
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

Mark O. Hatfield US Courthouse, 1000 Southwest 3rd Avenue, Room 740, Portland, OR 97204-2802

Tribunal: - Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury¹:

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

We the People, UUSCLGJ,
CORAM NOBIS²
Sureties of the Peace
Against
Chief Clerk Mary L. Moran,
Respondent

Assigned: Magistrate Patricia Sullivan

CASE NO. 1776-1789-2015, de jure

WARNING: Elected and Appointed Servants have a duty to speak;³ failure to speak when you have a duty is fraud. Speaking through an Attorney is not speaking.

CONTEMPT OF COURT

¹ “**THE GRAND JURY** is an institution separate from the courts over whose functioning the courts do not preside... 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 (3) Articles. It is a constitutional fixture in its own right. 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... The Grand Jury’s functional independence from the Judicial Branch is evident, both in the scope of its power to investigate criminal wrongdoing and in the manner in which that power is exercised. ‘Unlike [a] [c]ourt, whose jurisdiction is predicated upon a specific case or controversy, the Grand Jury can investigate merely on suspicion that the law is being violated; or, even because it wants assurance that it is not.’” United States v. John H. Williams, 112 S. Ct. 1735, 504; U.S. 36, 118, L. Ed. 2d, 352, (1992).

² **CORAM NOBIS:** Before us ourselves (the King’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.

³ “Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak, or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading. . .” U.S. v. Tweel, 550 F.2d 297, 299. See also U.S. v. Prudden, 424 F.2d 1021, 1032; Carmine v. Bowen, 64 A. 932

Concerning Case Number 1776-1789-2015; • On December 31, 2015 the Grand Jury filed a Habeas Corpus on behalf of Dwight Lincoln Hammond, Steven Dwight Hammond and William Joseph Goode, Petitioners,; • On January 8, 2016 the Grand Jury filed a Default Judgment; • On January 1, 2016 the Grand Jury filed a Writ Mandamus, Writ Certiorari Show Cause against Sally Jewell, Neil Kornze, U.S. House of Representatives and the United States Senate; • On January 19, 2016 the Grand Jury filed an Information and Writ Mandamus against the Federal Judiciary and Information to United States Supreme Court Justices. Chief Clerk Mary L. Moran, hereinafter respondent, was directed by Mandamus to File on Demand under penalty of law:

WHEREAS, on Monday, January 25, 2016 the Grand Jury sent a jurist domiciled in Multnomah County, Oregon to retrieve copies of the time-stamped filings; The Clerk was illusive as to the location of the aforementioned papers that were filed by the Grand Jury, (USPS certified). The Grand Jury was clear that failure of respondent to file and mail Proof of the same constitutes a Criminal Act and Contempt of Court.

18 USC §2076: *Whoever, being a clerk, willfully refuses or neglects to make or forward any report, certificate, statement, or document as required by law,⁴ shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one (1) year, or both.*

Respondent took an oath under the Law of the Land to perform their duty as Clerk with absolutely no authority to discriminate as to content or form of judicial proceedings of said documents. Furthermore, the interception of said documents and/or the filing of said documents under Miscellaneous instead of the active Federal Case No. 1776-1789-2015 removes said documents from active judicial procedures and therefore constitutes “Concealment” and “Felony Rescue”. If respondent has been instructed or intimidated by a Judge, Magistrate or any other Court Officer to perform this Felony Rescue, respondent is to inform the Grand Jury immediately as to the

⁴ **"Law of the land,"** "due course of law, and due process of law are synonymous". 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.; **United States Constitution Article VI.** This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

name of the Court Officer. Failure to reveal any such name and notify the Grand Jury of such person **further constitutes** “Felony” and “Conspiracy”.

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

Justice is an unalienable right. People are to have free access to Courts and public offices. Filing fees impede access to justice and services. Any decision respondent makes to not file a document because of failure to pay a filing fee constitutes “Extortion”.

Preamble to the Constitution: *We the people of the United States, in order to ... establish justice ... do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

*"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.**" Crandell v. Nevada, 6 Wall 35*

American Jurisprudence Constitutional Law §326: *Free Justice and Open Courts; Remedy for All Injuries. In most state Constitutions there are provisions, varying slightly in terms, which stipulate that justice shall be administered to all without delay or denial; without sale or prejudice; and, that the courts shall always be open to all alike. These provisions are based largely upon the Magna C[h]arta, 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 C[h]arta 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 the Magna C[h]arta; and, such constitutional provision has been held to prohibit the selling of justice not merely by magistrates but by the State itself.

“Plaintiff should not be charged fees, or costs for the lawful and constitutional right to Petition this Court in this matter in which he is entitled to relief, as it appears that the filing fee rule was originally implemented for fictions and subjects of the State and should not be applied to the Plaintiff who is a natural individual and entitled to relief.”

Hale v. Henkel 201 U.S. 43

We are aware of, and are investigating and documenting, the widespread subversion of the Constitution for the United States of America by the Federal Judiciary and their intimidation upon respondent; and, we have the ear of many U.S. Marshals, FBI Agents and County Sheriffs as we continue to build our case, separating the wheat from the chaff; indictments are imminent. We have been filing papers in all ninety-four (94) Federal District Courts in an effort to provide our servants with the needed education with respect to their duties under the Constitution; and, to provide our servants with the opportunity to obey the Law of the Land; their continued resistance is the necessary evidence of their crimes; therefore, when the time is ripe, law enforcement will act; and, opportunity to amend will no longer be available.

ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that this Tribunal finds respondent in Contempt of Court. This Court is gracing respondent with Opportunity to Amend Error by providing Proof of Filing of the above said papers by time-stamping the Title Page of each of the aforesaid Documents filed with this Court; and, mailing to the above address. Respondent has three (3) days to obey; or, face imminent, serious legal consequences.

THE COURT January 27, 2016

(seal)



Grand Jury Foreman