UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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

United States Grand Jury ¹	(<i>Status: sovereign</i> ²)
	We the People

- against -

Federal Judiciary⁴ (*Status: clipped sovereignty*)
Respondents

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JURISDICTION: Court of Record³ Federal Case No.

MEMORANDUM OF LAW
USC TITLE 18

The purpose of this memorandum is to serve notice upon the Judiciary that they have "NO" authority to prosecute people under USC Title 18 (criminal code) and that any attempt prosecution of the People under said title would be an act of "High Treason".

USC TITLE 18 IS NOT THE LAW OF THE LAND TITLE 18 IS MARITIME & TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

In 1948, by an act of the 80th United States Congress in collusion with the Judiciary, the Department of Justice, the American BAR Association and others conspired to conceal our Courts of Justice by using Title 18 to supplant the Law by claiming it to be the Law

¹The 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 "'Sovereignty' means that the decree of sovereign makes law, and foreign courts cannot condemn influences persuading sovereign to make the decree." Moscow Fire Ins. Co. of Moscow, Russia v. Bank of New York & Trust Co., 294 N.Y.S. 648, 662, 161 Misc. 903.; 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.

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 Federal Judiciary of the United States is one of the three branches of the federal government of the United States organized under the United States Constitution and laws of the federal government. Article III of the Constitution requires the establishment of a Supreme Court and permits the Congress to create other federal courts, and place limitations on their jurisdiction. Article III federal judges are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate to serve until they resign, are impeached and convicted, retire, or die.

of the Land and claiming its jurisdiction to be a Court of Record with stacked grand juries and mock petit juries.

The conspiracy is revealed within the Title where we read: USC Title 18 §5 United States defined: The term "United States", as used in this title in a territorial sense, includes all places and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, except the Canal Zone.

CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS USC TITLE 18 §7 <u>Special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States defined</u>. The term "<u>special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States</u>," as used in this title, includes:

- 1) The high seas, any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State,
 - 2) Any vessel registered, licensed, or enrolled under the laws of the United States,
 - 3) Any lands reserved or acquired for the use of the United States,
 - 4) Any island, rock, or key containing deposits of guano,
 - 5) Any aircraft belonging in whole or in part to the United States,
 - 6) Any vehicle used or designed for flight or navigation in space,
 - 7) Any place outside the jurisdiction of any nation,

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- 8) Any foreign vessel during a voyage having a scheduled departure from or arrival in the United States and.
- 9) Military or other United States Government missions or entities in foreign States.

"All courts operating under US Codes are inferior courts whose jurisdictions are limited and special and whose proceedings are not according to the course of the common law. Criminal courts are courts under USC 18 whose jurisdiction and procedure is defined by statute. Likewise, civil courts and admiralty courts proceed according to statutory law. Any court proceeding according to statutory law is not a court of record, which only proceeds according to common law; it is an inferior court."

<u>HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES</u>: This section first appeared in the 1909 Criminal Code. It made it possible to combine in one chapter "<u>all the penal provisions covering acts within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction</u>" without the necessity of repeating in each section the places covered.

In several revised sections of chapter 11, the words "within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States have been added. Thus the jurisdictional limitation will be preserved in all sections of said chapter 11 describing an offense."

Title 18's "Positive law citation" contradicts its "legislative construction" statement, whereas both were enacted on the same day. Nevertheless USC 18 jurisdiction applies to the law of the sea and not the law of the land; see aforesaid Title 18 Jurisdiction. The Act of June 25, 1948 which enacted Title 18 clearly stated that; "no inference" (which means in fact not real) of a "legislative construction" (which means "law") should be construed; in other words: "Title 18 is in fact not real law". Thus Title 18 of the United States Code entitled 'Crimes and Criminal Procedure only defines a contract with individuals within the naval/marine and territorial jurisdiction and is thereby an administrative process where its violations are to be heard in a nisi prius court. Therefore, an individual is to agree before the court can proceed and the concealing of such a fact is fraud.

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In our Republic, Common Law is the Law of the Land by which We the People chose to be judged when we "assumed among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle [us] them." We the People further declared that "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Obedience to the Constitution, is the extent of that consent and no judge and no congress can alter that which We the People ordained, to alter is high treason.

Because People are both ignorant and deceived as to what law is and its purpose, they are surprised to hear that "Liberty is freedom from all positive law." Some will say we need law in order to live in a society and thereby they ignorantly accept punitive law. The fact of the matter is People are social by nature and man by nature acknowledges nature's Law and usually behaves in public. Therefore, People do not need legislation to control their behavior.

We already know thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not murder, thou shalt not injure another, simply put do no harm. These are the Laws of nature's God and the purpose of Common Law Courts a/k/a Courts of Justice when they injure another. It is here where People are judged by their peers and not bureaucrats. People do not need a bureaucrat involved in the controlling of their behavior.

If an individual wants to use cannabis for medicinal purposes or even recreational

purpose, what business is that of a bureaucrat? Even if an individual wants to use heroin which can destroy their life, this is their decision we cannot save people from themselves and as President Dwight D. Eisenhower said: "We have never stopped sin by passing laws; and in the same way, we are not going to take a great moral ideal and achieve it merely by law." And where do we stop? Do we arrest people who drink alcohol, smoke cigarettes, eat too much, consume too much sugar, have unprotected sex, have homosexual relationships, spank their children, refuse to take the flu shot, refuse to inoculate their children, refuse medical aid, etcetera, etcetera! As Thomas Jefferson said, "I prefer dangerous freedom over peaceful slavery."

Liberty, the most misunderstood concept, demands that we do not permit the state to legislate our behavior. Freedom from man's laws and restrictions is an unalienable right which cannot be sold or transferred. Civil law and criminal law are the decree by the will of men as the embodiment of the state and as a result makes us a subject of the state and not a subject or child of God. Eventually it always becomes a moneymaking exploit and always expands to greater abuse. It promotes the privatizing and monetarizing of prisons, which after all need to be filled, because the whole business becomes a business in the name of justice. And the nature of business is to make more business when in fact it is RICO. And that is why "America Inc." has more people in prison than any other nation.

CONCLUSION: USC Title 18 is not the law of the land, Title 18 is maritime & territorial jurisdiction and cannot be applied to the People and any attempt to do so is fraud and high treason.

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Grand Jury Foreman