

UNIFIED NEW YORK COMMON LAW GRAND JURY:

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

TO: Hon. Gary L. Sharpe, Chief Judge
James T. Foley U.S. Courthouse
445 Broadway, Room 112; Albany, NY 12207

WRIT OF MANDAMUS

Due to the statewide corruption of the New York judiciary, on May 9th 2014 the Unified New York Common Law Grand Jury filed a "Bill of Information", *see attached*, thereby moving all True Bills into the federal court in an attempt to secure the same under the auspices of justice¹, *see case no. 1:14-CV-552 GTS/CFH and for enforcement under constitutional guarantee² and common law³.*

On May 23rd 2014 Glenn T Suddaby opened a court of chancery and filed a decision and order upon a court of record, *see attached*.

On May 27th 2014 the Unified New York Common Law Grand Jury filed a writ of error against Chancellor Glenn T Suddaby thereby rescinding his order, *see attached*.

On May 27th 2014 the Unified New York Common Law Grand Jury filed a writ of mandamus in which Glenn T Suddaby was to perform enforcement, through a "writ of mandamus", *see attached*, necessary to reinstate law and order.

Chancellor Glenn T Suddaby had a duty to speak and act but instead chose silence which can only be interpreted as fraud. On June 27th 2014 the Unified New York Common Law Grand Jury filed a True Bill against Glenn T Suddaby w/Memorandum of authorities, *see attached*.

This duty now falls upon you, Chief Judge Gary L. Sharpe to perform enforcement by signing the attached writ of mandamus immediately.

¹ "the grand jury normally operates, of course, in the courthouse and under judicial auspices" UNITED STATES v. WILLIAMS, No. 90-1972.112 S.Ct. 1735; 504 U.S. 36; 118 L.Ed.2d 352

² **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.

³ **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.

We the Tribunal under seal and our own authority protected by the 5th Amendment's Common Law, move the aforesaid district court to perform enforcement, through a "writ of mandamus", *see attached*, necessary to reinstate law and order, thereby directing all State, County, City, Town, and Villages Judges, court clerks, county clerks, county Sheriffs and United States Marshals as follows:

All judges are to obey the "law of the land", i.e. common law, specifically defined in the Constitution for the united States of America, Article VI Clause 2.

All State, County, City, Town, and Village Judges are to obey under penalty of 18 USC § 2071⁴, law of the land, and are not to conceal, remove, mutilate any record, proceeding, paper, document, or other thing filed with the court clerk or county clerk by the Common Law Grand Jury.

All State, County, City, Town, and Village Judges are to obey under penalty of 18 USC §1512⁵, law of the land, are not to alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; or intimidate, threaten, or corruptly persuades another person to withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding; or obstructs, influences, or impedes any official proceeding.

All clerks under penalty of 18 USC § 2071, law of the land, are not to conceal, remove, mutilate any record, proceeding, paper, document, or other thing filed with the court or county.

All clerks under penalty of 18 USC § 2076⁶, law of the land, are to file and are not to refuse or neglects to make or forward any report, certificate, statement, or document as required by law.

The Sheriff took an oath to support and defend the United States Constitution, consequently as per Article VI clause 2 the Laws of the United States are to be obeyed. Therefore upon a sworn affidavit and or under seal of the 5th Amendments Common Law Grand Jury concerning violations, by judges and clerks, of 18 USC § 2071, 18 USC §1512, 18 USC § 2071, 18 USC § 2076 or any other law of the United states of America are to arrest the same for said offences.

⁴ **18 USC § 2071** - Concealment, removal, or mutilation generally (a) Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries away any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, or in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (b) Whoever, having the custody of any such record, proceeding, map, book, document, paper, or other thing, willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys the same, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States. As used in this subsection, the term "office" does not include the office held by any person as a retired officer of the Armed Forces of the United States.

⁵ **18 USC §1512** (b) Whoever knowingly uses intimidation, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct toward another person, with intent to - (1) influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding; (2) cause or induce any person to -- (A) withhold testimony, or withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding; (B) alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; ... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both. (3) ... (c) Whoever corruptly--(1) alters, destroys, mutilates, or conceals a record, document, or other object, or attempts to do so, with the intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; or (2) otherwise obstructs, influences, or impedes any official proceeding, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

⁶ **18 USC § 2076** - Clerk is to file. Whoever, being a clerk of a district court of the United States, 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.

Should the Sheriff fail to perform his duties, upon a sworn affidavit and or under seal of the 5th Amendments Common Law Grand Jury concerning said violations the US Marshal shall arrest the Sheriff and the “Under Sheriff” shall perform said duties in his place.

Quoting the case *United States v. Williams*⁷, Justice Antonin Scalia writing for the majority said: “Because the grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside no supervisory judicial authority exists. Rooted in long centuries of Anglo-American history⁸, 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 right⁹, 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 people¹⁰. 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 length¹¹. Recognizing the tradition of independence, we have said that the Fifth Amendment's constitutional guarantee presupposes an investigative body acting independently of either prosecuting attorney or judge¹². 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 and the grand jury is unfettered by technical rules¹³.”

Judges, clerks or anyone else are not to prevent, obstruct or interfere with the peoples’ access into the courts in order to operate in the courthouse, under judicial auspices, for the administration of the Common Law Juries.

Therefore we the Constituted Unified Common Law Grand Juries of the fifty united States of America; including New York, Florida, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Arizona, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Washington, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, West Virginia, Colorado, Alabama, Illinois, Kansas, Oregon, Michigan and Numerous other American counties from the following states yet to be unified: Alaska, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming, hereinafter the tribunal, in this court of record, order the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York, an Article III court bound under common law, to forthwith perform your vested authority, obey the contract and perform your duty under Article IV Section 4¹⁴ and Article VI Clause 2¹⁵ which guarantees to every state in this union a constitutional

⁷ UNITED STATES, v. WILLIAMS; No. 90-1972.112 S.Ct. 1735; 504 U.S. 36; 118 L.Ed.2d 352.

⁸ *Hannah v. Larche*, 363 U.S. 420, 490, 80 S.Ct. 1502, 1544, 4 L.Ed.2d 1307 (1960) (Frankfurter, J., concurring in result)

⁹ *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)

¹⁰ *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).

¹¹ *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).

¹² *Id.*, at 16, 93 S.Ct., at 773 (quoting *Stirone*, supra, 361 U.S., at 218, 80 S.Ct., at 273)

¹³ *Id.*, at 364, 76 S.Ct., at 409.

¹⁴ **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.

republican form of government that the New York executive judiciary has and continues to do violence¹⁶ to. See *Bill of Information, misprision of treason, attached*.

- Attachments: Decision and order attached
- Writ of error attached
- Writ of mandamus Glenn T Suddaby
- True Bill against Glenn T Suddaby
- Memorandum of authorities
- Bill of Information, misprision of treason

Signed by Order of the Unified New York Common Law Grand Jury and concurring States

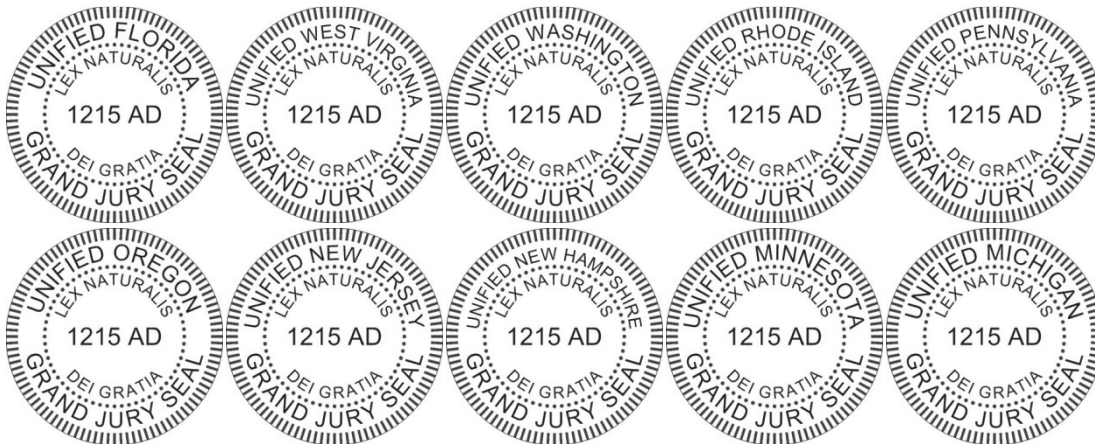


Grand Jury Foreman

SO ORDERED UNDER SEAL.

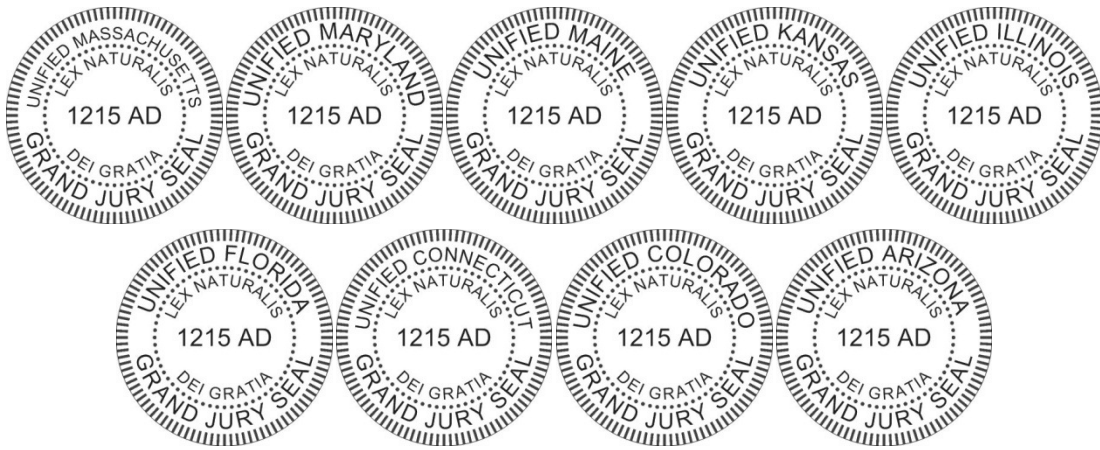
Dated June 27, 2014; Dutchess County New York

Concurring ...



¹⁵ **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.

¹⁶ **VIOLENCE.** "No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of the court or judge by whom it is issued; and an attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence." - Ableman v. Booth, 21 Howard 506 (1859)



And numerous other American Common Law Grand Juries in other counties from the following states yet to be unified: Alaska, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.