

Unified¹ United States Common Law² Grand Jury:

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

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

United States District Court, Northern District of Florida
Chief District Judge M.C. Rodgers
401 SE 1st Ave #243, Gainesville, Florida 32601

• Official proceeding 18 USC §1512 • Clerk is to file. 18 USC §2076 • Felony to conceal or remove 18 USC §2071

Petitioner Terry George Trussell
Case No. 14000201CFAXMX
RE: Florida Circuit Court, Dixie County
Filing fee for fictions and subjects of the State only, not plaintiffs³

28 USC 2243 Issuance of writ; return; hearing; decision. A court, justice or judge entertaining an application for a writ of habeas corpus shall forthwith award the writ or issue an order directing the respondents to show cause why the writ should not be granted unless it appears from the application that the applicant or person detained is not entitled thereto. The writ or order to show cause shall be directed to the person having custody of the person detained. It shall be returned within three days unless for good cause additional time, not exceeding twenty days is allowed. **PAPERS DUE OCTOBER 21, 2014 FAXED AND MAILED TO:**

Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury; P.O. Box 59; Valhalla, New York, 10595; fax (888) 891-8977
United States District Court, Northern District of Florida, 401 SE 1st Ave #243, Gainesville, Florida 32601; fax (352) 380-2424

American Jurisprudence Constitutional Law §326. Free Justice and Open Courts; Remedy for All Injuries.- In most of the 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 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.

¹**UNIFIED** - Every county in the state has constituted the Common Law Juries.; **CONSTITUTED** - The People of each county have come together to agreed and declared a return to Common Law Juries.

² **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.

³ **NO FEE** - "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" (2 Black 620, see also Crandell v. Nevada, 6 Wall 35); "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)

To Jeffrey A. Siegmeister, James C. Hankinson, Pam Bondi, Frank Linton and Dewey H. Hatcher, Sr. **PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT** on **October 17, 2014**, a **PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS** is filed in the above-entitled court.

IT APPEARING THAT THE APPLICANT IS ENTITLED THERETO, Jeffrey A. Siegmeister, James C. Hankinson, Pam Bondi, Frank Linton and Dewey H. Hatcher, Sr. is directed, in accordance with Title 28, USC, Sec. 2243, to forthwith release Terry George Trussell from custody. If Terry George Trussell is not forthwith released from custody, then within three (3) calendar days after service of this writ Jeffrey A. Siegmeister, James C. Hankinson, Pam Bondi, Frank Linton and Dewey H. Hatcher, Sr. shall make a return certifying the true nature and cause of the detention, and shall show cause why the writ should not be granted on October 21st 2014.

Jeffrey A. Siegmeister, James C. Hankinson, Pam Bondi, Frank Linton and Dewey H. Hatcher, Sr. must state in his/her return, plainly and unequivocally:

- 1) Whether (s)he has or has not the party in his custody, or under his power or restraint;
- 2) If (s)he has the party in his custody or power, or under his restraint, he must state the authority and cause of such imprisonment or restraint;
- 3) If the party is detained by virtue of any sworn writ, warrant, or other written authority, a sworn copy thereof must be annexed to the return, and the original produced and exhibited to the Court or Judge on the hearing of such return all unsworn documentary evidence will be refused for cause as hearsay;
- 4) If the person(s) upon whom the writ is served had the party in his power or custody, or under his restraint, at any time prior or subsequent to the date of the writ of habeas corpus, but has transferred such custody or restraint to another, the return must state particularly to whom, at what time and place, for what cause, and by what authority such transfer took place;

- 5) The return must be signed and sworn by the person making the same, and, except when such person is a sworn public officer, and makes such return in his official capacity, it must be verified by his oath.
- 6) All respondents are sworn public officers and have a duty to speak and must respond with the facts in detail, answers through council is a non-answer.
- 7) The applicant or the person detained may, under oath, deny any of the facts set forth in the return or allege any other material facts.
- 8) The return and all suggestions made against it may be amended, by leave of court, before or after being filed.
- 9) When the writ or order is returned a day shall be set for hearing, not more than three days after the return unless for good cause additional time is allowed.
- 10) Because the petition presents issues of fact as well as issues of law, if Terry George Trussell is constrained by actual physical force, then Sheriff Dewey H. Hatcher, Sr is required to produce at the hearing the body of the person detained.
- 11) At the hearing the court shall summarily hear and determine the facts, and dispose of the matter as law and justice require.

Signed and so **ORDERED** by the People under SEAL October 17th 2014



Grand Jury Foreman