
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

225 Cadman Plaza East; Brooklyn, NY. 11201

Tribunal - Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury

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

TO - Howard Milstein, Richard C Wald, William M. Rifkin, Judge Joseph Farneti,
Attorney General Eric T Schneiderman, Sheriff Vincent F. DeMarco

Court of Origin - SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, CASE NO. 12-3259, statutory
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, de facto

Maud Nordwald Pollock

Petitioner

Against

Howard Milstein, Richard C Wald, William M. Rifkin,
Judge Joseph Farneti, Attorney General Eric T
Schneiderman, Sheriff Vincent F. DeMarco

Respondents

FEDERAL CASE NO. 1776-1789-2015, de jure

Writ Mandamus Coram Ipso Rege¹

CONTEMPT OF COURT

THE GREAT WRIT OF LIBERTY is *“the writ of habeas corpus and subjiciendum, issuing at common law out of courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer.”* Ex parte Kelly, 123 N.J.Eq. 489, 198 A. 203, 207. *“In the United States habeas corpus exists in two forms: common law and statutory. The Constitution for the United States of America acknowledges the Peoples’ right to the common law of England as it was in 1789. It does not consist of absolute, fixed and inflexible rules, but broad and comprehensive principles based on justice, reason, and common*

¹ KING'S BENCH. The supreme court of common law in England, being so called because the king used formerly to sit there in person, the style of the court being "coram ipso rege."

sense.” Miller v. Monsen, 37 N.W.2d 543, 547, 228 Minn. 400. “*This is the well-known remedy for deliverance from illegal confinement, called by Sir William Blackstone the most celebrated writ in the English law, and the great and efficacious writ in all manner of illegal confinement.*” 3 Bl. Comm. 129.

US Constitution Article I Section 9 The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

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 respondent 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.

This court of justice has taken judicial notice of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Title 28, United States Code, insofar as it is not repugnant to the common law. F.R.C.P. Rule 55 regarding default² is applied here.³ The record shows that on August 22, 2015 the *Petition* was filed; a *Writ of Habeas Corpus to Show Cause* issued; the *Petition* and *Writ* were duly served upon the respondents; no Return was filed; a *Notice of Default* was filed on August 29, 2015. So, no claim may be made that the State court was unaware of this court’s proceedings; nor, may the respondents claim they were unaware of the consequences for failure to make a Return on the *Writ of Habeas Corpus*. Simply stated; the parties against whom a Judgment for Affirmative Relief is sought, have failed to plead or otherwise defend, as provided by these rules; and, that fact has been brought before the court by Affidavit in accordance with F.R.C.P. Rule 55(a).

On August 22, 2015 the Grand Jury filed a default and Memorandum of decision of the default (see attached), today filing affidavit of default, and thereby the de facto court was ordered to **ABATE AT**

² Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 55. Default: (a) Entry. When a party against whom a Judgment for Affirmative Relief is sought, has failed to plead, or otherwise defend, as provided by these rules; and, that fact is made to appear [has been brought before the court] by Affidavit or otherwise, the clerk shall enter the party's Default. (b) Judgment: Judgment by Default may be entered as follows: (1) By the Clerk: When the plaintiff's claim against a defendant is for a sum certain, or for a sum which can, by computation, be made certain, the clerk, upon request of the plaintiff, and upon Affidavit of the amount due, shall enter Judgment for that amount and costs, against the defendant, if the defendant has been defaulted for failure to appear, and is not an infant or incompetent person. (2) By the Court: In all other cases, the party entitled to a Judgment by Default, shall apply to the court therefor; but, no Judgment by Default shall be entered against an infant, or incompetent person, unless represented in the action by a general guardian, committee, conservator, or other such representative, who has appeared therein. If the party against whom Judgment by Default is sought, has appeared in the action, the party, or, if appearing by representative, the party's representative, shall be served with written Notice of the Application for Judgment at least three (3) days prior to the Hearing on such Application. If, in order to enable the court to enter Judgment; or, to carry it into effect; it is necessary to take an account, or to determine the amount of damages, or to establish the truth of any averment by evidence, or to make an investigation of any other matter; the court may conduct such Hearings; or, Order such references, as it deems necessary and proper; and, shall accord a right of trial by jury to the parties, when, and as required, by any statute of the United States. (c) Setting Aside Default: For good cause shown, the court may set aside an Entry of Default; and, if a Judgment by Default has been entered, may likewise set it aside, in accordance with Rule 60(b).

³ Courts of record have an inherent power, independently of statutes, to make rules for the transaction of business. 1 Pet. 604, 3 Serg. & R. Penn. 253; 8 id. 336, 2 Mo. 98.

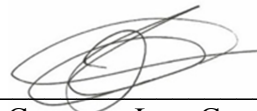
LAW all proceedings in and relating to SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, de facto, CASE NO 12-3259, against Maud Nordwald Pollock.

The above named de facto Court in collusion with Howard Milstein, Richard C Wald, William M. Rifkin violated Petitioners unalienable right of due process and ignored the Habeas Corpus in response to that violation as they illegally continued with a fraudulent auction of Petitioners property with RETAINED REALTY INC, without the Sheriff and due process, in collusion with the de facto court and others which places Howard Milstein, Richard C Wald, William M. Rifkin and Judge Joseph Farneti in contempt of this court.

This Court is gracing Howard Milstein, Richard C Wald, William M. Rifkin, Judge and Joseph Farneti opportunity to amend their error and abate at law immediately all proceedings in and relating to SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, de facto, CASE NO 12-3259, against Maud Nordwald Pollock.

THE COURT October 28, 2015.

seal

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury Administrator