn influences persuading sovereign to make the decree."*[9]

"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."[10] *And "the state cannot diminish the rights of the people.*"[11] "*Supreme sovereignty is in the people and no authority can, on any pretense whatsoever, be exercised over the citizens of this state, but such as is or shall be derived from and granted by the people of this state.*"[12]

We the people have been providentially provided legal recourse to address the criminal conduct of the Judiciary ourselves entrusted via Natural Law to dispense justice.

- We the People ordained and established the Constitution for the United States of America.[13]
- We the People vested Congress with statute making powers.[14]
- We the People defined and limited Congresses power of law making.[15]
- We the People ordained limited law-making powers via the Constitution.[16]
- We the People did not vest the Judiciary with law making or rule making powers.

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[8] Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 US 356, 370 Quotiens dubia interpretatio libertatis est, secundum libertatem respondendum erit.

[9] Moscow Fire Ins. Co. of Moscow, Russia v. Bank of New York & Trust Co., 294 N.Y.S. 648, 662, 161 Misc. 903.

[10] 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.

[11] Hurtado v. People of the State of California, 110 U.S. 516.

[12] NEW YORK CODE - N.Y. CVR. LAW § 2: NY Code - Section 2.

[13] We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. Preamble.

[14] Article I Section 1: ALL LEGISLATIVE POWERS herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

[15] Article I Section 8: To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

[16] "Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts And the law is the definition and limitation of power…" [Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 US 356, 370 Quotiens dubia interpretatio libertatis est, secundum libertatem respondendum erit]

- We the People in ALL Courts of Law are Free and Independent Jurist independent from the Judiciary.[17]
- We the People reserved the right to remove and replace elected or appointed guards when they become destructive to the security of our Liberties, see Declaration of Independence.

"*The constitutions of most of our states assert that all power is inherent in the people; that they may exercise it by themselves, in all cases to which they think themselves competent, as in electing their functionaries executive and legislative, and deciding by a jury of themselves, both fact and law, in all judiciary cases in which any fact is involved.*"[18]

In the U.S. Supreme Court case of United States v. Williams,[19] 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* [Unalienable] *Rights. Thus*, [People] *have the unbridled right to empanel their own grand juries and present "True Bills" of indictment to a court, which is then required to commence a criminal proceeding. Our Founding Fathers presciently thereby created a "buffer" the people may rely upon for justice, when public officials, including judges, criminally violate the law.*"

Elected Sheriffs or Coroners vested by Natural Law may summons a Grand Jury, and We the People vested by natures' God may gather ourselves, if Justice calls, as the "Sureties of the Peace" on behalf of all the People.

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[17] 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.; "*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.*

[18] Thomas Jefferson, letter to John Cartwright; June 5, 1824.

[19] 112 S.Ct. 1735, 504 U.S. 36, 118 L.Ed.2d 352 (1992).

In 1215AD twenty-five (25) freemen assembled themselves in the name of the "Sureties of the Peace" and stood-up to restore their Natural Law Courts of Justice, thereby taking back their island nation England that was subverted by a tyrant king.

In 1776 fifty-six, (56) sovereigns assembled themselves in the name of "We the People" and stood-up to restore their Natural Law Courts of Justice, thereby taking back their Thirteen American Colonies that were subverted by a tyrant king.

Today, herein more than 11,500 Grand Jurists assembled themselves, from every state, in the name of "We the People" to stand and restore our Natural Law Courts of Justice, thereby taking back these Fifty United States of America that were subverted by the federal judiciary and its American BAR Association (ABA) cohort's. We the People having been providentially provided legal recourse to address the criminal conduct of the said judiciary, ourselves entrusted to dispense justice.

Natural Law demands that only the People via "free and independent Grand Juries and Petit Juries" have the supreme judicial authority to indict or not, to decide the law, to sit as the tribunal in all criminal cases, to nullify any statute, to deny any rules, to judge guilt or innocence, and pronounce the remedy or punishment, free from judiciary interference. Tribunals are established in 12 unalienable sovereigns whose decisions are final and cannot be overturned. This is government by consent! New York State Constitution Article I - Bill of Rights §8 states: *...the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.*

The United States Supreme Court in Schneckloth v. Bustamonte said: "*The decisions of a superior court may only be challenged in a court of appeal. The decisions of an inferior court are subject to collateral attack. In other words, in a superior court one may sue an inferior court directly, rather than resort to appeal to an appellate court. Decision of a court of record may not be appealed. It is binding on ALL other courts. However, no statutory or constitutional court (whether it be an appellate or supreme court) can second guess the judgment of a court of record. "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."[20] Whereas, Courts of Record proceed according to Natural Law under the 5th, 6th, and 7th Amendments.

In United States v. Calandra, quoted in US v Williams, the United States Supreme Court said: "*The grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside. The "common law" of the Fifth Amendment demands the traditional functioning of the grand jury. The grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside, we think it clear that, as a general matter at least, no such "supervisory" judicial authority exists. "[R]ooted in long centuries of Anglo-American history,"[21] 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.'"[22] 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.[23] 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.*" [24]

The United States Supreme Court in US v Williams went on to say, "*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*

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[20] Ex parte Watkins, 3 Pet., at 202-203. cited by SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973)
[21] Hannah v. Larche, 363 U.S. 420, 490, 80 S.Ct. 1502, 1544, 4 L.Ed.2d 1307 (1960) (Frankfurter, J., concurring in result)
[22] 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).
[23] 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).
[24] United States v. Williams, continued – United States v. Calandra, 414 U.S. 338, 343, 94 S.Ct. 613, 617, 38 L.Ed.2d 561 (1974); Fed.Rule Crim.Proc. 6(a).

even because it wants assurance that it is not.'"[25] *It need not identify the offender it suspects, or even "the precise nature of the offense" it is investigating.*[26] *The grand jury requires no authorization from its constituting court to initiate an investigation,*[27] *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.*[28] *It swears in its own witnesses*[29]*, and deliberates in total secrecy.*[30] *We have insisted that the grand jury remain "free to pursue its investigations unhindered by external influence or supervision so long as it does not trench upon the legitimate rights of any witness called before it."*[31] *Recognizing this tradition of independence, we have said that the Fifth Amendment's "constitutional guarantee presupposes an investigative body 'acting independently of either prosecuting attorney or judge '"*[32]

"*No doubt in view of the grand jury proceeding's status as other than a constituent element of a "criminal prosecution,"*[33] *we have said that certain constitutional protections afforded defendants in criminal proceedings have no application before that body. The Double Jeopardy Clause of the Fifth Amendment does not bar a grand jury from returning an indictment when a prior grand jury has refused to do so.*[34] *We have twice suggested, though not held, that the Sixth Amendment right to counsel does not attach when an individual is summoned to appear before a grand jury, even if he is the subject of the investigation.*[35] *And although "the grand jury may not force a witness to answer questions in violation of [the Fifth Amendment's] constitutional guarantee"*

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[25] 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)).
[26] Blair v. United States, 250 U.S. 273, 282, 39 S.Ct. 468, 471, 63 L.Ed. 979 (1919).
[27] see Hale, supra, 201 U.S., at 59-60, 65, 26 S.Ct., at 373, 375,
[28] See Calandra, supra, 414 U.S., at 343, 94 S.Ct., at 617.
[29] Fed.Rule Crim.Proc. 6(c)
[30] see United States v. Sells Engineering, Inc., 463 U.S., at 424-425, 103 S.Ct., at 3138.
[31] United States v. Dionisio, 410 U.S. 1, 17-18, 93 S.Ct. 764, 773, 35 L.Ed.2d 67 (1973).
[32] United States v. Williams, continued – Id., at 16, 93 S.Ct., at 773 (emphasis added) (quoting Stirone, supra, 361 U.S., at 218, 80 S.Ct., at 273).
[33] U.S. Const., Amdt. VI,
[34] See Ex parte United States, 287 U.S. 241, 250-251, 53 S.Ct. 129, 132, 77 L.Ed. 283 (1932); United States v. Thompson, 251 U.S. 407, 413-415, 40 S.Ct. 289, 292, 64 L.Ed. 333 (1920).
[35] United States v. Mandujano, 425 U.S. 564, 581, 96 S.Ct. 1768, 1778, 48 L.Ed.2d 212 (1976) (plurality opinion); In re Groban, 352 U.S. 330, 333, 77 S.Ct. 510, 513, 1 L.Ed.2d 376 (1957); see also Fed.Rule Crim.Proc. 6(d).

against self-incrimination,[36] *our cases suggest that an indictment obtained through the use of evidence previously obtained in violation of the privilege against self-incrimination "is nevertheless valid."*[37]

"*Given the grand jury's operational separateness from its constituting court, it should come as no surprise that we have been reluctant to invoke the judicial supervisory power as a basis for prescribing modes of grand jury procedure. Over the years, we have received many requests to exercise supervision over the grand jury's evidence-taking process, but we have refused them all, including some more appealing than the one presented today. In Calandra v. United States, supra, a grand jury witness faced questions that were allegedly based upon physical evidence the Government had obtained through a violation of the Fourth Amendment; we rejected the proposal that the exclusionary rule be extended to grand jury proceedings, because of "the potential injury to the historic role and functions of the grand jury."*[38] *We declined to enforce the hearsay rule in grand jury proceedings, since that "would run counter to the whole history of the grand jury institution, in which laymen conduct their inquiries unfettered by technical rules."*[39]

"*These authorities suggest that any power federal courts may have to fashion, on their own initiative, rules of grand jury procedure is a very limited one, not remotely comparable to the power they maintain over their own proceedings.*[40] *It certainly would not permit judicial reshaping of the grand jury institution, substantially altering the traditional relationships between the prosecutor, the constituting court, and the grand jury itself.*[41] *(supervisory power may not be applied to permit defendant to invoke third party's Fourth Amendment rights); see generally Beale, Reconsidering Supervisory Power in Criminal Cases: Constitutional and Statutory Limits on the Authority of the*

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[36] Calandra, supra, 414 U.S., at 346, 94 S.Ct., at 619 (citing Kastigar v. United States, 406 U.S. 441, 92 S.Ct. 1653, 32 L.Ed.2d 212 (1972)).
[37] United States v. Williams, continued – Calandra, supra, 414 U.S., at 346, 94 S.Ct., at 619; Lawn v. United States, 355 U.S. 339, 348-350, 78 S.Ct. 311, 317-318, 2 L.Ed.2d 321 (1958); United States v. Blue, 384 U.S. 251, 255, n. 3, 86 S.Ct. 1416, 1419, n. 3, 16 L.Ed.2d 510 (1966).
[38] 414 U.S., at 349, 94 S.Ct., at 620. Costello v. United States, 350 U.S. 359, 76 S.Ct. 406, 100 L.Ed. 397 (1956).
[39] United States v. Williams, continued – Id., at 364, 76 S.Ct., at 409.
[40] See United States v. Chanen, 549 F.2d, at 1313.
[41] Cf., e.g., United States v. Payner, 447 U.S. 727, 736, 100 S.Ct. 2439, 2447, 65 L.Ed.2d 468 (1980).

Federal Courts,[42] *As we proceed to discuss, that would be the consequence of the proposed rule here.*"[43]

"*It is axiomatic that the grand jury sits not to determine guilt or innocence, but to assess whether there is adequate basis for bringing a criminal charge.*[44] *That has always been so; and to make the assessment it has always been thought sufficient to hear only the prosecutor's side. As Blackstone described the prevailing practice in 18th-century England, the grand jury was "only to hear evidence on behalf of the prosecution, for the finding of an indictment is only in the nature of an enquiry or accusation, which is afterwards to be tried and determined."*[45] *So also in the United States, according to the description of an early American court, three years before the Fifth Amendment was ratified, it is the grand jury's function not "to enquire . . . upon what foundation [the charge may be] denied," or otherwise to try the suspect's defenses, but only to examine "upon what foundation [the charge] is made" by the prosecutor.*[46] *As a consequence, neither in this country nor in England has the suspect under investigation by the grand jury ever been thought to have a right to testify, or to have exculpatory evidence presented.*"[47]

"*No case has been cited, nor have we been able to find any, furnishing an authority for looking into and revising the judgment of the grand jury upon the evidence, for the purpose of determining whether or not the finding was founded upon sufficient proof, or whether there was a deficiency in respect to any part of the complaint."*[48] *We accepted Justice Nelson's description*[49]*, where we held that "it would run counter to the whole history of the grand jury institution" to permit an indictment to be challenged "on the ground that there was incompetent or inadequate evidence before the grand jury."*[50]

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[42] 84 Colum.L.Rev. 1433, 1490-1494, 1522 (1984).
[43] United States v. Williams, continued.
[44] See United States v. Calandra, 414 U.S., at 343, 94 S.Ct., at 617.
[45] 4 W. Blackstone, Commentaries 300 (1769); see also 2 M. Hale, Pleas of the Crown 157 (1st Am. ed. 1847).
[46] Respublica v. Shaffer, 1 U.S. (1 Dall.) 236, 1 L.Ed. 116 (Philadelphia Oyer and Terminer 1788); see also F. Wharton, Criminal Pleading and Practice § 360, pp. 248-249 (8th ed. 1880).
[47] United States v. Williams, continued – See 2 Hale, supra, at 157; United States ex rel. McCann v. Thompson, 144 F.2d 604, 605-606 (CA2), cert. denied, 323 U.S. 790, 65 S.Ct. 313, 89 L.Ed. 630 (1944).
[48] United States v. Reed, 27 Fed.Cas. 727, 738 (No. 16,134) (CCNDNY 1852).
[49] Costello v. United States, 350 U.S. 359, 76 S.Ct. 406, 100 L.Ed. 397 (1956).
[50] Id., at 363-364, 76 S.Ct., at 409.

And we reaffirmed this principle recently in Bank of Nova Scotia, where we held that "the mere fact that evidence itself is unreliable is not sufficient to require a dismissal of the indictment," and that "a challenge to the reliability or competence of the evidence presented to the grand jury" will not be heard.[51] *It would make little sense, we think, to abstain from reviewing the evidentiary support for the grand jury's judgment while scrutinizing the sufficiency of the prosecutor's presentation. A complaint about the quality or adequacy of the evidence can always be recast as a complaint that the prosecutor's presentation was "incomplete" or "misleading." Our words in Costello bear repeating: Review of facially valid indictments on such grounds "would run counter to the whole history of the grand jury institution[,] [and] [n]either justice nor the concept of a fair trial requires* [it]."[52]

IN CONCLUSION, We the People declared in the Declaration of Independence that we have government by the consent of the People; We the People in the preamble "Ordained and Established" the Constitution; We the People under Amendment V codified the unalienable right to indite or not; We the People are the King's (Jesus Christ's) bench vested by God with the authority to decide the facts and the Law that we codified under NYS Constitution Article I §8. We the People have been vested by God, and codified under the Declaration of Independence "*that when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce us under absolute Despotism, it is our right, it is our duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new Guards for our future security*." The United States Supreme court either perceives the abuses and usurpations addressed herein or the Supreme Court Justices are also despots, guilty of Treason! Judges have No right, No authority to overrule or deny the will of We the People. The unlawful precedents that find our courts in such a repugnant disarray has NO STANDING! You will either submit or resign or we will remove you.

[51] 487 U.S., at 261, 108 S.Ct., at 2377.
[52] United States v. Williams, continued – 350 U.S., at 364, 76 S.Ct., at 409.

HOW THE UUSCLGJ WAS FORMED

We the People visited about 3000 counties to introduce People to the Authority of the Common Law Grand Jury with a plan to save our "Natural Law Republic." All fifty states organized "Unified State Common Law Grand Juries" after which all Unified State Common Law Grand Jurys came together to form the "Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury." To date the UUSCLGJ is comprised of more than 11,500 People and growing, from every state of our Union. The UUSCLGJ has been in session since 2015 with the sole purpose to restore our Courts to "Courts of Justice." And will remain in session until we accomplish that mission.

CONCLUSION: The People are sovereign and have an unalienable right to have "Government by Consent" through free and independent administration of our own Juries. The Grand Jury is a Constitutional Fixture in its Own Right. The judiciary through congresses' BAR written laws and the Judiciary's BAR written rules have subverted and tainted our Juries and hidden our Natural Law Courts' of Record and we intend on restoring them.

It is the Grand Jury's function to consider criminal charges whereas prosecutors have no authority to change, discharge or negotiate away our findings. Grand Jury indictments are final and cannot be added to or taken away from, without their Consent. We the People are the Author & Source of Law and have the unbridled right to, empanel our own Juries, investigate merely on suspicion, proceed unfettered by technical rules, and presides over our own proceedings.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS & CAUSES OF THIS PRESENTATION

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind is more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. BUT WHEN A LONG TRAIN OF ABUSES AND USURPATIONS, PURSUING INVARIABLY THE SAME OBJECT EVINCES A DESIGN TO REDUCE US

UNDER ABSOLUTE DESPOTISM, IT IS OUR RIGHT, IT IS OUR DUTY, TO THROW OFF SUCH GUARDS, AND TO PROVIDE NEW GUARDS FOR OUR FUTURE SECURITY. Such has been the patient sufferance of the People of these united states; and such is now the necessity which constrains "We the People" to replace our servants with servants who will honor their oath. The history of the Federal Judiciary is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these united states. To prove this, let Facts be submitted.

I) They have covertly changed the United States of America to the United States Inc;
II) They have covertly abrogated the Law of the Land;
III) They have covertly changed our government from a Republic to a democracy;
IV) They have removed the King (Jesus Christ) of our court installing BAR impostors in His place;
V) They have legislated from the bench prohibiting prayer and the Bible in our children's schools;
VI) They have denied the Peoples right of redress of grievances;
VII) They have infringed upon our unalienable right to keep and bear arms;
VIII) They have issued abusive and lawless warrants, outside federal jurisdiction more often than not served upon law abiding people by SWAT; Causing psychological damages and sometimes death to some People and their animals when they acted to defend themselves in the middle of the night being awakened and responding to doors of their homes being broken through. Who are these Nazis?
IX) They have in criminal cases denied "Assistance of Counsel" by forcing People to be represented by BAR counsel, judged by BAR judges, and prosecuted by BAR prosecutors.
X) They have twice ignored and concealed our Writ Quo Warranto;
XI) They have ignored and concealed our Writ Habeas Corpuses;
XII) They have closed the doors of Justice in the People's courts;
XIII) They have denied the People's free access into our courts;
XIV) They have denied the People's right to practice Law;
XV) They have refused fully inform free and independent Grand Jurys;
XVI) They have refused fully inform free and independent Petit Jurys;
XVII) They have stacked Grand and Petit Juries with puppets;
XVIII) They have replaced gold and silver with debt dollars from foreign bankers;
XIX) They have denied the states equal suffrage thereby destroying the balance of power, Amendment XVII;
XX) They have concealed the original Amendment XIII;

XXI) They have provided for Title 26 tax courts imposing a direct tax and debtors' prison.

In every stage of these Oppressions, we have Petitioned for Redress in the humblest terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. Justices whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be a guard in our Common Law Courts!

• EXPOSITION OF OUR PRESENTMENT •

I: ABROGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The insidious BAR working with traitorous BAR taught legislators and BAR taught judges that have aided and abetted the enemy of Liberty covertly changing the United States of America to the United States Inc via, the Organic Act of 1871; and constructing upon said act statutory prisons. This was an act of High Treason by the 41st Congress, steered by barristers acting without constitutional authority. Thereby conspiring to subvert the United States of America by attempting to depose our covenant with our Creator and thereby establishing a totalitarian government unaccountable to We the Sovereign People; incorporating the United States under foreign control upon which the conspiratorial erosion of our Constitution began.

Only We the Sovereign People can ordain and establish Laws and governments. Only We the Sovereign People are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights. Governments are not! Therefore, all latter construction upon the Organic Act of 1871 is as "null and void" as is the Act itself, which attempted to supplant our Constitutional Republican Form of Government that our servants were entrusted to guarantee, by oath.

Further acts of high treason, under legislation such as the Patriot Act and the creation of the Department of Homeland Security allowed these conspirators to seize control of and weaponized the DOJ, FBI, DHS, NSA, TSA, CIA, Congress, and the Secret Service against We the Sovereign People who were the target of attacks by our very own elected and appointed servants. Our very way of life is in jeopardy because of the ignorance of the

meaning of words and the misuse of the way that government by consent that our founders framed for us has been hidden and abused.

The following are "ACTS OF TREASON" perpetrated upon the People by enemies foreign and domestic within our congress and courts made possible by the insidious ABA, and is by no means exhaustive!

- They abrogated our unalienable rights by changing them into civil rights calling them privileges and immunities, and placed people under civil law as they methodically and seditiously abrogated and concealed our Natural law courts.
- They created a foreign state within a state within a city (*Washington DC*) through the Organic act of 1871 placing the United States under the control of foreigners via the deep state.
- They enslaved the People under the Federal Reserve Act which gave complete control of the dollar to foreign bankers. Today the 1913 dollar is worth less than 2 cents; and subject the People to debtor's prison by taxing their income through the "unratified" and anti-constitutional 16th Amendment.
- They removed the states right of suffrage via the Senate in 1913, thereby enslaving the states through the anti-constitutional 17th Amendment.
- In 1944 at the Bretton Woods Agreement Conference, the United States totally surrendered its sovereignty to the banking forces by forcing the nations of the world to accept the dictates of the centralized banking system.
- The International Organizations Immunities Act enacted in 1945 relinquished every public office of the United States to the United Nations and established a special group of foreign or international organizations whose members could work in the U.S. and enjoy certain exemptions from US taxes and search and seizure laws.
- In 1947, NSA and CIA became operational and marked the birth of the national police state surveillance grid. Today, the CIA is a private corporation which operates as a prostitute for global banking interests and does not represent the United States.
- In 1948, the creation of the United Nations on American soil marked the beginning of the end of political sovereignty in the United States. John Kerry, without the approval of the Senate signed the United Nations Arms Treaty which will soon eliminate the 2nd Amendment and private property will be eliminated in America through the United Nation's Agenda 21 program that is spreading across America.
- In 1950, the 81st Congress Investigated the Lawyers Guild and determined that the BAR. Association was founded and run by communists. Thus, any elected official that is a member of the BAR. will only be loyal to the BAR and not the people. (See 81st Congress Report No. 3123).

- Since at least 1960, Americans have been conditioned to ignore the encroachment of tyranny through television and the subsequent propagandizing of this medium of communication.
- In 1963, the Bible and prayer were outlawed in the classroom which marked the beginning of moral decay in America.
- In 1968, the United States became a nation that imported more than it exported as Congress regulated and taxed corporations forcing them to relocate overseas and today, we have a mere 14% left of what was once our proud American manufacturing base.
- On September 11, 2001, the national police state surveillance grid reached maturity. This event created, under the guise of national security, the Department of Homeland Security, TSA and FEMA which during a national emergency controls every resource, every asset and even our freedom. It also created the Patriot Act and now today virtually every communication that we engage in is monitored.
- They have flooded our courts with nearly 150 years of repugnant acts, statutes and rules.
- Title 8 USC 1481, 1952; effective in 2012 declaring patriots willing to defend the Constitution to be terrorists and thereby the loss of nationality by native-born or naturalized citizenship.
- Title 28 USC 3002 Section 15A in 1990; States that the United States is a Federal Corporation and not a Government, including the Judiciary Procedural Section. The de jure states in the form of Republics and the de jure United States were incorporated, or set aside by the "Emergency Banking Act of 1933."
- Patriot Act, 2001.
- Homeland Security Act, 2002.

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy warned the People saying, "*We are opposed around the world by a monolithic and ruthless conspiracy that relies primarily on covert means for expanding its sphere of influence; on infiltration instead of invasion; on subversion instead of elections; on intimidation instead of free choice; on guerrillas by night instead of armies by day. It is a system which has conscripted vast human and material resources into the building of a tightly-knit, highly-efficient machine that*

combines military, diplomatic, intelligence, economic, scientific and political operations. Its preparations are concealed, not published; its mistakes are buried, not headlined; its dissenters are silenced, not praised. No expenditure is questioned; no rumor is printed; no secret is revealed. It conducts the Cold War in short, with a war-time discipline no democracy would ever hope or wish to match… there is very grave danger that an announced need for increased security will be seized upon by those anxious to expand its meaning to the very limits of official censorship and concealment."

II: ABROGATION OF THE LAW OF THE LAND

The insidious BAR working with traitorous BAR taught legislators and BAR taught judges, prosecutors, and lawyers that have aided and abetted as they covertly abrogated the Law of the Land and replaced it with Babylonian law.

In 1934 via the "Rules Enabling Act," perpetrated by the 73rd Congress, the American Bar Association, the United States Supreme Court, and the Federal Judiciary which have poisoned every attorney and every court in America by replacing Law and Equity with civil law in 1938. Subsequently, together, said perpetrators did conspired and did overthrow the Government of the United States of America by abrogating the Peoples' "Courts of Justice," turning them into a "Den of Thieves," in violation of 18 USC §2383[53] and, 18 USC §2384.[54] Whereas, the ABA being the chief orchestrator advocates, abets, advises, and teaches the duty, necessity, desirability, of abrogating the "Law of the Land" to their minions of the New World Order, a/k/a BAR attorneys, in violation of 18 USC

[53] 18 USC §2383 - Rebellion or insurrection - Whoever incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

[54] 18 USC §2384 - Seditious conspiracy - If two or more persons in any State or Territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

§2385.[55] This single treasonous act abrogated our courts of Law, courts of equity, Declaration of Independence, United States Constitution, and our Bill of Rights.

Said conspirators have levied war against the Constitution and thereby We the People. They have given aid and comfort to the enemy within the United States and elsewhere. They have concealed a conspiracy to destroy our Republic. They have engaged in actions to subvert the Government of the United States. They have, conspired to conceal "Natural Law" aka the "Law of the Land. They have, in congruence with the teaching of the American Bar Association, the National Lawyers Guild, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Lawyers Association, the Southern Poverty Law Center, and many other anti-constitutional associations, knowingly and willfully advocated, abetted, advised, and taught that Natural Law, and thereby the Law of the Land, has been abrogated and thus have conspired to overthrow our Republic.

Under the ABA's Rules Enabling Act of 1934, the 73rd Congress, enabled the United States Supreme Court the authority to prescribe rules under 28 USC §2072(a).[56] The United States Supreme Court and Federal Judiciary then covertly abused that authority to conceal and abridge the "*Supreme Law of the Land*" under Federal Rule 2. According to the Federal Judicial Center, a government agency, on September 16, 1938, pursuant to

[55] 18 USC §2385 Advocating overthrow of Government: Whoever knowingly or willfully advocates, abets, advises, or teaches the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying the government of the United States or the government of any State, Territory, District or Possession thereof, or the government of any political subdivision therein, by force or violence, or by the assassination of any officer of any such government; or Whoever, with intent to cause the overthrow or destruction of any such government, prints, publishes, edits, issues, circulates, sells, distributes, or publicly displays any written or printed matter advocating, advising, or teaching the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying any government in the United States by force or violence, or attempts to do so; or Whoever organizes or helps or attempts to organize any society, group, or assembly of persons who teach, advocate, or encourage the overthrow or destruction of any such government by force or violence; or becomes or is a member of, or affiliates with, any such society, group, or assembly of persons, knowing the purposes thereof: Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both, and shall be ineligible for employment by the United States or any department or agency thereof, for the five years next following his conviction. If two or more persons conspire to commit any offense named in this section, each shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both, and shall be ineligible for employment by the United States or any department or agency thereof, for the five years next following his conviction. As used in this section, the terms "organizes" and "organize," with respect to any society, group, or assembly of persons, include the recruiting of new members, the forming of new units, and the regrouping or expansion of existing clubs, classes, and other units of such society, group, or assembly of persons.

[56] 28 USC §2072(a) The Supreme Court shall have the power to prescribe general rules of practice and procedure and rules of evidence for cases in the United States district courts (including proceedings before magistrate judges thereof) and courts of appeals.

its de facto authority, under the repugnant "Rules Enabling Act of 1934," via Rule 2 stated that;

> "*The Supreme Court enacted uniform rules of procedure for the federal courts. Under the new rules, suits in equity and suits at common law were grouped together under the term "civil action,*" claiming that "*rigid application of common-law rules brought about injustice,*" see Exhibit B, FJC attached.

This was an act of Treason whereas;

> "*Any judge who does not comply with his oath to the Constitution of the United States wars against that Constitution and engages in acts in violation of the supreme law of the land. The judge is engaged in acts of treason.*" - Cooper v. Aaron[57]

The "ABA/Judiciary's" dark reasoning for abolishing Common Law is because they claim that "*a rigid application of common-law-rules*, aka God's self-evident truths/maxims, *brought about injustice*. This is absurd considering that God is good, just, and merciful and they are not! And, therefore it follows that His Law is just and merciful while the hearts of men are desperately wicked, who can know it?

> **Jeremiah 17:7-9** *Blessed is the man that trusteth in the LORD, and whose hope the LORD is. For he shall be as a tree planted by the waters, and that spreadeth out her roots by the river, and shall not see when heat cometh, but her leaf shall be green; and shall not be careful in the year of drought, neither shall cease from yielding fruit. The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: who can know it*?

The truth of the matter is that Common Law sheds light on the "ABA/Judiciary's" dark deeds thereby revealing their true intentions. Their claim that, "*common-law rules brought about injustice*" was an act of deflection, whereas their "civil law rules" brought about injustice. This seditious act under the teachings and guidance of the subversive American Bar Association and the aforesaid anti-constitutional associations executed a silent coup by claiming the abrogation of Common Law, with its Unalienable Rights that

[57] Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401 (1958).

were endowed by our Creator and covertly substituted them with civil rights legislated by lawless men.

III: REPUBLIC -V- DEMOCRACY

The insidious BAR working with the traitorous BAR taught legislators and BAR taught judges have aided and abetted covertly changing our government from a Common Law Republic to a democracy in violation of Article IV Section 4 which clearly states, "*The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion.*"

We constantly hear Congressmen, Senators, Presidents, political commentators, news media, and even United States Supreme Court Justices refer to America as a democracy. Are our elected servants that ignorant of our Constitution, our history, and our Heritage? Or is there a methodical covert conspiracy hell-bent on destroying our Republic? The following says it all when de-facto President Barack Obama during the 2016 White House Correspondents' Dinner where he predicted Hillary Clinton's presidency in 2017 said;

"*The end of the republic has never looked better.*"

Representative Democracy, being a government liberated from a constitution, would place "We the People" under the thumb of the Legislators, the Judiciary, and the Executive that would then have the power to give or take the Peoples rights at will. Such a government would not be able to sustain three separate and equal branches, one would eventually subdue the others. Nor would a democracy permit a government by consent of the People. A representative democracy will always become an oligarchy which is a small group of people having control of a country behind what appears to be a democracy. Not unlike the New World Order's Deep State in the United States today because "We the People" being ignorant of our heritage and having been told for more than 200 years by our servant government who have become our masters that we are a democracy and today the populous believe.

FEDERALIST NO. 1, HAMILTON: "*The necessity of a government at least equally energetic with the one proposed, to the attainment of this object; the conformity of the proposed constitution to the true principles of a Republican Government in its equivalence to our state constitutions.*"[58]

FEDERALIST NO. 10, MADISON: "*Democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths.*"

ANTI-FEDERALIST NO. 10: "*True democrats are in general fanatics and enthusiasts, and some few sensible, charming madmen.*"

ANTI-FEDERALIST NO. 18-20: "*A confederacy of republics must be the establishment in America, or we must cease altogether to retain the republican form of government. From the moment we become one great republic, either in form or substance, the period is very shortly removed when we shall sink first into monarchy, and then into despotism. … Before we establish a government, whose acts will be the supreme law of the land, and whose power will extend to almost every case without exception, we ought carefully to guard ourselves by a bill of rights, against the invasion of those liberties which it is essential for us to retain, which it is of no real use for government to deprive us of; but which, in the course of human events, have been too often insulted with all the wantonness of an idle barbarity.*"[59]

FEDERALIST NO. 48: "*In a democracy, where a multitude of people exercise in person the legislative functions, and are continually exposed, by their incapacity for regular deliberation and concerted measures, to the ambitious intrigues of their executive magistrates, tyranny may well be apprehended, on some favorable emergency, to start up in the same quarter.*" [60]

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[58] The Federalist Papers: FEDERALIST: No. 1 General Introduction for the Independent Journal; HAMILTON [page 8].

[59] Antifederalist No. 18-20; WHAT DOES HISTORY TEACH? (PART 1) "AN OLD WHIG," taken from The Massachusetts Gazette, November 27, 1787, as reprinted from the [Philadelphia] Independent Gazetteer: [Page 46].

[60] The Federalist Papers: No. 48. These Departments Should Not Be So Far Separated as to Have No Constitutional Control Over Each Other From the New York Packet. Friday, February 1, 1788. MADISON. [page 222].

ANTI-FEDERALIST NO. 74: "*There is not a tincture*[61] *of democracy in the proposed constitution, except the nominal elections… Every freeman of America ought to hold up this idea to himself that he has no superior but God and the laws.*"[62]

Edmund Burke – "*Of this I am certain, that in a democracy the majority of the citizens is capable of exercising the most-cruel oppression upon the minority…"*

Thomas Jefferson – "*A democracy is nothing more than mob rule, where 51 percent of the people may take away the rights of the other 49 percent.*"

Benjamin Franklin – "*Democracy is two wolves and a lamb voting on what to have for lunch. Liberty is a well-armed lamb contesting the vote.*"

Winston Churchill – "*The best argument against democracy is a five-minute conversation with the average voter.*"

Aristotle – "*Unlimited democracy is, just like oligarchy, a tyranny spread over a large number of people.*"

"To highlight the offensiveness to liberty that democracy and majority rule is, just ask yourself how many decisions in your life would you like to be made democratically. How about what car you drive, where you live, whom you marry, whether you have turkey or ham for Thanksgiving dinner? If those decisions were made through a democratic process, the average person would see it as tyranny and not personal liberty. Isn't it no less tyranny for the democratic process to determine [what is lawful and what is not lawful] whether you purchase health insurance or set aside money for retirement? What doctors you can see? What medication or treatment you can have? Where you can live? What you can say or not say? WOKE teachers may decide what sex your children actually are and then castrate eight-year-olds who are now confused what bathrooms they should use? We should be advocating liberty, not the democracy that we've become where an unscrupulous Congress does anything upon which they can muster a majority vote."

[61] An indication that something has been present.

[62] Antifederalist No. 74: THE PRESIDENT AS MILITARY KING "PHILADELPHIENSIS," who was influenced by Thomas Paine (in "Common Sense), wrote the following selection. It is taken from 3 essays which appearing February 6 & 20, and April 9 of 1788 in either The Freeman's Journal or, The North-American Intelligencer. [Page 197].

IV: KING OF OUR COURTS OF LAW & EQUITY

The insidious BAR working with traitorous BAR taught legislators and BAR taught judges that have aided and abetted the enemy by covertly removing the King (*Jesus Christ, aka natures God*) of our court installing BAR impostors in black robes in His place;

> "*The very meaning of 'sovereignty' is that the decree of the sovereign makes law*."[63] "*A consequence of this prerogative is the legal ubiquity of the King* [Nature's God]. *His Majesty (Jesus Christ) in the eye of the law is always present in all his courts, though he cannot personally distribute justice*."[64] "*His judges* [juries] *are the mirror by which the King's image is reflected*."[65]

American courts are vested by the People, "the author and source of law,"[66] through constitutions[67] ordained by the People. Therefore, a court must first have "constitutional authority" over an individual before it can proceed. In criminal cases, a court must have an indictment by a fully informed untainted grand jury, in other words, the permission by the People to proceed. Any judge who instructs the petit jury that the said judge decides the law taints the jury and is a pseudo-court under fiction of law.[68]

Equity courts are nisi prius[69] courts that are presided over by judges (*political servants*) who rule according to regulations, statutes and codes or contracts; that are governed by American Jurisprudence which is under Natural Law and its rules. Courts that proceed according to regulations, statutes and codes are for agents, bureaucrats, corporations, other fictional entities, and not the People. Equity courts can hear contract

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[63] American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 29 S.Ct. 511, 513, 213 U.S. 347, 53 L.Ed. 826, 19 Ann.Cas. 1047.
[64] Fortesc.c.8. 2Inst.186.
[65] 1 Blackstone's Commentaries, 270, Chapter 7, Section 379.
[66] "*Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law*;" -- Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 US 356, 370.
[67] That which is laid down, ordained, or established. Koenig v. Flynn, 258 N.Y. 292, 179 N. E. 705.
[68] FICTION OF LAW. Something known to be false is assumed to be true. Ryan v. Motor Credit Co., 130 N.J.Eq. 531, 23 A.2d 607, 621.
[69] NISI PRIUS: is a Latin term (Bouvier's) Where courts bearing this name exist in the United States, they are instituted by statutory provision.; Black's 5th "Prius" means "first." "Nisi" means "unless." A "nisi prius" procedure is a procedure to which a party FIRST agrees UNLESS he objects.; Blacks 4th - A rule of procedure in courts is that if a party fails to object to something, then it means he agrees to it. A nisi procedure is a procedure to which a person has failed to object A "nisi prius court" is a court which will proceed unless a party objects. The agreement to proceed is obtained from the parties first.

cases between two People if both agree or if the value of the case is less than twenty dollars, see Amendment VII.

Law courts are presided over by juries (twelve People) who rule according to Natural Law, see Amendment VII; no judges, regulations, statutes, or codes allowed in a court of law because they lack due process. Exceptions are if the defendant is a government agent or was operating under some legal or illegal commercial activity lawfully permitting for the jury's prerogative of nullification, and even here no summary judgments.

Liberty is freedom from equity courts without our permission. In other words, free from government interference of our behavior. Unalienable Rights are the spirit of Natural Law, the Law of our Creator and not of man. All Law is to be understood in light of our Unalienable Rights. Any law repugnant to that spirit is by nature's Creator "Null and Void." The Law of the Land is the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution for the United States of America as defined under Article VI clause 2, and the Cap-Stone Bill of Rights. These are all Natural Law documents that were constructed upon Natural Law Principles. To deny Natural Law is to deny these documents and to deny these founding documents would be treason.

We the People, via the Constitution, Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence, vested our judiciary with two jurisdictions, Law and equity! It is extremely important that we understand the differences between the two. Simply put, the tribunals in an equity court are elected or appointed 'judges' while the tribunals in law courts are the 'People,' aka juries. These Law courts are called 'courts of record' that proceed according to 'natural law' liberated from statutes.

> "*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*." – United States Constitution Article VI.

"Equity and Justice are substantially equivalent terms, if not synonymous."[70] "Under constitutional provision guaranteeing right to obtain justice, the justice to be administered by courts is not an abstract justice as conceived of by the judge but justice according to law or, as it is phrased in the constitution, conformably to the laws."[71]

Equity law is the system of jurisprudence administered by the purely secular tribunals. In equity courts [contract courts], judges are to act under "American Jurisprudence" which is the philosophy of law, the knowledge of things divine and human, the science of what is right and what is wrong;[72] the constant and perpetual disposition to render every man his due.[73] It has no direct concern with questions of moral or political policy, for they fall under the province of ethics and legislation.[74] They are to mete out Justice, which in the most extensive sense of the word, differs little from virtue;[75] for it includes within itself the whole circle of virtues. Justice, being in itself a part of virtue, is confined to things simply good or evil, and consists in a man's taking such a proportion of them as he ought."[76]

Law of nature [*Jus Naturale*] is Natural law [*Lex Naturale*]. It is absolute law, the true and proper law of nature[77] aka common law as distinguished from law created by the enactment of legislatures. Common Law is the use of legal principles to discover by the light of nature or abstract reasoning comprised of the body of those principles and rules of action, relating to the government and security of persons and property, which derive their authority solely from usages and customs of ancient antiquity.[78]

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[70] In re Lessig's Estate, 6 N.Y.S.2d 720, 721, 168 Misc. 889.
[71] State ex rel. Department of Agriculture v. McCarthy, 238 Wis. 258, 299 N.W. 58, 64.
[72] Dig. 1, 1, 10, 2; Inst. 1, 1, 1. This definition is adopted by Bracton, word for word. Bract. fol. 3.
[73] Inst. 1, 1, pr.; 2 Inst. 56. See Borden v. State, 11 Ark. 528, 44 Am.Dec. 217; Collier v. Lindley, 203 Cal. 641, 266 P. 526, 530; The John E. Mulford, D.C. N.Y., 18 F. 455.
[74] Sweet.
[75] Luke 6:19 "And the whole multitude sought to touch him [Jesus]: for there went virtue out of him, and healed them all."
[76] Bouvier.
[77] 1 Steph.Comm. 21 et seq.
[78] 1 Kent, Comm. 492. Western Union Tel. Co. v. Call Pub. Co., 21 S.Ct. 561, 181 U.S. 92, 45 L.Ed. 765; Barry v. Port Jervis, 72 N.Y.S. 104, 64 App. Div. 268; U. S. v. Miller, D.C.Wash., 236 F. 798, 800.

V: PRAYER AND BIBLE IN SCHOOL

The insidious BAR working with traitorous BAR taught legislators and BAR taught judges that have covertly aided and abetted legislation from the bench prohibiting prayer and the Bible in schools; The Supreme Court in Engel v. Vitale prohibited the free exercise of religion in violation of the 1st Amendment. The 1st Amendment states; "*Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof…*" Whereas, the Supreme Court cannot legislate from the bench.

Our founders who wrote the 1st Amendment prayed together and built America upon eight ancient principles derived from the Bible. Our courts are founded upon Common Law which is founded upon the Bible. Our founders believed that Liberty is a blessing from God founded in the Bible. They believed that the founding of America was by the Providence of God. They established a Court of Law and a court of equity founded upon biblical principles.

A court of equity in a Common Law Republic, such as ours, requires that its statutes, codes and regulations be legislated in harmony with the Common Law, and its courts procedures be governed by its Common Law Rules.

Black's Law Dictionary defines a Court as; The person and suit of the sovereign (King); the place where the sovereign (*King*) sojourns with his regal retinue (*Loyal/Noble Servants*), wherever that may be.; "A Court of the sovereign, created by the sovereign directly or indirectly under his authority, consisting of one or more officers, established and maintained for the purpose of hearing and determining issues of law and fact regarding legal rights and alleged violations thereof, and of applying the sanctions of the law, authorized to exercise its powers in the course of law at times and places previously determined by lawful authority." – Isbill v. Stovall, Tex.Civ.App., 92 S.W.2d 1067, 1070;

Black's Law Dictionary defines a Court's Bench as; A seat of judgment or tribunal for the administration of justice; the seat occupied by judges in courts; the term, indicating originally the seat of the judges, came to denote the body of judges taken collectively, and also the tribunal (*Jury*) itself, as the King's Bench.

The King of our Common Law Court is "Jesus Christ, a/k/a "Emanuel, being interpreted God with us."

> Mathew 1:23, "*Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us.*"

> Isiah 9:6,7, "*For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even forever. The zeal of the LORD of hosts will perform this.*"

> John 1: 1-6, 10-14, "*In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made. In him was life; and the life was the light of men. And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not … He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not. He came unto his own, and his own received him not. But as many as received him, to them gave He the power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name: Which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God. And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.*"

Jesus Christ is the Incarnation of God and there can be no doubt that most of our founders knew Jesus Christ and through His Word were in all likelihood sons of God. And they and many other sons were blessed with his Courts of Justice and the Blessings of Liberty. Therefore, if we refuse to hold up the King of our Court in our courts and our schools our Common Law Republic will be lost along with God's Blessings of Liberty. Our Founding Fathers were adamant about this, let's see why?

At the founding of our "*Natural Law Republic*," the land of America was looked upon by the majority of our founding fathers as representing a New Jerusalem and/or a City upon a Hill and/or a New Israel drawing from II Samuel 7:10 where God said:

> *"Moreover, I will appoint a place for my people Israel, and will plant them, that they may dwell in a place of their own, and move no more.*"

Declaration of Independence – We "*declared separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle us.*"

US Constitution – "*Government is to secure the Blessings of Liberty*."

Pledge of Allegiance – We are "*One Nation Under God indivisible with Liberty and Justice for all.*"

Article III Section 2 – "*America's Judicial system is under Common Law*."

The Liberty Bell in Philadelphia proclaims Leviticus 25:10 – *"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."*

The inclusion of a prayer before the opening of each session of both the House and the Senate traces its origins back to the colonial period. Since then, all sessions of the Senate have been opened with prayer, strongly affirming the Senate's faith in God as Sovereign Lord of our Nation. The role of the chaplain as spiritual advisor and counselor has expanded over the years from a part-time position to a full-time job as one of the officers of the Senate.

By convention, incoming presidents, like all elected officials, raise their right hand and place the left on a Bible while taking the oath of office. In 1789, George Washington took the oath of office with an altar Bible borrowed from the Saint John's Church. An Oath is a solemn appeal to God, permitted on fitting occasions Deuteronomy 6:13; Jeremiah 4:2; in various forms Genesis 16:5; 2 Sam 12:5; Ruth 1:17; Hosea 4:15; Romans 1:9, and taken in different ways Genesis 14:22; 24:2; and 2 Chr 6:22.

The Bible is our Common Law Book without which there is no Common Law. The Jury is the King's Bench and is to judge according to the King's Justice and the name of that King is Jesus Christ. And, if the people are going to judge according to the precepts of God's Son and be obliged in conscience, to temperance, frugality, and industry; to justice, kindness, and charity towards our fellow men; and to piety, love, and reverence toward Almighty God, we must know Him. And we know Him through His Words, the Bible!

The Declaration of Independence was a covenant with God in that we would live under His Law and thereby receive His Blessings of Liberty, and that includes everybody both believers and non-believers. Therefore, we must teach every child His precepts through the gospel. And for that reason, the Bible should be returned to our schools. As was the will of our founding fathers when in 1789 Congress and President George Washington passed and signed into Law the United States Annotated Code, Article III which states;

"Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

George Washington said, "*It is the Duty of all Nations to acknowledge the Providence of almighty God, to obey his Will, to be grateful for his Benefits, and humbly to implore His Protection and Favor*."

Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence said, "*The great enemy of the salvation of man, in my opinion, never invented a more effective means of limiting Christianity from the world than by persuading mankind that it was improper to read the Bible at schools*."

Clearly our founders, who wrote the 1st Amendment, believed that the 1st Amendment was not violated by prayer and the Bible in school, in congress, and in public life. In opposition to our founders' "resolve" concerning Americas' acknowledgment of our Creator, the BAR controlled United States Supreme Court in the case of Engel v. Vitale, 370 U.S. 421 (1962), with no Constitutional Authority and while ignoring congresses' First Act in 1789 the United States Annotated Code, Article III; ruled that, "*School-sponsored prayer in public schools violated the establishment clause of the First Amendment*." This repugnant decision accomplished the removal of the Bible and prayer out of our schools in 1963.

For 174 years it was legal & constitutionally protected that the Bible was to be taught in American schools and it is still the common law today. Whereas our founders were clear when they codified saying it, "*shall forever be encouraged*." The following freedoms were also legal in our schools for over 174 years. Invocations and Benedictions, prayer at athletic events, and teacher-led prayer. Now they're all illegal under the false pretense of "separation of church and state." With this unlawful decision by the United States Supreme Court keeping in mind the fact that even Congress can make no law concerning the "*free exercise*." Whereas the BAR steered Supreme Court ignored the Law and the People and today our children are being demoralized and trained to be Godless!

The BAR controlled Supreme Court's rule violates the 1st Amendment by legislating from the bench a contradictive law! The Bible is the foundation of American Law, it is the history of the King of our Court, it's the spring of morality and justice, it is the haven of our unalienable rights, it is the Law of the Land, it reveals who we are as a people, it makes

us a moral and just people! And it is now up to the people through their "County Committees of Safety" to reinstate the teaching of our heritage and reinstate the King of our courts of Justice in schools.

For More than 58 years after the BAR controlled Supreme Court issued its repugnant landmark ruling striking down school-sponsored prayer and Bible reading, Americans continue to fight over the place of religion in public schools. Questions about religion in the classroom no longer make quite as many headlines as they once did, but the issue remains an important battleground in the broader conflict over the Bible's role in public life. Meanwhile schools are demoralizing our children with WOKE and anti-Christian teachings to hate God. Whereas, in contrast God's children promote justice, liberty, and love; as we read in John 13:34-35 where Jesus said,

> "*A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another. By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another*."

As for us who are alive in Christ, God tells us in Romans 12:21, "*Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good*."

For if we fear that evil will prevail by teaching the truth to our children, we have fallen prey to Satan's lies and "evil will prevail!" The devil has already accomplished this in our courts in 1934, via the "*Rules Enabling Act*" because the people perish for lack of knowledge, because as children we did not learn the truth. And in our schools in 1963 as previously mentioned. Whereas, a consequence the American BAR Association (ABA) controlled Congress, relying on the ignorance of the people, without authority from the people, gave the United States Supreme Court the power to make rules of procedure and evidence for federal courts whereas congress "*cannot pass their vested powers*" to write legislation to the US Supreme Court, but ignorance is bliss and eventually deadly!

No one can deny that many of the founding fathers of the United States of America were men of deep religious convictions based in the Bible and their Christian faith in Jesus Christ. Of the 56 men who signed the Declaration of Independence, nearly half (24) held seminary or Bible school degrees. The following Christian quotes of the founding fathers will give an overview of their strong moral and spiritual convictions which helped form

the foundations of our nation and our government and if we do not teach our children that we are founded upon the Word of God we will NOT be one nation under God as we pledged Allegiance to the Flag each day when we were in school!

Thomas Jefferson Said, *"God who gave us life gave us liberty. And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the Gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with His wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that His justice cannot sleep forever; … I am a real Christian – that is to say, a disciple of the doctrines of Jesus Christ."*

George Washington Quotes – *"While we are zealously performing the duties of good citizens and soldiers, we certainly ought not to be inattentive to the higher duties of religion. To the distinguished character of Patriot, it should be our highest glory to add the more distinguished character of Christian."*

"The favorable smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained."

"I am sure that never was a people, who had more reason to acknowledge a Divine interposition in their affairs, than those of the United States; and I should be pained to believe that they have forgotten that agency, which was so often manifested during our Revolution, or That they failed to consider the omnipotence of that God who is alone able to protect them."

"Let it simply be asked, where is the security for prosperity, for reputation, for life, if the sense of Religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in the Courts of Justice?"

"And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion."

"Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

"Tis substantially true, that Virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government."

Benjamin Franklin Quotes – *"The worship of God is a duty."*

"Only a virtuous people are capable of freedom. As nations become corrupt and vicious, they have more need of masters."

"Nothing can contribute to true happiness that is inconsistent with duty; nor can a course of action conformable to it, be finally without an ample reward. For, God governs; and he is good."

"Here is my Creed. I believe in one God, the Creator of the Universe. That He governs it by His Providence. That He ought to be worshipped. That the most acceptable service we render to him is in doing good to his other children. That the soul of man is immortal, and will be treated with justice in another life respecting its conduct in this. These I take to be the fundamental points in all sound religion, and I regard them as you do in whatever sect I meet with them. As to Jesus of Nazareth, my opinion of whom you particularly desire, I think the system of morals and his religion, as he left them to us, is the best the world ever saw, or is likely to see."

James Madison Quotes – *"We have staked the whole future of American civilization, not upon the power of government, far from it. We have staked the future of all of our political institutions upon the capacity of mankind for self-government; upon the capacity of each and all of us to govern ourselves, to control ourselves, to sustain ourselves according to the Ten Commandments of God."*

"It is the duty of every man to render to the Creator such homage…Before any man can be considered as a member of Civil Society, he must be considered as a subject of the Governor of the Universe…" "Religion, or the duty we owe to our Creator, and manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence;"

John Adams Quotes – *"Suppose a nation in some distant Region should take the Bible for their only law Book, and every member should regulate his conduct by the precepts there exhibited! Every member would be obliged in conscience, to temperance, frugality, and industry; to justice, kindness, and charity towards his fellow men; and to piety, love, and reverence toward Almighty God … What a Eutopia, what a Paradise would this region be."*

"The general principles, on which the Fathers achieved independence, were the only Principles in which that beautiful Assembly of young Gentlemen could unite, and these Principles only could be intended by them in their address, or by me in my answer. And what were these general Principles? I answer, the general Principles of Christianity, in which all these Sects were United: And the general Principles of English and American Liberty, in which all those young Men United, and which had United all Parties in America, in Majorities sufficient to assert and maintain her Independence."

Adams in a letter to Thomas Jefferson – *"Now I will avow, that I then believe, and now believe, that those general Principles of Christianity, are as eternal and immutable, as the Existence and Attributes of God; and that those Principles of Liberty, are as unalterable as human Nature and our terrestrial, mundane System."*

Adams in a letter to his wife, Abigail – *"The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated, as the Day of Deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be honored with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forever."*

John Hancock – *"Resistance to tyranny becomes the Christian and social duty of each individual. … Continue steadfast and, with a proper sense of your dependence on God, nobly defend those rights which heaven gave, and no man ought to take from us."*

Patrick Henry – *"It cannot be emphasized too strongly or too often that this great nation was founded, not by religionists, but by Christians; not on religions, but on the Gospel of Jesus Christ. For this very reason peoples of other faiths have been afforded asylum, prosperity, and freedom of worship here."*

John Adams Quotes – *"Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other."*

"Statesmen, my dear Sir, may plan and speculate for liberty, but it is religion and morality alone, which can establish the principles upon which freedom can securely stand. The only foundation of a free constitution is pure virtue; and if this cannot be inspired into our people in a greater measure than they have it now, they may change their rulers and the forms of government, but they will not obtain a lasting liberty. They will only exchange tyrants and tyrannies."

"The safety and prosperity of nations ultimately and Essentially depend on the protection and blessing of Almighty God; and the national acknowledgment of this truth is not only an indispensable duty, which the people owe to him, but a duty whose natural influence is favorable to the Promotion of that morality and piety, without which social happiness cannot exist, nor the blessings of a free government be enjoyed."

George Mason – *"Every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant. They bring the judgment of heaven upon a country. As nations cannot be rewarded or punished in the next*

world, they must be in this. By an inevitable chain of causes and effects, Providence punishes national sins, by national calamities."

Noah Webster (Father of American Scholarship and Education) Quotes – *"No truth is more evident to my mind than that the Christian religion must be the basis of any government intended to secure the rights and privileges of a free people."*

"In my view, the Christian religion is the most important and one of the first things in which all children, under a free government ought to be instructed … No truth is more evident to my mind than that the Christian religion must be the basis of any government intended to secure the rights and privileges of a free people."

"The brief exposition of the constitution of the United States, will unfold to young person's the principles of republican government; and it is the sincere desire of the writer that our citizens should early understand that the genuine source of correct republican principles is the Bible, particularly the New Testament or the Christian religion."

"The religion which has introduced civil liberty is the religion of Christ and His apostles, which enjoins humility, piety, and benevolence; which acknowledges in every person a brother, or a sister, and a citizen with equal rights. This is genuine Christianity, and to this we owe our free Constitutions of Government."

"When you become entitled to exercise the right of voting for public officers, let it be impressed on your mind that. The preservation of a republican God commands you to choose for rulers just men who will rule in the fear of God government depends on the faithful discharge of this duty." "If the citizens neglect their duty and place unprincipled men in office, the government will soon be corrupted; laws will be made not for the public good so much as for the selfish or local purposes."

President Lincoln spoke of his assassination to French-Canadian ex-priest Charles Chiniquy: *"You are not the first to warn me against the dangers of assassination. My ambassadors in Italy, France, and England, as well as Professor Morse, have many times warned me against the plots of the murderers which they have detected in those different countries. But I see no other safeguard against those murderers but to be always ready to die, as Christ advises it. As we must all die sooner or later, it makes very little difference to me whether I die from a dagger plunged through my heart or from an inflammation of the lungs. Let me tell you I have lately read a passage in the Old Testament which had made a profound, and, I hope, a salutary impression on me. Here is that passage;*

Deuteronomy 3: 22.

"Ye shall not fear them: for the Lord your God He shall fight for you. And I besought the Lord at that time, saying, O Lord God, thou hast begun to shew Thy servant Thy greatness and thy mighty hand; for what God is there, in heaven or in earth, that can do according to Thy words, and according to Thy might! I pray Thee, let me go over, and see the good land that is beyond Jordan, that goodly mountain, and Lebanon. But the Lord was wroth with me for your sakes, and would not hear me: and the Lord said unto me, let it suffice thee: speak no more unto Me of this matter. Get thee up into the top of Pisgah, and lift up thine eyes westward, and northward, and southward, and eastward, and behold it with thine eyes: for thou shalt not go over this Jordan."

After the President had read these words with great solemnity, he added: *"My dear Father Chiriquí, let me tell you that I have read these strange and beautiful verses several times these last five or six weeks. The more I read them, the more it seems to me that God has written them for me as well as Moses. Has He not taken me from my poor log cabin by the hand, as He did Moses in the reeds of the Nile, to put me at the head of the greatest and the most blessed of modern nations, just as He put that prophet at the head of the most blessed nation of ancient times? Has not God granted me a privilege which was not granted to any living man, when I broke the fetters of 4,000,000 of men and made them free? Has not our God given me the most glorious victories over our enemies? Are not the armies of the Confederacy so reduced to a handful of men when compared to what they were two years ago, that the day is fast approaching when they will have to surrender?"*

"Now, I see the end of this terrible conflict, with the same joy of Moses at the end of his forty years in the wilderness. I pray my God to grant me to see the days of peace, and untold prosperity, which will follow this cruel war, as Moses asked God to see the other side of Jordan and enter the Promised Land. But do you know that I hear in my soul, as the voice of God, giving me the rebuke which was given to Moses?"

So, America was born when We the People discovered that Rights come from Nature's God and decided it was high-time for men to rise up to secure these rights at any cost because it was the right thing to do. And, that the Governor of the Universe is to rule the American court. Thus, begun a radical shift in political thought, individuals are not given rights by a government or king, the power of that government or king must be justly derived from the consent of the governed. Rights would no longer be given to the people by the government; the government would be given limited powers from the people.

America would be a land of freedom and opportunity, with minimal government intrusion, a limited central government that would simply protect the people and maintain a safe environment for them to pursue happiness in any way they saw fit. And so, the resolve of our founders was to free the People from tyranny in the thirteen and now fifty United States; and through that accomplishment, free the People of the world, and by the mercy of God, this could still be possible if we acknowledge the King; and, "*Ask and it shall be given you;*" – Mat 7:7 and He will answer, for He promised that:

> "*Whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed.*" – James 1:25

In this fashion, the United States of America was sanctioned by God and founded upon Common Law which is the self-evident truth that all men are created equal, being endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights and among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness, that to secure these rights, governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and no man is greater than another.

In conclusion of these matters, as long as we come to the Word with a bent knee bringing God's Word untainted by church doctrines of man, do good and seek justice we will do well and should not fear the gospel taught in schools. If we expect to "receive the Blessings of Liberty" through Common Law in our courts we must teach it to our children and our children's children, or cease to be "*One Nation under God indivisible with Liberty and Justice for all*!"

"*Blessed is the Nation whose God is the Lord"* – Ps: 33:12

VI: RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS

The insidious BAR working with traitorous BAR taught legislators and BAR taught judges that have aided and abetted covertly infringing upon our unalienable right to keep and bear arms. We the People must guard and defend our Liberty, if necessary, by the exercising of our unalienable right secured by the 2nd Amendment, if called upon.

"*They will come with guns to take our guns*." – Ron Paul

Liberty is a blessing from God that few have found. It is "*immunity from foreign control (government).*"[79] It is "*the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, unless by the laws of nature's God.*"[80] It "*includes and comprehends all personal rights and their enjoyment.*"[81] It was founded in righteousness and when proclaimed it had to be defended with blood.[82] "*It's price is eternal vigilance.*"[83] Patrick Henry said,

> "*Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death*!"

Liberty is twofold. First, it is deliverance from the bondage of the flesh and thereby liberates us in the spirit whereby we then walk in morality and live by natural law's principles clothed with His spiritual armor. Second, it is political liberty from the tyrants of this world whereas the latter is not possible without the former. And, as God commanded Israel to be armed and drive their enemies away,[84] we too must bear the earthly armor to drive our enemies away.

The "rulers" of this world tell us that in order to be free and secure, it is "*necessary*" for us to give up our arms and trust them with our "*security and safety*." But history has shown us that "*Necessity is the plea for every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves.*"[85] As Benjamin Franklin said,[86] "*They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety***."**

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[79] Blacks 4th.
[80] 1 Bl. Comm. 125.
[81] Rosenblum v. Rosenblum, 42 N.Y.S.2d 626, 630, 181 Misc. 78.
[82] "*You will never know how much it has cost my generation to preserve YOUR freedom. I hope you will make a good use of it.*" - John Adams
[83] Thomas Jefferson.
[84] Numbers chapter 32.
[85] William Pitt (the Younger), Speech in the House of Commons, November 18, 1783.
[86] Historical Review of Pennsylvania, 1759.

WHY GOVERNMENTS DISARM PEOPLE

A LEAGUE OF EVIL - The following statistics were reported in the September 11th, 1999, issue of The Economist magazine, page 7, titled "A League of Evil."[87]

a. 1915-1917 Ottoman Turkey banned gun possession, and then targeted Armenians (mostly Christians) and killed 1-1.5 million people.
b. 1929-1945 Soviet Union banned gun possession, and then targeted political opponents and farming communities, killing 20 million people.
c. 1933-1945 Nazi Germany (and occupied Europe) banned gun possession, and then targeted political opponents, Jews, Gypsies and critics killing 20 million people.
d. 1927-1949 Nationalist China banned private ownership of guns, and then targeted political opponents, army conscripts, and others, killing 10 million people.
e. 1949-1952; 1957-1960; 1966-1976 Red China instituted the death penalty for supplying guns to "counter-revolutionary criminals" and anyone resisting any government program, and then targeted political opponents, killing 20-35 million people.
f. 1960-1981 Guatemala banned gun possession, and then targeted Mayans, other Indians, and political enemies, killing 100,000-200,000 people.
g. 1971-1979 Uganda registered gun owners, instituted warrantless searches, and then targeted Christians and political enemies, killing 300,000 people.
h. 1975-1979 Cambodia registered gun owners and then targeted educated persons and political enemies, killing 2 million people.
i. 1994 Rwanda registered gun owners and then targeted the Tutsi people killing over 800,000.
j. Unarmed people have no defense against a "demonical" government. In the 20th century alone, governments killed a total of 262 million civilians. - Nobel Peace Prize finalist R.J. Rummel in an update to statistics originally presented in his Death by Government, Transaction Publishers, 1994.

[87] Original source: Death by "Gun Control," by Aaron Zelmen and Richard W. Stevens; Mazel Freedom Press, Inc; January 1, 2001.

George Washington,[88] "*The Constitution [is to] be never construed to authorize Congress to infringe the just liberty of the people of the United States, who are peaceable citizens, from keeping their own arms.*

Thomas Jefferson,[89] "*No free man shall ever be debarred the use of arms.*"

Thomas Jefferson,[90] "*The laws that forbid the carrying of arms are laws of such a nature. They disarm only those who are neither inclined nor determined to commit crimes.... Such laws make things worse for the assaulted and better for the assailants; they serve rather to encourage than to prevent homicides, for an unarmed man may be attacked with greater confidence than an armed man.*"

George Mason,[91] "*To disarm the people...[i]s the most effectual way to enslave them.*"

Patrick Henry,[92] "*Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect everyone who approaches that jewel. Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force. Whenever you give up that force, you are ruined.... The great object is that every man be armed. Everyone who is able might have a gun.*"

Samuel Adams,[93] "*And that the said Constitution be never construed to prevent the people of the United States, who are peaceable citizens, from keeping their own arms...*"

Joseph Story,[94] "*The right of the citizens to keep and bear arms has justly been considered, as the palladium of the liberties of a republic; since it offers a strong moral check against the usurpation and arbitrary power of rulers; and will generally, even if these are successful in the first instance, enable the people to resist and triumph over them.*"

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[88] George Washington, Debates of the Massachusetts Convention of February 6, 1788.
[89] Thomas Jefferson, Virginia Constitution, Draft 1, 1776.
[90] Thomas Jefferson, Commonplace Book (quoting 18th century criminologist Cesare Beccaria), 1774-1776
[91] George Mason, The Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, June 14, 1788.
[92] Patrick Henry, Speech to the Virginia Ratifying Convention, June 5, 1778.
[93] Samuel Adams, Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788.
[94] Joseph Story, Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, 1833.

Aristotle,[95] "*Both oligarch and tyrant mistrust the people, and therefore deprive them of arms.*"

Mao Tse-tung,[96] "*Every Communist must grasp the truth, 'Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.*"

Hitler,[97] "*The most foolish mistake we could possibly make would be to permit the conquered Eastern peoples to have arms. History teaches that all conquerors who have allowed their subject races to carry arms have prepared their own downfall by doing so.*"

Today the Deep State has weaponized the justice system, federal judiciary, FBI, CIA, DHS, and now the secret service against the People.

John R. Bolton, as United States Under-Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, urged the United Nations in 2001 to recognize how an *"oppressed non-state group defending itself from a genocidal government"* will need ready access to firearms. Mr. Bolton may have been the first U.S. official in modern history to argue before the UN that private citizens might need to be armed against their own killer governments.[98] Governments have murdered four times as many civilians as were killed in all their international and domestic wars combined.[99] How could governments kill so many people? The governments had the power. The people, the victims, were unable to resist, because the victims were unarmed.

History clearly teaches that every government that moves towards gun control ends up killing the people who disagree with it. Disarmed people are neither free nor safe;

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[95] Politics: A Treatise on Government, Book V; translated from the Greek of Aristotle by William Ellis, A.M.; J M Dent & Sons Ltd. (London & Toronto) & E. P. Dutton & Co. (New York), 1912.
[96] Mao Tse-tung inadvertently endorsing the Second Amendment in a speech at the sixth plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; November 6, 1938; later published in Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, vol. 2, p. 272, 1954.
[97] April 11 1942; quoted in "Hitler's Table-Talk at the Fuhrer's Headquarters 1941-1942," Dr. Henry Picker, ed., Athenaum-Verlag, Bonn, 1951.
[98] John R. Bolton, Plenary Address to the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons, at the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects; July 9, 2001.
[99] September 11th, 1999 issue of The Economist magazine, page 7, titled A League of Evil.

rather they become the criminals' prey and the tyrants' playthings. When people are defenseless and their government goes rogue, thousands and millions of innocents die.

In a radio interview with Walton and Johnson, January 17, 2013, Ron Paul said, *"They will come with their guns to take our guns."* In 1962 President John F. Kennedy said, "*Those who make peaceful revolution impossible will make violent revolution inevitable.*"[100] He went on to say: "*Today we need a nation of minute men; citizens who are not only prepared to take up arms, but citizens who regard the preservation of freedom as a basic purpose of their daily life and who are willing to consciously work and sacrifice for that freedom."*

VII: WRIT HABEAS CORPUS

BAR taught judges have ignored, removed, mutilated or concealed sixty Writ Habeas Corpuses that we the Grand Jury filed in federal courts.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended. – Article I §9 Clause 2

Every person unlawfully committed, detained, confined or restrained of his Liberty or Property, under any pretense whatsoever, may prosecute a Writ of Habeas Corpus to inquire into the cause of such imprisonment or restraint. And a court, judge or magistrate entertaining an application for a writ of habeas corpus shall forthwith award the writ and issue an order directing the respondents to show-cause why the writ should not be granted. And if none of the respondents return a statement of cause for the restraint, the petitioner must be released.

FEDERALIST NO. 84 HAMILTON – "The establishments of the (1) Writ of Habeas Corpus, the (2) Prohibition of Ex-Post-Facto Laws, and of (3) Titles of Nobility, to which we have no corresponding provision in our constitution, are perhaps greater securities to liberty and republicanism than any it contains. The creation of crimes after the commission of the fact, or, in other words, the subjecting of men to punishment for things which, when they

[100]March 13, 1962 President John F. Kennedy Address on the First Anniversary of the Alliance for Progress *Public Papers of the Presidents* – John F. Kennedy (1962), p. 223.

were done, were breaches of no law, and the practice of arbitrary imprisonments, have been, in all ages, the favorite and most formidable instruments of tyranny."

In the United States, habeas corpus exists in two forms; common law and statutory. The Constitution for the United States of America acknowledges the Peoples' right to the common law of England as it was in 1789. It does not consist of absolute, fixed and inflexible rules, but broad and comprehensive principles based on justice, reason, and common sense.[101]

This is the well-known remedy for deliverance from illegal confinement, called by Sir William Blackstone the most celebrated writ in the English law, and the great and efficacious writ in all manner of illegal confinement.[102] The "*Great Writ of Liberty*," issuing at common law out of courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer.[103]

The Writ Habeas Corpus is an unalienable right that 'NO' judge may deny. The petition need only allege a violation of due process. And, if none of the respondents return a statement of cause for the restraint, the petitioner must be released. The right of Habeas Corpus is defended in Federalist No. 84 Hamilton, secured by the United States Constitution Article I Section 9 Clause 2, the New York State Constitution §4 and its prosecution is demanded by 28U.S.C.§2242.

VIII: COURT ACCESS WITHOUT COST

BAR taught judges have closed the doors of Justice in the People's courts; they have denied us due process, protected by Amendment V; and they have concealed the Law of the Land. Whereas We the People have the "unalienable right" to free access to its judicial tribunals and public offices in every state in the Union, secured by Article IV §1.

American Jurisprudence §326 (Constitutional Law); Free Justice and Open Courts; Remedy for All Injuries. – In most of the state Constitutions there are provisions, varying

[101] Miller v. Monsen, 37 N.W.2d 543, 547, 228 Minn. 400.
[102] 3 Bl. Comm. 129.
[103] Ex parte Kelly, 123 N.J.Eq. 489.

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 process protected under Amendment V.

De facto civil law courts may require a fee in civil law courts, Courts of Justice do not! "A State may not impose a charge for the enjoyment of a right granted by the Federal Constitution."[104] "The assertion of federal rights, when plainly and reasonably made, is not to be defeated under the name of local practice."[105] Whereas the "RIGHT OF DUE PROCESS," is protected by the 5th Amendment and "the State cannot diminish rights of the people."[106] "Trial courts act without jurisdiction when it acts without inherent or 'COMMON LAW AUTHORITY.'"[107] Therefore, all de facto civil law courts are unconstitutional and rule 2, like all federal rules of civil procedure, is also without constitutional authority and thereby "null and void." Thus, the People have the right to access Courts of Law without a fee. "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."[108]

[104] Murdock v. Pennsylvania, 319 U.S. 105, at 113.
[105] Davis v. Wechsler, 263 US 22, at 24.
[106] Hertado v. California, 110 U.S. 516.
[107] State v. Rodriguez, 725 A.2d 635, 125 Md.App 428, cert den 731 A.2d 971,354 Md. 573 (1999).
[108] Ableman v. Booth, 21 Howard 506 (1859).

"Living as we do under a common government, charged with the great concerns of the whole Union, every citizen of the United States from the most remote states or territories, is entitled to free access not only to the principal departments established at Washington, but also to its judicial tribunals and public offices in every state in the Union.[109] The practice of Law is an occupation of common right![110]

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that a "*natural man or woman is entitled to relief for free access to its judicial tribunals and public offices in every State in the Union.*"[111] "*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 People who is a natural individual and entitled to relief*"[112] Therefore, people are to have free access to Courts and public offices, filing fees impede access to justice and services.

IX: RIGHT TO PRACTICE LAW

BAR taught judges have denied the People's right to practice Law. Whereas People have the "unalienable right" to practice law in courts' of record. The state bar card is not a license, it is a union dues card. The Bar is a professional association like the actor's union, painters' union, etc. No other association, not even doctors, issue their own license. All licenses are issued by the state. The Bar Association is a private association it cannot license anyone on behalf of the state.

The *American Bar Association (ABA), founded August 21, 1878,* is a voluntary association of lawyers, and was incorporated in 1909 in the state of Illinois. The state does not accredit the law schools or hold examinations and has no control or jurisdiction over the ABA or its members. The ABA accredits all the law schools, holds their private examinations, selects the students they will accept in their organization, and issues them

[109] 2 Black 620, see also Crandell v. Nevada, 6 Wall 35.
[110] Sims v. Aherns, 271 S.W. 720 (1925).
[111] Crandell v. Nevada, 73 US (6 Wall) 35.
[112] Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43.

a pretend license for a fee; but does not and cannot issue state licenses to lawyers. The BAR is the only one that can punish or disbar a Lawyer and not the state. The ABA also selects the lawyers that they consider qualified for judgeships and various other offices in the State. Only the Bar Association or their designated committees can remove any of these lawyers from public office. This is a tremendous amount of power for a private union to control and "the potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists, and will persist."

N.Y. JUD. LAW §478: Practicing or appearing as attorney-at-law without being admitted and registered. Lawyers and attorneys are not licensed to practice law, the "certificate" from the state supreme court: only authorizes, to practice law "in courts" as a member of the state judicial branch of government and can only represent wards of the court, infants, persons of unsound mind, see corpus juris secundum, (C.J.S.) volume 7, section 4.

The U.S. Constitution does not give anyone the right to a lawyer or the right to counsel, or the right to any other "hearsay substitute." The 6th Amendment is very specific, that the accused only has the right to "The Assistance of Counsel" and this assistance of counsel can be anyone the accused chooses without limitations.

"The term [liberty] … denotes not merely freedom from bodily restraint but also the right of the individual to contract, to engage in any of the common occupations of life, to acquire useful knowledge, to marry, to establish a home and bring up children, to worship God according to the dictates of this own conscience… The established doctrine is that this liberty may not be interfered with, under the guise of protecting public interest, by legislative action."[113] "A State cannot exclude a person from the practice of law or from any other occupation in a manner or for reasons that contravene the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment; the practice of law cannot be licensed by any state."[114]

"There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of his exercise of Constitutional Rights."[115] "The assertion of federal rights, when plainly and reasonably

[113] Meyer v. Nebraska, 262 U.S. 390, 399, 400.
[114] Schware v. Board of Bar Examiners, 353 U.S. 232 (1957), United State Reports 353 U.S. pages 238, 239.
[115] Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F. 2d 946 (1973).

made, are not to be defeated under the name of local practice."[116] "The right to file a lawsuit pro-se is one of the most important rights under the constitution and laws."[117]

"Litigants can be assisted by unlicensed laymen during judicial proceedings."[118] "A next friend is a person who represents someone who is unable to tend to his or her own interest."[119] "Members of groups who are competent non-lawyers can assist other members of the group achieve the goals of the group in court without being charged with "unauthorized practice of law."[120]

Attorneys practice civil law and are unskilled in the law of the land, aka Common Law. "All codes, rules, and regulations are for government authorities only, not human/Creators in accordance with God's laws. All codes, rules, and regulations are unconstitutional and lacking due process."[121] "All laws, rules and practices which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void."[122] "The common law is the real law, the Supreme Law of the land, the code, rules, regulations, policy and statutes are not the law."[123] "The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute [or rule], 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

[116] Davis v. Wechler, 263 U.S. 22, 24; Stromberb v. California, 283 US 359; NAACP v. Alabama, 375 US 449.
[117] Elmore v. McCammon (1986) 640 F. Supp. 905.
[118] Brotherhood of Trainmen v. Virginia ex rel. Virginia State Bar, 377 U.S. 1; v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335; Argersinger v. Hamlin, Sheriff 407 U.S. 425.
[119] Federal Rules of Civil Procedures, Rule 17, 28 USCA "Next Friend."
[120] NAACP v. Button, 371 U.S. 415; United Mineworkers of America v. Gibbs, 383 U.S. 715; and Johnson v. Avery, 89 S. Ct. 747 (1969).
[121] Rodriques v. Ray Donavan (U.S. Department of Labor) 769 F. 2d 1344, 1348 (1985).
[122] Marbury v. Madison, 5th US (2 Cranch) 137, 180.
[123] Self v. Rhay, 61 Wn (2d) 261.

law and no courts are bound to enforce it."[124] "There, every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowman without his consent."[125]

X: FULLY INFORMED GRAND JURY

"*The Jury is the Achilles heel of tyrants.*" – HG Wells

BAR taught judges prevent fully inform Grand Jurys in our courts. "Under our system of government upon the individuality and intelligence of the citizen, the state does not claim to control him, except as his conduct to others, leaving him the sole judge as to all that affects himself."[126] "Every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature, aka Common Law, and "is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowman without his consent."[127]

The Grand Jury is one of the ways that We the People Consent to the actions of our government.[128] "If anyone has been deprived of their unalienable right, we will immediately grant full justice therein." The will of the Grand Jury is the opening and manifestation of due process[129] in a court of law. The Grand Jury is the "Sureties of the Peace" that we find in the Magna Carta that was ordained by the People through the 5th Amendment[130] and, thereby officially acknowledged as an unalienable right. They are the posterity of our founding fathers. They are "*We the People*" that ordained and established the Constitution for the officers of Our court to proceed with authority.

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[124] Bonnett v. Vallier, 116 N.W. 885, 136 Wis. 193 (1908); NORTON v. SHELBY COUNTY, 118 US 425 (1886)
[125] Cruden v. Neale, 2 N.C. 338 (1796) 2 S.E.
[126] Mugler v. Kansas 123 U.S. 623, 659-60.
[127] Cruden v. Neale, 2 N.C. 338 (1796) 2 S.E.
[128] 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.
[129] "Due course of law: this phrase is synonymous with "due process of law" or "law of the land" and means law in its regular course of administration through courts of justice." - Kansas Pac. Ry. Co. v. Dunmeyer 19 KAN 542.
[130] 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 … nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Natural Law demands that only the People via "free and independent Grand Juries" have the Supreme Judicial Authority to indict or not, to decide the law, to sit as the tribunal in all criminal cases that come before it, to nullify any statute, and deny any rules. In order for the People to exercise these rights they must be fully informed. Tribunals are the sovereign People whose decisions are final and cannot be ignored or altered. "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."[131]

"In the United States, sovereignty resides in people. Congress cannot invoke the sovereign power of the People to override their will."[132] Therefore, "sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts And the Common Law, Declaration of Independence, US Constitution, and the Bill of Rights are the definition and limitation of power."

Justice Powell, in United States v. Calandra[133] stated, "The institution of the grand jury is deeply rooted in Anglo-American history; In England, the grand jury served for centuries, both as a body of accusers, sworn to discover, and present for trial, persons suspected of criminal wrongdoing; and, as a protector of citizens against arbitrary and oppressive governmental action. In this country, the Founders thought the grand jury so essential to basic liberties, that they provided, in the Fifth Amendment, that federal prosecution for serious crimes can only be instituted by a 'presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury.'"[134] "The grand jury's historic functions survive to this day. Its responsibilities determination whether there is probable cause to believe a crime has been committed, and the protection of citizens against unfounded criminal prosecutions."[135]

"If any of our civil servants shall have transgressed against any of the people in any

[131] United States v. Calandra, 414 U.S. 338, 343, 94 S.Ct. 613, 617, 38 L.Ed.2d 561 (1974); Fed. Rule Crim. Proc. 6(a).
[132] Perry v. US, 294 U.S330.
[133] 414 U.S. 338, 343 (1974).
[134] Cf. Costello v. United States, 350 U.S. 359, 361-362 (1956).
[135] Branzburg v. Hayes, 408 U.S. 665, 686-687 (1972).

respect; and, they shall ask us (Common Law Grand Jury) to cause that error to be amended without delay; or, shall have broken some one of the articles of peace or security; and, their transgression shall have been shown to four Jurors of the twenty five; and, if those four Jurors are unable to settle the transgression, they shall come to the twenty-five, showing to the Grand Jury the error which shall be enforced by the law of the land."[136]

The People have the unbridled right to empanel and preside over their own proceedings unfettered by technical rules and to investigate merely on suspicion. It is the Grand Jury's function to consider criminal charges whereas prosecutors have no authority to change or negotiate away the Grand Jury's indictments. Indictments are final and any additional charges cannot be added without the consent of the grand jury. "The constitutions of most of our states assert that all power is inherent in the people; that they may exercise it by themselves, in all cases to which they think themselves competent, as in electing their functionary's executive and legislative, and deciding by a jury of themselves, both fact and law, in all judiciary cases in which any fact is involved."[137]

In the U.S. Supreme Court case of United States v. Williams,[138] 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. Thus, [People] have the unbridled right to empanel their own grand juries and present 'True Bills' of indictment to a court, which is then required to commence a criminal proceeding." Our Founding Fathers presciently thereby created a 'buffer' the people may rely upon for 'justice,' when public officials, including judges, criminally violate the law.

See Grand Jury Handbook –
https://www.nationallibertyalliance.org/files/handbooks/Grand%20Jury%20Handbook.pdf

[136] Magna Carta, June 15, A.D. 1215, 61 (First recorded Grand Jury).
[137] Thomas Jefferson, letter to John Cartwright; June 5, 1824.
[138] 112 S.Ct. 1735, 504 U.S. 36, 118 L.Ed.2d 352 (1992).

XI: FULLY INFORMED PETIT JURY

"*The Jury is the Achilles heel of tyrants.*" – HG Wells

BAR taught judges prevent fully informed Petit Juries in our courts. Thomas Jefferson said, "The purpose of government is to enable the People of a nation to live in safety and happiness. Government exists for the interests of the governed, not for the governors. The tax which will be paid for the purpose of education is not more than the thousandth part of what will be paid to kings, priests and nobles who will rise up among us if we leave the People in ignorance. Educate and inform the whole mass of the People; they are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty. I know no safe depositary of the ultimate powers of the society but the People themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education. This is the true corrective of abuses of constitutional power. An enlightened citizenry is indispensable for the proper functioning of a republic. Self-government is not possible unless the citizens are educated sufficiently to enable them to exercise oversight. It is therefore imperative that the nation see to it that a suitable education be provided for all its citizens."

It is important for all Americans to be fully informed and convinced that the People, being the author and source of law, have the unalienable right as jurists to judge the law as well as the facts in controversy, to exercise their prerogative of nullification, sentencing, and to disregard instructions of the magistrate/judge. It is the Jury that is the final arbitrator of all things, not the magistrate/judge. If the Jury is not unshackled from a magistrate/judge, it's not a free and independent jury. This is government by consent that we established in our Common Law founding document the "*Declaration of Independence*" which is the foundation of American law. Any magistrate/judge who forces his will upon the jury is guilty of jury tampering. It would be an 'absurdity' for jurors to be required to accept the magistrate/judge's view of the law against their own opinion, judgment, and conscience. Since natural law was thought to be accessible to the ordinary man, the theory invited each juror to inquire for himself whether a particular rule of law was consonant with principles of higher law. See Petit Jury Handbook,

https://www.nationallibertyalliance.org/files/handbooks/Petit%20Jury%20Handbook%2007-01-22.pdf

XII: JURY STACKING AND TAMPERING

BAR taught judges have stacked Grand and Petit Juries with their puppets.

"It would be an 'absurdity' for jurors to be required to accept the judge's view of the law, against their own opinion, judgment, and conscience" – John Adams

FEDERAL TRIAL HANDBOOK TAMPERS WITH THE JURY AND ROBS THEIR SOVEREIGN RIGHT TO JUDGE

Trial Juries are tainted and stacked through the instructions to the Jury in the "FEDERAL TRIAL HANDBOOK," in an effort to taint and control the jury; repeating twelve (12) times that the judge is to decide the law and not the jury. Joseph Goebbels, Adolf Hitler's Propaganda Minister, said: "*If you repeat a lie often enough, people will believe it, and you will even come to believe it yourself.*" Vladimir Lenin, the Russian communist revolutionary, said: "*A lie told often enough becomes the truth*".

The People being the author and source of law have the unalienable right as jurist to judge the law as well as the facts in controversy, to exercise its prerogative of nullification, sentencing, and to disregard instructions of the judge. It is the Jury that is the final arbitrator of all things and not the judge, this is government by consent! Any judge who forces his will upon the jury would be guilty of jury tampering. It would be an 'absurdity' for jurors to be required to accept the judge's view of the law against their own opinion, judgment, and conscience. Since natural law was thought to be accessible to the ordinary man, the theory invited each juror to inquire for himself whether a particular rule of law was consonant with principles of higher law.

TWELVE LIES TAUGHT IN THE FEDERAL TRIAL JURY HANDBOOK AKA JURY TAMPERING

PAGE 1 [*lies*] – The JUDGE DETERMINES THE LAW to be applied in the case, while the jury decides the facts.

PAGE 3 [*lies*] – The JUDGE IN A CRIMINAL CASE TELLS THE JURY WHAT THE LAW IS. The jury must determine what the true facts are. On that basis, THE JURY HAS ONLY TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE DEFENDANT IS GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY of each offense charged. The subsequent SENTENCING IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE JUDGE. In other words, in arriving at an

impartial verdict as to guilt or innocence of a jury defendant, the JURY IS NOT TO CONSIDER A SENTENCE.

PAGE 8 [*lies*] – THE LAW IS WHAT THE PRESIDING JUDGE DECLARES THE LAW TO BE, NOT WHAT A JUROR BELIEVES IT TO BE or what a juror may have heard it to be from any source other than the presiding judge.

PAGE 9 [*lies*] – It is the jury's duty to reach its own conclusion(s) based on the evidence. The verdict is reached without regard to what may be the opinion of the judge as to the facts maybe, although AS TO THE LAW, THE JUDGE'S CHARGE CONTROLS. In both civil and criminal cases, it is the jury's duty to decide the facts in accordance with the principles of LAW LAID DOWN IN THE JUDGE'S CHARGE to the jury. The decision is made on the evidence introduced, and the jury's decision on the facts is usually final.

PAGE 10 [*lies*] – Jurors should give close attention to the testimony. They are sworn to disregard their prejudices and follow the court's instructions. They must render a verdict according to their best judgment. A juror should also disregard any statement by a lawyer AS TO THE LAW OF THE CASE IF IT IS NOT IN ACCORD WITH THE JUDGE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

PAGE 12 [*lies*] – The Sixth Amendment's guarantee of a trial by an impartial jury requires that a jury's verdict must be based on nothing else but the evidence and law presented to them in court. The words of Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, from over a century ago, apply with equal force to jurors serving in this advanced technological age:

What the author of the repugnant handbook left out was that, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes also said in the same quote, the very next line: "*The jury has the power to bring a verdict in the teeth of both the law and the facts.*"

> "*The theory of our system is that the conclusions to be reached in a case will be induced only by evidence and argument in open court, and not by any outside influence, whether of private talk or public print*."

The federal trial handbook wars against We the Peoples' unalienable right as the source and author of the Law of the Land in an attempt to subvert We the Peoples' unalienable right of government by consent. None of our founding fathers or supporters of the Law of the Land, aka common law, denies the unalienable right of We the Peoples' right of nullification.

The federal questionnaire for Jurists, which asks many inappropriate questions, becomes a tool of trial judges and prosecutors to profile and stack the jury for favorable

results for political favors. Some of the questions we have found on these questionnaires are as follows:

Dates of birth, work and marital status of the potential juror and all members of the juror's household; sex, age and employment of children who do not reside with the juror; education, knowledge of law, principal leisure time activities, civic, social, political or professional organizations to which the juror belong; lists of television and/or radio news programs, newspapers, magazines that the juror receives their propaganda from. Also, did the jurors, or member of their family, ever own a gun or belong to any kind of anti-gun or pro-gun club or organization or military service? Have juror's family members or friends ever been audited by or had a dispute with any agency or department of the United States Government including the IRS, Social Security Administration, Veterans Administration, etc. or any city or state government agency? Finally, the most revolting question which is couched in such a way that it leads the potential juror to conclude that the question is directly from the judge. "Do you have any ideas or prejudices that would hinder you from following the instructions that I [*judge*] will give as to the law?"

As Lysander Spooner, author of Trial by Jury 1852 so clearly pointed out: "governments cannot decide the law or exercise authority over jurors (the People) for such would be absolute government, absolute despotism". Such is our condition today and we the People are determined to end it, here, today, at this cross road!

XIII: JURY ORIENTATION

"The Jury is the Achilles heel of tyrants." – HG Wells

Under Common Law the orientation of both grand and petit juries belongs to the People and not the government. "The People have the unalienable right to empanel their own grand and petit juries;"[139] As much as they have the unalienable right to indite or not indite; To decide both the facts and the law; To decide the penalty with an eye on

[139] U.S. v Williams.

restitution; and to choose their own sheriff with no ties to any authority, save the Common Law. We the People are free and independent, "the people of this state do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve them.[140]

"'Sovereignty' means that the decree of sovereign makes law, and foreign courts cannot condemn influences persuading sovereign to make the decree."[141] "Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts and the law [Constitution] is the definition and limitation of power."[142] "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."[143] And, "the state cannot diminish rights of the people."[144] "Supreme sovereignty is in the people, no authority can, on any pretense whatsoever, be exercised over the citizens of this state, but such as is or shall be derived from and granted by the people of this state."[145] "The doctrine of Sovereign Immunity is one of the Common Law immunities and defenses that are available to the Sovereign."[146] "A consequence of this prerogative is the legal omnipresence of the King. His majesty (Jesus Christ) in the eye of the law is always present in all his courts, though he cannot personally distribute justice. His judges (the People) are the mirror by which the King's Image (Jesus Christ) is reflected."[147] We the People never gave government the power to orientate the juries, they stole it just like they legislated themselves, without authority, to override the Sheriff's authority to approach the jury directly. "In the United States, sovereignty resides in people. The Congress cannot invoke the sovereign power of the People to override their will as thus declared."[148] "It will be admitted on all hands that

[140] CHISHOLM v. GEORGIA (US) 2 Dall 419, 454, 1 L Ed 440, 455 @DALL (1793) pp471-472.
[141] Moscow Fire Ins. Co. of Moscow, Russia v. Bank of New York & Trust Co., 294 N.Y.S. 648, 662, 161 Misc. 903.; American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 29 S.Ct. 511, 513, 213 U.S. 347, 53 L.Ed. 826, 19 Ann.Cas. 1047.
[142] Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 US 356, 370.
[143] 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.
[144] Hurtado v. People of the State of California, 110 U.S. 516.
[145] NEW YORK CODE - N.Y. CVR. LAW § 2 : NY Code - Section 2.
[146] Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 318 US 356, 371 and Terry v. Ohio, 392 US 1, 40.
[147] Blackstone's Commentaries, 270, Chapter 7, Section 379.
[148] Perry v. US, 294 U.S330.

with the exception of the powers granted to the states and the federal government through the Constitutions, the people of the several states are unconditionally sovereign within their respective states."[149] Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them.[150]

In US v Williams, the United States Supreme Court said: "*The grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside. The "common law" of the Fifth Amendment demands the traditional functioning of the grand jury. The grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside, we think it clear that, as a general matter at least, no such "supervisory" judicial authority exists. "[R]ooted in long centuries of Anglo-American history,"[151] 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.'"[152] 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.[153] 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. 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. The grand jury requires no authorization from its constituting court to initiate an investigation. And in its day-to-day functioning, the grand jury generally operates without the interference of a presiding judge. Recognizing this tradition of*

[149] Lansing v. Smith, 4 Wendell 9, (NY) 6 How416, 14 L. Ed. 997.
[150] Miranda v. Arizona, 384 US 436, 491.
[151] Hannah v. Larche, 363 U.S. 420, 490, 80 S.Ct. 1502, 1544, 4 L.Ed.2d 1307 (1960) (Frankfurter, J., concurring in result).
[152] 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).
[153] 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).

independence, we have said that the Fifth Amendment's constitutional guarantee presupposes an investigative body 'acting independently of either prosecuting attorney or judge.'" The same is true with the petit jury whereas, the Seventh Amendment's constitutional guarantee presupposes an investigative body 'acting independently of either prosecuting attorney or judge." And both of these points are solidified by the Tenth Amendment.

"Law Courts" in America belong to the People and not the government, this is "*Government by Consent*." Once the government is given an inch, they take a yard and today they have taken the whole mile. Government today chooses and orientates the juries; they deceitfully sway the Grand Jury and stack the Petit Jury; they decide the law and the penalty; They removed the Sheriff from the whole process. They unlawfully abrogated the common law and the common law rules. Replacing it with de facto civil law and de facto self-serving rules. America's entire judicial system is controlled by chancellors and prosecutors and not the People!

BLACKS LAW DEFINES "DE FACTO COURT" as, "One established, organized, and exercising its judicial functions under authority of a statute apparently valid, though such statute may be in fact unconstitutional and may be afterwards so adjudged; or a court established and acting under the authority of a de facto government.[154]

BLACKS LAW DEFINES "COURTS OF LAW" as, "a court proceeding according to the course of the common law and governed by its rules and principles, as contrasted with a "court of equity."

BLACKS LAW DEFINES "COURTS OF CHANCERY" as, "a court possessing general equity powers, distinct from the courts of common law."[155] 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

[154] 1 Bl. Judgm. § 173; In re Manning, 139 U.S. 504, 11 S.Ct. 624, 35 L.Ed. 264; Gildemeister V. Lindsay, 212 Mich, 299, 180 N.W. 633, 635.
[155] Parmeter v. Bourne, 8 Wash. 45, 35 P. 586; Bull v. International Power Co., 84 N.J.Eq. 209, 93 A. 86, 88.

possessed by the English courts of chancery. Indeed, in some of the states it is made identical therewith by statute.[156]

BLACKS LAW DEFINES COMMON LAW COURTS as, "The person and suit of the sovereign; the place where the sovereign sojourns with his regal retinue, wherever that may be. An agency of the sovereign created by it directly or indirectly under its authority, consisting of one or more officers, established and maintained for the purpose of hearing and determining issues of law and fact regarding legal rights and alleged violations thereof, and of applying the sanctions of the law, authorized to exercise its powers in the course of law at times and places previously determined by lawful authority."[157]

"Courts may be classified and divided according to several methods, the following being the more usual: Courts of record and courts not of record. The former being those whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony, and which have power to fine or imprison for contempt. Error lies to their judgments, and they generally possess a seal. Courts not of record are those of inferior dignity, which have no power to fine or imprison, and in which the proceedings are not enrolled or recorded."[158] "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.[159]

All "Courts of Law" in America that are controlled by statutes and not the will of the People are not courts of law they are de facto civil law courts operating without constitutional authority and have been fining and incarcerating people unlawfully for more than eighty years. History recalls that in a "Court of Law" the People decide what cases they will hear or not through the Sheriff that the People elected. The People orientated the juries and the People decide both facts and the law unbridled by any statute

[156] Wagner v. Armstrong, 93 Ohio St. 443, 113 N.E. 397, 401.
[157] Isbill v. Stovall, Tex.Civ.App., 92 S.W.2d 1067, 1070.
[158] 3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal. 225; Erwin v. U. S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.
[159] Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Exparte Gladhill, 8 Metc., Mass., 171, per Shaw, C. J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689.

or government. The Government cannot legislate themselves any powers. The common law grants the People ALL THE POWER in the Peoples courts of Law.

THE FOX & THE HEN HOUSE

An Essay on the Trial by Jury, 1852, by Lysander Spooner
The government cannot advise the jury only the People can advise the jury

"The authority to judge what are the powers of the government, and what are the liberties of the people, must necessarily be vested in one or the other of the parties themselves the government, or the people; because there is no third party to whom it can be entrusted. If the authority be vested in the government, the government is absolute, and the people have no liberties except such as the government sees fit to indulge them with."[160]

"There can be no legal right to resist the oppressions of the government, unless there be some legal tribunal, other than the government, and wholly independent of, and above, the government, to judge between the government and those who resist its oppressions. "If the government can select the jurors, it will, of course, select those whom it supposes will be favorable to its enactments [*like they do now*]. And an exclusion of any of the free-[*thinking*] men from eligibility is a selection of those not excluded [*like they do now*]. It will be seen, from the statutes cited, that the most absolute authority over the jury box that is, over the right of the people to sit in juries has been usurped by the government."[161]

Prosecutors are not empowered by the Common Law, they are empowered by statutes. Whereas sheriffs, coroners, and jury administrators are empowered by the Common Law; there sole purpose is to serve "True Justice" via the rules of Common Law.

The Common Law Grand Juries are the People themselves and are NOT to be controlled by the government as that would not be Liberty. Only the People,[162] Sheriff, and Coroner can summons and present before the "Common Law Grand Jury." The ABA controlled legislators and courts stole our "Courts of Records" by codifying procedures to

[160] An Essay on the Trial by Jury, 1852, by Lysander Spooner.
[161] Lysander Spooner, Trial by Jury, page 92, 1852.
[162] The first recorded grand jury was established by the People through the Magna Carta.

call the Grand Jury and over time expelled the People, Sheriff, and Coroner from participation, thereby hijacking the Grand Jury carrying them away to jurisdictions unknown, as they covertly conceal the common law court via the 1934 Rules Enabling Act that claims to have abrogated Common Law

A famous modern legal term that a prosecutor, jesting inappropriately, "*can get a grand jury to indict a ham sandwich***"** was immortalized in the Tom Wolfe novel, Bonfire of the Vanities (1987). But it was Sol Wachtler, Chief Judge of the New York State Court of Appeals who in 1985, said:

> "*District attorneys now have so much influence on grand juries that "by and large" they could get them to "indict a ham sandwich.*"

This is an insult and a caricature to both Justice and the American People, displaying "proof positive" the unlawful influence government prosecutors have over our Grand Juries. As quoted earlier and deserving reiteration:

> "*The authority to judge what are the powers of the government, and what are the liberties of the people, must necessarily be vested in one or the other of the parties themselves—the government, or the people; because there is no third party to whom it can be entrusted. If the authority be vested in the government, the government is absolute, and the people have no liberties except such as the government sees fit to indulge them with. If the government can select the jurors, it will, of course, select those whom it supposes will be favorable to its enactments [like they do now]. And an exclusion of any of the freemen from eligibility is a selection of those not excluded [like they do now]. It will be seen, from the statutes cited, that the most absolute authority over the jury box that is, over the right of the people to sit in juries has been usurped by the government.*"[163]

We the Sovereign People never gave the legislators, judges or prosecutors any authority to call or address the "Common Law Grand Jury" directly. If the government wants to ask for an indictment, they need to bring their evidence, including exculpatory evidence, to the Sheriff who will then consider the evidence and then decide to summon

[163] Lysander Spooner, Trial by Jury, page 92, 1852.

the Grand Jury. If the People want to bring criminal charges before the Grand Jury, they should address their case by sworn affidavit to the Sheriff who will bring it to the Grand Jury.

In the U.S. Supreme Court case of United States v. Williams,[164] 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." The same would be true of the petit jury.

"The People have the unbridled right to empanel and preside over their own proceedings unfettered by technical rules and to investigate merely on suspicion." It is the Grand Jury's function to consider criminal charges whereas prosecutors have no authority to change or negotiate away the Grand Jury's indictments. Indictments are final and any additional charges cannot be added without the consent of the grand jury.

IN CONCLUSION, THE DE FACTO COMMISSIONER OF JURORS is a person to whom a commission is directed by the government via unlawful legislation or a de facto court. This term denotes an officer of some bureau or agency of the government who is charged with the administration of the laws relating to jurors. They are under the control of the government through statutes and therefore are part of today's de facto civil law courts and not part of the Common Law process.

The actions of the "Commissioner of Jurors," who is usually an ABA lawyer and owes fidelity to the BAR and the government, would be the epitome of "Jury Tampering." Therefore, the People via "Jury Administrators" educated and certified in common Law by the People are the only lawful administrators of the juries. They are lawfully able to orientate and advise the jurors in the common law and their common law duties. National Liberty Alliance has accepted that responsibility to educate and certify "Jury Administrators."

[164] 112 S.Ct. 1735, 504 U.S. 36, 118 L.Ed.2d 352 (1992).

Government cannot legislate themselves authority to take this unalienable right from the People for this unalienable right is the epitome of "Government by Consent." And if for no other reason, statutes are not part of the "Common Law Process" while all government agents are empowered and controlled by statutes that are authorized under the Constitution. And it is clear that Article I of the Constitution vested no such powers or authorities to do so. And if we did, it would be "null and void" because it would be repugnant to the Common Law process!

THOMAS JEFFERSON THE MAN WHO DISCOVERED AMERICAS FREEDOM FORMULA SAID, "I have so much confidence in the good sense of man, and his qualifications for self-government, that I am never afraid of the issue where reason is left free to exert her force." "Educate and inform the whole mass of the people. They are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty. … I know of no safe depository of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them but to inform their discretion. … The constitutions of most of our states assert that all power is inherent in the people; that they may exercise it by themselves, in all cases to which they think themselves competent, as in electing their functionaries executive and legislative, and deciding by a jury of themselves, both fact and law, in all judiciary cases in which any fact is involved. … Leave no authority existing not responsible to the people. … When governments fear the people, there is liberty. When the people fear the government, there is tyranny." – Thomas Jefferson

Today, We the People demand the returned to the People the orientation of the juries through administrators certified and overseen by Committees of Safety within their respective counties; this is, "Government by Consent!"

XIV: BALANCE OF POWER

The insidious BAR working with traitorous BAR taught legislators and BAR taught judges that have aided and abetted covertly to deny the states equal suffrage thereby destroying the balance of power, via the de facto Amendment XVII;

"The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, [*or unconstitutional amendment*] 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."[165]

GEORGE WASHINGTON, FAREWELL ADDRESS

"All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations (*political parties*) under whatever plausible character with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction (*An exclusive circle of people with a common purpose*); to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils and modified by mutual interests. However, combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion. … ONE METHOD OF ASSAULT MAY BE TO EFFECT IN THE FORMS OF THE CONSTITUTION ALTERATIONS

[165] Bonnett v. Vallier, 116 N.W. 885, 136 Wis. 193 (1908); NORTON v. SHELBY COUNTY, 118 U.S. 425 (1886).

WHICH WILL IMPAIR THE ENERGY OF THE SYSTEM AND THUS TO UNDERMINE WHAT CANNOT BE DIRECTLY OVERTHROWN. … It is indeed little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property. … It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus, the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another. …"

STATES DEPRIVED THEIR VESTED POWER OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN THE SENATE

Today, as George Washington warned, senators are more beholden to party bosses and special interest groups than to their states because those interests give them money for re-election. It's time for our senators to take direction from the State House and the Governor of their state on how they should vote in the Senate. The phrase "REPRESENTATION BY THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED" is the idea that should be emboldened in the people's vision of our restored Republic. Our founders' genius or inspirational solution was legislative representatives, selected by popular vote, along with a fail-safe senate which gave each state a say in the legislative process which the progressives dismantled in 1913 with the unconstitutional 17th amendment that completely destroyed the balance of power by DEPRIVING THE VESTED POWER OF THE STATES IT'S EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN THE SENATE, thereby removing the States' representation in congressional matters.

Our Constitution provided for a balance of power that was laid waste by the unconstitutional 17th Amendment which was specifically forbidden by the Constitution itself in Article V and Article 1 Section III and therefore is "null and void."

> 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 suffrage*[166] *in the Senate*."

[166] SUFFRAGE: A vote; the act of voting; the right of casting a vote.

One might try to claim that the states, "*consented to be deprived of their suffrage*" but the fact of the matter is that the Constitution states, "*NO STATE Shall Be Deprived*." Whereas it appears that twelve states did not ratify and therefore have not given their "*consent to be deprived of their suffrage*." The United States being a Republic does not proceed as a democracy. Benjamin Franklin said*, "*d*emocracy is two wolves and a lamb voting on what to have for lunch. Liberty [Republic] is a well-armed lamb contesting the vote*." Clearly thirty-six states cannot remove the suffrage of the twelve states that We the People vested them with, that in itself is sufficient to render the 17th Amendment NULL & VOID!

The Constitution was carefully debated by men of Great Honor and Moral Judgment, unlike todays progressively controlled houses! Our Founders negotiated a "Unique Balance of Power" between the three branches of Government through Articles I, II, and III. They also created a balance of power acknowledging the People's unalienable right of suffrage through their Congressman via Article I, and the States vested powers of suffrage through their Senators via Article I.

The balance of Power is the "HEART" of our Constitution. To destroy that balance of power creates a whole new "de facto constitution" and gives "TOTAL POWER" to special interest groups by reason of their bribes to both the House and Senate via lobbying; Clearly proven by the total distrust and frustration by the People because both houses continuously ignore the will of the People; With the exception of an occasional bone thrown to the People, nothing of any true value is ever accomplished, only the constant erosion of our Liberty, as they "*Trash our Republic*" and have done far more damage to our Constitution then is realized!

Article I, in its creation of two houses was ingenious because all legislation required the approval of both houses. So that if the people who controlled the House of Representatives erred the states via the Senate could prevent the error, and if the states via the Senate erred, the people through the House of Representatives could prevent or correct the error. Now, with both houses controlled by the People, "*I mean the party bosses and special interest groups*," combined with a subversive federal judiciary it creates a "*Cartel on Law*!" Just look what they have done to our courts of Justice, they

abrogated the Common Law" and replaced it with "Babylonian law!" And with all these "judicial scholars" of the court, they seem to not even notice! Or do they?

Therefore, to remove the "*Balance of Power*" that provides for checks and balances, protects Liberty, prevents fraud upon the People, prevents unconstitutional statutes and amendments, and prevents the rise of mob or dictator rule would be "*High Treason*!"

10TH AMENDMENT RENDERED NULL:

The 17th Amendment places the 10th Amendment in Jeopardy because the states have no opportunity to argue or protect their rights. And since both houses are controlled by special interest groups that harbors unlawful agendas and empowers party bosses all Liberty is in Jeopardy because all debates are controlled by party bosses and special interest groups and are thereby one sided as the federal government ignores the will of the states and the People.

A DIVISION OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER INTO TWO BRANCHES IS CONCLUSIVE
Antifederalist No. 62

- The 17th Amendment ignores Our Founders Irrefutable Arguments in favor of a division of the Legislative Power into two branches!

"*I can scarcely imagine that any of the advocates of the system will pretend, that it was necessary to accumulate all these powers in the senate. There is a propriety in the senate's possessing legislative powers. This is the principal end which should be held in view in their appointment. I need not here repeat what has so often and ably been advanced on the subject of a division of the legislative power into two branches. The arguments in favor of it I think conclusive.*"

THE INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATIVE BALANCES AND CHECKS
Federalist No. 9

- The 17th Amendment destroyed legislative balances and checks.

"*The science of politics, however, like most other sciences, has received great improvement. The efficacy of various principles is now well understood, which were either not known at all, or imperfectly known to the ancients. The regular distribution of power into distinct departments; [1] the introduction of legislative*

balances and checks; [2] the institution of courts composed of judges holding their offices during good behavior; [3] the representation of the people in the legislature by deputies of their own election: these are wholly new discoveries, or have made their principal progress towards perfection in modern times. They are means, and powerful means, by which the excellences of republican government may be retained and its imperfections lessened or avoided."

THE STRUCTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT MUST FURNISH THE PROPER CHECKS AND BALANCES BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS (*TWO HOUSES*)

Federalist No. 51

- The 17th Amendment destroyed the two Branches necessary for checks and balances one by the People and one by the State!

"*In Republican Government, the legislative authority necessarily predominates. The remedy for this inconveniency is to divide the legislature into different branches; [Senate controlled by the states and House of Representatives controlled by the People] and to render them, by different modes of election and different principles of action, as little connected with each other as the nature of their common functions and their common dependence on the society will admit.*"

THE APPOINTMENT OF SENATORS BY THE STATE LEGISLATURES GIVES TO THE STATE GOVERNMENTS AN AGENCY IN THE FORMATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Federalist No. 62 The Senate

- The 17th Amendment robbed the States of an agency that formed and continues to form the federal government now without state involvement!

"*Having examined the constitution of the House of Representatives, and answered such of the objections against it as seemed to merit notice, I enter next on the examination of the Senate. The heads into which this member of the government may be considered are the powers vested in the Senate. It is equally unnecessary to dilate on the appointment of senators by the State legislatures. Among the various modes which might have been devised for constituting this branch of the government, that which has been proposed by the convention is probably the most congenial with the public opinion. It is recommended by the double advantage of*

favoring a select appointment, and of giving to the State governments such an agency in the formation of the federal government as must secure the authority of the former, and may form a convenient link between the two systems."

THE EQUAL VOTE ALLOWED TO EACH STATE IS AT ONCE A CONSTITUTIONAL RECOGNITION OF THE PORTION OF SOVEREIGNTY

Federalist No. 62 The Senate

- The 17th Amendment robbed the States of their residuary sovereignty, destroyed the equal powers between the states and inappropriately consolidated the Republics into one federal republic, making it easy for the progressives to destroy one republic in opposed to fifty!

"*The equality of representation in the Senate is another point, which, being evidently the result of compromise between the opposite pretensions of the large and the small States, does not call for much discussion. The only option, then, for the former, lies between the proposed government and a government still more objectionable. Under this alternative, the advice of prudence must be to embrace the lesser evil; and, instead of indulging a fruitless anticipation of the possible mischiefs which may ensue, to contemplate rather the advantageous consequences which may qualify the sacrifice. In this spirit it may be remarked, that the equal vote allowed to each State is at once a constitutional recognition of the portion of sovereignty remaining in the individual States, and an instrument for preserving that residuary sovereignty. So far, the equality ought to be no less acceptable to the large than to the small States; since they are not less solicitous to guard, by every possible expedient, against an improper consolidation of the States into one simple republic.*"

PREVENTION OF IMPROPER ACTS OF LEGISLATION NO LAW OR RESOLUTION CAN BE PASSED WITHOUT THE CONCURRENCE OF BOTH THE PEOPLE AND THE STATES

Federalist No. 62 The Senate

- The 17th Amendment robbed the States of their suffrage, allowing for improper acts of legislation!

"*Another advantage accruing from this ingredient in the constitution of the Senate is, the additional impediment it must prove against improper acts of legislation. No law or resolution can now be passed without the concurrence, first, of a majority of*

the people, and then, of a majority of the States. It must be acknowledged that this complicated check on legislation may in some instances be injurious as well as beneficial; and that the peculiar defense which it involves in favor of the smaller States, would be more rational, if any interests common to them, and distinct from those of the other States, would otherwise be exposed to peculiar danger. But as the larger States will always be able, by their power over the supplies, to defeat unreasonable exertions of this prerogative of the lesser States, and as the faculty and excess of law-making seem to be the diseases to which our governments are most liable, it is not impossible that this part of the Constitution may be more convenient in practice than it appears to many in contemplation."

IT DOUBLES THE SECURITY TO THE PEOPLE, BY REQUIRING THE CONCURRENCE OF TWO DISTINCT BODIES THEREBY PREVENTING SCHEMES OF USURPATION OR TREACHERY TO DESTROY THE PRINCIPLES OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT

Federalist No. 62 The Senate

- The 17th Amendment destroyed the Principles of Republican Government by removing the Security against Schemes of Usurpation or Treachery!

"*A senate, as a second branch of the legislative assembly, distinct from, and dividing the power with, a first, must be in all cases a salutary check on the government. It doubles the security to the people, by requiring the concurrence of two distinct bodies in schemes of usurpation or perfidy, where the ambition or corruption of one would otherwise be sufficient. This is a precaution founded on such clear principles, and now so well understood in the United States, that it would be more than superfluous to enlarge on it. I will barely remark, that as the improbability of sinister combinations will be in proportion to the dissimilarity in the genius of the two bodies, it must be politic to distinguish them from each other by every circumstance which will consist with a due harmony in all proper measures, and with the genuine principles of republican government.*"

THE NECESSITY OF A SENATE IS TO PREVENT THE YIELDING TO THE IMPULSE OF SUDDEN AND VIOLENT PASSIONS, AND TO BE SEDUCED BY PARTY LEADERS INTO INTEMPERATE AND PERNICIOUS RESOLUTIONS.

Federalist No. 62 The Senate

- The 17th Amendment provided for the Seduction by party bosses into intemperate and Pernicious Resolutions

"*The necessity of a senate is not less indicated by the propensity of all single and numerous assemblies to yield to the impulse of sudden and violent passions, and to be seduced by factious (party) leaders into intemperate and pernicious resolutions. Examples on this subject might be cited without number; and from proceedings within the United States, as well as from the history of other nations. But a position that will not be contradicted, need not be proved. All that need be remarked is, that a body which is to correct this infirmity ought itself to be free from it, and consequently ought to be less numerous. It ought, moreover, to possess great firmness, and consequently ought to hold its authority by a tenure of considerable duration.*"

THE PEOPLE MAY POSSIBLY BE BETRAYED BY THEIR REPRESENTATIVES BUT A SENATE CONTROLLED BY STATE LEGISLATORS CANNOT BE CORRUPTED WITHOUT CORRUPTING THE 100 STATE LEGISLATIVE BODIES THAT CONTROL THEM

Federalist No. 62 The Senate

- The 17th Amendment permitted for the Corruption of both legislative bodies. Whereas a Senate controlled by 100 Legislative bodies who periodically changed members would otherwise regenerate the whole body thereby making it impossible to corrupt the whole of the Senate!

In short, the repugnant 17th Amendment destroyed the compact between the States, Federal Government, and the People, thereby destroying our Republic. The 17th Amendment is Just One of Many Unconstitutional Destructive Legislative Acts. The United States Supreme Court Can Nullify the 17th Amendment – "*If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each an act of the legislature repugnant to the constitution is void*!"

XV: AMENDMENT XIII

The insidious BAR working with traitorous BAR taught legislators and BAR taught judges that have aided and abetted covertly concealing the original Amendment XIII;

Amendment XIII that was concealed by the BAR Congress. This Article of Amendment, ratified in 1819 and which just "disappeared" in 1876, added an enforceable strict penalty, i.e., inability to hold office and loss of citizenship, for violations of the already existing constitutional prohibition in Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8 on titles of nobility and other conflicts of citizenship interest, such as accepting emoluments of any kind for services or favors rendered or to be rendered. This is particularly applicable today in the 21st Century as government is increasingly FOR SALE to the highest bidder, as foreign and multinational corporations and individuals compete to line the pockets of politicians and political parties to accommodate and purchase protection or privilege, i.e. honors, for their special interests.

Article 13, ratified in 1819, reads as follows:

> *If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour,* [BAR lawyers have the title of high honor above gentleman, and below knight called "Esquire"] *or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.*

In January, 1810, Senator Reed proposed the "Title of Nobility" Amendment. The Senate voted to pass by a vote of 26 to 1; the House resolved in the affirmative 87 to 3; by Dec. 10, 1812 twelve of the required thirteen States ratified Amendment XIII.

The following states and/or territories have published the Titles of Nobility 13th Amendment in their official publications as a ratified amendment to the Constitution of the United States in the following years, and then it mysteriously disappeared:

1) Colorado - 1861, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1967, 1868;
2) Connecticut - 1821, 1824, 1835, 1839;
3) Dakota -1862, 1863, 1867;

4) Florida - 1823, 1825, 1838;
5) Georgia - 1819, 1822, 1837, 1846;
6) Illinois - 1823, 1825, 1827, 1833, 1839, dis. 1845;
7) Indiana - 1824, 1831, 1838;
8) Iowa - 1839, 1842, 1843;
9) Kansas - 1855, 1861, 1862, 1868;
10) Kentucky – 1822;
11) Louisiana - 1825, 1838/1838 [two separate publications];
12) Maine - 1825, 1831;
13) Massachusetts – 1823;
14) Michigan - 1827, 1833;
15) Mississippi - 1823, 1824, 1839;
16) Missouri - 1825, 1835, 1840, 1841, 1845;
17) Nebraska - 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1873;
18) North Carolina - 1819, 1828;
19) Northwestern Territories – 1833;
20) Ohio - 1819, 1824, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1848;
21) Pennsylvania - 1818, 1824, 1831;
22) Rhode Island – 1822;
23) Virginia – 1819;
24) Wyoming - 1869, 1876:

RECAPPING; Titles of Nobility 13th Amendment was published as ratified in 24 States in 78 separate official government publications.

In the winter of 1983, archival research expert David Dodge, and former Baltimore police investigator Tom Dunn, were searching for evidence of government corruption in public records stored in the Belfast Library on the coast of Maine. By chance, they discovered the library's oldest authentic copy of the Constitution of the United States (printed in 1825). Both men were stunned to see this document included a 13th Amendment that no longer appears on current copies of the Constitution. Moreover, after studying the Amendment's language and historical context, they realized the principal intent of this "missing" 13th Amendment was to prohibit lawyers that were members of the British BAR from serving in government. If this Amendment had not disappeared from history there would not have been an American BAR that was established in the 20th century and Natural Law a/k/a Common Law would not have been unlawfully eradicated which was accomplished by simply teaching statutory law in place of Natural Law. Since

all American lawyers and judges and most legislators are members of the BAR and thereby BAR taught and must pass the BAR examination which simply expunged Natural Law by not teaching it and therefore our courts are completely ignorant of true Constitutional Law.

So began a seven-year, nationwide search for the truth surrounding the most bizarre Constitutional puzzle in American history -- the unlawful removal of a ratified Amendment from the Constitution of the United States. Since 1983, Dodge and Dunn have uncovered additional copies of the Constitution with the "missing" 13th Amendment printed in at least eighteen separate publications by ten different states and territories over four decades from 1822 to 1860.

In June of 1984, Dodge uncovered the evidence that this missing 13th Amendment had indeed been lawfully ratified by the state of Virginia and was therefore an authentic Amendment to the American Constitution. If the evidence is correct and no logical errors have been made, a 13th Amendment restricting BAR lawyers from serving in government was ratified in 1819 and removed from our Constitution during the tumult of the Civil War.

In January, 1810, Senator Reed proposed the "Title of Nobility" Amendment (History of Congress, Proceedings of the Senate, page 529-530). On April 27, 1810, the Senate voted to pass this 13th Amendment by a vote of 26 to 1; the House resolved in the affirmative 87 to 3; and the resolve was sent to the States for ratification: By Dec. 10, 1812, twelve of the required thirteen States had ratified as follows: ●Maryland - Dec. 25, 1810, ●Kentucky - Jan. 31, 1811, ●Ohio - Jan. 31, 1811, ●Delaware - Feb. 2, 1811, ●Pennsylvania, Feb. 6, 1811, ●New Jersey - Feb. 13, 1811, ●Vermont - Oct. 24, 1811, ●Tennessee - Nov. 21, 1811, ●Georgia - Dec. 13, 1811, ●North Carolina - Dec. 23, 1811, ●Massachusetts - Feb. 27, 1812, ●New Hampshire - Dec. 10, 1812. Before a thirteenth State could ratify, the War of 1812 broke out and interrupted this very rapid move for ratification. The 1876 Laws of Wyoming which also show the "missing" Thirteenth Amendment, along with the current 13th Amendment (freeing the slaves) and the current 15th Amendment on the same page.

The current 13th Amendment is listed as the 14th, the current 14th amendment is omitted, and the current 15th Amendment is in its proper place.

No record has been found that the State of Connecticut ever acted to either accept or reject this original 13th Amendment. Yet, it was published in three separate editions of "The Public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut" as a part of the U.S. Constitution in 1821, 1824, 1835 and 1939. Then, without record or explanation, it mysteriously disappeared from subsequent editions prior to the Civil War between the states. However, printing by a legislature is prima facie evidence of ratification, and it has been found to have been printed as part of the Constitution in this and many other states until around the Civil War period - when it mysteriously disappeared from subsequent printings. It was found to have been printed by the legislature of Connecticut in the following:

In 1821, the Public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut, as revised and enacted by the General Assembly in May, 1821 page 19. In 1824, the Public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut, as revised and enacted by the General Assembly in May, 1824 pages 18-19. The Public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut, compiled in obedience to a resolve of the General Assembly passed May, 1835, to which is prefixed the Declaration of Independence & Constitution of the United States and the State of Connecticut, published by the authority of the State of Connecticut. The Marginal note in all three publications reads: "Citizenship forfeited by the acceptance, from a foreign power, of any title of nobility, office or emolument of any kind." The prima facie evidence of ratification of this Amendment is overwhelming. Since the creditors of this bankruptcy are foreign powers and this "unaccountable committee of BAR lawyers" spoken of by Robert H. Bork have accepted and retained the "office of trustee" for these creditors and foreign powers, their Citizenship has been forfeited by this acceptance. Since the Amendment was never lawfully repealed, it is still the Law today. The implications are enormous, <u>see Exhibit C, Amendment XIII attached</u>.

Clearly, our founding fathers saw such a serious threat in "titles of nobility" and "honors" that anyone receiving them would forfeit their citizenship. Since the government prohibited "titles of nobility" several times over four decades, and went through the

amending process (even though "titles of nobility" were already prohibited by the Constitution), it's obvious that the Amendment carried much more significance for our founding fathers than is readily apparent today.

SEDITIOUS CONSPIRACY[167]

According to the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) Intelligence Report, which proclaims to be the nation's preeminent periodical monitoring the radical right in the United States, has counseled all government agencies and police departments into believing that anyone that uses specific words like militia, sovereign, oath keepers, constitution, patriots and even founding fathers, to name just a few, are armed, radicals and dangerous cop killers, whose names are put on the terrorist watch list. This agitation often causes police to over-react with excessive force and on a few occasions respond by SWAT teams when these words are used at traffic stops.

Much of the overreaction that fuels the police comes from www.policemag.com that spews forth the lies of the Southern Poverty Law Center to unsuspecting law-enforcement agencies and departments. The SPLC is an arm of the BAR whose purpose is to excite violence by federal agents and police upon the People who are trying to return Law, Order and Justice back into our status quo courts.

Sometime after 1865, the 13th Amendment that barred BAR attorneys (esquires) from elected offices and our courts, just disappeared, just in time for the founding of the American Bar Association on August 21, 1878, in Saratoga Springs, New York, by 100 esquires (BAR attorneys) from 21 states.

On September 21, 1950 a Report on the National Lawyers Guild, Legal Bulwark of the Communist Party, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report No. 3123 81st Congress 2nd Session reported:

[167] 18 U.S. Code § 2384 – Seditious conspiracy: If two or more persons in any State or Territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 808; July 24, 1956, ch. 678, §?1, 70 Stat. 623; Pub. L. 103–322, title XXXIII, §?330016(1)(N), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2148.).

> "*The National Lawyers Guild is the' foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party; its' front organizations,' and controlled unions. Since its inception it has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents. It has consistently fought against national, State, and local legislation aimed at curbing the Communist conspiracy. It has been most articulate in its attacks upon all agencies of the Government seeking to expose or prosecute the subversive activities of the Communist network, including national, State, and local investigative committees, the Department of Justice, the FBI and law enforcement agencies generally. Through Its affiliation With the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, an international Communist-front organization, the National Lawyers Guild has constituted itself an agent of a foreign principal hostile to the interests of the United States. It has gone far afield to oppose the foreign policies of the United States, in line with the current line of the Soviet Union*."

The National Lawyers Guild is the nation's oldest and largest progressive BAR association, a communist organization hell-bent on the destruction of our Constitutional Republic via progressive reform of our founding documents. The BAR has seized control of our government at every level through the Deep State; whereas, no decision is made, no law is passed and no issue is resolved without the seditious BAR orchestrated legislation intended to regulate our Liberties and eventually abolish them; a necessity for their NWO.

The BAR has convinced the populous that the United States is a democracy which is a stepping-stone to totalitarianism and that by orchestrating popular demand through fear is then able to legislate statutes that abrogate the unalienable rights of the Sovereign People. Democracy and totalitarianism are types of governments that offer different ways of making decisions on behalf of the people they govern. They share some similarities and at the end of the day yield the same results. While one focuses on oppression, the other embraces the differences of the people until lurking egotistical tyrants seize control and over-time convince the sheeple to vote away their liberties as it morphs into totalitarian, as John Adams commented: "*democracy never lasts long it soon wastes, exhausts, and murders itself*." Article IV, Section 4, declares: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government." Not a Democratic Form of Government!

Today out of a total of 435 U.S. Representatives and 100 Senators (535 total in Congress), lawyers comprise the biggest voting block of one type, making up 43% of Congress. Sixty percent of the U.S. Senate is lawyers. And according to the Washingtonian there are 80,000 lawyers working in Washington DC alone.

With all these NWO minions nibbling at every legislated word and judicial meaning, they turned our Courts of Justice in to courts of thieves. They send out swarms of police that operate as code enforcement officers. They fine or imprison people for behavior that they deem a crime or for not having a license to exercise our unalienable rights. They tax our homes, our labor and even in death they tax our children's inheritance. They ignore our Laws, they changed our unalienable rights to civil rights via the repugnant 14th Amendment and they changed our Common Law to legislative law. They stack and taint our juries, they removed the knowledge of our Sacred Foundation from our education, they claim government by consent is the ballot box, they expanded their jurisdictions and powers. They removed our power to recall, they imprison us in statutory prisons to control the will of the People and they robbed our states of their sovereignty and subjected them to the will of the federal government via the repugnant 17th Amendment. They enslaved the People treating them as chattel and created debtors' prisons via the repugnant 16th Amendment. They removed the 13th Amendment and replaced it with another. All of this was possible because the People are ignorant of the most important issues that provide for their liberty and destiny! The justice system and the political system! as the BAR covertly dismantle our Republic.

Thomas Jefferson said, "*An enlightened citizenry is indispensable for the proper functioning of a republic. Self-government is not possible unless the citizens are educated sufficiently to enable them to exercise oversight. It is therefore imperative that the nation see to it that a suitable education be provided for all its citizens*." As long as government controls our children's curriculum, we will never have that suitable education.

> "*The two enemies of the people are criminals and government, so let us tie the second down with the chains of the Constitution so the second will not become the legalized version of the first*." – Thomas Jefferson, and so it has!

> "*Government is like fire, a dangerous servant and a fearful master.*" – George Washington

Our founding fathers understood that the biggest obstacle to freedom was the tendency of all governments to grow, absorbing power unto themselves. And only the People can take it away from them.

> "*I know no safe depositary of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education. This is the true corrective of abuses of constitutional power.*" – Thomas Jefferson

THE SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF AMERICA

By enemies both foreign and domestic

- On August 21, 1878, seventy-five lawyers from twenty states and the District of Columbia met in Saratoga Springs, New York, to establish the American Bar Association. Since that first meeting, the American BAR Association (ABA) has played a pivotal role in the abrogation of common law in the United States.
- They removed the original 13th Amendment ratified in 1819 that prevented BAR members from holding an office of trust and replaced it with another in 1865.
- They abrogated our unalienable rights by changing them into civil rights calling them privileges and immunities, and placed people under civil law in 1868 through the 14th Amendment as they methodically and seditiously abrogated and concealed our Natural law courts.
- They created a foreign state within a state within a city (*Washington DC*) through the Organic act of 1871 placing the United States under the control of foreigners via the deep state.
- They enslaved the People under the Federal Reserve Act which gave complete control of the dollar to foreign bankers. Today the 1913 dollar is worth about 4 cents; thereby subjecting the People to debtor's prison in 1913 by taxing their income through the "unratified" and anti-constitutional 16th Amendment.
- They removed the states right of suffrage via the Senate in 1913, thereby enslaving the states through the "unratified" and anti-constitutional 17th Amendment.
- In 1944 at the Bretton Woods Agreement Conference, the United States totally surrendered its sovereignty to the banking forces by forcing the nations of the world to accept the dictates of the centralized banking system.
- The International Organizations Immunities Act enacted in 1945 relinquished every public office of the United States to the United Nations and established a special group of foreign or international organizations whose members could work in the U.S. and enjoy certain exemptions from US taxes and search and seizure laws.

- In 1947, NSA and CIA became operational and marked the birth of the national police state surveillance grid. Today, the CIA is a private corporation which operates as a prostitute for global banking interests and does not represent the United States.
- In 1948, the creation of the United Nations on American soil marked the beginning of the end of political sovereignty in the United States. John Kerry, without the approval of the Senate signed the United Nations Arms Treaty which will soon eliminate the 2nd Amendment and private property will be eliminated in America through the United Nation's Agenda 21 program that is spreading across America.
- In 1950, the 81st Congress Investigated the Lawyers Guild and determined that the BAR. Association was founded and run by communists. Thus any elected official that is a member of the BAR. will only be loyal to the BAR. and not the people. (See 81st Congress Report No. 3123).
- Since at least 1960, Americans have been conditioned to ignore the encroachment of tyranny through television and the subsequent propagandizing of this medium of communication.
- In 1962, prayer was outlawed in the classroom which marked the beginning of moral decay in America.
- In 1968, the United States became a nation that imported more than it exported as Congress regulated and taxed corporations forcing them to relocate overseas and today we have a mere 14% left of what was once our proud American manufacturing base.
- On September 11, 2001, the national police state surveillance grid reached maturity. This event created, under the guise of national security, the Department of Homeland Security, TSA and FEMA which during a national emergency controls every resource, every asset and even our freedom. It also created the Patriot Act and now today virtually every communication that we engage in is monitored.
- They have flooded our courts with nearly 150 years of repugnant acts, statutes and rules.
- Title 8 USC 1481, 1952; effective in 2012 declaring patriots willing to defend the Constitution to be terrorists and thereby the loss of nationality by native-born or naturalized citizenship.
- Title 28 USC 3002 Section 15A in 1990; States that the United States is a Federal Corporation and not a Government, including the Judiciary Procedural Section. The de jure states in the form of Republics and the de jure United States were incorporated, or set aside by the Bankruptcy Act of 1933.
- Patriot Act, 2001.
- Homeland Security Act, 2002.

All of the aforesaid destructive acts were possible because People were not paying attention to what their government was doing and because of their ignorance of Law and

Liberty. "*The only remedy to lawlessness is the Law*."[168] Therefore, We the People have the power to nullify all these unconstitutional repugnant acts simply through self-education and taking control of the judiciary via the Jury.

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy, said this concerning this communist conspiracy, "*We are opposed around the world by a monolithic and ruthless conspiracy that relies primarily on covert means for expanding its sphere of influence; on infiltration instead of invasion; on subversion instead of elections; on intimidation instead of free choice; on guerrillas by night instead of armies by day. It is a system which has conscripted vast human and material resources into the building of a tightly-knit, highly-efficient machine that combines military, diplomatic, intelligence, economic, scientific and political operations. Its preparations are concealed, not published; its mistakes are buried, not headlined; its dissenters are silenced, not praised. No expenditure is questioned; no rumor is printed; no secret is revealed. It conducts the Cold War in short, with a war-time discipline no democracy would ever hope or wish to match… there is very grave danger that an announced need for increased security will be seized upon by those anxious to expand its meaning to the very limits of official censorship and concealment*."

The ABA has systematically infiltrated our federal and state legislatures and courts and through an overwhelming army of oblivious, non-thinking highly trained in the art of legalese attorneys[169] and self-righteous overconfidence in the lie they spent $212,707[170] to receive the falsely called title, lawyer and BAR honor esquire.

These lawyers confuse the common people with their mumbo-jumbo[171] and irrelevant arguments, they have flooded our courts with nearly 150 years of repugnant acts, statutes and rules recapping the aforesaid such as the Organic act, 1871; Federal Reserve, 1913; 16th Amendment, 1913; 17th Amendment, 1913; 49 Statute 3097 Treaty Series 881, 1933; International Organization Immunities Act, 1945; Title 8 USC 1481, 1952; Title 26 the Internal Revenue Code, 1954; Title 28 USC 3002 Section 15A; Title 28 USC 1608; Title 22

[168] Brent Winters, author.
[169] Incomprehensible statutes to one of ordinary understanding or knowledge.
[170] The average cost of law school for a graduate of the top twenty law schools in the country comes out to be $136,707 plus their undergraduate degree of $76,000 to be a final total of $212,707.
[171] Mumbo-jumbo: Language or ritual causing, or intending to cause, confusion.

CFR 93.1-93.2; Title 28 USC 1330; Patriot act, 2001 and Homeland Security Act, 2002 to recap just a few seditious acts of congress that are exercised in our courts daily along with the elusive Federal Rules that when harmonized accomplishes the seizing of our Article III Courts, delivering We the People to jurisdictions unknown.

> "*Common sense is the foundation of all authorities, of the laws themselves, and of their construction.*" – Thomas Jefferson: Batture at New Orleans, 1812. ME 18:92. "*Laws are made for men of ordinary understanding and should, therefore, be construed by the ordinary rules of common sense. Their meaning is not to be sought for in metaphysical subtleties which may make anything mean everything or nothing at pleasure.*" – Thomas Jefferson to William Johnson, 1823. ME 15:450

The ABA willfully advocates, abets, advises and teaches[172] repugnant statutes as law designed to enslave the People and overthrow federal and state governments.

If we become the lawful People that we covenanted with God to be through our founding documents, God will provide safety. He did so for Israel for 400 years until they replaced the King of their court with a man named Saul. And our hired servants without our permission have done the same.

> "*Ye shall not therefore oppress one another; but thou shalt fear thy God: for I am the LORD your God. Wherefore ye shall do my statutes, and keep my judgments, and do them; and ye shall dwell in the land in safety. And the*

[172] 18 U.S. Code § 2385 – Advocating overthrow of Government: Whoever knowingly or willfully advocates, abets, advises, or teaches the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying the government of the United States or the government of any State, Territory, District or Possession thereof, or the government of any political subdivision therein, by force or violence, or by the assassination of any officer of any such government; or Whoever, with intent to cause the overthrow or destruction of any such government, prints, publishes, edits, issues, circulates, sells, distributes, or publicly displays any written or printed matter advocating, advising, or teaching the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying any government in the United States by force or violence, or attempts to do so; or Whoever organizes or helps or attempts to organize any society, group, or assembly of persons who teach, advocate, or encourage the overthrow or destruction of any such government by force or violence; or becomes or is a member of, or affiliates with, any such society, group, or assembly of persons, knowing the purposes thereof - Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both, and shall be ineligible for employment by the United States or any department or agency thereof, for the five years next following his conviction. If two or more persons conspire to commit any offense named in this section, each shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both, and shall be ineligible for employment by the United States or any department or agency thereof, for the five years next following his conviction. As used in this section, the terms "organizes" and "organize", with respect to any society, group, or assembly of persons, include the recruiting of new members, the forming of new units, and the regrouping or expansion of existing clubs, classes, and other units of such society, group, or assembly of persons. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 808; July 24, 1956, ch. 678, §?2, 70 Stat. 623; Pub. L. 87–486, June 19, 1962, 76 Stat. 103; Pub. L. 103–322, title XXXIII, §?330016(1)(N), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2148.)

land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your fill, and dwell therein in safety." – Lev 25:17-19

RIGHTS ARE UNALIENABLE and thereby not transferable. Therefore, no elected or appointed servant can decide for the People to exchange liberty for security. The providing of security by a government starts at the border and not the threshold of our private communications and activities. Once we logically deduce and thereby allow our servant government to erode just a little bit of our God given rights; they will logically eventually take it all. And it appears that they already have!

"*Those who would give up essential Liberty, to purchase a little temporary Safety, deserve neither Liberty nor Safety*." – Benjamin Franklin

- Amendment I – the government has already created "free speech zones", banned religious expressions on holy days such as Xmas, and denial of redress of grievances all for our own safety of course.
- Amendment II – they have licensed our right to bear arms, for our own safety of course. They have sent our Militia, necessary to the security of a free State, out of our country.
- Amendment IV – Patriot Act, warrantless searches, spying on our every written and spoken word, cell phone activation even without a battery, all for our own safety of course.
- Amendment V – Charges of crimes without a grand jury or by a puppet grand jury, non-judicial foreclosures, summary proceedings in criminal cases, puppet juries, refusal of Habeas Corpus, refusal of due process, property seizures in rem, refusal of Assistance of Counsel for defense unless it is a BAR approved and BAR cooperative attorney who has been taught to leave the constitution at the entrance of the court-house, twice in jeopardy with a judge declared hung jury, prosecutors over ruling grand juries, statutory courts instead of courts of justice, trials in jurisdictions unknown, in short constitution and bible free court rooms all for our own safety of course.
- Amendment VI – prosecution against those who exercise jury nullification, profiled juries, puppet juries, judges overturning jury decisions, tainted juries, all for our own safety of course.
- Amendment VII – denial of Common law courts also demanded under Article VI clause 2 a/k/a the Supremacy Clause, all for our own safety of course.
- Amendment VIII - cruel and unusual punishment such as diesel therapy, chained to a floor in a cell and unable to reach toilets, cold cells without pillow and blankets, solitary confinement, political prisons, removal of meds especially to elderly

prisoners, beat downs, no access to law libraries for political prisoners, and so on and so on and so on …, all for our own safety of course.

The EROSION OF OUR LIBERTIES MUST STOP. What good is a Republic when our Constitution is ignored?

"Any judge who does not comply with his oath to the Constitution of the United States wars against that Constitution and engages in acts in violation of the supreme law of the land. The judge is engaged in acts of treason." – Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401 (1958).

> 18 U.S. Code § 2382 – Misprision of treason: *Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.* (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 807; Pub. L. 103–322, title XXXIII, §330016(1)(H), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2147.)

CONCLUSION: BAR esquires have infiltrated every level of government it is near impossible to communicate with any of our government servants without finding ourselves blocked by an army of BAR attorneys. And when we seek redress in our BAR hijacked courts, we are cast out of the Peoples once known house of Justice under the repugnant "RULE" 12.

BAR esquires have written deceptive "RULES" they exercise as law under the guise of USC Title 28. BAR esquires under USC Title 28 covertly expunged all traces of our Courts of Law, leaving the People weary to find the door to Justice. BAR esquires replaced Common Law, a/k/a Natural Law with Roman law, a/k/a Justinian law that has its roots in Babylonian law, turning our house of Justice into a den of thieves as they serve their foreign banksters.

God will not let a corrupt government that has robbed His house rule forever.[173] God judges justly on the earth and punishes lawless leaders and nations.[174] Nations which

[173] Jeremiah 25:9 and Daniel 4:30-37.
[174] Psalm 58:11, 82:1-8, Ezekiel 14:12-14, Job 12:17-24, Isaiah chapter 14.

forget God may completely perish.[175] Nations which honor God and try to follow his laws, however, can expect to receive his care and protection.[176] God has heard our prayer and has risen up a Cyrus that will drain the Washington Swamp and We the People will take back His house and bring all that resist to his Judgment seat.

XVI: AMENDMENT XVI - TITLE 26, DIRECT TAX

The insidious BAR working with traitorous BAR taught legislators and BAR taught judges that have aided and abetted covertly providing for Title 26 tax courts imposing a direct tax.

The Internal Revenue Code defines a contract between the IRS and the individual. 26 USC 7806(b) says that Title 26 is not law, as we read, "*No inference, implication or presumption of legislative construction[177] shall be drawn or made by reason of the location or grouping of any particular section or provision or portion of this title…*" N.B. "legislative construction" means "law" and the following United States Supreme Court decision unmistakably states the same conclusion:

"The *fact that 26 USCS Sec. 4161(a) is located in part of Code dealing with recreational equipment and sporting goods is of little significance in determining applicability of tax to lures used in commercial fishing since Sec. 7806 provides that nothing is to be inferred from grouping or indexing of any particular section.*"[178]

USC Title 26 Has No Defined jurisdiction; it is not The Law of The Land. The Internal Revenue Code is the body of law that codifies all federal tax laws, including income, estate, gift, excise, alcohol, tobacco, and employment taxes. The tax courts claim to be a court of

[175] Jeremiah 12:14-17.
[176] Daniel 4:30-37, Deuteronomy 11:26-29.
[177] CONSTRUCTION: Blacks 4th The process of bringing together and correlating a number of independent entities, so as to form a definite entity. The Dredge A, D.C.N.C., 217 F. 617, 631.; The process, or the art, of determining the sense, real meaning, or proper explanation of obscure or ambiguous terms or provisions in a statute … or the application of such subject to the case in question, by reasoning in the light derived from extraneous connected laws or writings bearing upon the same or a connected matter, or by seeking and applying the probable aim and purpose of the provision. Koy v. Schneider, 110 Tex. 369, 221 S.W. 880, 884.
[178] Nordby Supply Co. v United States (1978, CA9 Wash) 572 F2d 1377, cert den 439 US 861, 58 L Ed 2d 170, 99 S Ct 182.

record and supplants the Common Law claiming its jurisdiction to be the "*Law of the Land*" and a Court of Record. USC Title 26 is an enigma, Title 26 Section 1A and B[179] were enacted into positive law[180] in 1979 and then Section 1A and B were "OMITTED," see TABLE 1, 1986 Code Section number 1. Therefore USC 26 is not law; but if it was, it would be repugnant to the Constitution.

USC TITLE 26 §7441: Status: There is hereby established, under article I of the Constitution of the United States, a court of record to be known as the United States Tax Court. The members of the Tax Court shall be the chief judge and the judges of the Tax Court. The Tax Court is not an agency of, and shall be independent of, the executive branch of the Government.[181] A Court of Record proceeds according to Natural Law and not statutes and therefore said code is null and void because it is an oxymoron.

Title 26 has not been enacted; it is NOT Positive Law it is 6,496 pages of gibberish. The Tax Court is at best an Administrative Court, while it claims to be an "Article I Court, while in fact there is absolutely no Constitutional authority for the creation of a Tax Court. Whereas Article I Section 9 clause 4 states, "No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid," which means NO INCOME TAX is to be placed upon We the People: The United States Supreme Court clarified this point when in Evans V. Gore, 253 U.S. 245 they said,

> "*The 16th Amendment does not justify the taxation of persons or things previously immune. It was intended only to remove all occasions for any apportionment of income taxes among the states. It does not authorize a tax on a salary*."

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[179] (A) Treasury Regulation section 1.103–13(g) (1979) is hereby enacted into positive law. (B)(i) Except as provided in clause (ii), subparagraph (A) shall apply to obligations sold after May 2, 1978, and to which such regulation was provided to apply. (ii) Treasury Regulation section 1.103–13(g) (1979) as enacted into positive law by subparagraph (A) shall cease to apply to the extent hereafter modified by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate by regulations.

[180] VALIDATION OF SINKING FUND REGULATIONS: Pub. L. 100–647, title I, §1013(a)(35), Nov. 10, 1988, 102 Stat. 3544, provided that: "(A) Treasury Regulation section 1.103–13(g) (1979) is hereby enacted into positive law. "(B)(i) Except as provided in clause (ii), subparagraph (A) shall apply to obligations sold after May 2, 1978, and to which such regulation was provided to apply. "(ii) Treasury Regulation section 1.103–13(g) (1979) as enacted into positive law by subparagraph (A) shall cease to apply to the extent hereafter modified by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate by regulations."

[181] Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 879; Pub. L. 91–172, title IX, §951, Dec. 30, 1969, 83 Stat. 730; Pub. L. 114–113, div. Q, title IV, §441, Dec. 18, 2015, 129 Stat. 3126).

And, in Eisner v. Macomber, 252 U.S. 189 the Supreme Court said,

> "*Congress cannot by any definition* [of income in this case] *it may adopt, conclude the matter, since it cannot by legislation alter the Constitution, from which alone it derives its power to legislate, and within whose limitations alone that power can be lawfully expressed*."

And, in Blatt Co. v. United States, 59 S. Ct. 472 the Supreme Court said,

> "*The 16th Amendment does not justify the taxation of persons or things previously immune. It was intended only to remove all occasions for any apportionment of income taxes among the states. <u>It does not authorize a tax on a salary</u>*."[182] "*In construing federal revenue statute [the] Supreme Court gives no weight to Treasury regulation which attempts to add to statute something which is not there*."[183] "*Treasury regulations can add nothing to income as defined by Congress*."[184]

XVII: JUDICIAL COMITY V. COMMON LAW

The difference between Common Law and Comity; the former being the Law of the Land; the latter being the law of trial judges. Comity is claimed by all BAR taught lawyers to be the common law. They do not defend and uphold our Founding Documents ordained by We the People, they uphold civil law and the rules of the court above all things.

Federal officials' special status results not from federal statutes but from national customary law derived by Judicial Comity and not Common Law as distinguished from the common law of England. It is the nation's judges who have, over time, unlawfully made it harder for victims of government wrongdoing to hold the government accountable, rather than easier.

Judges have fashioned sweeping doctrines of immunity that insulate federal and state officials from facing any liability. Under these doctrines, victims of government

[182] Evans V. Gore, 253 U.S. 245.
[183] United States v. Calamaro, 354 U.S. 351 (1957), 1 L. Ed. 2d 1394, 77 S. Ct. 1138 (1957).
[184] Blatt Co. v. United States, 59 S. Ct. 472.

wrongdoing cannot recover damages from government officials unless they can point to some prior case that has found the government conduct unlawful.

Under the common law system of government accountability, government officials, including federal officials, were routinely subject to damages liability in federal court when they violated federal law. Judges' role in this system was to fashion remedies to enforce the Constitution and other federal laws. The Constitution ensured that the United States was a government of laws, not of men, through this tradition of "suits for damages for abuse of power." Damages liability kept the government within the bounds of the law. And judges made sure that damages liability remained available.

"*Common law as distinguished from the Roman law, the modern civil law, the canon law, and other systems; The common law is that body of law and juristic theory which was, originated, developed, and formulated and is administered in England, and has obtained among most of the states and peoples of Anglo-Saxon stock.*"[185] "*As distinguished from law created by the enactment of legislatures, the common law comprises the body of those principles and rules of action, relating to the government and security of persons and property, which derive their authority solely from usages and customs of immemorial antiquity, or from the judgments and decrees of the courts recognizing, affirming, and enforcing such usages and customs; and, in this sense, particularly the ancient unwritten law of England.*"[186] "*As distinguished from equity law, it is a body of rules and principles, written or unwritten, which are of fixed and immutable authority, and which must be applied to controversies rigorously and in their entirety, and cannot be modified to suit the peculiarities of a specific case, or colored by any judicial discretion, and which rests confessedly upon custom or statute, as distinguished from any claim to ethical superiority.*"[187] "*As distinguished from ecclesiastical law, it is the system of jurisprudence administered by the purely secular tribunals. As concerns its force and authority in the United States, the phrase designates that portion of the common law of England (including such acts of parliament as were applicable) which had been adopted and was in force here at the time of the Revolution.*

[185] Lux v. Haggin, 69 Cal. 255, 10 P. 674.
[186] 1 Kent, Comm. 492. Western Union Tel. Co. v. Call Pub. Co., 21 S.Ct. 561, 181 U.S. 92, 45 L.Ed.765; Barry v. Port Jervis, 72 N.Y.S. 104, 64 App. Div. 268; U. S. v. Miller, D.C.Wash., 236 F. 798, 800.
[187] Klever v. Seawall, C.C.A.Ohio, 65 F. 395, 12 C.C.A. 661.

This, so far as it has not since been expressly abrogated, is recognized as an organic part of the jurisprudence of most of the United States."[188]

We read in 16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 114,

> "*As to the construction, with reference to Common Law, an important cannon of construction is that constitutions must be construed to reference to the Common Law. ... In interpreting the Federal Constitution, recourse may still be had to the aid of the Common Law of England. ... It has been said that without reference to the common law, the language of the Federal Constitution could not be understood. ... There is no common law of the United States in a sense of a national customary law as distinguished from the common law of England.*"

JUDICIAL COMITY – "*The principle in accordance with which the courts of one state or jurisdiction will give effect to the laws and judicial decisions of another, not as a matter of obligation, but out of complaisance and respect.*"[189] "*There is no statute or common-law rule by which one court is bound to abide by the decisions of another court of equal rank. It does so simply for what may be called comity among judges. There is no common law or statutory rule to oblige a court to bow to its own decisions; it does so on the ground of judicial comity.*"[190] Of such a use of the word, however, Dicey says, "*The term 'comity' is open to the charge of implying that the judge, when he applies foreign law to a particular case, does so as a matter of caprice or favor." Comity is not a rule of law, but one of practice, convenience and expediency. It is something more than mere courtesy, which implies only deference to the opinion of others, since it has a substantial value in securing uniformity of decision, and discouraging repeated litigation of the same question. But its obligation is not imperative. Comity persuades; but it does not command. It declares not how a case shall be decided, but how it may with propriety be decided.*"[191]

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[188] Industrial Acceptance Corporation v. Webb, Mo.App., 287 S.W. 657, 660.
[189] Franzen v. Zimmer, 35 N.Y.S. 612, 90 Hun 103; Stowp v. Bank, C.C.Me., 92 F. 96; Strawn Mercantile Co. v. First Nat. Bank, Tex. Civ.App., 279 S.W. 473, 474; Bobala v. Bobala, 68 Ohio App. 63, 33 N.E.2d 845, 849.
[190] (1884) 9 P.D. 98, per Brett, M. R.
[191] Mast, Foos & Co. v. Mfg. Co., 177 U.S.; 485, 488, 20 S.Ct. 708, 44 L.Ed. 856; National Electric Signaling Co. v. Telefunken Wireless Telegraph Co. of United States, C.C.A.N.Y., 221 F. 629, 632; Lauer V. Freudenthal, 96 Wash. 394, 165 P. 98, 99.

Case law is foreign law, a fabrication of law by its own decisions. It is not a rule of law, it is a practice of convenience, expediency, and favor to maintain the status quo and pollutes our courts of justice. Every case must stand on its own facts and for that reason alone common law does not honor "case precedent" that claims authority for deciding subsequent cases involving identical or similar facts, or similar legal issues. Case precedent is repugnant to Common Law. Whereas "a rule of common law" states, "*a thing similar is not necessarily the same thing*." Case law, like rule 2, is strictly forbidden under USC 28 §2072(b) thereby having no force or effect; it is repugnant! This is magnified in the US Supreme Court Case Marbury v. Madison, 5 US 137 (1803) where it was decided,

> "*It is a proposition too plain to be contested, that the constitution controls any legislative act [OR RULE] repugnant to it; or, that the legislature [OR SUPREME COURT] may alter the constitution by an ordinary act. … 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 [OR RULE] 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,* [or supreme court] *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.*
>
> *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 conformably 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 both apply. Those then who controvert the principle that the constitution is to be considered, in court, as a paramount law, are reduced to the necessity of maintaining that courts must close their eyes on the constitution, and see only the law.

This doctrine would subvert the very foundation of all written constitutions. It would declare that an act, which, according to the principles and theory of our government, is entirely void, is yet, in practice, completely obligatory. It would declare, that if the legislature shall do what is expressly forbidden, such act, notwithstanding the express prohibition, is in reality effectual. It would be giving to the legislature a practical and real omnipotence with the same breath which professes to restrict their powers within narrow limits. It is prescribing limits, and declaring that those limits may be passed at pleasure. That it thus reduces to nothing, what we have deemed the greatest improvement on political institutions a written constitution, would of itself be sufficient, in America where written constitutions have been viewed with so much reverence, for rejecting the construction. But the peculiar expressions of the constitution of the United States furnish additional arguments in favor of its rejection.

… Thus, the particular phraseology of the constitution of the United States confirms and strengthens the principle, supposed to be essential to all written constitutions, that a law repugnant to the constitution is void, and that courts, as well as other departments, are bound by that instrument. … The Government of the United States has been emphatically termed a government of laws, and not of men. It will certainly

cease to deserve this high appellation if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of a vested legal right."

CONSTITUTIONS MUST BE CONSTRUED TO REFERENCE THE COMMON LAW SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS ARE NULL AND VOID

"*Any proceeding by which a controversy is settled, case disposed of, or trial conducted, in a prompt and simple manner, without the aid of a jury, without presentment or indictment, or in other respects out of the regular course of the common law*." – Sweet. And see Phillips v. Phillips, 8 N.J.L. 122.

Deprivation Against Rights of Due Process under the color of law §18USC 242; Whereas, the federal judiciary acting in concert used repugnant rule 12, which is no law, to block plaintiff from accessing a court of law to be heard, which is the plaintiff's right of "due process." "*Due process is due course of law; this phrase is synonymous with "due process of law" or "law of the land" and means law in its regular course of administration through courts of justice*."[192] "*By 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*."[193] *LAW IN ITS REGULAR COURSE OF ADMINISTRATION THROUGH COURTS OF JUSTICE IS DUE PROCESS*.[194]

Amendment V of the Constitution of the United States provides: "*No person shall--- be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law*." *A similar provision exists in all the state constitutions; "The phrases "due course of law", and the "law of the land" are sometimes used; but all three of these phrases have the same meaning and that applies conformity with the ancient and customary laws of the English people or laws indicated by parliament*."[195] "*...No man shall be deprived of his property without being heard in his own defense*."[196]

In consideration of the aforesaid, the U.S. Constitution being a common law document and the Supreme Law of the Land under Article VI clause 2 demands that a Common

[192] Kansas Pac. Ry. Co. v. Dunmeyer 19 KAN 542.
[193] Dartmouth College Case, 4 Wheat, U.S. 518, 4 ED 629.
[194] Leeper vs. Texas, 139, U.S. 462, II SUP CT. 577, 35 L ED 225.
[195] Davidson V. New Orleans 96 U.S. 97, 24, L Ed 616.
[196] Kinney V. Beverly, 2 Hen. & M(VA) 381, 336.

"Law Court of Justice" secured under Article III §2 must be acknowledged by the judiciary who has a duty to secure a common law republican form under Article 4 §4.[197] Whereas, "*All cases at law within constitutional guaranty of jury trial, refers to common law actions as distinguished from causes in equity and certain other proceedings*."[198] Therefore, by law, plaintiff's court MUST proceed under "Common Law and the Rules of Common Law," not under judicial comity, not under civil law defined under rule 2, not under precedence, and not under case law all of which are foreign to Common Law and is in direct conflict with the common law rule "*A thing similar is not necessarily the same thing*." There is no statute or common-law rule by which one court is bound to abide by the decisions of another court of equal rank. There is no common law or statutory rule for a court to bow to its own decisions.

Unfortunately, BAR lawyers are taught and believe that the Common Law has been abrogated or that the common law is the product of caselaw (judicial comity), and that we are under "Roman law." They are correct in that rule 2's nisi prius civil law court is unlawfully framed under Roman law, aka Justinian law, which is just repackaged Babylonian law operating under chancery and is repugnant to the "Common Law of the Land." Whereas "Law"[199] found in Article III Section 1, Clause 2 is Common Law, which is what this court is to proceed under by the prerogative of the plaintiff. Constitutionally informed People do not submit to a chancery court or any other foreign court that People may have been hijacked into. It is incumbent upon Judges to acknowledge on the record what the jurisdiction of a court is.

[197] Article 4 Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion.
[198] Breimhorst v. Beckman, 227 Minn. 409, 35 N.W.2d 719, 734.
[199] 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.; ALL CASES AT LAW. [Black's Law 4th] Within constitutional guaranty of jury trial, refers to common law actions as distinguished from causes in equity and certain other proceedings. Breimhorst v. Beck-man, 227 Minn. 409, 35 N.W.2d 719, 734.

The Light of Liberty's Lamp

There is a preponderance of evidence[200] that many members of the United States Supreme Court, the Federal Judiciary, the United States House of Representatives, and the United States Senate are systematically and covertly subverting the "Law of the Land" violating the following subsections under United States Code Title 18 Section 115; §2381 Treason, §2382 Misprision of treason, §2383 Insurrection, §2384 Seditious Conspiracy, §2385 Advocating the overthrow of our Government.

They have levied war against the Constitution[201] and thereby We the People. They have given aid and comfort to the enemy within the United States and elsewhere. They have concealed a conspiracy to destroy our Republic. They have engaged in actions to subvert the Government of the United States. They have, conspired to conceal "Natural Law" a/k/a the "Law of the Land. They have, in congruence with the teaching of the American Bar Association, the National Lawyers Guild, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Lawyers Association, the Southern Poverty Law Center, and many other anti-constitutional associations, knowingly and willfully advocate, abet, advise, and teach that Natural Law, and thereby the Law of the Land, has been abrogated and thus have conspired to overthrow our Republic.

The courts have concealed our Natural Law Courts under Federal Rule 2 in violation of 18 USC §1001.[202] According to the Federal Judicial Center,[203] a government agency, on

[200] Filed in the above said court and can be found at https://www.nationallibertyalliance.org/action-against-judiciary.

[201] Any judge who does not comply with his oath to the Constitution of the United States wars against that Constitution and engages in acts in violation of the supreme law of the land. The judge is engaged in acts of treason. Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401 (1958).

[202] 18 U.S. Code § 1001 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Government of the United States, knowingly and willfully (1) falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact; … 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. If the matter relates to an offense under chapter 109A, 109B, 110, or 117, or section 1591, then the term of imprisonment imposed under this section shall be not more than 8 years.

[203] The Federal Judicial Center is the research and education agency of the judicial branch of the United States Government. The Center supports the efficient, effective administration of justice and judicial independence. Its status as a separate agency within the judicial branch, its specific missions, and its specialized expertise enable it to pursue and encourage critical and careful examination of ways to improve

September 16, 1938, pursuant to its fictional authority, under the repugnant "Rules Enabling Act of 1934" stated:

> "*The Supreme Court enacted uniform rules of procedure for the federal courts. Under the new rules, suits in equity and suits at common law were grouped together under the term "civil action,*" claiming that "*rigid application of common-law rules brought about injustice.*"

This was an Act of Treason whereas the US Supreme Court and US Congress under the teachings and guidance of the treacherous subversive American Bar Association and the aforesaid anti-constitutional associations, in an Act of Treason, executed a silent coup by claiming the abrogation of Common Law, a/k/a "Natural Law," with its Unalienable Rights that were endowed by our Creator and covertly substituted them with civil rights legislated by lawless men.

"*Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them.*"[204] The Rules Enabling Act of 1934 passed by Congress in 1934 allegedly gave the Supreme Court the power to make rules of procedure and evidence for federal courts "in equity" as long as they did not "*abridge, enlarge, or modify any substantive right.*" The Supreme Court needs to be reminded that rules are not law. They are just rules with no authority to group together suits in equity and suits at common law under the term civil law, a/k/a Babylonian law. Congress doesn't even possess such authority. We the People via the Constitution ordained only law and equity under Article III Section 1 and Section 2, and both must perform under the rules of Common Law.

"*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,*" … "*The judicial power* ***SHALL EXTEND*** *to all cases, in* ***LAW AND EQUITY****,*

judicial administration. The Center has no policy-making or enforcement authority; its role is to provide accurate, objective information and education and to encourage thorough and candid analysis of policies, practices, and procedures, https://www.fjc.gov/history/timeline/federal-rules-civil-procedure-merge-equity-and-common-law.

[204] Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 491.

arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority."

We did not give Congress or the Judiciary power to legislate or enforce civil and criminal statutes which are disguised as law and written by tyrants to conceal the Common Law and oppress the people. They have been deluded into believing we are their subjects. All judges are bound by their oath to the Supreme Law of the Land a/k/a the US Constitution under 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*." "*Any judge who does not comply with his oath to the Constitution of the United States wars against that Constitution and engages in acts in violation of the supreme law of the land. The judge is engaged in acts of treason*." – Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401 (1958)

Rules are an established standard, guide, or regulation; a principle or regulation set up by authority, prescribing or directing action or restraint. Whereas under the Law of the Land, whether you are in an equity court or a court of Law, the Rules of Common Law in a common law nation must apply upon both, because equity cannot contradict the Laws of nature's God!

> "*Common law as distinguished from equity law, it is a body of rules and principles, written or unwritten, which are of fixed and immutable authority, and which must be applied to controversies rigorously and in their entirety, and cannot be modified to suit the peculiarities of a specific case, or colored by any judicial discretion, and which rests confessedly upon custom or statute, as distinguished from any claim to ethical superiority*." - Black's Law; Klever v. Seawall, C.C.A.Ohio, 65 F. 395, 12 C.C.A. 661.

"COMMON LAW" eludes definition because it is NOT a list of laws; it is NOT built upon precedents or a collection of equity court rulings. Common Law is written into our hearts and minds being naturally common onto all men.[205] For even the godless having not the

[205] Heb 10:16 This is the covenant that I will make with them after those days, saith the Lord, I will put my laws into their hearts, and in their minds will I write them.

law, do by nature the things contained in the law, showing the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness.[206]

Common Law is the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God that proceed upon two self-evident truths, called maxims: (1) for every injury there must be a remedy and in order (2) for there to be a crime there must be an injured party, without which no court may proceed. Maxims are brief statements of self-evident truth that control our Common Law courts. They provided discernment in the writing of our founding documents. It is an adviser to our legislatures, and every consideration of mankind that seeks what's fair and best for all.

COURTS THAT DO NOT HONOR OR CONSIDER THESE MAXIMS ARE NOT "JUST." Indeed, whether and to what extent these common law maxims are honored by public leaders is how we test the way they administer the law to govern. Our courts were established to enforce these principles of common law, the word Justice is synonymous with virtue, and virtue is a biblical principle that emanates from Jesus Christ alone.[207] Maxims are the laws that never changes. These statements set essential limits on truth and are essential to the fair and efficient administration of justice according to the common law of mankind. No right-thinking person can disagree with a maxim. Every court is bound by the common law rules of equity established by the never-changing maxims. Maxims test those who judge and put an absolute limit on those who rule.

Maxims[208] and precepts are the rules of common law. Maxims are self-evident truths used to adjudicate common law cases, axiom (sayings) in logic are self-evident indisputable truths the result of human reason and experience. Maxims are our common

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[206] Rom 2:14-15 For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves: Which show the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accusing or else excusing one another.

[207] Luke 6:17-19 And he came down with them, and stood in the plain, and the company of his disciples, and a great multitude of people out of all Judaea and Jerusalem, and from the sea coast of Tyre and Sidon, which came to hear him, and to be healed of their diseases; And they that were vexed with unclean spirits: and they were healed. And the whole multitude sought to touch him: for there went virtue out of him, and healed them all.

[208] Maxims are but attempted general statements of rules of law and are law only to extent of application in adjudicated cases. Swetland v. Curtiss Airports Corporation, D.C.Ohio, 41 F. 2d 929, 936.; Coke defies a maxim to be "conclusion of reason," Co.Litt. 11a. He says in another place: "A maxime is a pnroposition to be of all men confessed and granted without proof, argument, or discourse." Id. 67a.

law heritage and binds us together as a people. If everyone knew the maxims of common law, our world would be a far better place.

The following is a short list of Maxims, a/k/a self-evident truth:

MAXIMS ON PRINCIPALS OF COMMON LAW

- All men are created equal.
- Men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights.
- Liberty to all but preference to none.
- The safety of the people is the supreme law.
- The safety of the people cannot be judged but by the safety of every individual.
- To lie is to go against the mind.
- The only one who has any capacity or right or responsibility or knowledge to rebut your Affidavit of Truth is the one who is adversely affected by it. It's his job, his right, his responsibility to speak for himself.
- No one else can know what your truth is or has the free-will responsibility to state it. This is YOUR job.
- Each of us is entitled to equal treatment under law.
- Workman is worthy of his hire.
- Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

MAXIMS ON THE LEGITIMACY OF GOVERNMENT

- Just Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.
- Unjust is State power where the law is either uncertain or unknown.
- The State should be subject to the law, for the law creates the State.
- The judge who decides a case without hearing both parties, though his decision be just, is himself unjust.
- Courts of justice are for the common people to command the power of the State.

MAXIMS ON TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE

- Words should be considered only as commonly understood and not with a meaning others construe to their own purpose.
- No one should be believed in court except upon his oath.
- Courts should not believe water runs upward of its own accord nor that impossibilities exist.
- The certainty of a thing in court arises only from making the thing certain in court.

MAXIMS ON CIVIC DUTY OF CITIZENS

- Whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government.
- Each should use his own powers and property so as NOT to unjustly injure others.

MAXIMS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

- There is nothing more sacred, more inviolate, than the house of every citizen.
- Every home is a castle; though the winds of heaven blow through it, officers of the State cannot enter.
- Title is the right to enjoy possession of that which is our own.

MAXIMS ON UNALIENABLE RIGHTS

- Bill of Rights is a list of self-evident truths.
- None has a greater claim to live free.
- No one should be required to betray himself, i.e., no one should be made to testify against himself.
- The right of the People to keep and bear arms is necessary for the security of a free state.
- Everyone should be presumed innocent until his guilt is established beyond a reasonable doubt.
- Liberty to all but preference to none.
- None is entitled to any privilege denied to others … absolutely none!
- It is against justness for freemen not to have the free disposal of their own property.
- No king, no priest, no celebrity, no judge, not any person has any greater right to walk free than any lowly carpenter, plumber, or law-abiding street minstrel.

MAXIMS ON CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

- He who acts in pure defense of his own life or limb is justified.
- Crimes are more effectually prevented by the certainty than by the severity of punishment.
- Perjured witnesses should be punished for perjury and for the crimes they falsely accuse against others.

MAXIMS ON JUDICIAL REASONING

- The burden of proof lies on him who asserts the fact, not on him who denies it, because from the very nature of things a negative cannot be proof.
- No one should be twice harassed for the same offense.
- We are all equals in the sight of our law.
- Maxims test those who judge.
- Maxims put an absolute limit on those who rule.
- He who slices the pie should be last to take a piece.
- Servant judges cannot judge sovereigns.
- A thing similar is not exactly the same thing.
- Innocent until proven guilty.
- No one is above the law.

- Words should be considered only as commonly understood and not with a meaning others construe to their own purpose.
- All are equal under the law.
- Truth is expressed in the form of an affidavit.
- An unrebutted affidavit stands as truth.
- He who leaves the battlefield first loses by default.
- Sacrifice is the measure of credibility.
- A lien or claim can be satisfied only through rebuttable by affidavit point by point, resolution by jury, or payment.
- He who bears the burden ought also to derive the benefit.
- If the plaintiff does not prove his case, the defendant is absolved.
- No court and no judge can overturn or disregard or abrogate somebody's Affidavit of Truth.
- Words should be interpreted most strongly against him who uses them.

You can find ✓Maxims of Law from Bouvier's 1856 Law Dictionary - The Lawful Path and ✓Sir Edward Coke Maxims at www.nationallibertyalliance.org/court-forms In conclusion there are 1000's of Maxims and many yet to be discovered. They are simply pure logic and justness clearly seen by any reasonable person. The FRCP are an act of treason against We the People and the Law of the Land.

Maxims are only denied by the lawless and tyrants!

XIX: COMMON LAW REQUIRES A SHERIFF

The federal judiciary violated their duty to conform to the Law of the Land in violation of Article IV Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a Republican form of government, … And, Article VI clause 2 which states that; "*This Constitution, … 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*." Whereas, "*in order to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty*"[209] within each county of their respective state requires an elected Chief Law Enforcer (CLEO); the only Conservator of the Peace; without which there is No Peace! The Sheriff is an officer of great antiquity, dignity, trust, and authority that the Common Law demands; and, must

[209] Preamble.

be elected by the People and answer to the People and not the government. All other law enforcers throughout the United States are code enforcers that answer to a human political authority and not the Laws of nature and natures' God. The Free and Independent Sheriff; the Protector and Enforcer of our Founding Documents; is the failsafe of our Common Law Republic; without which domestic tranquility and the blessings of liberty is in jeopardy. As President George Washington said, "*Government is not reason; it is not eloquence. It is force. And force, like fire, is a dangerous servant and a fearful master*."

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE COUNTY SHERIFF AND THE SHERIFF'S ROLE AS CLEO TODAY

The Declaration of Independence is the foundation of American Law ordained and established by We the People and blessed by God where we said that, we are "*entitle to be under the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God.*" We additionally said,

> "*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, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their Safety and Happiness.*"

County, state or federal governments cannot write statutes or rules that would alter that which "We the People" ordained. Our "Declaration of Independence" the foundation of our Law is a covenant with our Creator who said, "*Blessed is the Nation whose God is the Lord"* – Ps: 33:12. Making the United States of America the second "Natural Law Republic," ancient Israel being the first established in 1400 BC. Samuel Adams said,

> "*The Natural Liberty of man is to be free from any superior power on earth and not to be under the will or legislative authority of man but only to have the Law of nature for his rule.*"

We read in 16 American Jurisprudence 2nd §114: "'*As to the construction, with reference to Common Law, an important cannon of construction is that constitutions*

must be construed to reference to the Common Law.' The Common Law, so permitted destruction of the abatement of nuisances by summary proceedings and it was never supposed that a constitutional provision was intended to interfere with this established principle and although there is no common law of the United States in a sense of a national customary law [such as comity] *as distinguished from the common law* [natural Law, the Bible] *of England* [founded upon the Magna Carta]*, adopted in the several states. In interpreting the Federal Constitution, recourse may still be had to the aid of the Common Law of England. It has been said that without reference to the common law, the language of the Federal Constitution could not be understood*."

Whereas, the BAR being in violation of 18 USC §2385 deceitfully teach attorneys that, common law is comprised of judicial precedent aka judge-made law or case law, which is the body of law created by judges and similar quasi-judicial tribunals by virtue of being stated in written opinions; Claiming that stare decisis supports that defective thinking. Such conclusions violate the 'Common Law Maxum,' "*A thing similar is not necessarily the same thing*." Lawyers and judges are to be guided by the principles of "American Jurisprudence" that rest on "authoritative decisions" being the United States Supreme Court or State Supreme Courts, known by other names in some states, not trial courts! Stare decisis, contrary to what they have been taught does not include comity.

Moreover, when it comes to unalienable rights such "authoritative decisions" by the Supreme Courts and legislation are sometimes repugnant to the Law of the Land and are thereby null & void, see Marbury v. Madison, 5th US (2 Cranch) 137, 180; and Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 491; And when We the People challenge such legislation or authoritative decisions it must be heard for reconsideration. For example, the intent of Amendment XVI which the US Supreme Court in Brushaber v. Union Pacific R.R. Co., 240 U.S. 1, did see the encroachment and rightly and authoritatively decided that, "*it created no new power of taxation*" and that it "*did not change the constitutional limitations which forbid any direct taxation of individuals*." Another example, yet to be corrected, is Amendment XVII that destroyed the balance of power by removing "state representation" that was codified and ordained by "We the People" in Article V where we ordained that, "*no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.*" Whereas, Amendment XVII clearly deprives the states equal suffrage in the

Senate thereby destroying the balance of power intended by We the People. This is an issue to be addressed for another time. Soon!

"The Sheriff is the Chief Executive and Administrative Officer" of a county, being chosen by popular election. Without a CEO there would be no orchestration of "Law and Order," there would be chaos! The Constitution and its "Capstone Bill of Rights" are Common Law documents and cannot defend itself, it requires a Common Law Officer to secure and enforce it. Common Law cannot exist without a fully informed and fully empowered Sheriff. The Sheriff is an integral and essential element of the Common Law! Without the CEO there would be lawlessness. All other law enforcement agencies are code enforcement officers and answer to government agencies and are sadly clueless to the unalienable rights of the People. And each of these agencies would be fighting for jurisdiction over its victim unless the CEO enforces the "Law of the Land" and puts an end to the abuse and chaos. Thereby upholding the peace, being the "Chief Conservator of the Peace" within his territorial jurisdiction."[210]

We are a Nation Governed by the Common Laws of God which makes our Law superior and more Just than any other nation's law. Therefore, the Oath of the County Sheriff is a Sacred Oath, which, when violated, is a direct assault upon God, whose judgement will not rest forever.[211] Thomas Jefferson professed America's covenant between God and We the People when he penned the following: "*When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. 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*

[210] Harston v. Langston, Tex.Civ. App., 292 S.W. 648, 650. When used in statutes, the term may include a deputy sheriff. Lanier v. Town of Greenville, 174 N.C. 311, 93 S.E. 850, 853.
[211] "*I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever*." – Thomas Jefferson.

rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Justice Scalia, writing for the majority in a 1997 decision said, "*the Sheriff is the Chief Law Enforcement Officer of the county*" and also proclaimed that the States "*retained an inviolable sovereignty*." Scalia went even further in this landmark decision, one in which two small-town sheriffs headed the Feds "*off at the pass*" and sent them on their way. Scalia, in his infinite obligation to the Constitution, took this entire ruling to the tenth power when he said, "*The Constitution protects us from our own best intentions… so that we may resist the temptation to concentrate power in one location as an expedient solution to the crisis of the day*." Obviously, the Sheriff is the People's last line of defense against a government or government agent(s) gone rogue. If it wasn't for the Sheriff in the said 1997 case the Feds relying on 'judicial precedent' would have tramped on the Law and many People would have been injured in that state and every other state!

The Duty of the County Sheriff: The Sheriff's principal duties are in aid of the "Courts of Record," "NOT" "Courts Not of Record," such as serving process, summoning juries, executing judgments, holding judicial sales and the like. A portion of the sheriff's office carries out civil process at the direction of the courts, such as eviction or process service of some legal documents. "Courts of record proceed according to the course of common law"[212] and without a Sheriff there is no other Law enforcer.

"Sheriffs are to preserve the peace, apprehend felons, and execute due process of Law. The sheriff shall keep and preserve the peace within his county, for which purpose he is empowered to call to his aid such persons or power of his county as he may deem necessary. He must pursue and apprehend all felons, and must execute all writs, warrants, and other process from any court of record or magistrate which shall be directed to him by legal authority."

Sheriffs still enlist the aid of the citizens. The National Neighborhood Watch Program, sponsored by the National Sheriffs' Association, allows citizens and law enforcement

[212] 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].

officials to cooperate in keeping communities safe. This is why the new mission of the Indiana Sheriffs' Association and their slogan is "Building Communities of Trust in ALL 92 Indiana Counties."

As the sheriffs' law enforcement duties become more extensive and complex, new career opportunities exist for people with specialized skills: underwater diving, piloting, boating, skiing, radar technology, communications, computer technology, accounting, emergency medicine, and foreign languages (especially Spanish, French, and Vietnamese.)

Sheriffs have a duty to provide Law Enforcement officers who are a Sheriff's Deputy, often called bailiffs in the court which means guardian or steward in all Courts of Record. Like the Sheriff, deputies are to have a "proper education." It is the duty of the Sheriff to make sure that his Deputies have a "proper education."

Bailiffs are not in the courtroom as a private body guard for the judge, he is there to protect the People and the judge who is also one of the People. He is there to keep the peace by making sure the Law of the Land is being adhered to and that unalienable rights are not being violated. The Sheriff's primary duty is to protect the sovereign (People) and ensure Justice. They are responsible for maintaining the safety and security of the court. A bailiff is required to attend all court sessions, to take charge of juries whenever they are outside the courtroom, to serve court papers, to extradite prisoners, and to perform other court-related functions.

Sheriffs are responsible for serving lawful warrants. AMENDMENT IV: "*The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.*" According to Black's Law Dictionary, the word oath, in its broadest sense, includes "all forms of attestation by which a party signifies that (s)he is bound in conscience by "a solemn and formal declaration or asseveration that an affidavit is true.

No warrant, including a federal warrant, is to be served without going through the Sheriff's office. Any warrant without a sworn affidavit and a judge's wet ink signature (not

a stamp) is not an executable warrant. It is the Sheriff's duty to make sure that all warrants, federal or state, served within their county pass constitutional scrutiny. IRS warrants rarely, if ever, pass constitutional scrutiny. For example, the IRS has a form 4490 called Proof of Claim for Internal Revenue taxes, which is an affidavit form that must be filled out and sworn to, without which the warrant with the wet ink signature cannot be lawfully executed.

Sheriffs are responsible for maintaining and operating the county jail or other detention centers, community corrections facilities such as work-release, and halfway houses. Sheriffs are responsible for supervising inmates, protecting their rights and providing food, clothing, exercise, recreation and medical services.

Before the Sheriff is to accept any prisoner, he is to make sure that due process has been exercised. Unfortunately, because of systemic ignorance of the Law, county jails are filled with prisoners that have not received their right of due-process. Black's Law defines an "*infamous crime*" as a crime punishable by imprisonment. Amendment V provides that, **"***No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury*." And Amendment VI provides that "*In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury*."

The Sheriff cannot accept any prisoners that were tried in "courts not of Record" that cannot provide due process because they act without an indictment and are statutory nisi prius courts, not having the power to fine or incarcerate. "*Courts not of record are those of inferior dignity, which have no power to fine or imprison, and in which the proceedings are not enrolled or recorded.*"[213]

Law Enforcement; A sheriff always has the power to make arrests within his or her own county. Some states extend this authority to adjacent counties or to the entire state. Many sheriffs' offices also perform routine patrol functions such as traffic control, accident investigations, and transportation of prisoners. Larger departments may

[213] 3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.

perform criminal investigations, and some unusually large sheriffs' offices command an air patrol, a mounted patrol, or a marine patrol.

Blackstone confirms the common-law power of the sheriff to make arrests without warrant for felonies and for breaches of the peace committed in his presence. Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Common Law,* Vol. IV, at 289. Indeed, such powers are so widely known and so universally recognized that it is hardly necessary to cite authority for the proposition.

There is a "Covert Anti-Common Law Plot" by enemies domestic nibbling away at the office of Sheriff; To diminish his powers and eventually the Sheriff's removal altogether, like some states have. The federal judiciary via ignorance of the Law or willing participants to destroy our Republic, are denying the People's unalienable right of a Republican form of government in a systematic and continuous course of conduct to remove the People's last line of defense against tyrants or a tyrannical rogue state.

Sheriffs are elected and recognized as fully empowered CLEO in the following twenty-three states, Alabama State, Arizona State, Arkansas State, California State, Georgia State, Idaho State, Illinois State, Iowa State, Maine State, Minnesota State, Mississippi State, Missouri State, New Hampshire State, North Dakota State, Ohio State, Oklahoma State, Oregon State, South Carolina State, Texas State, Utah State, Vermont State, Wisconsin State and Wyoming State

Whereas, the following twenty-seven states Sheriffs have limited powers, or no elected Sheriffs in some or all counties, or empowering the Sheriff with unlawful powers such as enforcing civil law upon the People. They are, Kansas State, New York State, Alaska State, Connecticut State, Delaware State, Hawaii State, Rhode Island State, Pennsylvania State, Colorado State, Florida State, Indiana State, Kentucky State, Louisiana State, Maryland State, Massachusetts, Michigan State, Montana State, Nebraska State, Nevada State, New Jersey State, New Mexico State, North Carolina State, South Dakota State, Tennessee State, Virginia State. Washington State, and West Virginia State.

POLICE ARE EMPOWERED BY MEN 'VIA' LEGISLATION
SHERIFFS ARE EMPOWERED BY GOD 'VIA' NATURAL LAW ITSELF

Every citizen has a personal stake in having a County Sheriff. If there is no Sheriff then there is no Chief Law Enforcement Officer of the counties in question and People will be at the mercy of politically controlled code enforcement officers enforcing unlawful municipality statutes, in courts not of record, upon the People without mercy! Where everyone is guilty and fleeced of their property thereby providing more revenue to spread the cancer that will eventually kill our Republic, that today is hanging on by a thread. These nisi prius courts[214] are self-serving and economically serves to grow more and more power and authority to villages, towns, and cities that have no constitutional authority to do so. We the People are also at the mercy of any federal officer that enters the county that all too often abuse the People with unconstitutional authority.

City, town, village, and state police forces are a relatively modern invention, sparked by changing notions of public order, driven in turn by economics and politics. As the nation grew, however, different regions made use of different policing systems. State police are hired, serve, and answer to the governor; City police are hired, serve, and answer to the mayor or a city board; Town & village police are hired, serve, and answer to the town boards; All of which unlawfully enforce unlawful statutes written to economically serve the municipality and control the behavior of the People, a nuisance to the People!!!

Blacks Law defines police officer: as one of the staff of men employed in cities and towns to enforce the municipal policie*s,* the laws [statutes], and ordinances for preserving the peace and good order of the community, otherwise called "policeman." Therefore, appointed or police employees answer to statutes, regulations, codes, and to whatever political board of individuals that hired them. All of which are constitutionally ignorant and abusive in their alleged authorities. Whereas, an elected officer of the Law is hired by

[214] Nisi prius meaning "unless first;" Judge Bork said: "*85 percent of the people in jail for minor crimes are there because they opened their mouth." [fraudulently forced to make a plea thereby giving them de facto jurisdiction] - When people are arrested under a statute they are arraigned and when asked how they plead they open their mouth and accept the court's jurisdiction and go to jail or pay the fine.*

the People and answers to the Law and the People a protector against these barrages of nuisances.

"We the People" are subject only to the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God.[215] The Common Law permits destruction of the abatement of nuisances via summary proceedings.[216] It is not the government's duty to govern the Peoples' behavior. "*At the Revolution, the sovereignty transferred to the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but they are sovereigns without subjects, with none to govern but 'themselves*.'"[217]

Police receive their arrest authority from legislation and in reality, make citizen arrests. All too often these arrests are unconstitutional. The final arbiter of the arrest is the Sheriff when they deliver the accused to the county jail. Whose job it is to protect the rights of the People from overzealous code enforcement officers and city, town, and village courts that depend on the revenue generated by these code enforcement officers that they empowered.

The Sheriff being the Chief Law Enforcer Officer of the county is hired by the People and serve, and answer to the People by preserving the Law of the Land and protecting the rights of the People. Sheriffs are authorized and empowered by the Law of the Land aka Natural Law, whose power and authority is also confirmed in Mack v. United States, 856 F. Supp. 1372 (D. Ariz. 1994). Most State Constitutions "Require by Law," the election of a County Sheriff.

The Sheriff is an officer of great antiquity, dignity, trust and authority. He was chief officer to the king, <u>*today the People*</u> within his county; no suit began, no process was

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[215] Declaration of Independence.

[216] 16 AMERICAN JURISPRUDENCE 2ND, SECTION 114: "*As to the construction, with reference to Common Law, an important cannon of construction is that constitutions must be construed to reference to the Common Law. The Common Law, so permitted destruction of the abatement of nuisances by summary proceedings and it was never supposed that a constitutional provision was intended to interfere with this established principle and although there is no common law of the United States in a sense of a national customary law as distinguished from the common law of England, adopted in the several states. In interpreting the Federal Constitution, recourse may still be had to the aid of the Common Law of England. It has been said that without reference to the common law, the language of the Federal Constitution could not be understood.*"

[217] CHISHOLM v. GEORGIA (US) 2 Dall 419, 454, 1 L Ed 440, 455 @DALL (1793) pp471-472.

served, but by the Sheriff. He was to return indifferent juries for the trial of men's lives, liberties, lands, goods, etc. At the end of suits, he was and still is required to make execution which is the life and fruit of the law. The powers and duties of the Sheriff as implied from the name and nature of his office are still the same today under the common law. He is still an officer of the court and subject to its orders and directions on behalf of the People. The Sheriff is still made responsible as conservator of the peace. Without the Sheriff there is lawlessness because the Sheriff is the only Law guardian, without which there is no peace! America cannot exist without the Office of Sheriff. The County Sheriff is a fixture of Common Law well established in history; a Constitutional Officer elected by the People; bound by oath as guardian of the People's unalienable Rights, the vested Rights of the State and the Law secured by the Constitution. If the "Office of Sheriff," the "Protector of Rights," were removed, the way for abusive government would be paved, resulting in the banishment of Law, unalienable Rights and vested Rights; and, We the People would become the servant and plaything of tyrants.

INHERENT ATTRIBUTE OF THE UNION ENVISIONED IN THE CONSTITUTION

The United States is a "Common Law Republic," the Declaration of Independence is the foundation of American Law that is built upon the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God. Article IV, Section 3, Clause 1 states, "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; The equal footing doctrine is a constitutional requirement and not merely a statutory interpretation of Congress's acts of admission."[218] The Supreme Court has held the sovereign equality of states to be an inherent attribute of the "Union" envisioned in the Constitution.[219] The constitutional basis for the doctrine was clear at least by the 1845 decision in Pollard's Lessee v. Hagan, if not before.

With that said, it goes two ways; When a state joins the union, the state must conform to Law of the land. The "Law of the land, due course of law, and due process of law are

[218] Coyle v. Smith, 221 U.S. 559, 567 (1911).
[219] Id.; accord McCabe v. Atchison, T. & S.F. Ry., 235 U.S. 151 (1914); Illinois Cent. R.R. v. Illinois, 146 U.S. 387, 434 (1892); Knight v. U.S. Land Ass'n, 142 U.S. 161, 183 (1891); Weber v. Harbor Commissioners, 85 U.S. (18 Wall.) 57, 65 (1873).

synonymous."[220] Article IV Section 4. Requires states to have a Republican form of government. Article VI Clause 2 Requires that every state shall be bound by the supreme law of the land; And Article III Section 2. Provides for two jurisdictions on the land "Law and equity." Equity provides for legislation to be written to control government agencies and commercial activities. Whereas, the People are under the Laws of nature and of nature's God, aka Common Law, regardless of federal rule 2 which is in violation of TITLE 28 §2072(b), Declaration of Independence, Article IV §4 and Article VI §2, Amendment VII, Amendment X and due course of law. Due course of law is synonymous with "due process of law" or "*law of the land" and means law in its regular course of administration through courts of justice*."[221] "*Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them*."[222]

Common Law Demand's a "Constitutional Law Enforcer" known as the Sheriff vested by Common Law with all the powers and duties of Sheriff implied from name and nature of his office, an officer of great antiquity, dignity, trust and authority. The Sheriff is the last line of defense against rouge government agents. He is a protector of rights and enforcer of the Law of the Land.

Common Law and our Common Law Founding Documents cannot defend themselves. A Constitutional officer is the only defender of the Law; Only the County Sheriff can fulfill that role, there is none other. Without a Sheriff our "Natural Law Republic" is in jeopardy especially today with out-of-control federal agencies such as the FBI, DEA, ATF, and DHS.

The County Sheriff's Nemesis are the municipal police forces; It is claimed that, "*Police are the function of that branch of the administrative machinery of government which is charged with the preservation of public order and tranquility, the promotion of the public health, safety, and morals, and the prevention, detection, and punishment of crimes*."[223] "*Acts of an officer which are to be deemed as acts of administration and are*

[220] People v. Skinner, Cal., 110 P.2d 41, 45; State v. Rossi, 71 R.I. 284, 43 A.2d 323, 326; Direct Plumbing Supply Co. v. City of Dayton, 138 Ohio St. 540, 38 N.E.2d 70, 72, 137 A.L.R. 1058; Stoner v. Higginson, 316 Pa. 481, 175 A. 527, 531.
[221] Kansas Pac. Ry. Co. v. Dunmeyer 19 KAN 542.
[222] Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 491.
[223] State v. Hine, 59 Conn. 50, 21 A. 1024, 10 L.R.A. 83; People v. Squire, 107 N.Y. 593, 14 N.E. 820, 1 Am.St.Rep. 893.

commonly called "administrative acts." And classed among those governmental powers properly assigned to the executive department, "*are those acts which are necessary to be done to carry out legislative policies and purposes already declared by the legislative body or such as are devolved upon it by the organic law of its existence.*"[224] These statements may hold true if they did not apply civil law upon the People.

In order for a municipality to enforce statutes upon a free and independent People, under the guise of necessity, they needed a police force because the Sheriff would not, should not, and could not enforce statutes that control the behaviour of the People. The Sherriff will however enforce statutes upon government agencies and their agents and those operating under commercial activities. Therefore, all police forces are "code enforcement" officers that serve the government and not the People. Newly sworn, local and state police officers take an ethical pledge that is called the Law Enforcement Oath of Honor. Separate from the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics an oath written by the governing board of the International Association of Chiefs of Police both of which is in conflict with their constitutional oath. If a police officer holds a constitutional position over the will of the government they are dismissed. Whereas Sheriffs are not conflicted by two or three oaths, they do not answer to government agencies or their agents. They are duty bound to uphold the Constitution and answer to the People at the ballot box, or recall.

In Conclusion: a county without a Sheriff is a "lawless county. We have a "Natural Law Republican Form of Government," guaranteed by the United States Constitution Article IV Section 4,[225] which means rule by law,[226] under our Common Law Constitution. Common Law that, dates back to at least 871 AD provides for a Sheriff. Because a Common Law Sheriff must be free and independent, there cannot be any legislation that can define or restrict his power. Therefore, the Sheriff is a fixture of the Common Law and part of our Common Law due process, and the final arbiter of what the Common Law is in his

[224] Ex parte McDonough, 27 Cal.App.2d 155, 80 P.2d 485, 487.
[225] Article IV Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion.
[226] Article III Section 2 The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution. Law proceeds under Common Law.

county. Without the County Sheriff there is NO protector and champion for our "Common Law Constitution!"

The powers and duties of the Sheriff, as implied from the name and nature of his office, are still the same today as they were throughout history. The Sheriff being the necessary Chief Law Enforcer of the County, whose office cannot be abrogated by referendum, legislation, or even constitutions. Nor can the Sheriff's powers be diminished by legislation, courts of the federal or state, or constitutions. The Sheriffs receive their power from the Laws of nature's God and are elected by the People and therefore do not answer to government agencies. The Sheriff is the only law enforcer responsible for executing all "*Lawful warrants*." The Sheriff also has an obligation to protect the unalienable rights of the citizens, they are the People's enforcement. The County Sheriff is the last line of defense when it comes to upholding and defending the Constitution. Without the Free and Independent Common Law Office of the Sheriff, Common Law has no teeth.

The loss of one Sheriff is a threat to all citizens that live in or travels through a lawless county. To permit lawlessness to prevail in one county is a threat of lawlessness to all 3134 counties because a cancer does not stop until the entire body succumbs to death! We the People "NOW" see the threat like a cancer moving across America and are in jeopardy of losing the protection of the Law: Of the fifty states of the union twenty -seven states (54%) are already in a state of imminent jeopardy.

We the Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury through this Presentment demand that the federal judiciary obey the Law of the Land and restore the fully informed and fully impowered County Sherriff. The following is a list of states that have already started to erode the power of the County Sheriff.

- ALASKA STATE: Alaska State Constitution nor legislation does not provide for a Sheriff.
- VIRGINIA STATE: Virginia sheriffs are elected, unlike other states the sheriff is not the chief law enforcement officer in a city that has a police department, a Chief of Police has that distinction according to statute. In such areas, the Chief of Police is the highest-ranking officer.

• NEW YORK STATE: New York State Constitution §13. (a) …; the sheriff and the clerk of each county shall be chosen by the electors once in every three or four years as the legislature shall direct. Whereas, the sheriff of New York City Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and King counties have just one "appointed" Sheriff by the mayor who applies statutes in place of the Law. Nassau County Sheriff and Westchester County Sheriff are appointed by the county executives.

• CONNECTICUT STATE: The House voted 147 to 2 to put a constitutional amendment eliminating the office of county sheriff to a statewide vote in November 2000. The Senate overwhelmingly passed the measure, and it didn't need the governor's approval.

• DELAWARE STATE: The first Constitution of Delaware in 1776 required the sheriff a conservator of the peace within the county in which he resides, Delaware sheriffs since 1897 have not had arrest powers and instead act as ministerial officers serving subpoenas and other papers for the courts."

• HAWAII STATE: Hawaii State Constitution nor legislation does not provide for a Sheriff. Hawaii provides for an employed Sheriff with no Common Law authorities.

• RHODE ISLAND STATE: Rhode Island Constitution and legislation does not provide for a Sheriff. The Rhode Island Division of Sheriffs is a statewide law enforcement agency under the Rhode Island Department of Public Safety.

• PENNSYLVANIA STATE: Pennsylvania State Constitution Section 4. … County Sheriff … shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years. Northampton and Luzerne counties have adopted home rule charters that stipulate the sheriff will be an appointed position and no longer elected.

• KANSAS STATE: Session of 2022 House Concurrent Resolution No. 5022 Section 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection: Sections 2 and 5 of article 9 of the constitution of the state of Kansas are hereby amended to read as follows: § 2. County and township officers. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each county shall elect a sheriff for a term of four years by a majority of the qualified electors of the county voting thereon at the time of voting designated for such office pursuant to law in effect on January 11, 2021 2022, and every four years thereafter. (b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to a county that

abolished the office of sheriff prior to January 11, 2021 2022. Riley County abolished its sheriff's office in 1974 and is the only county in Kansas without a sheriff. Instead of a sheriff's office, Riley County has a consolidated law enforcement agency. The model includes an appointed director position. According to Riley County Police Department officials, the unique structure has helped streamline communication and interactions between different branches of the department.

- COLORADO STATE: Denver and Broomfield County sheriffs are appointed by the mayor. In every other county, the sheriff is an elected official and is the chief law enforcement officer of their county.
- FLORIDA STATE: Sheriffs are elected and recognized as fully empowered CLEO. With exceptions of Duval County Sheriff's Department and the Jacksonville Police Department were merged into a single unified law enforcement agency. And Miami-Dade County has two directors appointed by its county commission.
- INDIANA STATE: Sheriffs are elected recognized as fully empowered CLEO and limited by the state constitution to serving no more than two four-year terms consecutively.
- KENTUCKY STATE: Sheriffs in Kentucky are elected in most counties in Kentucky sheriffs do not run the county jails.
- LOUISIANA STATE: The sheriff is an elected chief law enforcement officer in the parish. The sheriff is the collector of ad valorem taxes and other taxes and license fees as provided by law. An *ad valorem* tax (Latin for "according to value") is a tax whose amount is based on the value of a transaction or of a property. It ys also imposed annually, as in the case of a real or personal property tax, or in connection with another significant event (e.g. inheritance tax, expatriation tax, or tariff).
- MARYLAND STATE: In Maryland, per the State Constitution, each county shall have an elected sheriff. Whereas, In Anne Arundel County, Baltimore County, Baltimore City, Howard County, and Montgomery County the Sheriff's duties are strictly limited to enforcing orders of the court except in rare instances, where called upon by the County Police or other law enforcement to assist. In Prince George's County, the Sheriff's Office and the County Police share the responsibility of county law enforcement.

● MASSACHUSETTS: The state abolished eight of its 14 county governments between 1997 and 2000; those eight now exist only as geographic regions, with their elected sheriffs considered employees of the commonwealth.

● MICHIGAN STATE: In Michigan, sheriffs are constitutionally mandated, elected county officials. In some counties (primarily urban counties such as Oakland, Macomb, Wayne, Kent, Genesee, Saginaw, Bay, Midland and Washtenaw), sheriff's offices provide dedicated police services under contract to some municipalities.

● MONTANA STATE: The sheriff is the county's CLEO. The City and County of Butte-Silver Bow is a consolidated city-county that has a unified law enforcement agency, the Butte-Silver Bow Law Enforcement Department, the elected Sheriff of Butte-Silver Bow serves as the agency executive.

● NEBRASKA STATE: All Nebraska counties have sheriff's offices responsible for general law-enforcement functions in areas other than those covered by local city police departments. Sheriff's deputies in Nebraska are certified by the state law-enforcement commission and have full arrest powers.

● NEVADA STATE: There are 17 sheriff's offices in Nevada, and two of them are unique, as the Carson City Sheriff's Office is a result of the 1967 merger of the old Carson City Police Department and the Ormsby County Sheriff's Department, as well as the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department which is the result of the 1973 merger of the Clark County Sheriff's Office and the old Las Vegas Police Department.

● NEW JERSEY STATE: Sheriffs in New Jersey are sworn law-enforcement officers with full arrest powers. In some counties, responsibility for the county jail rests with the sheriff's office; in other counties, this responsibility rests with a separate corrections department.

● NEW MEXICA STATE: County Sheriffs are regular law enforcement officials and have the authority to perform law enforcement duties at any location within their county of jurisdiction, but they primarily focus on unincorporated rural areas, while leaving law enforcement functions within the limits of incorporated municipalities to town or city police departments.

● NORTH CAROLINA STATE: The office of sheriff is an elected law enforcement office. The sheriff possesses no authority over state or municipal officers.

● TENNESSEE STATE: The Tennessee Constitution requires each county to elect a sheriff. In Davidson County, the sheriff has the primary responsibility of serving civil process and jail functions without the common law powers to keep the peace. Protection of the peace is instead the responsibility of the Metropolitan Nashville Police Department under the county's Metropolitan Charter.

● WASHINGTON STATE: Sheriff with the exception of King County is an elected official. The King County Sheriff is the largest sheriff office in the state. The sheriff in this county, however, has no jurisdiction over the King County Jail as it was separated from his control. King County returned to an appointed Sheriff in 2020 by voter initiative.

● WEST VIRGINIA STATE: In West Virginia, the sheriff is the CLEO in their respective counties and are unlawfully limited to two consecutive four-year terms.

● SOUTH DAKOTA STATE: Sheriffs in South Dakota have a duty to follow all orders of the South Dakota Attorney General. Sheriffs in South Dakota have a duty to provide information to their county State's Attorney, and to cooperate with investigation and criminal prosecution.

In Conclusion, "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."[227] The Sheriff is the lawful Chief Executive Officer and highest Peace Officer of the entire County in which he was elected. Unlike the State Police and Municipal Police, the Sheriff reports directly to the Citizens of the County. In today's terms, the Sheriff is the CLEO of the County. The duties,

[227] Bonnett v. Vallier, 116 N.W. 885, 136 Wis. 193 (1908); NORTON v. SHELBY COUNTY, 118 U.S. 425 (1886).

responsibilities and/or authorities of the Sheriff cannot be diminished by those in the legislature or the courts of the State or of the County.

XX: OATHS & BONDS

Public officials have an obligation to faithfully perform their duties under oath with integrity by upholding the "Law of the Land" a/k/a Common Law or Natural Law. Whereas their mandatory bonds guarantee against the public official's fraud or dishonesty and cover loss arising from neglect or omissions.

The Public Officials Bond is a Statutory Obligation Requiring "Faithful Performance." A public official's bond refers to an instrument "by which a public officer and a secondary obligor undertake to pay up to a fixed sum of money if the officer does not faithfully discharge the duties of his or her office."[228] A statutory public officials' bond is thus a public official's bond mandated by statute. Black's Law Dictionary defines "official bond" as "a bond given by a public officer, conditioned on the faithful performance of the duties of office."[229] In the three-party surety structure, the public official is the principal, the bonding company is the surety (sometimes called the secondary obligor), and the government or, in many cases, the public being served by the official is the oblige.

Statutory bond requirements are found within the individual state codes.[230] They are typically interspersed throughout the code, although there is typically a "Public Officials" or "Public Office" chapter that has the general bond requirements and procedures as well as the authority for the issuance of such bonds. The requirements for the various individual officials, however, are found within the specific chapter relating to their office. In general, bonds for public officials that are required by statute (hereinafter, "Official Bond[s]" or "Public Officials bond[s]") are mandatory for all elected and most public officials. This can range from the governor to local school board members. Statutes may require an Official Bond for an individual public official or may allow a blanket bond for

[228] Restatement (Third) of Suretyship & Guaranty § 71 cmt. c (1996).
[229] BLACK' S LAW DICTIONARY 171 (7th ed. 1999).
[230] All fifty states have statutory bond requirements.

a group of officials, such as the members of the board of directors.[231] Depending on the statutory language, an Official Bond may be a "faithful performance bond," "fidelity bond," "public employees blanket bond," or "public employee dishonesty policy." While "faithful performance" bonds are by far the most common Official Bonds, the others may also be statutorily required.

"Statutory bonds" by definition, Official Bonds are required when a statute so dictates. Often, the bond is required to be effective before or upon the taking of the oath of office by the employee or official. In other cases, an official bond may run indefinitely, covering each successive employee or official as they take office. The statutes will either mandate[232] or authorize[233] the procurement of a bond. If the controlling statutory language merely "authorizes" the issuance of a bond, that bond will only be a statutory Official Bond to the extent the language of the bond reflects the requirements and intent of the statute.[234] In Price v. Arrendale, a bond was procured by the governmental entity to protect itself from losses caused by the employee's failure to perform his duties. Because the bond did not meet the criteria set forth in the authorizing statute, it was held to be a non-statutory bond, not subject to the provisions of the code affecting official bonds.

The Public Officials bond is commonly issued to protect against conduct or omissions by the named public official that constitutes a breach of the public official's duties of office. These bonds guarantee against more than the public official's fraud or dishonesty and, in certain cases, can cover loss arising from neglect or omissions.

A Public Officials bond may be issued for the benefit of the governmental unit in which the principal holds office, but also it can provide coverage to the general public.[235] The Bond is "in the nature of an Indemnity Bond rather than a Penal or Forfeiture Bond; it is,

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[231] Compare K AN . S TAT. A NN . § 19-4207 (2005) (excluding county treasurer from officials that may be bonded with a blanket bond) with KAN. S TAT. A NN . § 19-4203 (2005) (stating that for county officers and employees, a blanket bond may be purchased to cover both elected and appointed officers and employees).

[232] See, e.g., A RK. CODE A NN . § 25-16-502 (2005) ("[T]he Auditor of State shall execute and deliver to the Governor a bond to the State of Arkansas …").

[233] See, e.g., A RK. CODE A NN . § 26-52-105 (2005) ("The [Income Tax Director] may require such of the officers, agents, and employees as he may designate to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties . . . .").

[234] See Price v. Arrendale, 168 S.E.2d 193 (Ga. Ct. App. 1969).

[235] See Hugh E. Reynolds, Jr. & James Dimos, Fidelity Bonds and the Restatement, 34 W M. & MARY L. REV. 1249 (Summer 1993); 63C A M. J UR . 2 D Public Officers & Employees § 130 (2005).

in effect, a contract between the officer and the government, binding the officer to discharge the duties of his or her office."[236] The Official Bond is not intended to protect the principal or the public official himself but rather is intended to protect the city or the entire citizenship served by the official.[237]

The Official Bond indemnifies those who have suffered a loss as a result of the official's misconduct, and in many cases the state statute will include a provision specifically allowing a member of the public to bring suit against the bond, if that individual has suffered a loss resulting from the official's misconduct.[238] To that end, while there is some varying degree of specificity in the statutory requirements, almost all satisfy the general purpose of requiring an official to issue a bond for the faithful performance of his or her duties. An Official Bond is taken "as assurance of compliance with the law."[239] It is designed to ensure that the official or employee will faithfully perform his or her duties while in office.

XXI: FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE

36 USC 302 – National Motto "*In God we trust*" is the national motto.

Federalist No. 78, p. 525 (A. Hamilton). As Chief Justice Marshall declared in the foundational decision of Marbury v. Madison, "it is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is."[240] In the decades following Marbury, when the meaning of a statute was at issue, the judicial role was to "interpret the act of Congress, in order to ascertain the rights of the parties." Decatur v. Paulding, 14 Pet. 497, 515. Today it is the duty of the court to, "*Guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion*;" – Article IV Section 4.

[236] 63C A M. J UR . 2 D Public Officers & Employees § 130 (2005).
[237] Id.
[238] See, e.g., I DAHO CODE A NN . § 59-815 (2005) ("Every official bond executed by any officer pursuant to law is in force and obligatory upon the principal and sureties therein to and for the state of Idaho, and to and for the use and benefit of all persons who may be injured or aggrieved by the wrongful act or default of such officer in his official capacity, and any person so injured or aggrieved may bring suit on such bond, in his own name, without an assignment thereof.").
[239] 12 A M. J UR . 2D Bonds § 6 (2005).
[240] 1 Cranch 137, 177.

Whereas, the BAR steered Federal Judiciary maintain the status quo by protecting fictions over We the People. The BAR steered Federal Judiciary have closed our Courts of Justice thereby destroying domestic tranquility, destroying the general welfare, and have denied the blessings of Liberty.[241]

Life, and the pursuit of happiness is Paramount

This is the final warning, "Open our Courts of Justice" or Resign!!!

ORDERED AND ADJUDGED on behalf of all the People of these united States, We the Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury, the Sureties of the Peace, Command the United States Supreme Court to declare to all courts "Declaratory Relief" as follows:

I: Declare That, the Organic Act of 1871 and all latter legislative construction upon said act is null and void. and that, only the sovereign people are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights can ordain and establish governments; pseudo governments are fictions having no such powers.

II: Declare That, the Common Law is the Law of the Land and that, the Rules Enabling Act and civil law being repugnant to the Constitution are null and void; and that equity, aka positive law, is for fictions and not people; and that, comity is not the Common Law.

III: Declare That, the United States is a Republic, and that all courts are to "Guarantee A Republican Form of Government" under Article IV §4 which proceeds according to the course of "Common Law under Article VI clause 2.

IV: Declare That, "the very meaning of 'sovereignty' is that the decree of the sovereign makes law."[242] "a consequence of this prerogative is the legal ubiquity of the King [Nature's God]. His Majesty (Jesus Christ) in the eye of the law is always present in all

[241] Preamble.
[242] American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 29 S.Ct. 511, 513, 213 U.S. 347, 53 L.Ed. 826, 19 Ann.Cas. 1047.

his courts, though he cannot personally distribute justice."[243] "his judges [juries] are the mirror by which the King's Image (Jesus Christ) is reflected, via His law."[244]

V: Declare That, the US Supreme Court Case "Engel v. Vitale" that prohibited the free exercise of religion in violation of the 1st Amendment and is herein overturned.

VI: Declare That, any legislated laws that infringe upon the right of the people to keep and bear arms is null and void. and that said right is secured by the 2nd Amendment

VII: Declare That, Writ Habeas Corpus secured by Article I §9 Clause 2 is not to be denied and does not need approval by a servant judge in order to be heard. It is the sovereign right of the people to file a Writ Of Habeas Corpus and to be heard according to Law of the Land within three days.

VIII: Declare That, justice shall be administered to all without delay or denial, without sale or prejudice. Court access without cost is a right of the people; "a state may not impose a charge for the enjoyment of a right."

IX: Declare That, the practice of law is a sovereign right and that people may appear as an attorney-at-law without being admitted and registered.

X: Declare That, Natural Law demands that only the people via 'free and independent fully informed grand juries have the supreme judicial authority to indict or not; to decide the law; and that prosecutors have no authority to change or negotiate away the grand jury's indictments.

XI: Declare That, petit juries must be fully informed and that the people being the author and source of law, have the unalienable right as jurists to judge the law as well as the facts in controversy, to exercise their prerogative of nullification, sentencing, and to disregard instructions of the magistrate. It is the jury that is the final arbitrator of all things.

XII : Declare That, trial juries are not to be tampered with by stacking or tainted by instructions or handbooks written by the state. It is an absurdity for jurors to be

[243] Fortesc.c.8. 2Inst.186.
[244] 1 Blackstone's Commentaries, 270, Chapter 7, Section 379.

required to accept the judge's view of the law, against their own opinion, judgment, and conscience.

XIII: Declare That, the "Commissioner of Jurors" who are offices of the court and owes fidelity to the state is the epitome of "jury tampering." therefore, the people via "jury administrators" educated and certified in common law by the people themselves are the only lawful administrators of the juries and are lawfully able to orientate and advise the jurors in the common law and their common law duties. National Liberty Alliance has accepted that responsibility to educate and certify "Jury Administrators."

XIV: Declare That, Amendment XVII Null and Void because it destroyed the balance of power; robbed the States of their suffrage and sovereignty allowing for imbalanced acts of legislation; destroyed the Principles of Republican Government; ignores our Founders Irrefutable Arguments in favor of a division of the legislative power into two branches; destroyed legislative checks and balances.

XV: Declare That, Amendment XIII that was ratified in 1819 and concealed is to be restored. Whereas the subversion of our Natural Law Courts and the United States of America could not have been accomplished with out the ABA and its subversive teachings and therefore must be abolished. Inditements accordingly will be filed separately along with the many cases that have attached themselves to the Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury in the interest of justice. And declare, in support of the 1819 Amendment XIII, that no BAR member may practice Law in our courts they must resign their membership and learn the Common Law. No judge or magistrate is to be a BAR member.

XVI: Declare That, title 26 is not law and that a direct tax is a SLAVE TAX forbidden by Common Law and Article I Section 9 clause 4 of the Constitution. And that IRS debtors' prisons are unlawful under Common Law.

XVII: Declare That, Judicial Comity is repugnant to Common Law and that Common Law, aka Natural Law, is the Law of the Land as distinguished from the Roman law, the modern civil law, the canon law, and other systems. The common law is that body of law and juristic theory which originated and was developed, and formulated and is

administered in England, and has maintained among most of the states and peoples of Anglo-Saxon stock.

XVIII: Declare That, the rules of Common Law are the Law of the Land for both Law and Equity.

XIX: Declare That, the Sheriff is the Chief Law Enforcement Officer of a county being chosen by popular election with all the powers and authority bestowed upon him by the Common Law also confirmed in Mack v. United States. City, town, village, and state police forces being relatively modern inventions have no authority or power over the Sheriff. The states must conform to the Common Law, being the supreme law of the land. Article IV Section 4 requires states to have a "Natural Law Republican Form of Government." Article VI Clause 2 Requires that every state shall be bound to the supreme (common) law of the land. The Common Law demands a “Constitutional Law Enforcer” known as the Sheriff vested by Natural Law with all the powers and duties of Sheriff implied from name and nature of his office, an officer of great antiquity, dignity, trust and authority. With the authority to call the Grand Jury along with the coroner. Whereas prosecutors have no such authority under the Common Law and must submit their request along with their exculpatory evidence to the Sheriff for consideration to bring the accusations before the Grand Jury.

XX: Declare That, the judiciary are to place on the court record their oaths and bonds whenever demanded by the People to do so.

XXI: Declare That, the judiciary are to perform their oaths faithfully guaranteeing a Republican form of government secured under Article IV Section 4.

IN CONCLUSION, FEDERALIST NO. 78, P. 525 AND MARBURY V MADISON DEMANDS THAT THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT IS TO SAY WHAT THE LAW IS. And under Article IV Section 4 is to guarantee a Republican form of government. “Any Supreme Court Justice who does not comply with his oath to the Constitution of the United States wars against that

Constitution and engages in acts in violation of the supreme law of the land. That Supreme Court Justice is engaged in acts of treason."[245]

Our Founding Documents were built upon eight ancient biblical principles ordained by "We the People" where we established sound government built upon self-evident truths and the laws of nature and of nature's God. And where We the People Declared that all men are created equal with certain unalienable rights bestowed upon us by God; and that Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is Paramount and that government is to preserve these blessings of Liberty serving We the People via our consent. And where we preserved our right to alter or abolish and provide new Guards for our future security when government becomes destructive to theses ends. This is our intention within this extraordinary Presentment.

"We the People" in the preamble declared that in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity did ordain and establish the Constitution for the United States of America. Whereas, the federal judiciary has established injustice; turning our courts into a den of thieves where there is no peace and by their every action ignore and trample upon our Liberties which is a gift of God that cannot be abolished.

THEREFORE, IT IS THE SOLEMN DUTY OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT TO SPEAK. Whereas, "*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*."[246] We the People Demand that the United States Supreme Court Declare the restoration of our courts of justice where no judge may enter or intercept with their repugnant summary judgments or impose their will in any way upon our courts of justice where a magistrate will uphold the will of the Tribunal being We the People that we ourselves will administer to.

[245] Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401 (1958).
[246] 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 stand at the precipice of losing our Natural Law Republic, as de facto president Obama said during the 2016 White House Correspondents' Dinner where he predicted Hillary Clinton's presidency in 2017 said;

"*The end of the Republic has never looked better*."

This shows the intent of their "de facto democracy."

THEREFORE, WE THE PEOPLE ARE RESOLVED AND AS OUR FOUNDING FATHERS WE TOO, "PLEDGE OUR LIVES, OUR FORTUNES AND OUR SACRED HONOR," AND IF YOU REFUSE TO ACT THE BLOOD OF INNOCENT PATRIOT AMERICANS WILL BE ON YOUR HANDS, AND WE WILL REQUIRE OF YOU WHAT JUSTICE DEMANDS, NUREMBERG!

PRESENTED AND ORDERED UNDER SEAL, dated October 10, 2024

Grand Jury Foreman

Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury:

P.O. Box 59; Valhalla, New York, 10595;

THIS IS AN EXTRAORDINARY JUDICIAL ACTION filed via U.S. Postal Service in all 94 Federal District Courts and served upon all parties listed below by fax. All Clerks are to perform their ministerial function under penalty of law USC 18 §2076 to file[1] or deliver to the recipients listed below. Whoever intercepts, obstructs or impedes will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law 18 USC §1512(b).[2] This is a matter of national security and it is expected that the recipients, being oath-takers read and understand the nature and gravity of the contents of these papers. This official judicial process executed by the Unified United States Common Law Grand Juries concerning treason against the People of the United States of America in violation of the • United States Constitution Article III Section 3 treason; • 18 USC §2385 advocating overthrow of Government; • 18 USC §2384 seditious conspiracy; • 18 USC §2382 misprision of treason; • 18 USC §2381 treason; • 18 USC §1349 attempt and conspiracy; • 18 USC §1622 subornation of perjury; • 18 USC §115 treason, sedition, and subversive activities; • 18 USC §4 misprision of felony.

The purpose of filing in ALL U.S. Federal District Courts is because of wide spread failing to file 18 USC § 2071.

ARTICLE 1V SECTION 4 *The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion*;

FILED: - via US Mail and fax for action

United States Supreme Court; under penalty of law, clerk is to forward to all Justices
United States District Courts [94]; under penalty of law, clerk is to forward to all Judges/Magistrates

SERVED: - via fax for action

All State Courts; under penalty of law, clerk is to forward a copy to all Judges/Magistrates
United States Congressmen [435] under penalty of law clerk is to forward a copy to all congressmen.
United States Senators [100] under penalty of law clerk is to forward a copy to all senators.
Assemblymen all 50 States; under penalty of law clerk is to forward a copy to all assemblymen.
Senators all 50 States; under penalty of law clerk is to forward a copy to all senators.
Governors all 50 State; under penalty of law clerk is to forward a copy to Governor.
All County Sheriffs [3143]; under penalty of law, clerk is to forward a copy to Sheriff.
Federal Special Agent in Charge [94]; under penalty of law, clerk is to forward a copy to agent.
US Marshal [94]; under penalty of law clerk is to forward a copy to Marshal.
Joint Chiefs of Staff; under penalty of law clerk is to forward a copy to Joint Chiefs of Staff.
State Militia; under penalty of law clerk is to forward a copy to highest ranking officers.

SERVED: - via e-mail 1st Amendment duty to inform

News medias; under penalty of law Editor is to REPORT or PRINT a copy for the People failure to do so will be considered aiding & abetting the enemy.

This document is not for interpretation by BAR attorneys; "*Laws are made for men of ordinary understanding and should, therefore, be construed by the ordinary rules of common sense. Their meaning is not to be sought for in metaphysical subtleties which may make anything mean everything or nothing at pleasure*." - **Thomas Jefferson to William Johnson, 1823 ME 15:450.** All respondent took an oath to uphold and protect the constitution and therefore should understand these documents; if not learn or resign your post.

[1] **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.

[2] **18 USC §1512(b)** Whoever obstructs or impedes any official proceeding shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

- Unified Alabama Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 46; Gurley, AL, 35748
- Unified Alaska Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 240952; Anchorage, AK, 99524-0952
- Unified Arizona Common Law Grand Jury; 2030 W. Baseline Road, Phoenix, AZ, 85041
- Unified Arkansas Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 234; Roland, AR, 72135
- Unified California Common Law Grand Jury; 2681 Calloway Dr., Box 158; Bakersfield, CA, 93312
- Unified Colorado Common Law Grand Jury; 2000 Wadsworth #168, Lakewood, Colorado, 80214
- Unified Connecticut Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 225; Southington, CT, 06489
- Unified Delaware Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 26337; Wilmington, DE, 19899
- Unified Florida Common Law Grand Jury; 1532 US Hway 41 Bypass So, PMB 301; Venice, FL 34293
- Unified Georgia Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 587; Millen, GA, 30442
- Unified Hawaii Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 7222; Ocean View, HI, 96737
- Unified Idaho Common Law Grand Jury; 16433 No Midland Boulevard, Suite 83; Nampa, ID, 83687
- Unified Illinois Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 494; Wadsworth, IL, 60083
- Unified Indiana Common Law Grand Jury; PMB 344, 2113 East 62nd Street; Indianapolis, IN, 46220
- Unified Iowa Common Law Grand Jury; 5006 Sergeant Road PMB 125; Sioux City, IA, 51106
- Unified Kansas Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 22; Dearing, KS, 67340
- Unified Kentucky Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 270; Tollesboro, KY, 411189
- Unified Louisiana Common Law Grand Jury; 5860 Citrus Blvd, SUITE D#131; Harahan, LA, 70123
- Unified Maine Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 433; Greenfield, ME, 01302
- Unified Maryland Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 519; Stevensville, MD, 21666
- Unified Massachusetts Common Law Grand Jury; 2 Greglen Ave, Suite 201; Nantucket, MA, 02554
- Unified Michigan Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 663; South Haven, MI, 49090
- Unified Minnesota Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 56; Rockford, MN, 55373
- Unified Mississippi Common Law Grand Jury; 313 Telly Road; Picayune, MS, 39466
- Unified Missouri Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 322; Mount Vernon, MO 65712
- Unified Montana Common Law Grand Jury; 1106 West Park Street, Box 160; Livingston, MT, 59047
- Unified Nebraska Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 877; O'Neill, NE, 68763
- Unified Nevada Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 20263; Reno, NV, 89515
- Unified New Hampshire Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 4134; Manchester, NH, 03108
- Unified New Jersey Common Law Grand Jury; 957 Broadway, PMB # 126; Bayonne, NJ, 07002
- Unified New Mexico Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 82; Santa Rosa, NM, 88435
- Unified New York Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 59; Valhalla, NY, 10595
- Unified North Carolina Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 391; Saxapahaw, NC, 27340
- Unified North Dakota Common Law Grand Jury 1515 Burnt Boat Dr. PMB 232; Bismarck, ND 58503
- Unified Ohio Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 547; Jackson, OH, 45640
- Unified Oklahoma Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 2391 Edmond, OK, 73083
- Unified Oregon Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 781; Scappoose, OR, 97056
- Unified Pennsylvania Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 278; Centre Hall, PA, 16828
- Unified Rhode Island Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 105; CAROLINA, RI 02812
- Unified South Carolina Common Law Grand Jury; 104A Franklin Ave, 302; Spartanburg, SC, 29301
- Unified South Dakota Common Law Grand Jury; 1430 Haines Ave, 108, #224; Rapid City, SD, 57701
- Unified Tennessee Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 681; Talbott, TN, 37877
- Unified Texas Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 992; Onalaska, TX, 77360
- Unified Utah Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 552351; Salt Lake City, UT, 84152-2351
- Unified Vermont Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 58; Newport, VT 05855
- Unified Virginia Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 500; Sandston, VA 23150
- Unified Washington Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 4506; Richland, WA 99352
- Unified West Virginia Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 1131; Princeton, WV 24740
- Unified Wisconsin Common Law Grand Jury; 2545 Roosevelt Rd, Suite 107-280; Marinette, WI, 54143
- Unified Wyoming Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 2752; Gillette, WY, 82717-2752

Unified United States Common Law Grand Juries:

P.O. Box 59; Valhalla, New York, 10595; Fax – 888-891-8977

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR ALL DISTRICTS

We the People, UUSCLGJ Sureties of the Peace - Commanding - County Sheriffs [3133]; Federal Special Agent in Charge [94]; US Marshal [94]; Joint Chiefs of Staff; State Militia; Governors all 50 State; All Federal and State Courts Assemblymen all 50 States; Senators all 50 States; U.S. Congressmen [435]; U.S. Senators [100]; News media; Respondents	No. 1776-1789-2015 **CORAM NOBIS**[1] *Re-filing by fax only; for clarity, reformatted, added case number and added respondents*:

WRIT OF QUO WARRANTO[2]

"*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...*[3]"

"*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)]**

Comes now the constituted[4] unified[5] common law[6] grand juries[7] of the fifty United States of America, this evil day; To Command all County, State, Federal and US Supreme Court judges and clerks to perform their duty guaranteeing to every state in this union a republican form of government[8] and protect each of them against invasion[9], or vacate your office now.

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[1] CORAM NOBIS. Before us ourselves, (the king, i. e., in the king's or queen's bench.) Applied to writs of error directed to another branch of the same court, e. g., from the full bench to the court at nisi prius. 1 Archb. Pr. K. B. 234.

[2] **QUO WARRANTO.** In old English practice. A writ, in the nature of a writ of right for the king, against him who claimed or usurped any office, franchise, or liberty, to inquire by what authority he supported his claim, in order to determine the right. It lay also in case of non-user, or long neglect of a franchise, or misuser or abuse of it; being a writ commanding the defendant to show by what warrant he exercises such a franchise, having never had any grant of it, or having forfeited it by neglect or abuse. 3 Bl.Comm. 262.

[3] **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

[4] **CONSTITUTED** - The People of each county have come together to agreed and declared a return to Common Law Juries.

[5] **UNIFIED** - Every county in the state has constituted the Common Law Juries.

[6] **COMMON LAW** - 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.

[7] **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

[8] **Article IV Section 4**. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

[9] **INVASION**. (Blacks 4th) An encroachment upon the rights of another; the incursion of an army for conquest or plunder. Webster. See /Etna Ins. Co. v. Boon, 95 U.S. 129, 24 L.Ed. 395. CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY OR FREEDOM. Such freedom as is enjoyed by the citizens of a country or

WHEREAS; We the People in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, did ordain and establish the Constitution for the United States of America that all Judges and all members of the Government both state and Federal are lawfully bound to obey[10], Decree that:

We the People have been providentially provided legal recourse to address the criminal conduct of persons, themselves entrusted to dispense justice. The grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside thus, the People have the unbridled right by law and in law to empanel their own grand juries and present "True Bills" of information, indictment and presentment to a court of record, which is then required to commence a criminal proceeding. Our Founding Fathers with foresight grafted into the common law Fifth Amendment a "buffer" the People may rely upon for justice, when public officials, including judges go rogue, act in bad behavior and criminally violate the law.[11]

Bar controlled federal and state court judges, by their presumed authority, contrary to their oath and duty fraudulently claim the Constitution for the United States and its cap-stone Bill of Rights abolished by traitorous bar controlled legislators, acts of conspiracy, treason and war against the United States.

We the People Decree by Quo Warranto all said unconstitutional legislation null and void and declare all such subversives enemies of the Peoples of the United States of America and order all United States Marshals, Bailiffs, County Sheriffs and Deputies to arrest all such federal and state judges for conspiracy, treason and breach of the peace when witnessing the violation of Peoples' unalienable rights from the bench, in violation of Article III Section 3 for levying war against the people, adhering to the enemy, giving aid and comfort. [12]

18 U.S. Code §2385 whoever organizes or helps or attempts to organize any society, group, or assembly of persons who teach, advocate, or encourage the overthrow or destruction of any such government[13] by force or violence; or becomes or is a member of, or affiliates with, any such society, group, or assembly of persons [bar], knowing the purposes thereof - shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both…

THE PRIME DIRECTIVE

The prime directive[14] ordained by the American People purposed their government to (1) form a more perfect union,[15] (2) establish justice, (3) insure domestic tranquility, (4) provide for the common defense, (5) promote the general welfare, and (6) secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

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state under the protection of its constitution; the aggregate of those personal, civil, and political rights of the individual which are guaranteed by the constitution and secured against invasion by the government or any of its agencies. People v. Hurlbut, 24 Mich. 106, 9 Am.Rep. 103.

[10] **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.

[11] **UNITED STATES v. WILLIAMS**, 112 S.Ct. 1735, 504 U.S. 36, 118 L.Ed.2d 352; No. 90-1972. Argued Jan. 22, 1992. Decided May 4, 1992.

[12] **Article III Section 3**. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

[13] **Preamble** We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. **Article I Section 8** To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

[14] **Preamble to the Constitution for the United States of America** - We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

The subsequent violent felony acts of war by our servants against the aforesaid prime directive (1) debilitates the union of the American People, (2) establishes injustice, (3) undermines domestic tranquility, (4) renders the People vulnerable to foreign and domestic enemies, (5) destabilizes the general welfare, and (6) annihilates the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.[16]

Common-sense can only conclude that there are forces within our servant government conspiring war and subterfuge against the American People by denying the very republican form of government[17] that they took an oath[18] to protect and defend against all enemies foreign and domestic. Thereby it is the duty of all oath-takers to take a stand now, obey and defend the Constitution, and assist the People in arresting and terminating the following unconstitutional acts, by simply obeying the law of the land and acknowledging the unalienable right of the People to self-govern. Therefore judges everywhere are commanded "AGAIN" to obey the law of the land and sign the attached mandamus. The excuse "we are only following orders" did not stand in Nuremberg and it most certainly "will not stand here." To prove our conclusion, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

- Our servants have refused Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good;
- Our servants have trodden upon the rights of the People;
- Our servants have passed legislation destructive to the Constitution, forbidden by the same;
- Our servants have exposed We the People to all the dangers of invasion from without, and subversion from within;
- Our servants have obstructed the laws for illegal-aliens who are flooding our nation with foreign insurgents some hostile destroying our economy and putting at risk the security of our States;
- Our servants have obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing acquiescence to laws established for Judiciary powers;
- Our servants have transformed judges into chancellors dependent upon the will of the BAR Guild alone, a society of mercenary economic corporate hit men-Esquires[19], resolute on destroying common law, the foundation of America;
- Our servants have erected a multitude of 4th Branch administrative agencies unaccountable to the Constitution, and sent hither swarms of corporate administrative, disobedient to the Constitution, revenue and code enforcement officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance;
- Our servants have kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies and excessively militarized local police forces without the Consent of the People;
- Our servants have joined with foreign bankers to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving assent to their acts of pretended legislation;
- Our servants are secretly accommodating large bodies of armed foreign troops among us;

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[15] A perfect union of states but a "more perfect union" among the People, anti-federalist papers, Bruno.

[16] **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, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

[17] **Article IV Section 4.** The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion;

[18] **Article VI** 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;

[19] **ESQUIRE**. In English law. A title of dignity next above gentleman, and below knight. Also a title of ofifce given to sheriffs, serjeants, and barristers at law, justices of the peace, and others. 1 Bl.Comm. 406; 3 Steph.Comm. 15, note; Tomlins. On the use of this term in American law, particularly as applied to justices of the peace and other inferior judicial officers, see Christian v. Ashley County, 24 Ark. 151; Corn. v. Vance, 15 Serg. & R., Pa., 37.

- ❖ Our servants have imposed a multiple of property-robbing taxes, direct taxes, fees and fines on us without our Consent;
- ❖ Our servants have deprived us of the benefits of honest Trial by Jury;
- ❖ Our servants have deprived us of the benefits of unrigged Grand Juries;
- ❖ Our servants have transported us into chancery courts to be tried for pretended offences;
- ❖ Our servants have enlarged its boundaries under the guise of District of Columbia (10 mile square federal city) so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing absolute rule into these States;
- ❖ Our servants have arrogantly disregarded our Bill of Rights, abolishing our most valuable laws, altering fundamentally the Peoples form of government, without consent;
- ❖ Our servants have declared power to legislate through executive order, without consent;
- ❖ Our servants have waged War against us;
- ❖ Our servants have plundered our manufacturing base, ravaged our small businesses and destroyed the lives of our people;
- ❖ Our servants have excited domestic insurrections amongst us;
- ❖ Our servants have engaged in human trafficking of our children and elderly through courts;
- ❖ Our servants have engaged in Racketeering and extortion through our courts;
- ❖ Our servants have held mock trials in courts not of record and thereby unlawfully incarcerating and financially fleecing millions of People, denying due process;
- ❖ Our servants have empanelled bogus puppet grand and petit juries in order to perform BAR will and profiteering;
- ❖ Our servants have stolen our homes in rem and fraud assisting bankers in double-dipping;
- ❖ Our servants have kidnaped our children and destroyed our families in family courts;
- ❖ Our servants have robbed our parents, turned their twilight years into nightmares and destroyed our families in probate court;
- ❖ Our servants have turned our common law courts into chancery courts of injustice;
- ❖ Our servants have put People in debtors prison;
- ❖ Our servants have transformed our unalienable rights into crimes violating at every stage our Bill of Prohibitions, serving the BAR and not the People:
  - Against Amendment I our servants have prohibited the free exercise of Judeo-Christian religion, our servants have denied free speech, our servants have commandeered the press, our servants have denied our right to petition the government for a redress of grievances;
  - Against Amendment II our servants have dismantled the Militia and closed our armories, our servants have denied the right of the people to keep and bear arms;
  - Against Amendment IV our servants have violated our privacy using bogus warrants, spying on the people, eavesdropping on our conversations and unlawfully maintaining files on the People to be used during the planned unlawful martial law to target dissenters and enslave the People;
  - Against Amendment V our servants have accused People in courts not of law incarcerating millions with corrupt Grand Juries and forcing People to witness against themselves, our servants have deprived millions of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, our servants have seized private property under rem and caprice;
  - Against Amendment VI our servants have denied millions of People trials by an impartial jury, our servants have denied assistance of counsel unless they were BAR co-conspirators of the court to stealthily deprive People of their unalienable rights;

- Against Amendment VII our servants have denied suits at common law, our servants have denied trial by jury, our servants have denied the Peoples heritage, common law;
- Against Amendment VIII our servants have imposed excessive bails, fines, cruel and unusual punishments for behaviors that are not crimes;
- Against Amendment IX our servants have denied scores of other unalienable rights retained by the people;
- Against Amendment X our servants have corrupted government at every level and have turned sovereignty of the People into a crime.

At every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. Servants whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the stewards of a free People; we therefore command you to repent and obey the law of the land or face the wrath of We the People.

WAR AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION/PEOPLE BY CONGRESS

Secret construction of a statutory prison

The following is by no means an exhaustive list of usurpations by congress and acts of treason against We the People of the united States of America and our decree of 1789 [Constitution for the United States of America]. To list all would take volumes but the foregoing is an accurate representation of a government that has become destructive.

1) Suspension of habeas corpus (Reconstruction Act, 1871) in violation of Article I Section 9 (paragraph 2)[20];
2) Reconstituted the United States as a corporate controlled democracy (Reconstruction Act, 1871) in violation of Article IV Section 4[21];
3) Creation of the Federal Reserve which provides for foreign bankers to unlawfully control the United States monetary system (Federal Reserve Act, 1913) and eventually unlawfully disbanded the United States Treasury in violation of Article I Section 8;
4) Granted the President broad sweeping investigative and prosecutorial powers against anyone, including the American people, found by the President to be an enemy thereby giving the President essentially dictatorial powers. (Trading with the Enemy Act, 1917); in violation of Article IV Section 4[22];
5) Disbandment of the United States Treasury (1920) in violation of Article I Section 8;
6) Registration requirements of the People in order to use the People as chattel (collateral) for the federal notes (Townshend Act, 1925) in violation of Article III Section 3[23];
7) War against the People of the United States (Trading With the Enemy Act amended, 1933 and Alien Registration Act of 1940) in violation of Article III Section 3[24];
8) Numerical Identification System to track and control the Peoples' financial business and to apply an unlawful direct tax (Social Security Act, 1935) in violation of Article I Section 9[25];

[20] **Article I Section 9 paragraph 2** The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended,
[21] Article IV Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion;
[22] **Article IV Section 4** The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion;
[23] **Article III Section 3** Treason against the United States shall consist in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.
[24] **Article III Section 3** Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them.

9) Common law was abrogated (Erie Railroad v Tompkins, 1938) in violation of Article III Section 2, Article VI, Amendment VII and Amendment V[26];
10) Immunity to Judges for their crimes (International Organizations Immunities Act, 1945) in violation of Article II Section 4[27];
11) Corrupted our Grand Juries through government controls (1946) in violation of Amendment V;
12) Government spying on the People, empowers the government to deploy unwarranted "dragnets" for massive amounts of information on private citizens; (Patriot Act, 2001) in violation of Amendment IV[28];
13) Authorization for government to indefinitely detain American citizens/nationals without probable cause, without warrant, without charges and without due process in law, (National Defense Authorization Act, 2014) in violation of Amendment V[29];
14) Socialism/communist indoctrination taught in our schools (Common Core) in violation of the will of the People and Article IV Section 4.[30]
15) 100% control of Peoples movements, food, water, energy and control over the minds of our children (Agenda 21, United Nations passed in 1992 and supported by President George Bush) in violation of the Constitution for the United States of America, Bill of Rights, Magna Carta and the Holy Bible;

War Against the People by Administrations

Preparation for war by executive legislation

"*Necessity is the plea for every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves*". **- William Pitt**

Most executive orders end with the phrase "these executive orders don't define what specifically constitutes a national emergency." The following executive orders are just a few of 1000's of executive orders, without

[25] **Article 1 Section 9** No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.
[26] **Article III Section 2** The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States..., Article III Section 2 The trial of all crimes shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; **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. **Amendment VII** In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law. **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.
[27] **Article II Section 4** The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.
[28] **Amendment IV** The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.
[29] **Amendment V** No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;
[30] **Preamble** We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. **Article IV Section 4.** The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government

authority, that are preparing to take full control over the lives of every man, woman and child in America, under the guise of necessity, these provide for:

1) Martial law (executive order #100, aka Lieber Code,1863);
2) Formation of the FBI (executive order, 1908);
3) Presidential closing of all the banks in the country (executive order, 1933);
4) Presidential confiscation of gold (executive order, 1933);
5) Presidential removed property rights (executive order, 1933);
6) federal seizure of all communications media in the US (executive order #10995);
7) federal seizure of all electric power, fuels and minerals both public & private (executive order #10997);
8) federal seizure of all food supplies and resources, both public and private and all farms and equipment, including what people are storing for emergencies in their homes (executive order #10998);
9) federal seizure of all means of transportation, including cars, trucks, or vehicles of any kind and total control over all highways, seaports and water ways (executive order #10999);
10) federal seizure of American people for work forces under federal supervision, including the splitting up of families if the government so desires (this happened before in Europe during the Nazi regime) (executive order #11000);
11) federal seizure of all health, education and welfare facilities, both public and private (executive order #11001);
12) the powers the Postmaster General to register every single person in the US (executive order #11002);
13) federal seizure of all airports and aircraft (executive order #11003);
14) federal seizure of all housing and finances and authority to establish forced relocation, authority to designate areas to be abandoned as "unsafe," establish new locations for populations, relocate communities, build new housing with public funds (executive order #11004);
15) federal seizure of all railroads, inland waterways and storage facilities, both public and private (executive order #11005);
16) FEMA's complete authorization to put above said orders into effect in times of increased international tension of economic or financial crisis in case of any declared "National Emergency" (executive order #11051);

• We the People Herein Decree All Executive Orders Null and Void •

War Against the People by Judiciary

RICO. 18 USC § 1962 - Prohibited activities (c) It shall be unlawful for any person employed by or associated with any enterprise engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce, to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in **the conduct of such enterprise's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity or collection of unlawful debt**.

The Judiciary denies constitutionally constrained courts of Law and operates under the name of equity when in fact People are hijacked unawares into chancery courts,[31] to settle unlawful corporate monetary issues, ruled by Chancellors[32] a/k/a Judges that have been banned in the United States since 1789.[33] The People ordained Law and Equity both of which must adhere to the Law of the Land (common Law) Article VI.[34] The 7th Amendment provides for suits at common law.[35] The Fifth Amendment provides for all criminal charges to be by indictment or presentment by a common law grand jury.[36] See United States v Williams.

• WE THE PEOPLE HEREIN DECREE CHANCERY COURTS NULL AND VOID •

TAKE JUDICIAL COGNIZANCE[37] OF THE ONLY CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS

The "ONLY" lawful powers (18) We the People gave to our legislators are found in **Article 1 Section 8.** Whereas Congress shall have power to:

1) Tax; [*as defined*]
2) borrow money;
3) regulate [*to make regular*] commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states;
4) establish a uniform rule of naturalization; uniform bankruptcies laws;
5) coin money and fix the standard of weights and measures;
6) provide for the punishment of counterfeiting;
7) establish post offices and post roads;
8) promote sciences and useful arts;
9) constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;
10) punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas;
11) declare war; grant letters of marque and reprisal; make rules concerning captures on land and water;
12) raise and support armies, and fund no longer term than two years;
13) provide and maintain a navy;
14) make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

[31] **COURT OF CHANCERY**. A court having the jurisdiction of a chancellor; a court administering equity and proceeding according to the forms and principles of equity. In England, prior to the judicature acts, the style of the court possessing the largest equitable powers and jurisdiction was the "high court of chancery." In some of the United States, the title "court of chancery" is applied to a court possessing general equity powers, distinct from the courts of common law. Parmeter v. Bourne, 8 Wash. 45, 35 P. 586; Bull v. International Power Co., 84 N.J.Eq. 209, 93 A. 86, 88. 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 statute, so far as conformable to our institutions. Wagner v. Armstrong, 93 Ohio St. 443, 113 N.E. 397, 401.

[32] **CHANCELLOR.** (Blacks 4th) In American law, this is the name given in some states to the judge (or the presiding judge) of a court of chancery; The Lord high In England, the highest judicial functionary in the kingdom; He exercises many functions and powers over and above the jurisdiction which he exercises in his judicial capacity in the supreme court of judicature, of which he is the head. Wharton.

[33] **Article III Section 2** The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States ...

[34] **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.

[35] **Amendment VII** In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

[36] **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

[37] **JUDICIAL COGNIZANCE.** Judicial notice, or knowledge upon which a judge is bound to act without having it proved in evidence. [Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 760.] Jurisdiction is the authority by which courts and judicial officers take ognizance of and decide cases. [Board of Trustees of Firemen's Relief and Pension Fund of City of Marietta v. Brooks, 179 Okl. 600, 67 P.2d 4, 6; Morrow v. Corbin, 122 Tex. 553, 62 S.W.2d 641; State v. Barnett, 110 Vt. 221, 3 A.2d 521, 526;]

15) provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;
16) provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia;
17) exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such District **(not exceeding ten miles square)** the seat of the government of the United States and like authority over forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings;
18) make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

President(s) was given no powers to legislate by executive order, the "ONLY" lawful powers (9) We the People gave to the President are found in **Article II Section 2,** whereas the President shall have power to:

1) be commander in chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States;
2) require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment;
3) by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur;
4) nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law;
5) fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate;
6) shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;
7) on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them;
8) shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers;
9) shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

The only lawful jurisdiction given to the courts are under law and equity and both jurisdictions are governed by **Article VI** which decrees:

> *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*.

The "ONLY" lawful powers we the People gave to the Judiciary are found in **Article III Section 1&2** whereas the Court's powers are as follows:

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 [*federal district courts*];
2) The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior;
3) The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity arising under:
    a. this Constitution;

b. the laws of the United States;
c. treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;
d. all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;
e. all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;
f. controversies to which the United States shall be a party;
g. controversies between two or more states;
h. between a state and citizens of another state;
i. between citizens of different states;
j. between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens there of, and foreign states, citizens or subjects;
k. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party.

4) The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all the other cases before mentioned;
5) The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact;
6) The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

TAKE JUDICIAL COGNIZANCE[38] OF BILL OF PROHIBITIONS

The constitution includes the "**Bill of Rights**" which is actually a "Bill of Prohibitions" (21+) and therefore places restraints upon governments rule making. These restrictions are congress shall make:

1) no law respecting religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof;
2) no law abridging the freedom of speech;
3) no law abridging the press;
4) no law abridging assemble of the People;
5) no law abridging petitions for a redress of grievances;
6) no law abridging a regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State;
7) no law abridging the People to keep and bear Arms;
8) no law abridging People to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects;
9) warrants shall issue only upon probable cause, supported by Oath and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized;
10) no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury;
11) no person shall be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb;
12) no person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself;
13) no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;
14) no private property shall be taken for public use, without just compensation;
15) in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury;

[38] **JUDICIAL COGNIZANCE.** Judicial notice, or knowledge upon which a judge is bound to act without having it proved in evidence. [Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 760.] Jurisdiction is the authority by which courts and judicial officers take ognizance of and decide cases. [Board of Trustees of Firemen's Relief and Pension Fund of City of Marietta v. Brooks, 179 Okl. 600, 67 P.2d 4, 6; Morrow v. Corbin, 122 Tex. 553, 62 S.W.2d 641; State v. Barnett, 110 Vt. 221, 3 A.2d 521, 526;]

16) Assistance of counsel shall not be denied (take note the American BAR was founded in NY August 21, 1878, almost 100 years later);
17) in common law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars the right of trial by jury shall be preserved;
18) no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law;
19) excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted;
20) the People have more unalienable rights, their behavior shall not be legislated;
21) powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the states or to the people;

Government servants have been entrusted with the Peoples business and some have abused their power to enslave or sell the American People as cattle. The BAR has beguiled you with power, compartmentalized many, others have turned a blind eye for filthy lucre and some are just useful idiots.

Therefore it is conclusive that there are 21 powers given to our legislatures, 9 powers given to the President, 21+ prohibitions and all courts are to act only under common law. Among these powers nowhere can it be found authority from the People to perform any of the aforementioned unconstitutional acts or to create statutes controlling the behavior of the People, private corporation administrative acts and rules, a/k/a corporate charters are **HEREIN DECREED NULL AND VOID**.

Judges rest upon fraudulent appellate court rulings and statutes that are repugnant to the Constitution while they convince themselves that by following such statutes they are immune from penalties should the People become aware of their fraud. Take notice we are aware of the fraud and your feeble response is misguided and subject to serious legal consequences should you choose to remain silent and fail to act.

Because rights are unalienable, legislators cannot legislate (abolish) them away no matter what the BAR has instructed you. Rights come from God and not man; therefore not even the People can give them up for themselves or others. Once we the People ordained common law the law of the land no man can abrogate it; to claim to do so is an act of war against the People and their God.

Unconstitutional acts are not law[39] and no one is bound to obey them.[40] Judges are expected to maintain a high standard of judicial performance[41] and when they violate the Constitution they cease to represent the government,[42] become liable for damages[43] and lose any immunity they may think they have.[44] "*State Judges, as well as federal, have the responsibility to respect and protect persons from violations of federal constitutional rights.*"[45] "Decency, security and liberty alike demand that government officials be subjected

[39] "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**
[40] "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**
[41] "Judges must maintain a high standard of judicial performance with particular emphasis upon conducting litigation with scrupulous fairness and impartiality." **28 USCA 2411; Pfizer v. Lord, 456 F 2d 532; cert denied 92 S Ct 2411; US Ct App MN, (1972).**
[42] "...an...officer who acts in violation of the Constitution ceases to represent the government." **Brookfield Co. v Stuart, (1964) 234 F. Supp 94, 99 (U.S.D.C., Wash.D.C.)**
[43] "...an officer may be held liable in damages to any person injured in consequence of a breach of any of the duties connected with his office...The liability for nonfeasance, misfeasance, and for malfeasance in office is in his 'individual', not his official capacity..." **70 AmJur2nd Sec. 50, VII Civil Liability.**
[44] "Government immunity violates the common law maxim that everyone shall have a remedy for an injury done to his person or property." **Firemens Ins. Co. of Newawk, N.J. v. Washburn County, 2 Wisc 2d 214 (1957)**
[45] Gross v. State of Illinois, 312 F 2d 257; (1963)

to the same rules of conduct that are commands to the citizen;"[46] "*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*."[47] "*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*."[48]

Therefore all servants acting in concert under color of law, statute, regulations, and custom that are willfully or ignorantly depriving the People of our unalienable rights and immunities secured and protected by the Constitution for the United States of America are hereby ordered to stand down, correct this matter by signing the attached Mandamus and by such actions we will accept that you are attempting to take responsibility for past abuses and making a good faith effort to amend bad behaviors beginning now and we the People will move forward without looking behind.

Let us remind you that governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right [and duty] of the People to alter it.

WHEREFORE, WE THE PEOPLE BY OUR OWN PREROGATIVE UNDER SEAL COMMAND the accounting of your Stewardship by Obeying and Answering the following under penalty of perjury:

Answers through counsel are insulting, placing salt upon open wounds and will be determined as non-answers and thereby have been predetermined by the People to be in non-compliance and will result in the issuance of a true bill presentment upon all conspirators, clerks, lawyers and judiciary alike.

Answers by the sending of repugnant forms or the returning of quo warranto have also been predetermined by the People to be in non-compliance and will result in the issuance of a true bill presentment upon both clerk and conspiring judiciary.

All federal judges are COMMANDED to comply and obey the common law as defined under the Article VI paragraph 2 of the common law United States Constitution and its common law capstone Bill of Prohibition [Rights]. You have a duty to speak and act; therefore silence can only be interpreted as complicity with the conspiracy to over throw the Peoples' government of the United States of America.

i. Failure to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution for the United States Article II Section 1 is to war against the People;
ii. Failure to secure the blessings of liberty Preamble is to war against the People;
iii. Failure to repel and protect each state against invasions from within to destroy the Peoples' Republican form of government Article IV Section 4 and Article I Section 8 paragraph 15 is to war against the People.

Every day you resist the will of the People, U.S. Constitution, places Liberty in greater jeopardy and in so doing We the People will hold you responsible and will require compliance to the utmost weight of the

[46] "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.**
[47] Cohen v. Virginia, (1821), 6 Wheat. 264 and U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200
[48] Ableman v. Booth, 21 Howard 506 (1859)

highest law, for the domestic enemy of our Republic cannot endure without your support because you alone are holding in the balance Peace or War.

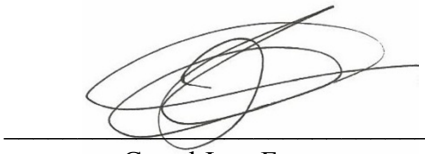
YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED:

1) To order all clerks to obey the law by filing and processing all True Bills from common law grand juries as required by law under 18 USC §2076 & §2071;
2) All judges are ordered to command all state and federal judges to obey the law of the land as commanded, United States Constitution Article VI paragraph 2;
3) All judges are ordered to sign and mail [*to address above*] the attached Mandamus which commands all servants in all courts to cease from obstruction and interference of the Peoples business and access to their courts under 18 USC §1512b;
4) All judges are to confirm with the court clerks that this Quo Warranto has been filed as required by 18 USC §2076 & §2071 and a time stamped copy has been mailed to the address above;
5) All judges are to produce a certified copy of your constitutional oath of office, as required by Article VI, Paragraph 3 of the Constitution and 5 USC § 3331;
6) All judges are to produce affidavits declaring that you did not pay for or otherwise make or promise consideration to secure your office as per 5 USC § 3332;
7) All judges are to produce their personal surety bond; and documentation that establishes your complete line of chain of command delegated authority, including all intermediaries, beginning with the President of the United States, or the Governor of the State you claim authority from;
8) These documents should all be filed as public records pursuant to 5 USC §2906 for requirements concerning filing oaths. In the event you do not have a personal surety bond, you may provide a copy of your financial statement, which you are required to file annually. Your financial statement will be construed as a private treaty surety bond in the event that you exceed lawful authority.

YOU ARE COMMANDED, UNDER SEAL to obey items 1 and 2 and provide within seven (7) calendar days from receipt of this demand by mail; items 3 through 8 to the address above **OR** resign your office immediately. Failure to comply with all the demands of this Writ of Quo Warranto will be an admission of your intentional and willful engagement in RICO and HIGH-TREASON against the People and will be subject to presentments or indictments for immediate removal from office and criminal prosecution for the committing of illicit and on-going crimes in a wheel and chain of conspiracy.

ORDERED under SEAL:

Originally filed November 10, 2014, refilled May 13, 2015



Grand Jury Foreman

Menu

Federal Judicial Center (/)

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Merge Equity and Common Law

September 16, 1938

In 1938, pursuant to its authority under the Rules Enabling Act of 1934, the Supreme Court enacted uniform rules of procedure for the federal courts. Among the changes wrought by the rules was the elimination the federal courts' separate jurisdiction over suits in equity (a centuries-old system of English jurisprudence in which judges based decisions on general principles of fairness in situations where rigid application of common-law rules would have brought about injustice). Under the new rules, suits in equity and suits at common law were grouped together under the term “civil action.”

See also:

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure [/history/courts/rules-federal-rules-civil-procedure]

View the timeline: The Jurisdiction of the Federal Courts [/history/timeline/8271]

EXHIBIT A (1 page)

THE

AMERICAN CITIZEN'S

MANUAL OF REFERENCE:

BEING A COMPREHENSIVE

HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND POLITICAL VIEW

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

AND OF THE

SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES.

CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM THE LATEST AUTHORITIES,
AND PUBLISHED BY

W. HOBART HADLEY,
NEW-YORK.

Stereotyped by VINCENT L. DILL, 126 Fulton-street.
Printed by S. W. BENEDICT, 128 Fulton-street.

1840.

State of New Hampshire

Department of State
Division of Archives & Records Management

I, Brian Nelson Burford, State Archivist for the State of New Hampshire, having been duly authorized by the Secretary of State, William M. Gardner, to authenticate copies of records and papers kept by the Department of State, do hereby certify that the following and hereto attached, consisting of three pages, are true copies of the original document(s) on file at the Division of Archives & Records Management.

In Testimony Whereof, I hereto Set my hand and cause to be affixed the Seal of the State, at Concord, NH, this Thirtieth day of January, 2017

State Archivist

By authority of
William M. Gardner
NH Secretary of State

President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice-President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ART. XIII.—If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept or retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ARTICLE 13.

Citizenship forfeited by the acceptance, from a foreign power, of any title of nobility, office, or emolument of any kind, &c. [See ante, art. 1, § 9, cl. 2.]

IF any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

HB 638 – AS INTRODUCED

13-0796
09/01

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Thirteen

AN ACT recognizing the original Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

1 Preamble and Statement of Intent. The general court hereby finds that:

I. In 1810, a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution, which prohibited titles of nobility and which later became known as the original Thirteenth Amendment, was introduced, passed both houses of Congress, and was sent to the states for ratification. On December 9, 1812, shortly after ratification by Virginia, New Hampshire became the thirteenth state to ratify the amendment. The amendment was therefore ratified by the requisite number of states and became Article XIII of the United States Constitution.

II. During the War Between the States, otherwise known as the Civil War, the country was under martial law, and all executive orders made by President Lincoln were, in effect, law. After the war, laws made during that period were to be abated; yet, vestiges of martial law remained and presidents continued to write executive orders.

III. The District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871, otherwise known as the Act of 1871, created a corporation in the District of Columbia called the United States of America. The act revoked prior legislation relative to the district's municipal charter and, most egregiously, led to adoption of a fraudulent constitution in which the original Thirteenth Amendment was omitted.

IV. Today, what appears to the public as the United States Constitution is not the complete document, as it was never lawfully amended to remove the Thirteenth Amendment. Instead, the document presented as the United States Constitution is merely a mission statement for the corporation unlawfully established in the Act of 1871.

V. The purpose of this act is to recognize that the original Thirteenth Amendment, which prohibits titles of nobility, is properly included in the United States Constitution and is the law of the land. The act is also intended to end the infiltration of the Bar Association and the judicial branch into the executive and legislative branches of government and the unlawful usurpation of the people's right, guaranteed by the New Hampshire constitution, to elect county attorneys who are not members of the bar. This unlawful usurpation gives the judicial branch control over all government and the people in the grand juries. As long as the original Thirteenth Amendment is concealed from the people, there shall never be justice or a legitimate constitutional form of government.

2 New Chapter; Thirteenth Amendment. Amend RSA by inserting after chapter 1-A the following new chapter:

CHAPTER 1-B

ORIGINAL THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT

1-B:1 Original Thirteenth Amendment. The following shall be recognized as the original Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution:

Article XIII

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any Emperor, King, Prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them.

3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect 60 days after its passage.

HB 638 – AS INTRODUCED

2013 SESSION

13-0796
09/01

HOUSE BILL *638*

AN ACT recognizing the original Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

SPONSORS: Rep. Tremblay, Rock 4; Rep. Baldasaro, Rock 5; Rep. Christiansen, Hills 37

COMMITTEE: State-Federal Relations and Veterans Affairs

ANALYSIS

This bill recognizes the original Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Explanation: Matter added to current law appears in ***bold italics.***
Matter removed from current law appears [~~in brackets and struckthrough.~~]
Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

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Jan. 30 2017
Date

Brian Nelson Gurford
State Archivist