

# Unified United States Common Law Grand Juries:

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

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## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR ALL 94 DISTRICTS - FILED

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5 We the People –via- Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury  
Sureties of the Peace<sup>1</sup>

No. 1776-1789-2015

- Commanding -

**CORAM NOBIS<sup>2</sup>**

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Justice Sonia Sotomayor, Justice Stephen G. Breyer, Justice Samuel A.  
Alito, Justice Elena Kagan, Justice Clarence Thomas, Justice Antonin  
Scalia, Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Justice Anthony Kennedy, Justice  
Ruth Bader Ginsburg

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Respondents

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### **Writ Mandamus<sup>3</sup>**

The purpose of this writ filed, in a court of record<sup>4</sup> de jure,<sup>5</sup> by We the People in all ninety-four federal district courts under the case number 1776-1789-2015 is to restore the King's<sup>6</sup> Court and His Laws. We

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> **CORAM NOBIS.** Before us ourselves, (the king, i. e., in 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>3</sup> **Writ of "mandamus"** is summary writ issued from court of competent jurisdiction to command performance of specific duty which relator is entitled to have performed. People v. Nelson, 346 Ill. 247, 178 N.E. 485, 487. It is legal, not equitable, remedy, and, when issued, is an inflexible peremptory command to do a particular thing. State ex rel. Onion v. Supreme Temple Pythian Sisters, 227 Mo.App. 557, 54 S.W.2d 468, 469.

<sup>4</sup> **A COURT OF RECORD IS A "SUPERIOR COURT." A COURT NOT OF RECORD IS AN "INFERIOR COURT."** "Inferior courts" are those whose jurisdiction is limited and special and whose proceedings are not according to the course of the common law. Criminal courts proceed according to statutory law. 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.

<sup>5</sup> **DE JURE** "An officer, king, or governor de jure is one who has just claim and rightful title to the office or power, but has never had plenary possession of it, or is not in actual possession." 4 Bl.Comm. 77, 78. MacLeod v. United States, 229 U.S. 416, 33 S.Ct. 955, 57 L.Ed. 1260; Wheatley v. Consolidated Lumber Co., 167 Cal. 441, 139 P. 1057, 1059.

<sup>6</sup> **Isa 43:9-15** Let all the nations be gathered together, and let the people be assembled: who among them can declare this, and show us former things? let them bring forth their witnesses, that they may be justified: or let them hear, and say, It is truth. Ye are my witnesses, saith the LORD, and my servant whom I have chosen: that ye may know and believe me, and understand that I am he: before me there was no God formed, neither shall there be after me. I, even I, am the LORD; and beside me there is no saviour. I have declared, and have saved, and I have showed, when there was no strange god among you: therefore ye are my witnesses, saith the LORD, that I am God. Yea, before the day was I am he; and there is none that can deliver out of my hand: I will work, and who shall let it? Thus saith the LORD, your redeemer, the Holy One of Israel; For your sake I have sent to Babylon, and have brought down all their nobles, and the Chaldeans, whose cry is in the ships. I am the LORD, your Holy One, the creator of Israel, your King.

25 The People continue and forever “...*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, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.”*

30 A parasitical enemy of justice,<sup>7</sup> by which name you are called and presently stand in contradiction because you treat fiction of law which is fraud as just law, has seized control of our Federal City through the BAR and special interest groups; writing and enforcing unjust statutes and stacking our courts with seditious judges. Our Form of Government survives hidden under the insidious corporate veil but many of our elected and appointed servants have sold their souls for money and power destroying our way of life  
35 to make ready for their New World Order. They will not succeed.

“*The terms ‘equity’ and ‘chancery,’ ‘court of equity’ and ‘court of chancery,’ are constantly used as synonymous in the United States. It is presumed that this custom arises from the circumstance that the equity jurisdiction which is exercised by the courts of the various states is assimilated to that possessed by the English courts of chancery. Indeed, in some of the states it is made identical therewith by statute, so*  
40 *far as conformable to our institutions.*” *Wagner v. Armstrong*, 93 Ohio St. 443, 113 N.E. 397, 401. This propagandized presumption of custom, not law, is antagonistic to the supremacy clause<sup>8</sup> and serves only to suppress Justice. Equity courts proceeding according to the rules of chancery found its unlawful beginnings in the Judiciary Act of 1789 which established the Judicial Courts of the United States whereas the legislators exceeded their authority in an act repugnant to the constitution and is therefore  
45 void.<sup>9</sup>

“*Equity in a restricted sense [as is by our Constitution], is a system of [American] jurisprudence, or branch of remedial justice, administered by certain tribunals, distinct from the common-law courts and empowered to decree ‘equity’ in the sense last above given. Here it becomes a complex of well-settled and well-understood rules, principles, and precedents.”* *Isabelle Properties v. Edelman*, 297 N.Y.S. 572, 574,  
50 164 Misc. 192. For servants do not judge their master.

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<sup>7</sup> **JUSTICE.** [Bouvier's Law, 1856 Edition] The constant and perpetual disposition to render every man his due. Just. Inst. B. 1, tit. 1. Toullier defines it to be the conformity of our actions and our will to the law. Dr. Civ. Fr. tit. prel. n. (5) In the most extensive sense of the word, it differs little from virtue, for it includes within itself the whole circle of virtues. Yet the common distinction between them is that that which considered positively and in itself, is called virtue, when considered relatively and with respect to others, has the name of justice. But justice being in itself a part of virtue, is confined to things simply good or evil, and consists in a man's taking such a proportion of them as he ought.; \* Luke 6:19 And the whole multitude sought to touch him: for there went virtue out of him, and healed them all.

<sup>8</sup> **US Constitution 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<sup>8</sup> of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land;<sup>8</sup> and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

<sup>9</sup> If an act of the legislature, repugnant to the constitution, is void, does it, notwithstanding its invalidity, bind the courts and oblige them to give it effect? Or, in other words, though it be not law, does it constitute a rule as operative as if it was a law? This would be to overthrow in fact what was established in theory; and would seem, at first view, an absurdity too gross to be insisted on. It shall, however, receive a more attentive consideration. *MARBURY v. MADISON*

The term "Court of Law" means "Court of Common Law"<sup>10</sup> - "...a court for the People *CORAM IPSO REGE* - before the king himself (God). A 'court of record' is a judicial tribunal (Jury a/k/a Kings bench) 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; Exparte Gladhill, 8 Metc., Mass., 171, per Shaw, C. J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689.

Equity<sup>11</sup> Courts in America are bound by the Supremacy Clause;<sup>12</sup> whereas judges in every state shall be bound by the law of the land; judges' are to rule by a collection of truths entitled American Jurisprudence.<sup>13</sup>

Courts of law are any duly constituted tribunal, a/k/a jury, proceeding according to the course of the common law administering lawful laws of the state or nation; American equity courts are courts of law in a narrow sense held by an elected or appointed jurist (judge) proceeding according to the course of the common law governed by American Jurisprudence.<sup>14</sup> Courts of equity proceeding according to the rules of chancery are not courts of law but fiction, hereinafter de facto courts.<sup>15</sup> These de facto courts operate entirely under fiction of law;<sup>16</sup> that court which would deprive People of the rights of person or property without a regular trial, according to the course and usage of common law, would not be operating under the law of the land.<sup>17</sup>

"The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void and ineffective for any purpose, since its unconstitutionality dates from the time

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<sup>10</sup> **Amendment VII** In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

<sup>11</sup> **EQUITY.** [Blacks 4<sup>th</sup>] In its broadest and most general signification, this term denotes the spirit and the habit of fairness, justness, and right dealing which would regulate the intercourse of men with men, —the rule of doing to all others as we desire them to do to us; It is therefore the synonym of natural right or justice.

<sup>12</sup> **Supremacy Clause** - 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. U.S. Constitution Article VI paragraph 2

<sup>13</sup> **JURISPRUDENCE.** The science of the law. By science here, is understood that connexion of truths which is founded on principles either evident in themselves, or capable of demonstration; a collection of truths of the same kind, arranged in methodical order. In a more confined sense, jurisprudence is the practical science of giving a wise interpretation to the laws, and making a just application of them to all cases as they arise. In this sense, it is the habit of judging the same questions in the same manner, and by this course of judgments forming precedents. 1 Ayl. Pand. 3 Toull. Dr. Civ. Fr. tit. prel. s. 1, n. 1, 12, 99; Merl. Rep. h. t.; 19 Amer. Jurist, 3.

<sup>14</sup> **16 American Jurisprudence 2d., Sec. 114** "As to the construction, with reference to Common Law, an important canon of construction is that constitutions must be construed to reference to the Common Law." The Common Law, so permitted destruction of the abatement of nuisances by summary proceedings and it was never supposed that a constitutional provision was intended to interfere with this established principle and although there is no common law of the United States in a sense of a national customary law as distinguished from the common law of England, adopted in the several states. In interpreting the Federal Constitution, recourse may still be had to the aid of the Common Law of England. It has been said that without reference to the common law, the language of the Federal Constitution could not be understood."

<sup>15</sup> **DE FACTO GOVERNMENT.** One that maintains itself by a display of force against the will of the rightful legal government and is successful, at least temporarily, in overturning the institutions of the rightful legal government by setting up its own in lieu thereof. Wortham v. Walker, 133 Tex. 255, 128 S.W.2d 1138, 1145.

<sup>16</sup> **FICTION OF LAW.** Something known to be false is assumed to be true. Ryan v. Motor Credit Co., 130 N.J.Eq. 531, 23 A.2d 607, 621.

<sup>17</sup> ...that statutes which would deprive a citizen of the rights of person or property without a regular trial, according to the course and usage of common law, would not be the law of the land. [Hoke vs. Henderson,15, N.C.15,25 AM Dec 677].

of its enactment... In legal contemplation, it is as inoperative as if it had never been passed... Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no right, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection and justifies no acts performed under it... A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing law. Indeed insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, (the Constitution) it is superseded thereby. No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it." *Bonnett v. Vallier*, 116 N.W. 885, 136 Wis. 193 (1908); *Norton v. Shelby County*, 118 U.S. 425 (1886)

Subsequently courts are created by law and We the Sovereign People<sup>18</sup> established and ordained that law<sup>19</sup> that created, defined, restrict and empowered the Third Branch of Government (Article III Court) it therefore must follow that: the general rule is that an unconstitutional court, though having the form and name of court, is in reality no court, but is wholly void and ineffective for any purpose, since its unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment... In legal contemplation, it is as inoperative as if it had never been empowered... Since an unconstitutional court is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no right, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection and justifies no acts performed under it... A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An unconstitutional court cannot operate to supersede any existing court. Indeed insofar as a court runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, it is superseded thereby. No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional court and no lawful courts are bound to enforce its rulings. Courts that violate the plain and obvious principles of common right and common reason are null and void.<sup>20</sup>

Our constitution was founded upon common law<sup>21</sup> principled by virtue (*attributes of God*) and not the feeble decrees of men. Article VI made clear that EVERY JUDGE in every state is bound by the supreme law of the land anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding; the Supreme Court of the United States of America has held "*all laws, rules and practices which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void*" *Marbury v. Madison*, 5th US (2 Cranch) 137, 180; "*where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them*" *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436, 491; "*that statutes which would deprive a citizen of the rights of person or property without a regular trial, according to the course and usage of common law, would not be the law of the land.*" *Hoke vs. Henderson*, 15, N.C.15,25 AM Dec 677. Therefore fiction of law<sup>22</sup> is fraud, null and void and its advocates cannot stand.

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<sup>18</sup> The very meaning of 'sovereignty' is that the decree of the sovereign makes law. [*American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co.*, 29 S.Ct. 511, 513, 213 U.S. 347, 53 L.Ed. 826, 19 Ann.Cas. 1047.]

<sup>19</sup> We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

<sup>20</sup> "Statutes that violate the plain and obvious principles of common right and common reason are null and void." *Bennett v. Boggs*, 1 Baldw 60.

<sup>21</sup> **AT LAW**. [Blacks 4<sup>th</sup>] 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.

<sup>22</sup> **FICTION OF LAW**. Something known to be false is assumed to be true. *Ryan v. Motor Credit Co.*, 130 N.J.Eq. 531, 23 A.2d 607, 621.

All judges hold offices<sup>23</sup> during good behavior<sup>24</sup> that is to say when their decisions are governed by American Jurisprudence. Judges acting outside of Jurisprudence under the color of law war against the Constitution, are in bad behavior and will be removed from office.

105 We the People vested power in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may ordain and establish. Thus the duty<sup>25</sup> of the Supreme Court of the United States of America under Article III Section 1<sup>26</sup> is to obey the law of the land and ensure that all inferior courts do the same. Sadly they are not.

110 The Supreme Court of the United States of America being the Third Branch of Government shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion<sup>27</sup> of rights;<sup>28</sup> We the People never ordained and established a jurisdiction<sup>29</sup> for chancery courts that today operate under fiction of law and no judge is to usurp that which is not given and in doing so wars against our republican form of government, our Constitution and We the People of which the Supreme Court is to guarantee and protect against. Therefore it is the duty of the Supreme Court of the United States of America in this time of national distress to take a stand with We the People and order,  
115 by mandamus, judges opening fictitious de facto courts in place of de jure courts of justice to cease and desist or be subject to removal of office; failure to act will be considered fraud,<sup>30</sup> felony rescue, bad behavior and in contempt of this court.

120 *“The judgment of a court of record, whose jurisdiction is final, is as conclusive on all the world as the judgment of this court would be. It is as conclusive on this court as it is on other courts. It puts an end to inquiry concerning the fact, by deciding it.”* Ex parte Watkins, 3 Pet., at 202-203. [cited by Schneekloth v. Bustamonte, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973)]

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<sup>23</sup> **Article III Section 1** THE JUDICIAL POWER OF THE UNITED STATES, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior,

<sup>24</sup> **GOOD BEHAVIOR.** The term "good behavior" means conduct that is authorized by law, and "bad behavior" means conduct such as the law will punish. State v. Hardin, 183 N.C. 815, 112 S.E. 593, 594. Orderly and lawful conduct; Huyser v. Com., 25 Ky.L. Rep. 608, 76 S.W. 175; In re Spenser, 22 Fed.Cas. 921. "Good behavior," means merely conduct conformable to law, or to the particular law theretofore breached. Ex parte Hamm, 24 N.M. 33, 172 P. 190, 191, L.R. A.1918D, 694; Baker v. Commonwealth, 181 Ky. 437, 205 S.W. 399, 401.

<sup>25</sup> "It may be that it is the obnoxious thing in its mildest form; but illegitimate and unconstitutional practices get their first footing in that way; namely, by silent approaches and slight deviations from legal modes of procedure. This can only be obviated by adhering to the rule that constitutional provisions for the security of persons and property should be liberally construed. A close and literal construction deprives them of half their efficacy, and leads to gradual depreciation of the right, as if it consisted more in sound than in substance. It is the duty of the Courts to be watchful for the Constitutional Rights of the Citizens, and against any stealthy encroachments thereon. Their motto should be *Obsta Principiis*." [Boyd v. United, 116 U.S. 616 at 635 (1885)]

<sup>26</sup> **Article III Section 1.** THE JUDICIAL POWER OF THE UNITED STATES, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

<sup>27</sup> **Article IV Section 4** The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion [of rights];

<sup>28</sup> **INVASION.** An encroachment upon the rights of another; Webster. See /Etna Ins. Co. v. Boon, 95 U.S. 129, 24 L.Ed. 395.

<sup>29</sup> "We (judges) have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other would be treason to the Constitution." [Cohen v. Virginia, (1821), 6 Wheat. 264 and U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200]

<sup>30</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

125 All legislative acts that presume to empower such courts of fiction do so claiming a fantasy authority from the People under Article 1 Section 8 clauses 17 and 18; which they claim permitted them to create a nation within a nation for an oligarchy to possess ownership<sup>31</sup> of the United States of America's seat of power and the People as chattel as these de facto courts settle accounts favorable to corporations both civil and criminal. See Writ Mandamus to all federal and state elected & appointed servants dated June 6, 2015 filed in all ninety-four federal district courts [index no 1776-1789-2015] **a copy and all papers are filed under the same index number and also found at <http://nationallibertyalliance.org/rico>.**

130 Thomas Jefferson discovered eight ancient principles of common law which became the foundation of our Declaration of independence, United States Constitution and Bill of Rights. They are;

- 1) Sound government should be based on self-evident truths. These truths should be so obvious, so rational, and so morally sound that their authenticity is beyond reasonable dispute.
- 135 2) The equal station of mankind here on earth is a cosmic reality, an obvious and inherent aspect of the law of nature and of nature's God.
- 3) This presupposes (as a self-evident truth) that the Creator made human beings equal in their rights, equal before the bar of justice, and equal in His sight. (Of course, individual attributes and personal circumstances in life vary widely.)
- 140 4) These rights which have been bestowed by the Creator on each individual are unalienable; that is, they cannot be taken away or violated without the offender coming under the judgment and wrath of the Creator. A person may have other rights, such as those which have been created as a "vested" right by statute, but vested rights are not unalienable.
- 145 5) Right to life, the right to liberty, and the right to pursue happiness, so long as it does not invade the inherent rights of others. Among the most important of the unalienable rights are the right to life, the right to liberty, and the right to pursue whatever course of life a person may desire in search of happiness, so long as it does not invade the inherent rights of others.
- 6) Reason for government is to protect and preserve the unalienable rights.
- 7) No office or agency of government has any right to exist except with the consent of the people.
- 150 8) If a government, either by malfeasance or neglect, fails to protect those rights - or, even worse, if the government itself begins to violate those rights - then it is the right and duty of the people to regain control of their affairs and set up a form of government which will serve the people better.

155 Any act of Congress that denies these principles are null and void, an act of treason. The only jurisdiction is common law. Any other jurisdiction forced upon the People is treason. *"We (judges) have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other would be treason to the Constitution."* Cohen v. Virginia, (1821), 6 Wheat. 264 and U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200

De facto courts operating under fiction is not based on truths, not morally sound, denies equal station of mankind, denies the laws of nature, denies nature's God, denies unalienable rights, denies equality, denies Right to life, denies right to liberty, denies the right to pursue happiness, and finally exists without the

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<sup>31</sup> "We are grateful to the Washington Post, The New York Times, Time Magazine and other great publications whose directors have attended our meetings and respected their promises of discretion for almost forty years. It would have been impossible for us to develop our plan for the world if we had been subjected to the lights of publicity during those years. But, the world is now more sophisticated and prepared to march towards a world government. The supranational sovereignty of an intellectual elite and world bankers is surely preferable to the national auto-determination practiced in past centuries." David Rockefeller - 1991

160 consent of ~~We the People~~. If a government, either by malfeasance or neglect, fails to protect those rights  
- or, even worse, if the government itself begins to violate those rights - then it is the right and duty of the  
people to regain control of their affairs and set up a form of government which will serve the people  
better.

165 *"No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside of the limits of  
the jurisdiction of the court or judge by whom it is issued; and an attempt to enforce it beyond these  
boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence."* -- Ableman v. Booth, 21 Howard 506 (1859). Fiction of  
law relies upon USC 26 for legal definitions, jurisdiction and authority which has no legal effect:

170 26 USC 7806(b) *No inference<sup>32</sup>, implication<sup>33</sup>, or presumption<sup>34</sup> of legislative<sup>35</sup>  
construction shall be drawn or made by reason of the location or grouping of any  
particular section or provision or portion of this title, nor shall any table of contents,  
table of cross references, or similar outline, analysis, or descriptive matter relating to the  
contents of this title be given any legal effect. The preceding sentence also applies to the  
side-notes and ancillary tables contained in the various prints of this Act before its  
enactment into law.*

175 *"It will be an evil day for American Liberty if the theory of a government outside supreme  
law finds lodgment in our constitutional jurisprudence. No higher duty rests upon this  
Court than to exert its full authority to prevent all violations of the principles of the  
Constitution."* Downs v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)

180 An evil day for American Liberty has sadly arrived; every federal and state court proceeds under chancery  
thereby denying ~~We the Peoples'~~ common law. Judges refuse to keep their oath ignoring both the  
Constitution and American Jurisprudence acts of treason and bad behavior; thereby waring and inflicting  
lawless violence. *"Any judge who does not comply with his oath to the Constitution of the United States  
wars against that Constitution and engages in acts 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)

185 **ORDERED**, all Justices of the Supreme Court for the United States of America are commanded to  
respond united as one court and/or if necessary individually by Writ Mandamus ordering all Judges in all  
94 Federal District Courts as follows:

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<sup>32</sup> **INFERENCE.** In the law of evidence. A truth or proposition drawn from another which is supposed or admitted to be true. A process of reasoning by which a fact or proposition sought to be established is deduced as a logical consequence from other facts, or a state of facts, already proved or admitted. Whitehouse v. Bolster, 95 Me. 458, 50 A. 240; Joske v. Irvine, 91 Tex. 574, 44 S.W. 1059.

<sup>33</sup> **IMPLICATION.** Intendment or inference, as distinguished from the actual expression of a thing in words. In a will, an estate may pass by mere implication, without any express words to direct its course. 2 Bl. Comm. 381.

<sup>34</sup> **PRESUMPTION.** A "presumption" and an "inference" are not the same thing, a presumption being a deduction which the law requires a trier of facts to make, an inference being a deduction which the trier may or may not make, according to his own conclusions; a presumption is mandatory, an inference, permissible. Cross v. Passumpsic; PRIESUMPTIO JURIS. A legal presumption or presumption of law; that is, one in which the law assumes the existence of something until it is disproved by evidence; a conditional, inconclusive, or rebuttable presumption. Best, Ev. § 43.Fiber Leather Co., 90 Vt. 397, 98 A. 1010, 1014; Joyce v. Missouri & Kansas Telephone Co., Mo.App., 211 S.W. 900, 901.

<sup>35</sup> **LEGISLATIVE.** Making or giving laws; pertaining to the function of law-making or to the process of enactment of laws. See Evansville v. State, 118 Ind. 426, 21 N.E. 267, 4 L.R.A.93.

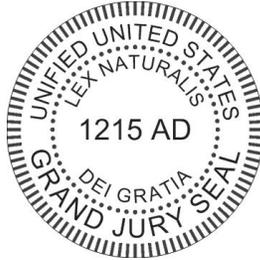
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- 1) All courts are to proceed under law and equity only<sup>36</sup>
- 2) All courts are to cease from charging money for justice.<sup>37</sup>
- 3) All courts are to proceed according to Common Law<sup>38</sup>
- 4) All equity courts are to acknowledge American Jurisprudence's well-settled and well-understood rules, principles, and precedents in all judicial decision making<sup>39</sup>
- 5) When challenged, jurisdiction must be documented, shown, and proven<sup>40</sup>
- 6) All courts are to acknowledge the unalienable rights of We the People<sup>41</sup>
- 7) All judges are to obey the Law of the land<sup>42</sup>
- 8) All judges are to make their oaths and bonds available from the clerk.<sup>43</sup>
- 9) All judges are to cease and desist all fictitious de facto courts or be subject to removal of office.

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**SO ORDERED** under SEAL: Dated July 20, 2015

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 Grand Jury Foreman

<sup>36</sup> "No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of the court or judge by whom it is issued; and an attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence." Ableman v. Booth, 21 Howard 506 (1859)

<sup>37</sup> **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. Therefor a denial of access into the Peoples courts' of justice for refusing to pay a fee would be a violation of plaintiff's unalienable right of due process protected under V Amendment.

<sup>38</sup> "Trial court acts without jurisdiction when it acts without inherent or common law authority, ..." [State v. Rodriguez, 725 A.2d 635, 125 Md.App 428, cert den 731 A.2d 971,354 Md. 573 (1999)]

<sup>39</sup> "Equity in a restricted sense [as is by our Constitution], is a system of [American] jurisprudence, or branch of remedial justice, administered by certain tribunals, distinct from the common-law courts and empowered to decree "equity" in the sense last above given. Here it becomes a complex of well-settled and well-understood rules, principles, and precedents." Isabelle Properties v. Edelman, 297 N.Y.S. 572, 574, 164 Misc. 192.

<sup>40</sup> "No sanction can be imposed absent proof of jurisdiction" [Stanard v. Olesen, 74 S. Ct.768] "The law requires proof of jurisdiction to appear on the record of the administrative agency and all administrative proceedings" [Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528] Other cases also such as McNutt v. G.M., 56 S. Ct. 789,80 L. Ed. 1135, Griffin v. Mathews, 310 Supp. 341, 423 F. 2d 272, Basso v. U.P.L., 495 F 2d. 906, Thomson v. Gaskiel, 62 S. Ct. 673, 83 L. Ed. 111, and Albrecht v U.S., 273 U.S. 1, also all confirm, that, when challenged, jurisdiction must be documented, shown, and proven, to lawfully exist before a cause may lawfully proceed in the courts.

<sup>41</sup> 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,

<sup>42</sup> US Constitution 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.

<sup>43</sup> The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution;