
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR ALL NINETY-FOUR FEDERAL DISTRICTS**

Our reason for filing in all U.S. Federal District Courts is because of 18 USC §1961-68 wide spread RICO; 18 U.S. Code §2385 - Advocating overthrow of Government; Seditious conspiracy 18 USC §2384 with wide spread mutilating and failing to file 18 USC §2071.

Clerk is to file: Case No. 1776-1789-2015

CORAM NOBIS¹

FROM: Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury:²

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.

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 continues acts of subversion. Take judicial notice; "silence³ when you have a duty to speak is fraud" and thereby acquiesces to the charges through default.

In the spirit of the Declaration of Independence; We act, and 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 it, and to**

¹ **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.

² **"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.

³ **"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

institute new Guards, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers upon our founding documents which seem most likely to effect the Safety and Happiness of the People.

On May 13, 2015 We the People opened a court of record in all ninety-four (94) federal districts under the unique case number 1776-1789-2015. The court comes now through this Information to review the record and restate our authority.

- 1) **Writ Quo Warranto** [find a copy at <http://powerofthecountysheriff.com/>] Originally filed November 10, 2014, re-filed May 13, 2015 reminding our elected and appointed servants, particularly our judicial officers, that We the People have been providentially provided legal recourse to address the criminal conduct of persons, themselves entrusted to dispense justice; and that the Grand Jury is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside thus, the People have the unbridled right by law and in law to empanel their own grand juries and present "True Bills" of information, indictment, writs and presentments to a court of record, which is then required to commence judicial proceeding under common law. Our Founding Fathers with foresight grafted into the common law Fifth Amendment a "buffer" the People may rely upon for justice, when public officials, including judges go rogue, act in bad behavior and criminally violate the law; that buffer being the Common law Grand Jury, a/k/a We the People.
- 2) **Writ Mandamus to the County Sheriff** [find a copy at <http://powerofthecountysheriff.com/>] dated May 20, 2015 to inform, and educate and thereby empower Sheriffs and Marshals concerning their Constitutional Duties and clarifying that the County Sheriff is a Constitutional Officer, elected by the People, bound by oath as guardian of the Peoples' unalienable rights secured by the Constitution. The United States Constitution and its capstone Bill of Rights is the "Law of the Land" and all statutes and state constitutions repugnant to the United States Constitution are null and void. The duties, responsibilities and authorities of the Sheriff cannot be diminished by legislature, the courts or state constitutions. When it comes to enforcing the Law, i.e. the U.S. Constitution, the Sheriff, being the "Chief Law Enforcement Officer," answers to no one, not even the Governor; like any other elected official the Sheriff cannot be removed from office by another elected official. He can only be removed by the People at the ballot box, by recall or by an indictment or presentment by a Grand Jury.
- 3) **Writ Mandamus to all state and federal judges, justices and magistrates**, [find a copy at <http://powerofthecountysheriff.com/>] dated May 23, 2015, concerning a final warning, and counsel, to the judiciary as to their bad behavior concerning their participation in the methodical destruction of the ordained Government of the United States and their ability to repair damages and save the Nation by simply obeying the "Law of the Land" whereas failure to comply will be interpreted as sedition.
- 4) **Writ Mandamus to all federal and state elected & appointed servants, - Martial Law** [find a copy at <http://powerofthecountysheriff.com/>] dated May 27, 2015, concerning martial law conspiracy and its true purpose for America.
- 5) **Writ Mandamus to all federal and state elected & appointed servants – Reason behind Gun Control** [find a copy at <http://powerofthecountysheriff.com/>] dated May 29, 2015 concerning gun control conspiracy and its true purpose for America.

- 6) **Writ Mandamus to all federal and state elected & appointed servants Terrorism in America** [find a copy at <http://powerofthecountysheriff.com/>] dated June 3, 2015 to expose the fascist tactics being used by tyrants that have infiltrated our government at all levels in an effort to enslave the sovereign People of America; classifying sovereign citizens, a/k/a the People, as terrorists.
- 7) **Writ Mandamus to all federal and state elected & appointed servants** [find a copy at <http://powerofthecountysheriff.com/>] dated June 6 2015 exposing foreign and domestic tyrants posing as Americans that have infiltrated our government at all levels in a concerted effort to overthrow the fifty governments of the united States by seizing their seat of power our Federal City a/k/a Washington DC. Thereby these tyrants have covertly erected a system which has conscripted vast human and material resources into the building of a tightly knit, highly efficient machine that combines military, diplomatic, intelligence, economic, scientific and political operations and through courts of fiction.
- 8) **Writ Mandamus to all Governors**, [find a copy at <http://powerofthecountysheriff.com/>] dated July 10, 2015 commanding all Governors to uphold their oaths guaranteeing a Republican form of Government and shall forthwith act to protect each of the fifty (50) United States against invasion via martial law and gun confiscation through Jade Helm.
- 9) **Writ Mandamus to all US Supreme Court Justices**, [find a copy at <http://powerofthecountysheriff.com/>] dated July 20, 2015 to Command all County, State, Federal and US Supreme Court judges and clerks to perform their duty guaranteeing to every State in this union a Republican form of government and protecting each of them against invasion, or vacate their office now.

THE TWO COURTS

“Courts may be classified and divided according to several methods, the following being the more usual: Courts of record and courts not of record. The former being those whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony, and which have power to fine or imprison for contempt; error lies to their judgments, and they generally possess a seal. Courts not of record are those of inferior dignity, which have no power to fine or imprison, and in which the proceedings are not enrolled or recorded.” 3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal. 225; Erwin v. U. S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.

INFERIOR COURTS in fact de facto⁴ courts are those whose jurisdiction is limited and special and whose proceedings are not according to the course of the common law such as criminal courts, civil courts and Admiralty courts that 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.”* Ex

⁴ **De facto court:** One established, organized, and exercising its judicial functions under authority of a statute apparently valid, though such statute may be in fact unconstitutional and may be afterwards so adjudged; or a court established and acting under the authority of a de facto government. 1 Bl. Judgm. § 173; In re Manning, 139 U.S. 504, 11 S.Ct. 624, 35 L.Ed. 264; Gildemeister V. Lindsay, 212 Mich, 299, 180 N.W. 633, 635.

parte Watkins, 3 Pet., at 202-203. cited by SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973).

SUPERIOR COURTS: In fact, de jure⁵ courts, are courts of law; are any duly constituted tribunal [Jury] administering the laws of the state or nation proceeding according to the course of the common law and governed by its rules and principles, as contrasted with a "court of equity." Court of "Law" means Court of Common Law - a court for the People CORAM IPSO REGE which is to say BEFORE THE KING HIMSELF.

"The decisions of a superior court may only be challenged in a court of appeal. The decisions of an inferior court⁶ are subject to collateral attack. In other words, in a superior court one may sue an inferior court directly, rather than resort to appeal to an appellate court. Decision of a court of record may not be appealed. It is binding on ALL other courts. However, no statutory or constitutional court (whether it be an appellate or supreme court) can second guess the judgment of a court of record. "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 SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973).

THE JUDICIAL TRIBUNAL

"A 'court of record' is a judicial tribunal [Jury] 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.

THE PEOPLES REMEDY

"The grand jury is not merely an investigatory body; it also serves as a protector of citizens against arbitrary and oppressive governmental action and must be both independent and informed". United States v. Calandra, 414 U.S., at 343, 94 S.Ct., at 617. Wood v. Georgia, 370 U.S. 375, 82 S.Ct. 1364, 8 L.Ed.2d 569 (1962): "Historically, this body has been regarded as a primary security to the innocent against hasty, malicious and oppressive persecution; it serves the invaluable function in our society of standing between the accuser and the accused, whether the latter be an individual, minority group, or other, to determine whether a charge is founded upon reason or was dictated by an intimidating power or by malice and personal ill will." Id., at 390, 82 S.Ct., at 137

Quoting United States v. Williams: *"[R]ooted in long centuries of Anglo-American history," Hannah v. Larche, 363 U.S. 420, 490, 80 S.Ct. 1502, 1544, 4 L.Ed.2d 1307 (1960) (Frankfurter, J., concurring in result), "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 Articles. It 'is a*

⁵ **De Jure:** [Blacks 4th] of right; legitimate; lawful; by right and just title. In this sense it is the contrary of de facto.

⁶ **An inferior court** is a court whose judgments or decrees can be reviewed, on appeal or writ of error, by a higher tribunal, whether that tribunal be the circuit or Supreme Court. Nugent v. State, 18 Ala. 521.

constitutional fixture in its own right." United States v. Chanen, 549 F.2d 1306, 1312 (CA9 1977) (quoting Nixon v. Sirica, 159 U.S.App.D.C. 58, 70, n. 54, 487 F.2d 700, 712, n. 54 (1973)), cert. denied, 434 U.S. 825, 98 S.Ct. 72, 54 L.Ed.2d 83 (1977). *"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."* Stirone v. United States, 361 U.S. 212, 218, 80 S.Ct. 270, 273, 4 L.Ed.2d 252 (1960); Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43, 61, 26 S.Ct. 370, 373, 50 L.Ed. 652 (1906); G. Edwards, The Grand Jury 28-32 (1906). *"Although the grand jury normally operates, of course, in the courthouse and under judicial auspices, its institutional relationship with the judicial branch has traditionally been, so to speak, at arm's length. Judges' direct involvement in the functioning of the grand jury has generally been confined to the constitutive one of calling the grand jurors together and administering their oaths of office."* United States v. Calandra, 414 U.S. 338, 343, 94 S.Ct. 613, 617, 38 L.Ed.2d 561 (1974); Fed.Rule Crim.Proc. 6(a); *"Because the grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside, we think it clear that, as a general matter at least, no such "supervisory" judicial authority exists,... we have insisted that the grand jury remain "free to pursue its investigations unhindered by external influence or supervision so long as it does not trench upon the legitimate rights of any witness called before it."* United States v. Dionisio, 410 U.S. 1, 17-18, 93 S.Ct. 764, 773, 35 L.Ed.2d 67 (1973). *"Recognizing this tradition of independence, we have said that the Fifth Amendment's "constitutional guarantee presupposes an investigative body 'acting independently of either prosecuting attorney or judge '"* Id., at 16, 93 S.Ct., at 773 (quoting Stirone, supra, 361 U.S., at 218, 80 S.Ct., at 273).

WHO SUMMONS THE GRAND JURY?

The U.S. Supreme Court has concluded as supported by more than 800 years of history that: *"The Sheriff summons the juries, and is also the chief conservator of the peace within his territorial jurisdiction."* Harston v. Langston, Tex. Civ. App., 292 S.W. 648, 650.

All states have statutes that provide for the state to call for the Grand Jury. History also provides for the coroner and for the people to call for a Grand Jury, the State cannot monopolize the calling of the Grand Jury nor can the State stack the court with statutory Grand Juries that are de facto and do not proceed according to the Law of the Land.

The first recording and authority of the Grand Jury is found in Magna Charter 61 whereas: *"**The People shall choose the Grand Jury** (twenty-five, 25 People) who are bound with all their might to observe and to hold, and cause to be observed, the peace and liberties, so that if we, or our judges, or our bailiffs or any one of our officers, shall in anything be at fault towards anyone, or shall have broken any one of the articles of peace the four administrators shall repair us or petition the twenty-five to have that transgression redressed without delay."*

SUBVERSION AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

When a Judge executes a court order to arrest people because they are filing court papers challenging the jurisdiction of the court and due process violations because there was no indictment or that the Grand Jury

was de facto, that judge is guilty of abuse of power, and stands constitutionally in bad behavior⁷ and when the Sheriff and Marshalls become aware of this, and come to understand this, the judge should be arrested for abuse of power and denial of rights under 18 U.S. Code § 242⁸; *“Any judge who does not comply with his oath to the Constitution for the United States wars against that Constitution and engages in acts [that 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); *“There is a general rule that a ministerial officer who acts wrongfully, although in good faith, is nevertheless liable in a civil action and cannot claim the immunity of the sovereign.”* Cooper v. O’Conner, 99 F.2d 133; *“When a judge knows that he lacks jurisdiction, or acts in the face of clearly valid statutes expressly depriving him of jurisdiction, judicial immunity is lost.”* Zeller v. Rankin, 101 S.Ct. 2020, 451 U.S. 939, 68 L.Ed 2d 326

“No man in this country is so high that he is above the law. No officer of the law may set that law at defiance with impunity. All the officers of the government, from the highest to the lowest, are creatures of the law and are bound to obey it.”... “It is the only supreme power in our system of government, and every man who, by accepting office participates in its functions, is only the more strongly bound to submit to that supremacy, and to observe the limitations which it imposes on the exercise of the authority which it gives.” U.S. v. Lee, 106 U.S. 196, 220 1 S. Ct. 240, 261, 27 L. Ed 171 (1882)

CONCLUSION

The Grand Jury is a constitutional fixture in its own right that belongs to no branch of the institutional government, serving as a kind of buffer or referee between the Government and the people and is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside acting independently of either prosecuting attorney or judge. We the People have the unalienable right to call and administrate the Grand Jury and we have chosen to do so as the remedy to alter and institute new Guards where necessary; and We the People have chosen to do this in a Court of Record, case no. 1776-1789-2015, and, We the People have chosen to call and administrate the Grand Jury as the role of prosecutor and King’s Bench in a Superior Court until the jury is called for trial, whose decision will be final. Ignorance of the (Common) Law will not be excused.



THE COURT;

October 14, 2015

Grand Jury Foreman

⁷ **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.

⁸ **18 U.S. Code § 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, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both;