

UNIFIED UNITED STATES COMMON LAW GRAND JURY

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

CASE NO. 20-CV-5601

ACTION AT LAW – COURT OF RECORD

COMMON LAW GRAND JURY, PLAINTIFFS, IN PRO PER

-v-

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Defendants

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COURT IS TO TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE - - - - -	- PAGE 3
UNDER COMMON LAW SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS ARE NULL AND VOID - - -	- PAGE 5
COURTS OF RECORD PROCEED UNDER COMMON LAW - - - - -	- PAGE 4
RIGHT TO PRACTICE LAW - - - - -	- PAGE 7
THE CULPRIT - - - - -	- PAGE 9
THE UNITED STATES COMMON LAW GRAND JURY AUTHORITY - - - - -	- PAGE 10
WHEREFORE IN THIS ACTION - - - - -	- PAGE 14

QUOTING:

- 28 U.S. Code § 132
- 16 American Jurisprudence 2nd., Sec. 114
- 28 USC § 636(c)
- Federal Rule Civil Procedure 73(b)(1)
- The Rules Enabling Act 28 USC §2071 - §2077
- 28 USC §2072(b)
- Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 491
- Marbury v. Madison, 5th US (2 Cranch) 137, 174, 176,(1803)
- Magna Carta, Article 34
- §321 of Pub. L. section 631
- 6th Amendment
- 18 U.S. Code § 2385
- 18 USC. §1519
- Magna Carta Paragraph 52
- Preamble, Declaration of Independence
- Natural Law
- United States v. Calandra
- US v Williams
- Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229;
- Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J.
- Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689.
- Breimhorst v. Beck-man, 227 Minn. 409, 35 N.W.2d 719, 734
- Hooker v. Nichols, 116 N.C. 157, 21 S.E. 208.
- Ex parte Watkins, 3 Pet., at 202-203.
- SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973).
- NY LAW Article 2 §2
- Bowyer, Mod. Civil Law, 19
- Sevier v. Riley, 189. Cal. 170, 244 P. 323, 325.
- Rev 17:1-8
- Basso v. UPL, 495 F. 2d 906;
- Lantanav. Hopper, 102 F2d 188; Chicagov. New York, 37 F Supp 150.;
- Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528
- Busse v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 479 F2d 1143
- Brook v. Yawkey, 200 F. 2d 633;
- Ableman v. Booth, 21 Howard 506 (1859).
- Cohen v. Virginia, (1821), 6 Wheat. 264
- U.S. v. Williams, 449 U.S. 200.
- Conley vs. Gibson (1957),355 U.S. 41, 45, 46, 78 S.Ct. 99, 102, 2LEd 2d 80
- Seymour vs. Union News Company, 7 Cir., 1954,217 F.2d 168
- Martin v. State, 32 Ark. 124
- Ex parte White, 15 Nev. 146, 37 Am.Rep. 466
- State v. Allen, 83 Fla. 655, 92 So. 155, 156
- Merritt v. Merritt, 193 Iowa 899, 188 N.W. 32, 34
- Schultz v. Merchants’ Ins. Co., 57 Mo. 336
- Sims v. Aherns, 271 S.W. 720 (1925).
- Brotherhood of Trainmen v. Virginia ex rel
- Virginia State Bar, 377 U.S. 1; v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335
- Argersinger v. Hamlin, Sheriff 407 U.S. 425.
- Schware v. Board of Bar Examiners, 353 U.S. 232 (1957).
- NAACP v. Button, 371 U.S. 415)
- United Mineworkers of America v. Gibbs, 383 U.S. 715
- Johnson v. Avery, 89 S. Ct. 747 (1969)
- Davis v. Wechler, 263 U.S. 22, 24
- Stromberb v. California, 283 U.S. 359
- NAACP v. Alabama, 375 U.S. 449.
- Elmore v. McCammon [(1986) 640 F. Supp. 905.
- Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F. 2d 946 (1973).
- Meyer v. Nebraska, 262 U.S. 390, 399, 400.
- Schware v. Board of Examiners, United State Reports 353 U.S. pages 238, 239.
- 18 U.S. Code § 1519
- Hannah v. Larche, 363 U.S. 420, 490, 80 S.Ct. 1502, 1544, 4 L.Ed.2d 1307 (1960)
- United States v. Chanen, 549 F.2d 1306, 1312 (CA9 1977)
- Nixon v. Sirica, 159 U.S.App.D.C. 58, 70, n. 54, 487 F.2d 700, 712, n. 54 (1973))
- 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)

- Elliot v. Piersol, 1 Pet. 328, 340, 26 U.S. 328, 340 (1828)
- Hoke vs. Henderson, 15, N.C. 15, 25 AM Dec 677.
- Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 491.
- G. Edwards, The Grand Jury 28-32 (1906).
- 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).

MEMORANDUM OF LAW “NATURAL LAW JURISDICTION” - - - - 8 PAGES ATTACHED

QUOTING:

- 1 Bl. Comm. 125
- Burlamaqui, c. 3, § 15; 1 Bl. Comm. 125
- 1 Bl. Comm. 6; Inst. 1, 3, 1. See Dennis v. Moses, 18 Wash. 537, 52 P. 333, 40 L.R.A. 302
- Article III Section 1
- Article I Section 8 Clause 9
- State v. Superior Court of Dane County, 170 Wis. 385, 175 N.W. 927, 928
- Article III Section 2
- Hurtado v. People of the State of California, 110 U.S. 516
- NEW YORK CODE - N.Y. CVR. LAW § 2 : NY Code - Section 2
- American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 29 S.Ct. 511, 513, 213 U.S. 347, 53 L.Ed. 826, 19 Ann.Cas. 1047
- Miranda v. Arizona, 384 US 436, 491
- Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229
- Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J.
- Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689
- Breimhorst v. Beck-man, 227 Minn. 409, 35 N.W.2d 719, 734
- Hooker v. Nichols, 116 N.C. 157, 21 S.E. 208
- Ex parte Watkins, 3 Pet., at 202-203
- SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973)
- 5 Downs v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)
- Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 (1803) 5 U.S. 137 (Cranch) 1803
- Hoke vs. Henderson, 15, N.C. 15, 25 AM Dec 677
- Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 491
- Ableman v. Booth, 21 Howard 506 (1859)
- Cohen v. Virginia, (1821), 6 Wheat. 264 and U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200
- Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 US 356, 370
- CHISHOLM v. GEORGIA (US) 2 Dall 419, 454, 1 L Ed 440, 455 @DALL (1793) pp471-472
- American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 29 S.Ct. 511, 513, 213 U.S. 347, 53 L.Ed. 826, 19 Ann.Cas. 1047
- Basso v. UPL, 495 F. 2d 906
- Brook v. Yawkey, 200 F. 2d 633
- Elliot v. Piersol, 1 Pet. 328, 340, 26 U.S. 328, 340 (1828)
- 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
- Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229
- Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J.
- Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689.
- 5 USC §137, 163
- 5 USC §137, 164
- Marbury v. Madison: 5 US 137 (1803)
- Anti Federalist No 41-43 (Part II)
- Anti Federalist No 45
- Trial by Jury by Lysander Spooner
- State v. Brechler, 185 Wis. 599, 202 N.W. 144, 148
- Plow. 64. Day v. National Bond & Investment Co., Mo.App., 99 S.W.2d 117, 119
- Feller v. Gates, 40 Or. 543, 67 P. 416, 56 L.R.A. 630, 91 Am.St.Rep. 492
- Citizens' Bank of Colquitt v. American Surety Co. of New York, 174 Ga. 852, 164 S.E. 817
- Pontiac Trust Co. v. Newell, 266 Mich. 490, 254 N.W. 178, 181
- State v. Oates, 86 Wis. 634, 57 N.W. 296, 39 Am.St.Rep. 912
- 18 U.S. Code § 1519
- 4 Bl. Comm. 74, 75; 4 Steph. Comm. 183, 184

EXHIBITS A-C - - - - - 3 PAGES ATTACHED

United States District Court
For the Southern District of New York
• 300 Quarropas Street, White Plains, NY 106011 •

UNIFIED US COMMON LAW GRAND JURY, Sureties of
the Peace,¹ on behalf of the People;

Plaintiff

- against -

Alphabet Inc., Youtube, Google, Facebook and Twitter;
Defendants

JURISDICTION: Court of Record
Docket No. 20CV5601

TRIBUNAL: Jury

ACTION AT LAW²

Copied: President Trump, AG William Barr,
and US Supreme Court

*“The law of the land is more clearly intended the general law, a
law which hears before it condemns; which proceeds upon inquiry
and renders judgment only after trial.”³*

On June 21, 2020, plaintiffs’ filed a Court of Record,⁴ which proceeds under the “rules of Common Law, hereinafter Natural Law, in Dutchess County New York Supreme Court [Index No. 2020-610]. On July 20, 2020 defendants moved plaintiffs’ case to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York [Docket No. CV-05601]. The Tribunal in a Court of Record is the People (12 jurists), not a hired servant from an equity court. Whereas the

¹ **Sureties of the Peace, Grand Jury:** “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.

² AT LAW: [Bouvier’s] the phrase “At Law” 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.

³ Dartmouth College Case, 4 Wheat, U.S. 518, 4 ED 629

⁴ NY LAW Article 2 §2: Each of the following courts of the state is a court of record: The court for the trial of impeachments, a court on the judiciary, the court of appeals, the appellate division of the supreme court in each department, the supreme court, the court of claims, a county court in each county, except the counties of New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens and Richmond, the family court, a surrogate’s court in each county, each city court outside the city of New York, the district court in each county or portion thereof in which such court shall be established, the civil court of the city of New York and the criminal court of the city of New York, all courts other than those specified in this section are courts not of record. COURT OF RECORD: A judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it Proceeding according to the course of common law. 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

defendants attempted to change the jurisdiction of this court from Natural Law to civil law [*see Exhibits A-C attached*] in a De Facto court which is “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;”⁵

On August 26, 2020 a statutory pre-motion telephone conference, in jurisdictions unknown was held before Judge Cathy Seibel. Judge Seibel scheduled another telephone conference for September 25, 2020, at 11:00 a.m. and stated that she will deny plaintiffs’ their due process of law⁶ if plaintiffs don’t pay a BAR attorney [who would collude with defendants ABA attorneys and Judge Seibel to deny plaintiffs’ Natural Law Court]. Plaintiffs have a natural unalienable right to be heard in a Court of Law whereas, no rule can abrogate.

During the August 26th conference, plaintiffs on numerous occasions stated that the jurisdiction that the plaintiffs chose was a court of record. But, neither the judge nor the defendants would acknowledge. At the conclusion of the conference plaintiffs asked Judge Seibel if she was going to reveal to the plaintiffs what jurisdiction we were in. Judge Seibel answered “NO”! However, “Court[s] must prove on the record, all jurisdiction facts related to the jurisdiction asserted.”⁷ “The law requires proof of jurisdiction to appear on the record of the administrative agency and all administrative proceedings.”⁸ Judge Seibel violated the law by refusing to identify the jurisdiction that plaintiffs have been covertly moved under, while claiming jurisdiction over plaintiffs. Judge Seibel also stated that Natural Law was abrogated hundreds of years ago when in fact that act of treason was on September 16, 1938. Therefore Judge Seibel must recuse herself for reciprocating the defendants’ effort to hijack plaintiffs into jurisdictions unknown and concealing the Natural Law Jurisdiction while holding that, Natural Law was abrogated by an equity rule, thereby violating her oath. These actions undermined the decorum of this court and placed Judge Seibel in bad behavior.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Due course of law, this phrase is synonymous with "due process of law" or "law of the land" and means law in its regular course of administration through courts of justice. - *Kansas Pac. Ry. Co. v. Dunmeyer* 19 KAN 542. By the law of the land is more clearly intended the general law, a law which hears before it condemns; which proceeds upon inquiry and renders judgment only after trial. - *Dartmouth College Case*, 4 Wheat, U.S. 518, 4 ED 629].

⁷ *Lantanav. Hopper*, 102 F2d 188; *Chicagov. New York*, 37 F Supp 150.;

⁸ *Hagans v. Lavine*, 415 U.S. 528

Plaintiffs demand that Judge Seibel recuse herself and that her successor be a presidentially appointed judge who will honor their oath by acknowledging the Law of the Land, the Plaintiffs further demand a copy of Judge Seibel and said successor's oath to be entered into the record.

Plaintiffs opened a Court⁹ of Law¹⁰ "*proceeding according to the course of the common law and governed by its rules and principles, as contrasted with a "court of equity."*"

COURT IS TO TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE

A Court of Record is a "Superior Court A Court not of Record is an "Inferior Court:

28 U.S. Code § 132: Creation and composition of district courts; (a) There shall be in each judicial district a district court which shall be a court of record known as the United States District Court for the district. (b) Each district court shall consist of the district judge or judges for the district in regular active service. Justices or judges designated or assigned shall be competent to sit as judges of the court. (c) Except as otherwise provided by law, or rule or order of court, the judicial power of a district court with respect to any action, suit or proceeding may be exercised by a single judge, who may preside alone and hold a regular or special session of court at the same time other sessions are held by other judges.

Congress constitutionally created 94 "COURTS' OF RECORD" known as United States District Courts. Courts' of Record¹¹ are "Natural Law¹² Courts" that proceed according to the Natural Law without regulations, statutes, and codes and is presided over by the People via Juries, who are to decide all issues. [See: Memorandum of Law "*NATURAL LAW JURISDICTION,*" attached.]

"Inferior courts are those whose jurisdiction is limited and special and whose proceedings are not according to the course of the common [natural] law. Criminal courts proceed according to

⁹ **COURT:** [Black's, 4th] The person and suit of the sovereign; the place where the sovereign sojourns with his regal retinue, wherever that may be.; An agency of the sovereign created by it directly or indirectly under its authority, consisting of one or more officers, established and maintained for the purpose of hearing and determining issues of law and fact regarding legal rights and alleged violations thereof, and of applying the sanctions of the law, authorized to exercise its powers in the course of law at times and places previously determined by lawful authority. [Isbill v. Stovall, Tex.Civ.App., 92 S.W.2d 1067, 1070;

¹⁰ **COURT OF LAW:** [Black's, 4th] In a wide sense, any duly constituted tribunal administering the laws of the state or nation; in a narrower sense, a court proceeding according to the course of the common law and governed by its rules and principles, as contrasted with a "court of equity."

¹¹ **COURT OF RECORD:** "A judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it Proceeding according to the course of common law." 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.

¹² **AT LAW:** [Bouvier's] 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.; ALL CASES AT LAW. [Black's Law 4th] Within constitutional guaranty of jury trial, refers to common law ac-tions as distinguished from causes in equity and certain other proceedings. Breimhorst v. Beck-man, 227 Minn. 409, 35 N.W.2d 719, 734.; AT LAW. [Black's Law 4th edition, 1891] According to law; by, for, or in law; particularly in distinction from that which is done in or according to equity; or in titles such as sergeant at law, barrister at law, attorney or counsellor at law. Hooker v. Nichols, 116 N.C. 157, 21 S.E. 208.

*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. ...The decisions of an inferior court are subject to collateral attack. In other words, in a superior court (court of record) one may sue an inferior court (civil court a/k/a court not of record) 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 [SCOTUS] 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."*¹³

UNDER COMMON LAW, SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS ARE NULL AND VOID WITH ONLY ONE EXCEPTION

“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.” – 16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 114.

COURTS OF RECORD PROCEED UNDER COMMON LAW CIVIL LAW IS AN ABOMINATION DERIVED FROM BABYLON

*“Courts have no power to rewrite legislative enactments to give effect to their ideas of policy and fitness or the desirability of symmetry in statutes.”*¹⁴

“Civil Law,”¹⁵ “Roman Law” and “Roman Civil Law” are exchangeable phrases, meaning the same system of jurisprudence. That rule of action which every particular nation, commonwealth,

¹³ Ex parte Watkins, 3 Pet., at 202-203. cited by SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973).

¹⁴ Busse v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 479 F2d 1143

or city has established peculiarly for itself. More properly called “municipal” law to distinguish it from the “law of nature,” and from international law.”

Roman law¹⁶ in a general sense comprehends all the laws which prevailed among the Romans, without regard to the time of their origin. It is derived from the collections of Justinian which found its roots in Babylon, the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth.¹⁷ Whereas the Declaration of Independence, the foundation of our Constitution, which is a covenant with God establishing the Laws of Nature’s God¹⁸ as the Law of the Land, that no man shall put asunder without suffering His wrath, that We the People ordained and established and all judges take an oath to uphold and secure our “*Blessing of Liberty*” that shield us from tyrants.

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure do not apply in courts of record. The Rules of Common Law apply. According to the Federal Judicial Center¹⁹, a government agency, on September 16, 1938, pursuant to its fictional authority under the “Rules Enabling Act of 1934” claimed, under Rule 2, “*the Supreme Court enacted uniform rules of procedure for the federal courts. Under the new rules, suits in equity and suits at common law were grouped together under the term “civil action,”*” claiming that “*rigid application of common-law rules brought about injustice.*” This was an Act of Treason. Whereas, the Supreme Court and Congress under the teachings and guidance of the treacherous subversive American Bar Association, in an Act of Treason, a covert coup. Claiming the abrogation of Natural Law with its Unalienable Rights that were endowed by our Creator, covertly substituted them with civil rights legislated by lawless men.

The Rules Enabling Act (28 USC §2071 - §2077) passed by Congress in 1934 that gave the Supreme Court the power to make rules of procedure and evidence for federal courts with a restriction clause under 28 USC §2072(b) which states:

¹⁵ Bowyer, Mod. Civil Law, 19; Sevier v. Riley, 189. Cal. 170, 244 P. 323, 325.

¹⁶ ROMAN LAW: [Black’s Law] In a general sense, comprehends all the laws which prevailed among the Romans, without regard to the time of their origin, including the collections of Justinian.

¹⁷ Rev 17:1-8.

¹⁸ Declaration of Independence, preamble.

¹⁹ **The Federal Judicial Center** is the research and education agency of the judicial branch of the United States Government. The Center supports the efficient, effective administration of justice and judicial independence. Its status as a separate agency within the judicial branch, its specific missions, and its specialized expertise enable it to pursue and encourage critical and careful examination of ways to improve judicial administration. The Center has no policy-making or enforcement authority; its role is to provide accurate, objective information and education and to encourage thorough and candid analysis of policies, practices, and procedures.

<https://www.fjc.gov/history/timeline/federal-rules-civil-procedure-merge-equity-and-common-law>

“Such rules shall not abridge, enlarge or modify any substantive right. All laws in conflict with such rules shall be of no further force or effect after such rules have taken effect.

And,

“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.

And,

“All laws, rules and practices which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void” – Marbury v. Madison, 5th US (2 Cranch) 137, 174, 176,(1803).

And,

“No member of this state shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof ... (speaking specifically of the primary election concerning} the election of persons to party positions for any political party or parties in any unit of representation of the state from which such candidates or persons are elected.” – NYS Constitution Article I Section 1

And,

“The state cannot diminish rights of the people.” – Hurtado v. People of the State of California, 110 U.S. 516.

And,

“Under federal Law, which is applicable to all states, the U.S. Supreme Court stated that “if a court is without authority, its judgments and orders are regarded as nullities. They are not voidable, but simply void, and form no bar to a recovery sought, even prior to a reversal in opposition to them. They constitute no justification and all persons concerned in executing such judgments or sentences are considered, in law, as trespassers.”²⁰

Therefore, Rule 2 and its de facto jurisdictions unknown has no force or effect because it even goes far beyond abridging, enlarging, and modifying our unalienable rights, it abrogates common law absolutely. This will not stand! This is war against We the People! This is Treason!

RULE 12: The conference hearing of August 26, 2020, that was designed to cause plaintiffs to lose their court, was unlawful and inappropriate under the rules of common law. *“Henceforth the writ which is called Praecipe [or PRECIPE also spelled prcecipe] shall not be served on any one for any holding so as to cause a free man to lose his court.”* – Magna Carta, Article 34.

“That statute [or rule] which would deprive a citizen of the rights of person or property without a regular trial, according to the course and usage of common [natural] law, would not be the law

²⁰ Basso v. UPL, 495 F. 2d 906; Brook v. Yawkey, 200 F. 2d 633; Elliot v. Piersol, 1 Pet. 328, 340, 26 U.S. 328, 340 (1828).

of the land.”²¹ “Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them.”²² “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; any attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence.”²³ “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.”²⁴ [See: Memorandum of Law “**NATURAL LAW JURISDICTION**,” attached].

A court of justice is to hear before it judges. That is the purpose of any Action, to prove or not, the claims by demonstrating through debate to the tribunal for such judgment. “*The general rule in appraising the sufficiency of a complaint for failure to state a claim is that a complaint should not be dismissed unless it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief.*”²⁵ The validity of a claim can only be known after the Answer. Furthermore, because Plaintiffs are proceeding pro se, the Court must liberally construe their allegations and interpret them to raise the strongest arguments that they suggest.”²⁶

RIGHT TO PRACTICE LAW

*“The practice of Law is an occupation of common right!”*²⁷

Litigants can be assisted by unlicensed laymen during judicial proceedings.²⁸ Even the Federal Rules of Civil Procedures under Rule 17, 28 USCA recognizes the right of a Next Friend which states; “*A next friend is a person who represents someone who is unable to tend to his or her own interest.*” “A State cannot exclude a person from the practice of law or from any other occupation in a manner or for reasons that contravene the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth

²¹ Hoke vs. Henderson, 15, N.C. 15, 25 AM Dec 677.

²² Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 491.

²³ Ableman v. Booth, 21 Howard 506 (1859).

²⁴ Cohen v. Virginia, (1821), 6 Wheat. 264 and U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200.

²⁵ CONLEY VS. GIBSON (1957), 355 U.S. 41, 45, 46, 78 S.Ct. 99, 102, 2LEd 2d 80; SEYMOUR VS. UNION NEWS COMPANY, 7 Cir., 1954, 217 F.2d 168.

²⁶ Triestman v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons, 470 F.3d 471, 474 (2d Cir. 2006); Bush v. City of Philadelphia, 367 F. Supp. 2d 722, 725 (E.D. Pa. 2005). See also Fields v. Blake, 349 F. Supp. 2d 910, 915 (E.D. Pa. 2004)

²⁷ Sims v. Aherns, 271 S.W. 720 (1925).

²⁸ Brotherhood of Trainmen v. Virginia ex rel. Virginia State Bar, 377 U.S. 1; v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335; Argersinger v. Hamlin, Sheriff 407 U.S. 425.

Amendment.”²⁹ “Members of groups who are competent non-lawyers can assist other members of the group achieve the goals of the group in court without being charged with “unauthorized practice of law.”³⁰ “The assertion of federal rights, when plainly and reasonably made, are not to be defeated under the name of local practice.”³¹

“The right to file a lawsuit pro se is one of the most important rights under the constitution and laws.”³² “There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of his exercise of Constitutional Rights.”³³ “The term [liberty] ... denotes not merely freedom from bodily restraint but also the right of the individual to contract, to engage in any of the common occupations of life, to acquire useful knowledge, to marry, to establish a home and bring up children, to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience... The established doctrine is that this liberty may not be interfered with, under the guise of protecting public interest, by legislative action.”³⁴ The U.S. Constitution does not give anyone the right to a lawyer or the right to counsel, or the right to any other “hearsay substitute”. The 6th Amendment is very specific, that the accused only has the right to the assistance of counsel and this assistance of counsel can be anyone they choose without limitations.

“The practice of law cannot be licensed by any state.”³⁵ The certificate from the State Supreme Court only authorizes to practice law in courts as a “Member of the State Judicial Branch of Government” who can only represent wards of the court, infants and persons of unsound mind. A certificate is not a license to practice law as an occupation or to do business as a law firm. A ward is someone placed under the protection of a legal guardian. Plaintiffs are not “wards of the state” in that we need an ABA legal guardian. We are sovereign and competent to defend ourselves in a “Court of Law.”

The American Bar Association (ABA), founded August 21, 1878, is a voluntary association of lawyers that was incorporated in 1909 in the state of Illinois. The state does not accredit the law

²⁹ Schware v. Board of Bar Examiners, 353 U.S. 232 (1957).

³⁰ NAACP v. Button, 371 U.S. 415; United Mineworkers of America v. Gibbs, 383 U.S. 715; and Johnson v. Avery, 89 S. Ct. 747 (1969).

³¹ Davis v. Wechler, 263 U.S. 22, 24; Stromberb v. California, 283 U.S. 359; NAACP v. Alabama, 375 U.S. 449.

³² Elmore v. McCammon [(1986) 640 F. Supp. 905.

³³ Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F. 2d 946 (1973).

³⁴ Meyer v. Nebraska, 262 U.S. 390, 399, 400.

³⁵ Schware v. Board of Examiners, United State Reports 353 U.S. pages 238, 239.

schools or hold examinations and has no control or jurisdiction over the ABA or its members. The ABA accredits all the law schools, holds their private examinations, selects the students they will accept in their organization, and issues them a so-called license for a fee; but does not issue state licenses to lawyers. The BAR is the only one that can punish or disbar a Lawyer, and not the state. The ABA also selects the lawyers that they consider qualified for Judgeships and various other offices in the State. Only the Bar Association or their designated committees can remove any of these lawyers from public office. This is a tremendous amount of power for a private union to control and “the potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists, and will persist.” The state bar card is not a license, it is a union dues card. The Bar is a professional Association like the actors union, painters union, etc.. No other association, even doctors, issue their own license. All licenses are issued by the state. The Bar Association is a private association it cannot license anyone on behalf of the state.

THE CULPRIT

18 U.S. Code § 2385 – Advocating overthrow of Government: Whoever knowingly or willfully advocates, abets, advises, or teaches the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying the government of the United States... with intent to cause the overthrow or destruction of any such government, prints, publishes, edits, issues, circulates, sells, distributes, or publicly displays any written or printed matter advocating, advising, or teaching the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying any government in the United States by force or violence, or attempts to do so; or Whoever organizes or helps or attempts to organize any society, group, or assembly of persons who teach, advocate, or encourage the overthrow or destruction of any such government by force or violence; or becomes or is a member of, or affiliates with, any such society, group, or assembly of persons, knowing the purposes thereof— ... As used in this section, the terms “organizes” and “organize”, with respect to any society, group, or assembly of persons, include the recruiting of new members, the forming of new units, and the regrouping or expansion of existing clubs, classes, and other units of such society, group, or assembly of persons.

The American Bar Association (ABA) was founded on August 21, 1878, in Saratoga Springs, New York, by 100 lawyers from 21 states. The legal profession as we know it today barely existed at that time. Today the ABA is one of the world’s largest professional organizations, with nearly 400,000 members and more than 3,500 entities. Today the ABA holds a monopoly over

the minds of the federal and states judiciaries and attorneys that practice law in our courts. Law schools are nationally accredited by the American Bar Association (ABA), and graduates of these schools may generally sit for the bar exam in any state. There are 204 ABA accredited law schools. There are 31 law schools that have not been approved by the American Bar Association. Some states permit graduates of these schools to take the bar examination or will admit to their bars a graduate of a non-ABA-approved law school who has been admitted to the bar of another state. Most states do not.

DE FACTO LAW: The ABA schools, in an act of treason, teach that “In law”, common law (also known as judicial precedent or judge-made law, or case law) is the body of law derived from judicial decisions of courts and similar tribunals. Claiming that the defining characteristic of “common law” is that it arises as precedent.

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure govern civil procedure in United States district courts. The FRCP are promulgated by the United States Supreme Court pursuant to the 1934 Rules Enabling Act in an act of treason exploited the “Rules Enabling Act,” by enacting treasonous uniform rules of procedure for the federal courts.

THE UNITED STATES COMMON LAW GRAND JURY

Who are we, what is our Mission and by what Authority do we Act?

The UUSCLGJ is comprised of fifty Grand Jurys each unified amongst the counties within their respective States. All fifty States have unified nationally as the Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury with an assembly of about 9,000 People in the name of ~~We~~ the People, to suppress through our Courts of Justice, subverts acting under color of law, within our governments. Presently federal judges maintain the status quo in violation of 18 USC. §1519³⁶ concealing our Natural Law Courts, but there is a Common Law plan we are following whereas our beloved President Donald J. Trump put it best: *“Our movement is about replacing a failed and corrupt political establishment with a new government controlled by you the American people.”* And we intend on doing it!

³⁶ 18 U.S. Code § 1519: Whoever knowingly alters, destroys, mutilates, conceals, covers up, falsifies, or makes a false entry in any record, document, or tangible object with the intent to impede, obstruct, or influence the investigation or proper administration of any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States or any case filed under title 11, or in relation to or contemplation of any such matter or case, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

The sovereign unalienable right of the People to have “Government by Consent” through the free and independent administration of our own Juries is Paramount. We the People have the unbridled right to empanel and preside over our own proceedings unfettered by technical rules and to investigate merely on suspicion. The judiciary through congresses’ BAR written laws and the Judiciary’s BAR written rules have subverted and tainted our Juries and hidden our Natural Law Courts of Record. It is the Grand Jury’s function to consider criminal charges whereas prosecutors have no authority to change or negotiate away our findings. Grand Jury indictments are final and cannot be added to or taken away from without our Consent.

The Common Law Grand Jury is not a fiction like the defendants; we are not an organization or an association. We are the “Sureties’ of Peace”, empowered by the blessings of liberty to secure the peace on behalf of the People and we draw our authority from the Laws of nature’s God; viz:

“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, 1st recorded Grand Jury.

And,

“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,--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 [servants], 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.” – Preamble, Declaration of Independence

And,

“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.”

Remember now? It is We the People that “Ordained” and established the Constitution vesting power to our elected and appointed Servants thereby establishing three branches of government.

We the People were vested by nature's God to "ordain and bestow" when we covenanted with God via the Declaration of Independence, desiring to be under the Laws of nature's God. We the People gave our servants six directives, one of which is, "To Secure the Blessings of Liberty," it seems you forgot, let this serve as your reminder.

We the People may gather ourselves, if the security of Liberty calls, as the "Sureties of the Peace" on behalf of all the People.

- In 1215AD, twenty-five (25) freemen assembled themselves in the name of the "Sureties of the Peace" stood-up to restore their Natural Law Courts of Justice, thereby taking back their island nation England that was subverted by a tyrant king.
- In 1776, fifty-six (56) unalienable sovereigns assembled themselves in the name of "We the People" stood-up to create one nation under God, indivisible, and restore their Natural Law Courts of Justice, thereby taking back their Thirteen American Colonies that were subverted by a tyrant king.
- Today, thousands of Common Law Grand Jurists have assembled themselves as is our unalienable right and heritage to take back and restore our Natural Law Courts.

We the People have been providentially entrusted via Natural Law to dispense justice and were provided legal recourse to address the criminal conduct of the Judiciary and our Representatives. We the People have the unbridled right by law and in law to empanel our own grand juries and present True Bills of information, indictments and presentments to a Court of Justice which is then required to commence a criminal proceeding under Natural Law, and we have been doing so since 2015.

Natural Law demands that only the People via "free and independent Grand Juries and Petit Juries" have the supreme judicial authority to indict or not, to decide the law, to sit as the tribunal in all Courts of Record, to nullify any statute, to deny any rules, to judge guilt or innocence, and pronounce the remedy or punishment, free from judiciary interference. Tribunals are established in 12 unalienable sovereigns whose decisions are final and cannot be overturned. Servants may not judge their masters.

In *United States v. Calandra*, quoted in *US v Williams*, the United States Supreme Court said: "The 'common law' of the Fifth Amendment demands the traditional functioning of the grand jury. 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. “[R]ooted in long centuries of Anglo-American history,”³⁷ 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 constitutional fixture in its own right.”³⁸ 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.³⁹ 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.”⁴⁰

On September 16, 1938, a day that will live in infamy, eight of nine men, one resigned, the United States Supreme Court, steered by the subversive ABA, authored the FRCP, particularly Rule 2, thereby committing an act of Treason, deserving of the ultimate penalty Natural Law has to offer. Their evil, reprehensible covert exploit is responsible for multi-millions of deaths and destroyed lives. They may have escaped justice in this world, but we trust that they were met with God’s wrath when they passed. They are: Dis Honorable Justice James Clark McReynolds, Dis Honorable Justice De facto Justice Louis Brandeis, Dis Honorable Justice Pierce Butler, Dis Honorable Justice Harlan F. Stone, Dis Honorable Justice Charles Evans Hughes, Dis Honorable Justice Owen Roberts, Dis Honorable Hugo Black, and Dis Honorable Stanley Forman Reed.

Wherefore IN THIS ACTION we are here to secure full Justice to the People, because the People have been dispossessed from their rights by the defendants without the legal judgment of their peers. We are here to prosecute this case before a Common Law Petit Jury which we trust will restore the People.

³⁷ Hannah v. Larche, 363 U.S. 420, 490, 80 S.Ct. 1502, 1544, 4 L.Ed.2d 1307 (1960) (Frankfurter, J., concurring in result).

³⁸ 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).

³⁹ 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).

⁴⁰ 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).

Being that, another hearing is scheduled for September 25, 2020, in an attempt to cast plaintiffs out of their court, plaintiffs herein change the purpose of the inquiry from an unlawful removal procedure to a show cause as to why defendants did not answer this Action at Law and why a default judgment is not in order. Defendants' hired lawyers are expected to know the rules of Common Law and therefore are without excuse.

SEAL

September 5, 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Common Law Grand Jury Foreman

United States District Court
For the Southern District of New York

• 300 Quarropas Street, White Plains, NY 106011 •

UNIFIED US COMMON LAW GRAND JURY,
Sureties of the Peace,¹ on behalf of the People;
Plaintiff

- against -

Alphabet Inc., Youtube, Google, Facebook and
Twitter;

Defendants

COURT OF RECORD
DOCKET NO. 20CV5601
FOR RECOVERY²

MEMORANDUM OF LAW

For the Plaintiff

NATURAL LAW JURISDICTION

The purpose of this memorandum is to establish the unalienable right of the People to be judged in Natural Law Courts by their peers and not government (judges) controlled courts. Natural Liberty is the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, unless by the law of nature.³ It is the right which nature's God gives to all mankind of disposing of their persons and property after the manner they judge most consistent with their happiness, on condition of their acting within the limits of the law of nature, and so as not to interfere with an equal exercise of the same rights by other men.⁴ Whereas civil liberties are granted by legislators, it is the power of doing whatever the [legislative] laws permit,⁵ which is a violation of the Peoples unalienable rights to control their own behavior. We the People reject such restrictions in favor of Liberty!

¹ **Sureties of the Peace, Grand Jury:** "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.

² **RECOVERY** [Blacks Law 4th] In its most extensive sense, the restoration or vindication of a right existing in a person, by the formal judgment or decree of a competent court, at his instance and suit, or the obtaining, by such judgment, of some right or property which has been taken or withheld from him.

³ 1 Bl. Comm. 125.

⁴ Burlamaqui, c. 3, § 15; 1 Bl.Comm. 125.

⁵ 1 Bl.Comm. 6; Inst. 1, 3, 1. See Dennis v. Moses, 18 Wash. 537, 52 P. 333, 40 L.R.A. 302.

We the People ordained through Article III Section 1⁶ the creation of “one Supreme Court” with vested judicial powers and also vested congress with the authority to create and establish inferior courts under Article I Section 8 clause 9⁷ we vested the power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court, which has supervisory control⁸ over said tribunals to prohibit them from acting outside their jurisdiction, and to reverse their extra-jurisdictional acts. Under Article III Section 2⁹ we defined their judicial power in all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution.

State run courts a/k/a ‘equity courts’ are nisi prius¹⁰ courts presided over by judges (political servants) who rule according to regulations, statutes and codes or contracts, under American Jurisprudence. Whereas Law courts are presided over by juries (the People) who rule according to Natural Law, no judges, regulations, statutes, or codes permitted. Liberty is freedom from equity, civil, and criminal courts, called nisi prius courts that cannot proceed unless we agree. This is how criminal courts believe they are able to proceed without an indictment by defrauding their victim into to making a plea.

“The state cannot diminish rights of the people.”¹¹ “No authority can, on any pretense whatsoever, be exercised over the citizens of this state, but such as is or shall be derived from and granted by the people of this state.”¹² “The very meaning of ‘sovereignty’ is that the decree of the sovereign makes law.”¹³ “Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them.”¹⁴

There are human made laws, a/k/a positive law, whereas Congress legislated regulations, statutes, and codes as per Article I Section 8 to control commercial and political behavior in courts’ of equity. And there is Natural Law, a/k/a Common Law, whereas Congress has no

⁶ **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.

⁷ **Article I Section 8 Clause 9:** The Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

⁸ **SUPERVISORY CONTROL:** Control exercised by courts to compel inferior tribunals to act within their jurisdiction, to prohibit them from acting outside their jurisdiction, and to reverse their extra-jurisdictional acts. - State v. Superior Court of Dane County, 170 Wis. 385, 175 N.W. 927, 928.

⁹ **Article III Section 2:** The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority.

¹⁰ NISI PRIUS: is a Latin term (Bouvier's Law) Where courts bearing this name exist in the United States, they are instituted by statutory provision.; Black's 5th 'Prius' means 'first.' 'Nisi' means 'unless.' A nisi prius procedure is a procedure to which a party FIRST agrees UNLESS he objects.; Blacks 4th - A rule of procedure in courts is that if a party fails to object to something, then it means he agrees to it. A nisi procedure is a procedure to which a person has failed to object A “nisi prius court” is a court which will proceed unless a party objects. The agreement to proceed is obtained from the parties first.

¹¹ Hurtado v. People of the State of California, 110 U.S. 516.

¹² NEW YORK CODE - N.Y. CVR. LAW § 2 : NY Code - Section 2: Supreme sovereignty in the people

¹³ American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 29 S.Ct. 511, 513, 213 U.S. 347, 53 L.Ed. 826, 19 Ann.Cas. 1047.

¹⁴ Miranda v. Arizona, 384 US 436, 491.

authority to legislate regulations, statutes, and codes to control the Peoples' behavior. Natural Law Courts proceed in Courts' of Law under the rules of Common Law.

Congress constitutionally created 94 Courts' of Record known as United States District Courts. Courts' of Record¹⁵ are 'Natural Law'¹⁶ Courts' that proceed according to the Common Law without regulations, statutes, and codes and is presided over by the People via Juries, who are to decide all issues.

28 U.S. Code § 132: Creation and composition of district courts; (a) There shall be in each judicial district a district court which shall be a court of record known as the United States District Court for the district. (b) Each district court shall consist of the district judge or judges for the district in regular active service. Justices or judges designated or assigned shall be competent to sit as judges of the court. (c) Except as otherwise provided by law, or rule or order of court, the judicial power of a district court with respect to any action, suit or proceeding may be exercised by a single judge, who may preside alone and hold a regular or special session of court at the same time other sessions are held by other judges.

“The decisions of a superior court may only be challenged in a court of appeal. The decisions of an inferior court 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. Decisions 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.”¹⁷

WHEN COURTS RESIST THE CONSTITUTION

“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

¹⁵ **COURT OF RECORD:** “A judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it Proceeding according to the course of common law.” 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.

¹⁶ **AT LAW:** [Bouvier's] 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.; ALL CASES AT LAW. [Black's Law 4th] Within constitutional guaranty of jury trial, refers to common law ac-tions as distinguished from causes in equity and certain other proceedings. Breimhorst v. Beck-man, 227 Minn. 409, 35 N.W.2d 719, 734.; AT LAW. [Black's Law 4th edition, 1891] According to law; by, for, or in law; particularly in distinction from that which is done in or according to equity; or in titles such as sergeant at law, barrister at law, attorney or counsellor at law. Hooker v. Nichols, 116 N.C. 157, 21 S.E. 208.

¹⁷ Ex parte Watkins, 3 Pet., at 202-203. cited by SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973).

exert its full authority to prevent all violations of the principles of the Constitution.”¹⁸ “If then the courts are to regard the constitution; and the constitution is superior to any ordinary act of the legislature; the constitution, and not such ordinary act, must govern the case to which they both apply. Those then who resist the principle that the constitution is to be considered, in court, as a paramount law, are reduced to the necessity of maintaining that courts must close their eyes on the constitution, and see only the law. This doctrine would subvert the very foundation of all written constitutions. It would declare that an act, which, according to the principles and theory of our government, is entirely void, is yet, in practice, completely obligatory. It would declare that if the legislature shall do what is expressly forbidden, such act, notwithstanding the express prohibition, is in reality effectual. It would be giving to the legislature a practical and real omnipotence with the same breath which professes to restrict their powers within narrow limits. It is prescribing limits, and declaring that those limits may be passed at pleasure... Thus, the particular phraseology of the constitution of the United States confirms and strengthens the principle, supposed to be essential to all written constitutions, that a law repugnant to the constitution is void, and that courts, as well as other departments, are bound by that instrument.”¹⁹

“That statute 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.”²⁰

“Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them.”²¹ “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; any attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence.”²² “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.”²³

“It is in these words: *‘I do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich; and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties incumbent on me as according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States.’* Why does a judge swear to discharge his duties agreeably to the constitution of the United States, if that constitution forms no rule for his government, if it is closed upon him and cannot be inspected by

¹⁸ 5 Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901).

¹⁹ Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 (1803) 5 U.S. 137 (Cranch) 1803.

²⁰ Hoke vs. Henderson, 15, N.C.15,25 AM Dec 677.

²¹ Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 491.

²² Ableman v. Booth, 21 Howard 506 (1859).

²³ Cohen v. Virginia, (1821), 6 Wheat. 264 and U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200.

him? If such be the real state of things, this is worse than solemn mockery. To prescribe, or to take this oath, becomes equally a crime.”²⁴

The People are free, independent, and sovereign with the unalienable right of due process and with no contract with any administrative (foreign) court. Thereby, the People owe the State nothing and are under no obligation that would require the People to seek leave from any servant who has no jurisdiction or authority over the People. We are not “subjects of the state” but the masters thereof. “Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts And the law is the definition and limitation of power.”²⁵

“It is the public policy of this state that public agencies exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business.... The people of this state do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve them.... at the Revolution, the sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but they are sovereigns without subjects...with none to govern but themselves...”²⁶ “The very meaning of 'sovereignty' is that the decree of the sovereign makes law.”²⁷

“Under federal Law, which is applicable to all states, the U.S. Supreme Court stated that “if a court is without authority, its judgments and orders are regarded as nullities. They are not voidable, but simply void, and form no bar to a recovery sought, even prior to a reversal in opposition to them. They constitute no justification and all persons concerned in executing such judgments or sentences are considered, in law, as trespassers.”²⁸

“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.”²⁹

“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

²⁴ Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 (1803) 5 U.S. 137 (Cranch) 1803.

²⁵ Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 US 356, 370.

²⁶ CHISHOLM v. GEORGIA (US) 2 Dall 419, 454, 1 L Ed 440, 455 @DALL (1793) pp471-472.

²⁷ American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 29 S.Ct. 511, 513, 213 U.S. 347, 53 L.Ed. 826, 19 Ann.Cas. 1047.

²⁸ Basso v. UPL, 495 F. 2d 906; Brook v. Yawkey, 200 F. 2d 633; Elliot v. Piersol, 1 Pet. 328, 340, 26 U.S. 328, 340 (1828)

²⁹ 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.

according to the course of common law, its acts and proceedings being enrolled for a perpetual memorial.”³⁰

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.

The only inherent difference ordinarily recognized between superior and inferior courts is that there is a presumption in favor of the validity of the judgments of the former, none in favor of those of the latter, and that a superior court may be shown not to have had power to render a particular judgment by reference to its record. Note, however, that a “superior court” is the name of a particular court. But when a court acts by virtue of a special statute conferring jurisdiction in a certain class of cases, it is a court of inferior or limited jurisdiction for the time being, no matter what its ordinary status may be.

Unalienable Rights are the spirit of Natural Law, the Law of our Creator and not of man. All Law is to be understood in light of our Unalienable Rights. Any law repugnant to that spirit is by nature’s Creator “Null and Void.” The Law of the Land a/k/a the Constitution for the United States of America [Article VI] and its Cap-Stone Bill of Rights, which is the Crown of our Natural Law, were framed upon the foundational Declaration of Independence. These are all Natural Law documents that were constructed upon Natural Law Principles. To deny Natural Law is to deny these documents.

- Declaration of Independence: “*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.*”
- Amendment VII: “*In suits at common (Natural) 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 (Natural) law.*”

“**SYNOPSIS OF RULE OF LAW:** The Supreme Court has the implied power from the United States Constitution to review acts of Congress and to declare them void if they are found to be repugnant to the Constitution.”³¹

³⁰ 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.

³¹ - Marbury v. Madison: 5 US 137 (1803); All cases which have cited Marbury v. Madison case, to the Supreme Court has not ever been over turned. - See Shephard’s Citation of Marbury v. Madison.

“If one has a right, and that right has been violated, do the laws of his country afford him a remedy?³² The very essence of liberty certainly consists in the right of every individual to claim the protection of the laws, whenever he receives an injury. One of the first duties of government is to afford that protection. In Great Britain, the king himself is sued in the respectful form of a petition, and he never fails to comply with the judgment of his court.

In the third volume of his Commentaries, page 23, Blackstone states two cases in which a remedy is afforded by mere operation of law. ‘In all other cases,’ he says, ‘it is a general and indisputable rule, that where there is a legal right, there is also a legal remedy by suit or action at law whenever that right is invaded.’ And afterwards, page 109 of the same volume, he says, ‘I am next to consider such injuries as are cognizable by the courts of common law. And herein I shall for the present only remark, that all possible injuries whatsoever, that did not fall within the exclusive cognizance of either the ecclesiastical, military, or maritime tribunals, are, for that very reason, within the cognizance of the common law courts of justice; for it is a settled and invariable principle in the laws of England, that every right, when withheld, must have a remedy, and every injury its proper redress.’

“The government of the United States has been emphatically termed a government of laws, and not of men. It will certainly cease to deserve this high appellation, if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of a vested legal right. If this obloquy is to be cast on the jurisprudence of our country, it must arise from the peculiar character of the case. It behooves us then to inquire whether there be in its composition any ingredient which shall exempt from legal investigation, or exclude the injured party from legal redress. In pursuing this inquiry, the first question which presents itself, is, whether this can be arranged³³ with that class of cases which come under the description of (damnum absque injuria-a) loss without an injury... If any statement, within any law, which is passed, unconstitutional, the whole law is unconstitutional.”³⁴

“If a federal town be necessary for the residence of congress and the public officers, it ought to be a small one, and the government of it fixed on republican and common [Natural] law principles, carefully enumerated and established by the constitution. It is true, the states, when they shall cede places, may stipulate that the laws and government of congress in them shall always be formed on such principles.”³⁵ “The legislature shall at no time hereafter institute any new courts but such as shall proceed according to the course of the common law, no legislation, in conflict with the Common [Natural] Law, is of any validity.”³⁶ “The [Natural] common law is sometimes called, by way of eminence, (lex terrae), as in the statute of Magna Carta, chap. 29, where certainly the common [Natural] law is principally intended by those words, (aut per legem terrae); as appears by the exposition thereof in several subsequent statutes; ... This common

³² 5 U.S. §137, 163.

³³ 5 U.S. 137, 164.

³⁴ Marbury v. Madison: 5 US 137 (1803).

³⁵ Anti Federalist No 41-43 (Part II).

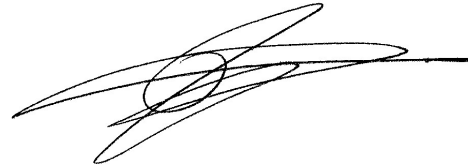
³⁶ Anti Federalist No 45.

[Natural] law, or “law of the land,” the king was sworn to maintain. This fact is recognized by a statute made at Westminster, in 1346, by Edward III., which commences in this manner.”³⁷

CONCLUSION: All Article III courts are courts of equity or law. **COURTS OF EQUITY** are inferior courts governed by USC Titles when proceeding in cases involving bureaucrats, corporations, bankruptcies, piracies, admiralty, maritime and other jurisdictions defined in Article I Section 8, all of which have NO AUTHORITY or JURISDICTION over the People, for the People being sovereign and above the government are not bound by positive law a/k/a human law, regulations, statutes or codes. Decisions of such an inferior court are subject to collateral attack. In other words, in a superior court, Natural Law Court, one may sue an inferior court directly, rather than resort to appeal to an appellate court. WHEREAS COURTS OF RECORD are to proceed under the rules of Natural Law. Natural law is nature’s law ordained by God. Constitutions are an unalienable right, blessed by God and ordained by sovereign People. Legislators are bound by the chains of the Constitution and have no authority to create governments or write laws outside those bounds. Any judge resting in fiction of law proceeds’ under the color of law,³⁸ office³⁹ and authority⁴⁰ losses all immunity. Any judge that fraudulently carries the People away to jurisdictions unknown while ‘CONCEALING’⁴¹ Natural Law courts is guilty of high treason.⁴²

SEAL

September 5, 2020



Common Law Grand Jury Foreman

³⁷ Trial by Jury by Lysander Spooner.

³⁸ **COLOR OF LAW:** The appearance or semblance, without the substance, of legal right. State v. Brechler, 185 Wis. 599, 202 N.W. 144, 148.

³⁹ **COLOR OF OFFICE:** An act unjustly done by the countenance of an office, being grounded upon corruption, to which the, office is as a shadow and color. Plow. 64. Day v. National Bond & Investment Co., Mo.App., 99 S.W.2d 117, 119.; A claim or assumption of right to do an act by virtue of an office, made by a person who is legally destitute of any such right. Feller v. Gates, 40 Or. 543, 67 P. 416, 56 L.R.A. 630, 91 Am.St.Rep. 492; Citizens' Bank of Colquitt v. American Surety Co. of New York, 174 Ga. 852, 164 S.E. 817; Pontiac Trust Co. v. Newell, 266 Mich. 490, 254 N.W. 178, 181.

⁴⁰ **COLOR OF AUTHORITY.** That semblance or presumption of authority sustaining the acts of a public officer which is derived from his apparent title to the office or from a writ or other process in his hands apparently valid and regular. State v. Oates, 86 Wis. 634, 57 N.W. 296, 39 Am.St.Rep. 912.

⁴¹ **18 U.S. Code § 1519** – Whoever knowingly alters, destroys, mutilates, conceals, covers up, falsifies, or makes a false entry in any record, document, or tangible object with the intent to impede, obstruct, or influence the investigation or proper administration of any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States or any case filed under title 11, or in relation to or contemplation of any such matter or case, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

⁴² **High Treason:** In English law. Treason against the king or sovereign, as distinguished from petit or petty treason, which might formerly be committed against a subject. 4 Bl.Comm. 74, 75; 4 Steph. Comm. 183, 184, note.

**NEW YORK STATE SUPREME COURT
DUTCHESS COUNTY**

• 10 Market Street Poughkeepsie, NY 12601 •

UNIFIED US COMMON LAW GRAND JURY on behalf
of the People;

Plaintiff

- against -

Alphabet Inc., Youtube, Google, Facebook and
Twitter;

Defendants

JURISDICTION: Court of Record

Index No. 2020-507

TRIBUNAL: Jury

SUMMONS

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to appear and answer this endorsed summons in the New York Supreme Court, County of Dutchess, Court of Record; located at 10 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, New York 12601;

You must answer within 30 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached action. Motions in order to avoid an answer are not permitted under common law.

Upon your failure to appear and answer, judgment will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint, together with the cost of this action.

You also must file your answer with the above said court.

SEAL

Dutchess County New York

June 15, 2020

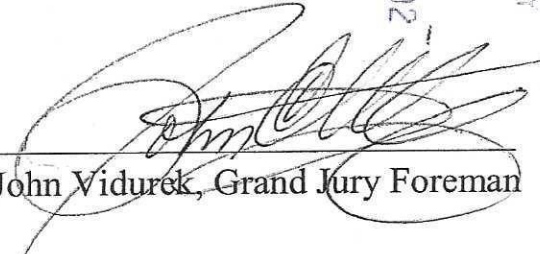
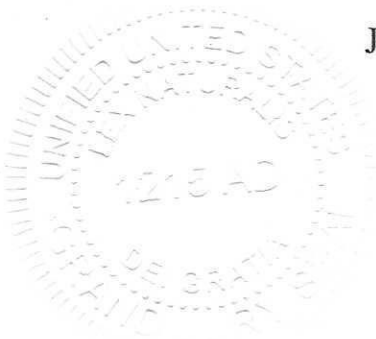

John Vidurek, Grand Jury Foreman

EXHIBIT A

DUTCHESS COUNTY
CLERK'S OFFICE
RECEIVED
2020 JUN 16 PM 1:02



COUNTY CLERK, DUTCHESS COUNTY

Application for INDEX NUMBER pursuant to C.P.L.R. Section 8018.

INDEX NUMBER
2020-507
Do not write in this space.

FEE - \$210

Spaces below to be **TYPED** or **PRINTED** by applicant

TITLE OF ACTION OR PROCEEDING

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF DUTCHESS

_____ X
UNIFIED U.S. COMMON LAW GRAND JURY

CHECK AS APPLICABLE

-Against-

Alphabet Inc., Youtube, Google,
Facebook and Twitter;

CONSUMER CREDIT TRANSACTION

NOT CONSUMER CREDIT TRANSACTION

NON PAYMENT OF CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATION

Name and address of Attorney for Plaintiff or Petitioner
UNIFIED U.S. COMMON LAW GRAND JURY, In Pro Per
3979 Albany Post Road, Hyde Park, NY 12538
Phone - (845) 229-0250; Fax - (888) 891-8977

Telephone No.:
Name and address of Attorney for Defendant or Respondent
Alphabet Inc
1600 Amphitheatre Pkwy, Mountain View, CA 94043
Telephone No.:

A. Nature and object of action TORT
or
Nature of special proceeding Common Law

DUTCHESS COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE RECEIVED
2020 JUN 16 PM 1:00

IS THIS ACTION OR PROCEEDING CONFIDENTIAL UNDER ANY LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK?
YES
NO

ORIGINATING PAPERS SUBMITTED
(Please check below)

- Summons & Complaint
- Summons w/Notice
- Notice of Petition
- Petition

- Order to Show Cause
- Poor Person Afft./Atty's Cert.
- Other: _____

B. Application for Index Number filed by:

Plaintiff
Defendant

June 15, 2020
DATE

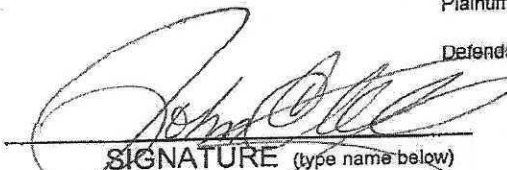

SIGNATURE (type name below)
John Vidorek

EXHIBIT B

The JS-44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet.

PLAINTIFFS
Unified U.S. Common Law Grand Jury

DEFENDANTS
Alphabet Inc., Google LLC and YouTube LLC

ATTORNEYS (FIRM NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER)

ATTORNEYS (IF KNOWN)
Herrick, Feinstein LLP
2 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10016 (212) 592-1400

CAUSE OF ACTION (CITE THE U.S. CIVIL STATUTE UNDER WHICH YOU ARE FILING AND WRITE A BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE)
(DO NOT CITE JURISDICTIONAL STATUTES UNLESS DIVERSITY)

Plaintiff asserts that Defendants' conduct violates the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, 18 U.S.C. § 242, and 42 U.S.C. § 1985

Has this action, case, or proceeding, or one essentially the same been previously filed in SDNY at any time? No Yes Judge Previously Assigned

If yes, was this case Vol. Invol. Dismissed. No Yes If yes, give date _____ & Case No. _____

IS THIS AN INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CASE? No Yes

(PLACE AN [x] IN ONE BOX ONLY)

NATURE OF SUIT

TORTS		ACTIONS UNDER STATUTES			
CONTRACT	PERSONAL INJURY	PERSONAL INJURY	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 INSURANCE	<input type="checkbox"/> 310 AIRPLANE	<input type="checkbox"/> 367 HEALTHCARE/ PHARMACEUTICAL PERSONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 DRUG RELATED	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 APPEAL	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 FALSE CLAIMS
<input type="checkbox"/> 120 MARINE	<input type="checkbox"/> 315 AIRPLANE PRODUCT	INJURY/PRODUCT LIABILITY	SEIZURE OF PROPERTY	28 USC 158	<input type="checkbox"/> 376 QUI TAM
<input type="checkbox"/> 130 MILLER ACT	LIABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> 365 PERSONAL INJURY	21 USC 881	<input type="checkbox"/> 423 WITHDRAWAL	<input type="checkbox"/> 400 STATE
<input type="checkbox"/> 140 NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> 320 ASSAULT, LIBEL & SLANDER	PRODUCT LIABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> 690 OTHER	28 USC 157	REAPPORTIONMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> 150 RECOVERY OF OVERPAYMENT & ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> 330 FEDERAL EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> 368 ASBESTOS PERSONAL INJURY PRODUCT LIABILITY	PROPERTY RIGHTS		<input type="checkbox"/> 410 ANTI TRUST
<input type="checkbox"/> 151 MEDICARE ACT	<input type="checkbox"/> 340 MARINE	PERSONAL PROPERTY	<input type="checkbox"/> 820 COPYRIGHTS		<input type="checkbox"/> 430 BANKS & BANKING
<input type="checkbox"/> 152 RECOVERY OF DEFAULTED STUDENT LOANS (EXCL VETERANS)	<input type="checkbox"/> 345 MARINE PRODUCT LIABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> 370 OTHER FRAUD	<input type="checkbox"/> 830 PATENT		<input type="checkbox"/> 450 COMMERCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 153 RECOVERY OF OVERPAYMENT OF VETERAN'S BENEFITS	<input type="checkbox"/> 350 MOTOR VEHICLE	<input type="checkbox"/> 371 TRUTH IN LENDING	<input type="checkbox"/> 835 PATENT-ABBREVIATED NEW DRUG APPLICATION		<input type="checkbox"/> 460 DEPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 160 STOCKHOLDERS SUITS	<input type="checkbox"/> 355 MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCT LIABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> 380 OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY DAMAGE	<input type="checkbox"/> 840 TRADEMARK	SOCIAL SECURITY	<input type="checkbox"/> 470 RACKETEER INFLUENCED & CORRUPT ORGANIZATION ACT (RICO)
<input type="checkbox"/> 190 OTHER CONTRACT	<input type="checkbox"/> 360 OTHER PERSONAL INJURY	<input type="checkbox"/> 385 PROPERTY DAMAGE PRODUCT LIABILITY	LABOR	<input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff)	<input type="checkbox"/> 480 CONSUMER CREDIT
<input type="checkbox"/> 195 CONTRACT PRODUCT LIABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> 362 PERSONAL INJURY - MED MALPRACTICE	PRISONER PETITIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> 710 FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT	<input type="checkbox"/> 862 BLACK LUNG (923)	<input type="checkbox"/> 490 CABLE/SATELLITE TV
<input type="checkbox"/> 196 FRANCHISE	ACTIONS UNDER STATUTES	<input type="checkbox"/> 463 ALIEN DETAINEE	<input type="checkbox"/> 720 LABOR/MGMT RELATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 850 SECURITIES/COMMODITIES/EXCHANGE
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	<input type="checkbox"/> 510 MOTIONS TO VACATE SENTENCE 28 USC 2255	<input type="checkbox"/> 740 RAILWAY LABOR ACT	<input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID TITLE XVI	<input type="checkbox"/> 890 OTHER STATUTORY ACTIONS
<input type="checkbox"/> 210 LAND CONDEMNATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 440 OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS (Non-Prisoner)	<input type="checkbox"/> 530 HABEAS CORPUS	<input type="checkbox"/> 751 FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE ACT (FMLA)	<input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 891 AGRICULTURAL ACTS
<input type="checkbox"/> 220 FORECLOSURE	<input type="checkbox"/> 441 VOTING	<input type="checkbox"/> 535 DEATH PENALTY	<input type="checkbox"/> 790 OTHER LABOR LITIGATION	FEDERAL TAX SUITS	<input type="checkbox"/> 893 ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS
<input type="checkbox"/> 230 RENT LEASE & EJECTMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> 442 EMPLOYMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> 540 MANDAMUS & OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/> 791 EMPL RET INC SECURITY ACT (ERISA)	<input type="checkbox"/> 870 TAXES (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)	<input type="checkbox"/> 895 FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT
<input type="checkbox"/> 240 TORTS TO LAND	<input type="checkbox"/> 443 HOUSING/ ACCOMMODATIONS	PRISONER CIVIL RIGHTS	IMMIGRATION	<input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS-THIRD PARTY 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 896 ARBITRATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 245 TORT PRODUCT LIABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> 444 EMPLOYMENT/ DISABILITIES - OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/> 550 CIVIL RIGHTS	<input type="checkbox"/> 462 NATURALIZATION APPLICATION		<input type="checkbox"/> 899 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT/REVIEW OR APPEAL OF AGENCY DECISION
<input type="checkbox"/> 290 ALL OTHER REAL PROPERTY	<input type="checkbox"/> 445 AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES - EMPLOYMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> 555 PRISON CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> 465 OTHER IMMIGRATION ACTIONS		<input type="checkbox"/> 950 CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATE STATUTES
	<input type="checkbox"/> 446 AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES -OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/> 560 CIVIL DETAINEE CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 448 EDUCATION				

Check if demanded in complaint:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DO YOU CLAIM THIS CASE IS RELATED TO A CIVIL CASE NOW PENDING IN S.D.N.Y. AS DEFINED BY LOCAL RULE FOR DIVISION OF BUSINESS 13? IF SO, STATE:

DEMAND \$ _____ OTHER _____ JUDGE _____ DOCKET NUMBER _____

Check YES only if demanded in complaint
JURY DEMAND: YES NO

NOTE: You must also submit at the time of filing the Statement of Relatedness form (Form IH-32).

EXHIBIT C