

Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury:

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

THIS IS AN EXTRAORDINARY JUDICIAL ACTION filed via U.S. Postal Service in all 94 Federal District Courts and served upon all parties listed below by fax. All Clerks are to perform their ministerial function under penalty of law 18 USC §2076 to file¹ or deliver to the recipients listed below. Whoever intercepts, obstructs or impedes will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law 18 USC §1512(b).² This is a matter of national security and it is expected that the recipients, being oath-takers read and understand the nature and gravity of the contents of these papers. This official judicial process executed by the Unified United States Common Law Grand Juries concerning treason against the People of the United States of America in violation of the • United States Constitution Article III Section 3 treason; • 18 USC §2385 advocating overthrow of Government; • 18 USC §2384 seditious conspiracy; • 18 USC §2382 misprision of treason; • 18 USC §2381 treason; • 18 USC §1349 attempt and conspiracy; • 18 USC §1622 subornation of perjury; • 18 USC §115 treason, sedition, and subversive activities; • 18 USC §4 misprision of felony.

The purpose of filing in ALL U.S. Federal District Courts is because of wide spread failing to file 18 USC § 2071.

ARTICLE IV SECTION 4 *The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion;*

FILED: - via US Mail and fax for action

United States Supreme Court; under penalty of law, clerk is to forward to all Justices
United States District Courts [94]; under penalty of law, clerk is to forward to all Judges/Magistrates

SERVED: - via fax for action

All State Courts; under penalty of law, clerk is to forward a copy to all Judges/Magistrates.
United States Congressmen [435] under penalty of law clerk is to forward a copy to all congressmen.
United States Senators [100] under penalty of law clerk is to forward a copy to all senators.
Assemblymen all 50 States; under penalty of law clerk is to forward a copy to all assemblymen.
Senators all 50 States; under penalty of law clerk is to forward a copy to all senators.
Governors all 50 State; under penalty of law clerk is to forward a copy to Governor.
All County Sheriffs [3133]; under penalty of law, clerk is to forward a copy to Sheriff.
Federal Special Agent in Charge [94]; under penalty of law, clerk is to forward a copy to agent.
US Marshal [94]; under penalty of law clerk is to forward a copy to Marshal.
Joint Chiefs of Staff; under penalty of law clerk is to forward a copy to Joint Chiefs of Staff.
State Militia; under penalty of law clerk is to forward a copy to highest ranking officers.

SERVED: - via e-mail 1st Amendment duty to inform

News media; under penalty of law Editors are to REPORT or PRINT a copy for the People. Failure to do so will be considered aiding & abetting the enemy.

This document is not for interpretation by BAR attorneys; "Laws are made for men of ordinary understanding and should, therefore, be construed by the ordinary rules of common sense. Their meaning is not to be sought for in metaphysical subtleties which may make anything mean everything or nothing at pleasure." - **Thomas Jefferson to William Johnson, 1823 ME 15:450**. All respondents took an oath to uphold and protect the Constitution and therefore should understand these documents; if not learn or resign your post.

¹ **18 USC §2076 Clerk is to file:** Whoever, being a clerk willfully refuses or neglects to make or forward any report, certificate, statement, or document as required by law, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

² **18 USC §1512(b)** Whoever obstructs or impedes any official proceeding shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

- Unified Alabama Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 46; Gurley, AL, 35748
- Unified Alaska Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 240952; Anchorage, AK, 99524-0952
- Unified Arizona Common Law Grand Jury; 2030 W. Baseline Road, Phoenix, AZ, 85041
- Unified Arkansas Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 234; Roland, AR, 72135
- Unified California Common Law Grand Jury; 2681 Calloway Dr., Box 158; Bakersfield, CA, 93312
- Unified Colorado Common Law Grand Jury; 2000 Wadsworth #168, Lakewood, Colorado, 80214
- Unified Connecticut Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 225; Southington, CT, 06489
- Unified Delaware Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 26337; Wilmington, DE, 19899
- Unified Florida Common Law Grand Jury; 1532 US Hwy 41 Bypass So, PMB 301; Venice, FL 34293
- Unified Georgia Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 587; Millen, GA, 30442
- Unified Hawaii Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 7222; Ocean View, HI, 96737
- Unified Idaho Common Law Grand Jury; 16433 No Midland Boulevard, Suite 83; Nampa, ID, 83687
- Unified Illinois Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 494; Wadsworth, IL, 60083
- Unified Indiana Common Law Grand Jury; PMB 344, 2113 East 62nd Street; Indianapolis, IN, 46220
- Unified Iowa Common Law Grand Jury; 5006 Sergeant Road PMB 125; Sioux City, IA, 51106
- Unified Kansas Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 22; Dearing, KS, 67340
- Unified Kentucky Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 270; Tollesboro, KY, 411189
- Unified Louisiana Common Law Grand Jury; 5860 Citrus Blvd, SUITE D#131; Harahan, LA, 70123
- Unified Maine Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 463; Hallowell, ME, 04347
- Unified Maryland Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 519; Stevensville, MD, 21666
- Unified Massachusetts Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 433; Greenfield, MA, 01302
- Unified Michigan Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 663; South Haven, MI, 49090
- Unified Minnesota Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 56; Rockford, MN, 55373
- Unified Mississippi Common Law Grand Jury; 313 Telly Road; Picayune, MS, 39466
- Unified Missouri Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 322; Mount Vernon, MO 65712
- Unified Montana Common Law Grand Jury; 1106 West Park Street, Box 160; Livingston, MT, 59047
- Unified Nebraska Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 877; O'Neill, NE, 68763
- Unified Nevada Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 20263; Reno, NV, 89515
- Unified New Hampshire Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 4134; Manchester, NH, 03108
- Unified New Jersey Common Law Grand Jury; 957 Broadway, PMB # 126; Bayonne, NJ, 07002
- Unified New Mexico Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 82; Santa Rosa, NM, 88435
- Unified New York Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 59; Valhalla, NY, 10595
- Unified North Carolina Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 391; Saxapahaw, NC, 27340
- Unified North Dakota Common Law Grand Jury 1515 Burnt Boat Dr. PMB 232; Bismarck, ND 58503
- Unified Ohio Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 547; Jackson, OH, 45640
- Unified Oklahoma Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 2391 Edmond, OK, 73083
- Unified Oregon Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 781; Scappoose, OR, 97056
- Unified Pennsylvania Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 278; Centre Hall, PA, 16828
- Unified Rhode Island Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 105; CAROLINA, RI 02812
- Unified South Carolina Common Law Grand Jury; 104A Franklin Ave, 302; Spartanburg, SC, 29301
- Unified South Dakota Common Law Grand Jury; 1430 Haines Ave, 108, #224; Rapid City, SD, 57701
- Unified Tennessee Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 681; Talbott, TN, 37877
- Unified Texas Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 992; Onalaska, TX, 77360
- Unified Utah Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 552351; Salt Lake City, UT, 84152-2351
- Unified Vermont Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 58; Newport, VT 05855
- Unified Virginia Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 500; Sandston, VA 23150
- Unified Washington Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 4506; Richland, WA 99352
- Unified West Virginia Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 1131; Princeton, WV 24740
- Unified Wisconsin Common Law Grand Jury; 2545 Roosevelt Rd, Suite 107-280; Marinette, WI, 54143
- Unified Wyoming Common Law Grand Jury; PO Box 384; Gillette, WY, 82717-0384

Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury:

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR ALL DISTRICTS

5 We the People, UUSCLGJ

Sureties of the Peace

No. 1776-1789-2015

- Commanding -

CORAM NOBIS¹

10 County Sheriffs [3133]; Federal Special Agent in Charge [94];
US Marshal [94]; Joint Chiefs of Staff; State Militia;
Governors all 50 State; All Federal and State Courts
Assemblymen all 50 States; Senators all 50 States;
U.S. Congressmen [435]; U.S. Senators [100]; News media;

15 Respondents

Writ Mandamus²

TO STATE AND FEDERAL JUDGES, JUSTICES AND MAGISTRATES:

20 This series of informations, orders and writs by We the People filed in the United States Supreme Court, the United
States District Courts, the State Supreme Courts and served upon our elected and appointed servants, when not acted
upon, forms an indictment against the same. We the People are exposing the foundational errors of our judicial
systems, errors founded on subversion and contempt of law by enemies past and present. It is expected that said
servants and all recipients understand the subject matter. All servants and recipients have authority under the law,
25 and have taken an oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. Today these servants violate this sacred oath
and now lives have been destroyed and liberty hangs in the balance. Silence when you have a duty to speak or act,
advocates the present conspiracy to overthrow the Governments of the United States willfully and or knowingly.

30 **WARNING: Do not seek the interpretation by an Attorney's who is not responsible for the oath you took
concerning this Information. Ignorance of the law or excuses that you were acting under advice of legal
counsel, will not be an acceptable excuse for there is nothing to interpret.**

35 The purpose of filing in ALL US 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.

¹ CORAM NOBIS. Before us ourselves, (the king, i. e., in the king's or queen'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 MANDAMUS Lat. We command. This is the name of a writ (formerly a high prerogative writ) which issues from a court of superior jurisdiction, and is directed to a private or municipal corporation, or any of its officers, or to an executive, administrative or judicial officer, or to an inferior court, commanding the performance of a particular act therein specified, and belonging to his or their public, official, or ministerial duty, or directing the restoration of the complainant to rights or privileges of which he has been illegally deprived. Lahiff v. St. Joseph, etc., Soc., 76 Conn. 648, 57 A. 692, 65 L.R.A. 92, 100 Am.St.Rep. 1012.

The purpose of this Mandamus is to give final warning and counsel (1) to the judiciary as to their bad behavior concerning their participation in the methodical destruction of the ordained Government of the United States and (2) 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.

40 **United States Constitution Article VI** *This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*

45 American Law was ordained by We the People of the first thirteen states, empowered by “self-evident truths” gifted to man and his posterity by the Governor of the universe who endowed us with “*certain unalienable Rights;*” whereas the American government was instituted by We the People by consent under that blessing. Any assembly of persons to overthrow the same will be indicted for sedition.

50 *“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, laying its*
55 *foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.” – Declaration of Independence.*

Therefore all authority is derived from We the People, any elected or appointed servant acting under “color of law”³ without authority from We the People is in “bad behavior”⁴ and will be indicted, removed from office and tried in a court of law where justice “will prevail.”

60 *"We the People are the rightful master of both congress and the courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution."*

Abraham Lincoln

65 To prevent tyrants from seizing control We the People divided power among three branches of government, Legislative, see Article I; Administrative, see Article II; and Judicial, see Article III; and limited their powers defining the same in the Writ Quo Warranto delivered to the Judiciary on or about November 10, 2014 and re-filed on May 13, 2015. Further defining and limiting of said powers are found in the U.S. Constitution Articles IV, V and VI with proof of authorship by We the People, see Federalist

³ **COLOR OF LAW.** [Black’s Law 4th] -- The appearance or semblance, without the substance, of legal right. [State v. Brechler, 185 Wis. 599, 202 N.W. 144, 148] Misuse of power, possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because wrongdoer is clothed with authority of state, is action taken under "color of state law." (Atkins v. Lanning, 415 F. Supp. 186, 188)

⁴ **BEHAVIOR.** The term "good behavior" means conduct that is authorized by law, and "bad behavior" means conduct such as the law will punish. State v. Hardin, 183 N.C. 815, 112 S.E. 593, 594. Orderly and lawful conduct; Huyser v. Com., 25 Ky.L. Rep. 608, 76 S.W. 175; In re Spenser, 22 Fed.Cas. 921. "Good behavior," means merely conduct conformable to law, or to the particular law theretofore breached. Ex parte Hamm, 24 N.M. 33, 172 P. 190, 191, L.R. A.1918D, 694; Baker v. Commonwealth, 181 Ky. 437, 205 S.W. 399, 401.

70 Papers; ratification by the States, see Article VII; and its capstone Bill of Rights; pre-agreed by the People of the States before ratifying the Constitution; with proof of authorship by ~~We~~ the People, see anti-federalist papers; and ratification by the States, see preamble to the Bill of rights.

Whereas Amendments XI - XXVII were not authored by We the People and in many cases not ratified and/or are null and void because said Amendments are repugnant to the body of the constitution; as enemies within attempt to change the body of the Constitution in subtle ways thereby erroneously thinking they can change times and “Laws of God,”⁵ hereinafter “Law of the Land.”

75 *“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.” – Preamble*

DECEITFUL FOUNDATION OF FICTION OF LAW

80 On September 24, 1789 a seditious congress devised and passed the Judiciary Act of 1789 that attempted to give power to the Judiciary beyond the authority given by the People through the 1789 Constitution and the 1792 Bill of Rights. In Marbury v. Madison 5 U.S. 137 (1803) the majority held that “*Congress does not have the power to pass laws that override the Constitution, such as by expanding the scope of the Supreme Court’s original jurisdiction.*” Since 1789 the BAR, who teach and control the education of
85 all American lawyers, conspired over time by the writing and teaching, for law, repugnant statutes, founded under unconstitutional jurisdictions created by the aforesaid said Act, while attempting to expunge the “Law of the Land,” in which they will fail; Through a conspiracy, the said Act attempted to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States through unauthorized Legislation in that:

- 90 1) Section 9 provides for the “*right of a common law remedy to be judged incompetent*” in violation of U.S. Constitution Article VI paragraph 2, Amendments VI and VII.
- 2) Section 9 provides for in REM “*seizures on land, or other waters*” other than sea in violation U.S. Constitution Amendment V due process.
- 3) Section 9 provides for a “*denial of trial by jury in civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction*” in violation of U.S. Constitution Amendments VI and VII.
- 95 4) Section 15 provides for the court to “*proceed under the ordinary rules of proceeding in chancery*” not permitted under the Constitution in violation of U.S. Constitution Article III Section 2 and Amendment VII.
- 5) Section 17 provides for the court to “*retry trials by jury*” in violation of U.S. Constitution Amendments VI and VII.
- 100 6) Section 25 provides for “*chancellors to render or pass judgments or decrees*” in violation of U.S. Constitution Article IV Sections 2 and 4, Article VI paragraph 2, Amendments V, VI and VII.

105 The failed-to-be ratified 13th and 16th Amendments also attempted to change the body of the Constitution from sovereign to servitude which in itself is unconstitutional. Furthermore amendments cannot change the body of the Constitution least not without a Constitutional Convention. The 14th Amendment also attempted to change People into subjects of the fictional United States (corporatism) and is null and void

⁵ Daniel 7:25

because it too is repugnant to the Constitution. Fiction presumes the fraudulent claim of passing the unconstitutional Amendments thereby unlawfully creating the corporate “United States Citizen,” a subject susceptible to servitude for violating statutes repugnant to the Constitution.

110 The 14th Amendment created the United States Citizen. Article I Section 8 paragraph 4 gave legislative authority “*to establish a uniform rule of naturalization⁶ ... throughout the United States;*” in which a person could become a citizen of the United States (all states) whereas Article IV Section 2 paragraph 1 makes clear “*the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.*”

115 Therefore when ~~We~~ the ~~People~~ enter our courts these unprincipled dishonorable men in black robes, empowered by the BAR not the People, have seized our judicial system; hijacked the People to a foreign De facto⁷ court, that proceeds under chancery⁸ not law; view us as subjects and deny us due process. These chancellors (judges) render judgments or pass decrees that judge common law⁹ incompetent to their purpose, thereby denying Peoples’ trial by jury as they seize our property and liberty in REM. They hide under equity but are in fact operating under admiralty and maritime jurisdictions symbolized by their 120 courts’ fringed flag.¹⁰

Conclusion – Our courts are unlawfully operating under fiction of law¹¹ while the men in black robes, having a duty to speak, remain silent. These people were elected or appointed as judges and justices; took an oath to preserve, protect and defend our Constitution; and are bound under Article VI paragraph 2 to obey the “SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.”¹² “*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*”¹³ 125 and these judges knowingly upholding unlawful statutes in place of law is an act of fraud and sedition.

⁶ **NATURALIZED CITIZEN** one who, being an alien by birth, has received citizenship under the laws of the state or nation.

⁷ **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

⁸ **COURT OF CHANCERY.** A court having the jurisdiction of a chancellor; a court administering equity and proceeding according to the forms and principles of equity. In some of the United States, the title "court of chancery" is applied to a court possessing general equity powers, distinct from the courts of common law. Parmeter v. Bourne, 8 Wash. 45, 35 P. 586; Bull v. International Power Co., 84 N.J.Eq. 209, 93 A. 86, 88.

⁹ **COURT OF LAW.** 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."

¹⁰ **Martial Law Flag** "Pursuant to 4 U.S.C. chapter 1, §§1, 2, & 3; Executive Order 10834, August 21, 1959; 24 F.R.6865; a military flag is a flag that resembles the regular flag of the United States, except that it has a YELLOW FRINGE border on three sides. Pursuant to the "Law of the Flag," a military flag does result in jurisdictional implications when flown (Ruhstrat v. People, 57 N.E. 41, 45, 185 Ill. 133, 49 LRA 181, 76 Am).

¹¹ **FICTION OF LAW** – “Something known to be false is assumed to be true.” Ryan v. Motor Credit Co., 130 N.J.Eq. 531, 23 A.2d 607, 621. “That statutes which would deprive a citizen of the rights of person or property without a regular trial, according to the course and usage of common law, would not be the law of the land”. Hoke vs. Henderson,15, N.C.15,25 AM Dec 677.

¹² **US Constitution Article VI.** This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

¹³ 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

ALL JUDGES ARE TO TAKE JUDICIAL COGNIZANCE¹⁴

We the People are governed by Law and not men. These Laws are well-defined in the Constitution for the United States of America. We the People hired servants to exercise those laws, and only those laws. Consequently to overthrow the Law of the Land is to overthrow the government, they are synonymous.

18 USC § 2384 - Seditious conspiracy - If two or more persons in any State or Territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government [Law] of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

18 USC §2385 - Advocating overthrow of Government [Law] - 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 or the government of any State, Territory, District or Possession thereof, or the government of any political subdivision therein, by force or violence, or by the assassination of any officer of any such government; or

Whoever, 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—

Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both, and shall be ineligible for employment by the United States or any department or agency thereof, for the five years next following his conviction.

If two or more persons conspire to commit any offense named in this section, each shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both, and shall be ineligible for employment by the United States or any department or agency thereof, for the five years next following his conviction.

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

¹⁴ **JUDICIAL COGNIZANCE** Judicial notice, or knowledge upon which a judge is bound to act without having it proved in evidence. [Black’s Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 760.] Jurisdiction is the authority by which courts and judicial officers take cognizance of and decide cases. [Board of Trustees of Firemen’s Relief and Pension Fund of City of Marietta v. Brooks, 179 Okl. 600, 67 P.2d 4, 6; Morrow v. Corbin, 122 Tex. 553, 62 S.W.2d 641; State v. Barnett, 110 Vt. 221, 3 A.2d 521, 526;]

new units, and the regrouping or expansion of existing clubs, classes, and other units of such society, group, or assembly of persons.

165 **Whereas** such failure to obey the Law of the Land is to levy War against the People and would be guilty of giving Aid and Comfort to the enemy -- **Article III Section 3**

ORDERED: All Judges are to obey the Law of the Land, see Writ Quo Warranto filed November 10, 2014, re-filed May 13, 2015 - "*Final notice!*"

170 **ORDERED:** Sheriffs, Marshals and their deputies are to be watchful for rights violations in the courts and are to arrest any judge or clerk who denies due process of law, exceeds jurisdiction under color of law and any other unalienable right's violation; for instructions in common law to recognize rights violations see Quo Warranto dated May 13th, Mandamus to Sheriff filed May 20, 2015 and take the free civics course, you can find all three at www.nationallibertyalliance.org

175 **ORDERED:** Sheriffs, Marshals and their deputies are duty bound to investigate any affidavit filed with their office against a judge or clerk for violation of due process, and provide the injured party access to an unfettered grand jury, which is their unalienable right. BAR prosecutors rarely provide such access and are focused on protecting government officers not indicting them.

180 Sheriffs may call the Administrators of the Grand Jury here-in to assemble twenty-five People (Grand Jury) from a pool within your county or you may assemble them your-self. This has been the judicial process in England since at least 1215AD, in the thirteen colonies since their inception and the United States of America since 1789. A process that, if prevented, by a judge, clerk or prosecutor would be a crime, punishable up to three years in prison.

185 18 USC §2071(a) Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries away any proceeding filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, or in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

ORDERED: News media; under penalty of law Editors are ordered to perform their 1st Amendment duty and REPORT or PRINT a copy for the People; failure to do so, seeing you have a duty to inform, will be considered, aiding & abetting the enemy.

190 **ORDERED under SEAL: Dated May 23, 2015**



A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and strokes, positioned above a horizontal line.

Grand Jury Foreman

195