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# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

## FOR ALL NINETY-FOUR FEDERAL DISTRICTS

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Our reason for filing in all U.S. Federal District Courts; and, with our unique Case Number; is because of 18 USC §1961-68: wide spread RICO; 18 U.S. Code §2385: Advocating overthrow of Government; 18 USC §2384: Seditious conspiracy with wide spread mutilating; and, 18 USC §2071: failing to file.

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Clerk is to file: Case No. 1776-1789-2015

**CORAM NOBIS<sup>1</sup>: Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury<sup>2</sup>**  
P.O. Box 59; Valhalla, New York 10595;

## DECLARATION OF JULY 4<sup>TH</sup> 2016<sup>3</sup>

*To all elected and appointed servants: From the full bench  
Directed to the judges of de facto courts and all law enforcement agencies*

We the People of the United States of America on March 4<sup>th</sup> 1789 birthed a Nation and We the People this July 4<sup>th</sup> 2016 ratify that, 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.

**TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE:** The 41<sup>st</sup> Congress acted without constitutional authority, an act of fraud, conspiracy and subversion against the United States of America. Only the People can ordain and establish Laws<sup>4</sup> and governments<sup>5</sup>. Only the People are endowed

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<sup>1</sup> **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.

<sup>2</sup> **"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.

<sup>3</sup> **2016:** On January 1<sup>st</sup> 2016 We the People declared this year to be the year of Justice.

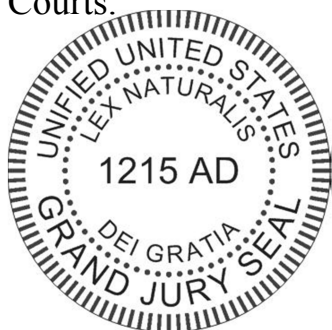
<sup>4</sup> **PREAMBLE:** "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

<sup>5</sup> **GOVERNMENT:** "Republican Government; one in which the powers of sovereignty are vested in the people and are exercised by the people" In re Duncan, 139 U.S. 449, 11 S.Ct. 573, 35 L.Ed. 219; Minor v. Happersett, 88 U.S. (21 Wall.) 162, 22 L.Ed. 627. Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, p. 626


by the Creator with certain unalienable rights, governments are not! Consequently, all latter construction upon the Organic Act of 1871 is as null and void as is the Act. Said Act attempted to supplant our Republican Form of Government that our servants were entrusted to guarantee. Any court resting upon said Act is a de facto court<sup>6</sup>. Any judge acting under such fiction of law<sup>7</sup> denies due process<sup>8</sup> and is acting in excess of their judicial authority<sup>9</sup>, in collusion, under color of law<sup>10</sup>, thereby losing judicial immunity<sup>11</sup>. Therefore, any judicial reliance upon said act is injudicious.

*“We the People [eternally] 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.”* Any servant who resists these truths “Wars against the People”.

Wherefore, We the People are rising as we continue to extend the olive-branch until the imminent critical mass is achieved and then justice will be meted in Article III Courts.



**THE COURT;** July 4, 2016

  
Grand Jury Foreman

<sup>6</sup> **DE FACTO GOVERNMENT:** One that maintains itself by a display of force against the will of the rightful legal government and is successful, at least temporarily, in overturning the institutions of the rightful legal government by setting up its own in lieu thereof. *Wortham v. Walker*, 133 Tex. 255, 128 S.W.2d 1138, 1145.

<sup>7</sup> **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. that statutes which would deprive a citizen of the rights of person or property without a regular trial, according to the course and usage of common law, would not be the law of the land. [*Hoke vs. Henderson*, 15, N.C.15,25 AM Dec 677]. A rule of law which assumes as true, and will not allow to be disproved, something which is false, but not impossible. *Best, Ev.* 419.

<sup>8</sup> **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.

<sup>9</sup> **EXCESS OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITY:** Acts in excess of judicial authority constitutes misconduct, particularly where a judge deliberately disregards the requirements of fairness and due process. [*Cannon v. Commission on Judicial Qualifications*, (1975) 14 Cal. 3d 678, 694]; Society's commitment to institutional justice requires that judges be solicitous of the rights of persons who come before the court. [*Geiler v. Commission on Judicial Qualifications*, (1973) 10 Cal.3d 270, 286];

<sup>10</sup> **COLOR OF LAW:** The appearance or semblance, without the substance, of legal right. [*State v. Brechler*, 185 Wis. 599, 202 N.W. 144, 148] Misuse of power, possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because wrongdoer is clothed with authority of state, is action taken under "color of state law." (*Atkins v. Lanning*, 415 F. Supp. 186, 188)

<sup>11</sup> **JUDICIAL IMMUNITY:** "... 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." ... "In declaring what shall be the supreme law of the land, the Constitution itself is first mentioned; and not the laws of the United States generally, but those only which shall be made in pursuance of the Constitution, have that rank". ... "All law (rules and practices) which are repugnant to the Constitution are VOID". ... Since the 14th Amendment to the Constitution states "NO State (Jurisdiction) shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the rights, privileges, or immunities of citizens of the United States nor deprive any citizens of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, ... or equal protection under the law", this renders judicial immunity unconstitutional. *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (2 Cranch) 137, 180 (1803); There is a general rule that a ministerial officer who acts wrongfully, although in good faith, is nevertheless liable in a civil action and cannot claim the immunity of the sovereign. *Cooper v. O'Conner*, 99 F.2d 133