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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
DISTRICT OF OREGON**

Wayne L. Morse U.S. Courthouse, 405 East 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Eugene, OR 97401

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**Tribunal** - **Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury<sup>1</sup>**

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

**TO** - Magistrate Judge Michael R. Hogan (retired), Chief Judge Ann L. Aiken, Harney County Sheriff David Glerup (retired), U.S. Marshal Russel E. Burger, U.S. Attorney Amy E. Potter, U.S. Attorney Frank R. Papagni, Jr.

**District Court** - Magistrate Judge Patricia Sullivan, assigned by UUSCLGJ  
[NOTE: *Written approval from UUSCLGJ required for any reassignment*]

**Court of Origin** - **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON**, de facto

**CASE NO. 6:10-CR-60066-aa**, statutory

Dwight Lincoln Hammond, Steven Dwight Hammond and William Joseph Goode,

Petitioner

Against

Magistrate Judge Michael R. Hogan (retired), Chief Judge Ann L. Aiken, Harney County Sheriff David Glerup (retired), U.S. Marshal Russel E. Burger, U.S. Attorney Amy E. Potter, U.S. Attorney Frank R. Papagni, Jr.,

Respondents

**Assigned: Magistrate Judge Patricia Sullivan**

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

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

**Writ Mandamus Coram Ipso Rege<sup>3</sup>**

**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,

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<sup>1</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>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> **KING’S BENCH**: The supreme court of common law in England; being so called because the king formerly sat there in person; the style of the court being “Coram Ipso Rege”.

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 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 Petition 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 Petition that the Petitioner or person detained is not entitled thereto. The Writ or Order to Show Cause shall be directed to the respondent having custody of the Petitioner detained. It shall be returned within three (3) days unless for good cause additional time, not exceeding twenty (20) days, is requested and granted.

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 default<sup>4</sup> is applied here.<sup>5</sup> The record shows that: on December 31, 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; on January 8, 2015, a *Notice of Default* was filed. 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 January 8, 2015, the Grand Jury filed a Default and Memorandum of Decision of the Default (see attached); and, thereby, the de facto court was ordered to **ABATE AT LAW** all proceedings in and relating to UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON, de facto, CASE NO. 6:10-CR-60066-aa, against Dwight Lincoln Hammond, Steven Dwight Hammond and William Joseph Goode.

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<sup>4</sup> 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).

<sup>5</sup> 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.

The above-named de facto Court ignored the Habeas Corpus; and, thereby, unlawfully continues the de facto Court's restraint upon Dwight Lincoln Hammond, Steven Dwight Hammond and William Joseph Goode which places Magistrate Judge Michael R. Hogan (retired), Chief Judge Ann L. Aiken, Harney County Sheriff David Glerup (retired), U.S. Marshal Russel E. Burger, U.S. Attorney Amy E. Potter, U.S. Attorney Frank R. Papagni, Jr. in contempt of this court.

This Court is gracing Magistrate Judge Michael R. Hogan (retired), Chief Judge Ann L. Aiken, Harney County Sheriff David Glerup (retired), U.S. Marshal Russel E. Burger, U.S. Attorney Amy E. Potter, U.S. Attorney Frank R. Papagni, Jr. with an opportunity to amend their error and abate at law immediately all proceedings in and relating to UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON, de facto, CASE NO. 6:10-CR-60066-aa, against Dwight Lincoln Hammond, Steven Dwight Hammond and William Joseph Goode.

THE COURT, January 29, 2016

(seal)

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

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Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury Administrator