
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

• 445 Broadway; Albany, NY. 12207-2936 •

Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury; ¹

Sureties of the Peace²

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

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, WY, WZ, WY;

Grand Jury, Sovereigns of the Court
We the People

- Against -

U.S. Congress; U.S. President, Elect;
State Governors (50); U.S. Supreme Court
Defendants

Jurisdiction: Court of Record, under
the rules of Common Law³
Action at law:⁴

Case NO: 1:16-CV-1490

Magistrate: Lawrence E. Kahn

**MEMORANDUM
JURY TAMPERING & STACKING**

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

The federal trial handbook, in an effort to taint and control the jury, repeats 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"*.

¹ **The UUSCLGJ** is comprised of fifty Grand Jurys each unified amongst the counties within their respective States. All fifty States have unified nationally as an assembly of Thousands of People in the name of We the People to suppress, through our Courts of Justice, subverts both foreign and domestic acting under color of law within our governments. States were unified by re-constituting all 3,133 United States counties.

² **SURETIES OF THE PEACE:** If anyone has been dispossessed without the legal judgment of his peers, from his lands, castles, franchises, or from his right, we will immediately restore them to him; and if a dispute arise over this, then let it be decided by the five and twenty jurors of whom mention is made below in the clause for securing the peace. Moreover, for all those possessions, from which anyone has, without the lawful judgment of his peers, been disseized or removed by our government, we will immediately grant full justice therein. Magna Carta Paragraph 52.

³ **"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." 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.

⁴ **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.

Twelve Lies (See evidence document at www.nationallibertyalliance.org/docket Federal Trial Jury Handbook:

- Page 1 The judge determines the law to be applied in the case, while the jury decides the facts.
- Page 3 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 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 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.
- Page 9 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 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.
- Finally on page 12 we read: 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: "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."

What the author left out was that Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes also said: "*The jury has the power to bring a verdict in the teeth of both the law and the facts.*" In conclusion, 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, a/k/a common law, denies the unalienable right of We the Peoples' right of nullification.

The Criminal Pattern Jury Instructions developed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit for use by U.S. District Courts state:

“You, as jurors, are the judges of the facts. But in determining what actually happened that is, in reaching your decision as to the facts—it is your sworn duty to follow all of the rules of law as I explain them to you. You have no right to disregard or give special attention to any one instruction, or to question the wisdom or correctness of any rule I may state to you. You must not substitute or follow your own notion or opinion as to what the law is or ought to be. It is your duty to apply the law as I explain it to you, regardless of the consequences. However, you should not read into these instructions or anything else I may have said or done, any suggestion as to what your verdict should be. That is entirely up to you. It is also your duty to base your verdict solely upon the evidence, without prejudice or sympathy. That was the promise you made and the oath you took.”

FEDERAL JURIST QUESTIONNAIRE PROFILES AND PROVIDES FOR JURY STACKING

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 juror’s, 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!

For rebuttal of the Federal Trial Handbook, see Common Law Handbook for Jurors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs and Justices. Dated November 4, 2016.



DATED: January 9, 2016

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right. The signature is positioned above a solid horizontal line.

Grand Jury Foreman