

# Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury:

P.O. Box 59; VALHALLA, NEW YORK 10595; FAX: 888-891-8977

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Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming (States were unified by re-constituting all 3133 United States counties)

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## WRIT MANDAMUS

CORAM NOBIS<sup>1</sup>

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### FILE ON DEMAND UNDER PENALTY OF LAW

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Attention Clerk;

You are directed to file the attached document unimpeded as required by law and without charge under Federal Case No: 1776-1789-2015; registered by the UUSCLGJ.

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

**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.”*

*“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)**

## CRIME TO INTERCEPT

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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.

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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>**

**FROM:** **Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury:<sup>2</sup>**  
P.O. Box 59; Valhalla, New York 10595; Phone: (845) 229-0044; Fax: (888) 891-8977;

### INFORMATION

RE: An Open Letter/ Information to all elected and appointed servants; From the full bench; Directed to the judges of court at nisi prius and all law enforcement agencies.

The purpose of this information is to inform in the hope of reforming; and, to prepare for potential indictments upon all elected and appointed servants who refuse to comply with the Law of the Land a/k/a the Constitution for the United States of America; and, thereby continue acts of subversion. Take judicial notice: “silence<sup>3</sup> when you have a duty to speak is fraud”; and, thereby acquiesces to the charges through default. Those servants who make it nearly impossible for We the People to reach them, may think they can claim ignorance of acts of subversion and their complicity; but, they will soon find themselves both sadly mistaken and held accountable in Courts of Justice.

*“Any judge who does not comply with his oath to the Constitution for the United States wars against that Constitution and engages in acts [which are] in violation of the supreme law of the land. The judge is engaged in acts of treason.”* Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401 (1958).

Use of SWAT teams upon the People, other than “known” violent criminals is an act of terror and vindictiveness against the “Sovereign People” of the United States of America. Labeling People as “sovereign citizens” and claiming they might be dangerous, incites violence against We the People.

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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> “**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.

The two police officers in West Memphis, Arkansas, that were murdered on May 20, 2010, was a single act which never repeated because there exists no such organized group called “sovereign citizens”. The term itself is rejected by most people who discover their sovereignty because they mistakenly believe that calling themselves “citizens” would subject them to the jurisdiction of de facto vindictive courts.

All servants be forewarned that sending in SWAT to break down Peoples’ doors in the middle of the night; and, hauling them away in shackles to places unknown because of claimed unpaid bills by the IRS; or, because they claim they are sovereign; is a violation of the Peoples’ unalienable rights; and, punishable under USC 18 §241<sup>4</sup>: Conspiracy Against Rights; USC 18 §242<sup>5</sup>: Deprivation of Rights under Color of Law; USC 42 1985<sup>6</sup>: Conspiracy to Interfere with Civil Rights; USC 42 §1986<sup>7</sup>: Action for Neglect to Prevent; USC 42 1983<sup>8</sup>: Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights and High Treason<sup>9</sup>. We the People, under our own authority as the Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury, intend on indicting all law enforcement agents, judges and elected, appointed and employed servants who join the conspiracy to injure We the Sovereign People<sup>10</sup> of the United States of America. We will, further, hold all parties involved responsible for attempted murder if any weapons are discharged; dogs killed; or, injured. If any death occurs, even because of an excited medical issue, we will seek a murder indictment.

*“It is not necessary to allege or prove that the defendants intended to deprive plaintiff of his Constitutional rights; or, that they acted willfully, purposefully or in a furtherance of a conspiracy... it is sufficient to establish that the deprivation was the natural consequences of defendants acting under color of law...” Ethridge v. Rhodos, DC Ohio 268 F Supp 83 (1967), Whirl v. Kern, CA 5 Texas 407 F.2d 781 (1968).*

**THE COURT:** November 5, 2015



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Grand Jury Foreman

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<sup>4</sup> **USC 18 §241; CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS:** If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any person in any State in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right, they shall be fined under this title; or, imprisoned not more than ten (10) years; or, both.

<sup>5</sup> **USC 18 §242; DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW:** Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, the deprivation of any rights shall be fined under this title; or, imprisoned not more than one year; or, both.

<sup>6</sup> **USC 42 1985; CONSPIRACY TO INTERFERE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS:** If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person’s rights, the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages against any one or more of the conspirators.

<sup>7</sup> **USC 42 §1986 - ACTION FOR NEGLIGENCE TO PREVENT:** Every person who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done; or, are about to be committed; and, having power to prevent; or, aid in preventing the commission of the same; neglects or refuses so to do; if such wrongful act be committed; shall be liable to the party injured.

<sup>8</sup> **USC 42 1983; CIVIL ACTION FOR DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS:** Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State, subjects or causes to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law.

<sup>9</sup> **HIGH TREASON:** In English law. Treason against the King or Sovereign, as distinguished from petit or petty treason, which might formerly be committed against a subject. 4 Bl.Comm. 74, 75; 4 Steph. Comm. 183, 184, note.

<sup>10</sup> **PEOPLE ARE SOVEREIGN:** The people of this State, as the successors of its former sovereign, are entitled to all the rights which formerly belonged to the King by his prerogative. Lansing v. Smith, 4 Wend. 9 (N.Y.) (1829), 21 Am. Dec. 89 10C Const. Law Sec. 298; 18 C Em.Dom. Sec. 3, 228; 37 C Nav.Wat. Sec. 219; Nuls Sec. 167; 48 C Wharves Sec. 3, 7. The state cannot diminish rights of the people. Hurtado v. People of the State of California, 110 U.S. 516; NEW YORK CODE - N.Y. CVR. LAW §2; NY Code - Section 2. Supreme sovereignty in the people: No authority can, on any pretense whatsoever, be exercised over the citizens of this state; but, such as is or shall be derived from and granted by the people of this state.