GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Filed with Chief Court Clerk Scott S. Harris
With a File on Demand under 18 USC §2076
Supreme Court of the United States
One First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20543

THIS IS AN NATIONAL EMERGENCY
AN EXTRAORDINARY PRESENTMENT

The Jury is an unalienable right bestowed upon us from God via "Natural Law" and codified in the "Bill of Rights" by We the People.

UNITED STATES v. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, Jr. No. 90-1972. – "*Because the grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over who's functioning the courts do not preside, we think it clear that, as a general matter at least, no such "supervisory" judicial authority exists. A grand jury is empowered by law to conduct legal proceedings, investigate potential criminal conduct, and determine whether criminal charges should be brought. Given the grand jury's operational separateness from its constituting court, it should come as no surprise that we have been reluctant to invoke the judicial supervisory power as a basis for prescribing modes of grand jury procedure. Over the years, we have received many requests to exercise supervision over the grand jury's evidence-taking process, but we have refused them all.*"

NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL[1]

[1] Montana Code Annotated 2023

FILE ON DEMAND UNDER PENALTY OF LAW

TO: Chief Court Clerk Scott S. Harris;

RE: A true entry in the public records

"*Clerk is to file*" the attached prima facie documents, without judgment, under penalty of law via 18 USC §2076. If a judge or other officer of the court intimidates, threatens, or corruptly persuades clerk to conceal, remove, mutilate, obliterate, or destroy these prima facie documents in violation of 18 USC §1512 the clerk thereby enters into a conspiracy and will be punished under the full extent of the law.

18 USC §1512 (b) Whoever knowingly uses intimidation, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct toward another person, with intent to - (1) influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding; (2) cause or induce any person to -- (A) withhold testimony, or withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding; (B) alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; ... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both. (3) ... (c) Whoever corruptly-(1) alters, destroys, mutilates, or conceals a record, document, or other object, or attempts to do so, with the intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; or (2) otherwise obstructs, influences, or impedes any official proceeding, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both

18 USC § 2071 Concealment, removal, or mutilation generally (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 record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, 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. (b) Whoever, having the custody of any such record, proceeding, map, book, document, paper, or other thing, willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys the same, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States...

18 USC §2076 Clerk is to file. Whoever, being a clerk of a district court of the United States, 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.

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ATTACHMENT: Exhibit A, FJC web page (1 page)
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U.S. CONSTITUTION QUOTES

Amendment V Article 4 Section 4 Article I Section 1 Article I Section 8 Article I Section 8 Clause 9 Article I Section 9 Article I Section 9 Clause 4 Article II Section 4 Article III Section 1	Article III Section 2 Article IV Section 4. Article V. Article VI Article VI Clause 2. Bill of Rights. Declaration of Independence Preamble Magna Carta

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Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury

Sureties of the Peace

Concerning Seditious Conspiracy

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 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.

Original Jurisdiction[2]

Law of the Land – Article III § 2 aka "Natural Law" & Equity
Laws of Nature & Nature's God – Declaration of Independence

Misprision of Treason USC §2382 – Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.

May 21, 2026

UUSCL Grand Jury c/o NLA
3979 Albany Post Road Suite 107
Hyde Park, New York 12538

[2] Original jurisdiction (*Blacks Law*): Jurisdiction in the first instance; jurisdiction to take cognizance of a cause at its inception, try it, and pass judgment upon the law and facts. Distinguished from *appellate* jurisdiction.

AFFIRMATION OF ACTS OF TREASON

> Bouvier's Law: *A presentment, properly speaking, is the notice taken by the grand jury of any offence from their own knowledge, as of a nuisance, a libel, or the like. In these cases, the authors of the offence should be named, so that they may be indicted.*

AUTHORS OF THE OFFENCE – Federal Judiciary and the American Bar Association

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COMES NOW, the Constituted[3] Unified[4] United States Common Law[5] Grand Jury,[6] (UUSCLGJ) hereinafter "We the People" for an "Unprecedented Presentment and an Order" to the United States Supreme Court, being the overseers of the Federal Judiciary, Article III Section 1.

All officers of the court, or clerks that avert this "Presentment" by removing, mutilating, concealing, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device these material facts herein, thereby preventing this Presentment from reaching the Justices of the "United States Supreme Court" will be held liable for aiding and abetting pursuant to 18 USC §2381 and 18 USC §2382 whereas, notice to agent is notice to principal.[7]

Nothing in this Presentment is to be interpreted as being under civil law, which is repugnant to the "Common Law of the Land." This is a case concerning TREASON at the highest level.

On November 10, 2014 the UUSCLGJ filed a Writ Quo Warranto on all Federal and State Courts and all elected officials concerning said seditious conspiracy; and refiled on May 13, 2015. All respondents failed to plea and defend. The record shows that no returns,

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[3] CONSTITUTED – The People of each county have come together to agreed and declared a return to Common Law Juries.
[4] UNIFIED - Every county in all fifty states have constituted the Common Law Juries.
[5] COMMON LAW – 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.
[6] COMMON LAW GRAND JURY – Amendment V No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury…; The Court of Appeals' rule would neither preserve nor enhance the traditional functioning of the grand jury that the "common law" of the Fifth Amendment demands. UNITED STATES v. WILLIAMS, Jr.112 S.Ct. 1735; 504 U.S. 36; 118 L.Ed.2d 352.
[7] Montana Code Annotated 2023.

objections, nor more time was requested to answer. Whereas, "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."[8] We the People are "Demanding Declaratory Judgments" that will restore our Courts of Justice, and obedience to the Law of the Land.

We the People codified our unalienable right in the Declaration of Independence when we said, "*We are endowed by our 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. … But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce us under absolute Despotism, it is our right, it is our duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new Guards for our future security.*" THIS PRESENTMENT IS THE BEGINNING OF THAT PROCESS!

In 1934 the 73rd Congress acting outside of their authority as We the People ordained in Article I Section 8, in an act of sedition passed the Rules Enabling Act," perpetrated by Congress, the American Bar Association, the United States Supreme Court, and the Federal Judiciary which have poisoned every attorney and every court in America by replacing Law and Equity with civil law in 1938, see Exhibit A, FJC (1 page) attached. Subsequently; together, said perpetrators did conspire and did overthrow the Government of the United States of America by abrogating the Peoples' "Courts of Justice," turning them into "Dens of Thieves," in violation of 18 USC §2383[9] and, 18 USC §2384.[10] Whereas, the ABA being the chief orchestrator advocates, abets, advises, and teaches the duty, necessity and desirability of abrogating the "Law of the Land" to their minions of the New World Order aka BAR attorneys, in violation of 18 USC §2385.[11] This single treasonous act abrogated our courts of

[8] US v. Tweel, 550 F.2d 297, 299. See also US v Prudden, 424 F.2d 1021, 1032; Carmine v. Bowen, 64 A. 932

[9] 18 USC §2383 - Rebellion or insurrection - Whoever incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

[10] 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 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.

[11] §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 or the government of any State, Territory, District or Possession thereof, or the government of

Law, courts of equity, Declaration of Independence, United States Constitution, and it's Cap-Stone Bill of Rights.

Esquires are unwittingly taught and convinced that we are under Roman Law and a democracy fashioned under Rome through "outcome-based education" and having no prior proper K-12 education they also, through an "outcome-based education" receive the lie and thereby, are transformed into the minions of the New World Order. And thus, covertly changed our Republic in the minds of the People to a democracy, and our courts from Common Law Courts to Chancery Courts. Their belief in what they've been taught is so strongly embedded into their minds that they are blinded to the truth. The truth being We are a Common Law Constitutional Republic, fashioned under Israel and the Bible and that We the People being sovereign ordain the Law!

These esquires enslaved We the People, via statutory prisons constructed under "Roman law" which was fashioned under Babylonian law. The destruction of our Republic required an army of well-trained minions working diligently for the New World Order. They accomplished this by opening BAR schools and over time convinced the People little by little that we are under civil law and not Common Law. This was initiated when the King of England sent swarms of esquires in 1750, when we were the thirteen colonies, to change our courts of Justice under God's Laws into chancery courts under man's law.

This was solidified in 1938 when the ABA steered United States Supreme Court under the supposed authority of the Rules Enabling Act established the ABA written Federal Rules

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

of Civil and Criminal Procedures and the states steered by the ABA followed suite thus, replacing Common Law with civil Law throughout America.

Said conspirators have levied war against the Constitution and thereby We the People. They have given aid and comfort to the enemy within the United States and elsewhere. They have concealed a conspiracy to destroy our Republic. They have engaged in actions to subvert the Government of the United States. They have, conspired to conceal "Natural Law" aka the "Law of the Land." They have, in congruence with the teaching of the American Bar Association, the National Lawyers Guild, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Lawyers Association, the Southern Poverty Law Center, and many other anti-constitutional associations, knowingly and willfully advocate, abet, advise, and teach that Natural Law, and thereby the Law of the Land, has been abrogated and thus have conspired to overthrow our Republic.

Under the ABA's Rules Enabling Act of 1934, the 73rd Congress, allegedly enabled the United States Supreme Court the authority to prescribe rules under 28 USC §2072(a).[12] The United States Supreme Court and Federal Judiciary then covertly abused that authority to conceal and abridge the "*Supreme Law of the Land*" under Federal Rule 2. According to the Federal Judicial Center, a government agency, on September 16, 1938, pursuant to its de facto authority, under the repugnant "Rules Enabling Act of 1934," via Rule 2 stated that;

> "*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*," see FJC page attached.

This was an act of Treason whereas;

> "*Any judge who does not comply with his oath to the Constitution of the United States wars against that Constitution and engages in acts in violation of the supreme law of the land. The judge is engaged in acts of treason.*" - Cooper v. Aaron[13]

The "ABA/Judiciary's" dark reasoning for abolishing Common Law is because they claim that "*a rigid application of common-law-rules*, [aka God's self-evident truths/maxims],

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[12] 28 USC §2072(a) The Supreme Court shall have the power to prescribe general rules of practice and procedure and rules of evidence for cases in the United States district courts (including proceedings before magistrate judges thereof) and courts of appeals.

[13] Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401 (1958)

brought about injustice." This is absurd considering that God is good, just, and merciful and they are not! And, therefore it follows that His Law is just and merciful while the hearts of men are desperately wicked, who can know it?[14] The truth of the matter is that Common Law sheds light on the "ABA/Judiciary's" dark deeds thereby revealing their true intentions. Their claim that, "*common-law rules brought about injustice*" was an act of deflection, whereas their "civil law rules" brought about injustice. This seditious act under the teachings and guidance of the subversive American Bar Association and the aforesaid anti-constitutional associations executed a silent coup by claiming the abrogation of Common Law, with its Unalienable Rights that were endowed by our Creator and covertly substituted them with civil rights legislated by lawless men.

THE ABA FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER, proceeding under the de facto authority of 28 USC §620(a),[15] claim, "their purpose is to further the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in the courts of the United States. One of the Center's main functions is to educate and train personnel of the judicial branch of the Government including, but not limited to, judges, magistrates, clerks of court, probation officers, lawyers, and persons serving as mediators and arbitrators. Presently the Center's governing board is chaired by the Chief Justice of the United States John G. Roberts, Jr.

As per Black's Law, "*law derives from*" *precedents, legislation, or custom under three categories*:

(1) Common Law – is subject to Natural Law written by nature's God in His Word and the hearts of men.[16]

(2) Equity – under our Constitution is subject to the Constitution written by the People by the authority vested in them by Nature's God via the Declaration of Independence which was a covenant with God and therefore cannot be broken but by His wrath!

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[14] Jeremiah 17:7-9 Blessed is the man that trusteth in the LORD, and whose hope the LORD is. For he shall be as a tree planted by the waters, and that spreadeth out her roots by the river, and shall not see when heat cometh, but her leaf shall be green; and shall not be careful in the year of drought, neither shall cease from yielding fruit. The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: who can know it?

[15] §620(a) There is established within the judicial branch of the Government a Federal Judicial Center, whose purpose it shall be to further the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in the courts of the United States.

[16] Romans 2: 13-16 For not the hearers of the law are just before God, but the doers of the law shall be justified. For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves: Which show the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accusing or else excusing one another.

(3) Civil law – is subject to the state. Any law subject to a constitution written by the state is civil law and not equity, written by men whose conscience is seared.[17]

The Constitution defines the Law of the Land as "Common Law and Equity" as the supreme law of the land, whereas the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State, *which includes rules*, to the contrary notwithstanding.

It appears that the judges, who are expected to know the law, need to be instructed in the Law, or are guilty of High Treason[18] under 18 USC §2381.[19] Whereas, Congress alone was empowered under Article I Section 8 clause 18 to write laws in equity compatible with the Rules of Common Law. Congress does not possess the power to abrogate Natural law. That jurisdiction belongs to God alone, whereas ABA indoctrinated judges think they can change God's Law![20] They think they are above God that they can just change our Natural Law to civil law which places the People under their merciless destructive jurisdiction of Leviathan![21] This action is the very definition of a coup and the said defendants are therefore guilty of treason.

Until We the People take back our stolen Republic by reinstating "Natural Law and equity" governed by the "Rules of Common Law" in our courts, there will be No Justice in American courts and America would be lost, least until the People rise to end it! James Madison said,

> "*The people have an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to reform or change their government, whenever it be found adverse or inadequate to the purposes of its institution.*"

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[17] 1 Timothy 4: 1 – Now the Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils; Speaking lies in hypocrisy; having their conscience seared with a hot iron.

[18] High Treason, Blacks Law 4th: 3 Inst. 138: In high treason no one can be an accessary but only principal.

[19] 18 USC §2381 TREASON: Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason and shall suffer death, or shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined under this title but not less than $10,000; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

[20] Daniel 7:25-28 And he shall speak great words against the most-High, and shall wear out the saints of the most-High, and think to change times and laws: and they shall be given into his hand until a time and times and the dividing of time. But the judgment shall sit, and they shall take away his dominion, to consume and to destroy it unto the end. And the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the most-High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey him. Hitherto is the end of the matter…

[21] Isaiah 27:1 In that day the LORD with his sore and great and strong sword shall punish leviathan the piercing serpent, even leviathan that crooked serpent; and he shall slay the dragon that is in the sea.

We the People agreed and codified this right in the Preamble of the Declaration of Independence when we declared, *Whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive to our Rights, it is the Right of the People to alter government, and Institute New Servants*! We the People have the unalienable rights to be free, to have access to courts of Justice, and to have "Government by Consent," As Samuel Adams said;

> "*The natural liberty of man is to be free from any superior power on Earth, and not to be under the will or legislative authority of man, but only to have the law of nature for his rule.*"

The "Rules Enabling Act" violates the Peoples unalienable right to Common Law Rules in Common Law Courts of Record as we read in Amendment VII,

> "*In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, then ACCORDING TO THE RULES OF THE COMMON LAW.*"

If the United States Supreme Court rejects the settling of this National Emergency under the "Rules of Natural Law," then We the People include in this Extraordinary Presentment the removal of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court. Presently there are too many compromised congressmen and senators to start hearings of impeachment to remove judicial subverts to save our courts. We do suspect that enough People have awaken to possibly elect enough patriots in the upcoming 2026 mid-term-elections in both houses to start articles of impeachment to save our Republic. Alternatively, We the People being the Sovereigns, considering our very Republic is at stake We the People demand that the President command the military to act and secure what these tyrants took an oath to obey, protect, and uphold; "A Natural Law Republic!"

Therefore, We the People Demand that, the United States Supreme Court do their sacred duty to "Guarantee a Republican Form of Government" under Article IV §4 by restoring the Law of the Land, open the doors of Justice, and restore the People's "Courts of Justice" which proceeds according to the course of the "Natural Law of the Land," under Article VI clause 2. Or resign your office for not honoring the oath that you have taken, or face the wrath of this Grand Jury under Article III §3 for warring against the Constitution and We the People. Without your obedience, there is no Justice. This Presentment is not a prayer! It is a demand by the sovereigns that vested you with power under Article III §1 & §2! Whereas, "*In the*

United States, sovereignty resides in people. The Congress cannot invoke the sovereign power of the People to override their will …"[22]

Whereas, via these repugnant acts the Supreme Court abrogated the "Law of the Land;" replacing "Courts of Justice" with chancery courts. Thereby, trampling upon the Declaration of Independence, casting natures God out of our courts, and by rule, ordained judges as king of both equity and Law courts, under the will of man and not God. This compounded Congresses' act of treason forming a conspiracy between two branches of government to overthrow the will of the People and thereby the government of the United States.

> Psa 33:10-12 *The LORD bringeth the counsel of the heathen to nought: he maketh the devices of the people of none effect. The counsel of the LORD standeth forever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations. Blessed is the nation whose God is the LORD; and the people whom he hath chosen for his own inheritance.*

To deny this True Presentment is to deny the Sovereign People as well as our Lord and become willing participants in the concealment of Treason in violation of USC §2382. The damages done to the People and our judicial system by the aforesaid acts of the 73rd Congress and the 1938 U.S. Supreme Court is incalculable. This repugnant subversive act shredded the United States Constitution, Law of the Land, and all State Constitutions. Under Article III Section 1 the judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour. Therefore, any judge denying the unalienable right to due process in a Court of Natural Law is in bad behaviour and must be removed.

WHEREAS said rules, covertly abrogated the Laws of nature and of nature's God, the foundation of our founding documents, we ordained in the Declaration of Independence.

- It covertly abrogated our Courts of Justice, aka Courts of Record under Natural Law and replaced it with chancery courts under civil law,
- It covertly abrogated due-process codified by We the People under Amendment V, placing the People under summary judgments by ALJs, more precisely and hereinafter chancellors.
- It covertly abrogated the Natural Law codified by We the People under Article III Section 2 and replaced it with civil law,

[22] Perry v. US, 294 U.S330.

- It covertly abrogated suits of Common Law codified by We the People under Amendment VII,
- It covertly abrogated the King of our courts namely Jesus Christ and replaced Him with chancellors,
- It covertly abrogated free and independent Grand and Petit juries placing them under the control and will of chancellors and prosecutors,
- It covertly subjected the People to be liable to legislated commercial laws,
- It covertly abrogated the will of the People and replaced it with the will of chancellors,
- It covertly gave power to chancellors to deny a Republican form of government,
- It covertly gave power to chancellors to deny evidence,
- It covertly denies the sovereignty of We the People,
- It created and seized powers not granted to congress or the courts codified by We the People under Amendment X,
- It abrogated the sovereigns' writs of coram nobis,
- It abrogated the sovereigns' writs of coram vobis,
- It abrogated the sovereigns' writs of audita querela,
- It covertly abrogated the Rules of Natural Law in both Law and equity courts, placing We the People under the chancellors' rules that are applied as law thereby removing common sense governed by the doctrines of Jesus Christ,
- It turned over control of our courts and the writing of repugnant rules as law to a foreign entity known as the BAR via ABA,
- It abrogated the Law of the Land replacing it with Roman law aka Babylonian law under the name "civil law, via rule 2,
- It fundamentally altered the forms of our court,
- It politically motivated chancellors to covertly take powers that were not vested them, egotistically assuming these are their courts, and since Congress and the Supreme Court don't obey the Constitution why should they, after all they are NOT ACCOUNTABLE while they falsely claim they are sovereign and thereby not liable, and thereby boldly,
    - They deny jury nullification,
    - They deny free and independent juries, via jury tampering.

- They deny habeas corpus that was codified by We the People via Article I Section 9 clause 2,
- They deny citizens privileges and immunities codified by We the People via Article IV Section 2,
- They abridge freedom of religion codified by We the People via Amendment I,
- They abridge freedom of speech codified by We the People via Amendment I,
- They deny our right to bear arms, codified by We the People via Amendment II to protect us from tyrants,
- They deny impartial juries codified by We the People via Amendment VI,
- They apply double jeopardy through hung juries, codified by We the People via Amendment V,
- They refuse to secure God's blessings of Liberty (who's justice will not sleep forever) codified by We the People via Preamble,
- They deny our writs of quo warranto,
- They abrogated the fully informed free and independent Grand Jury to be orientated by the People,
- They abrogated the fully informed free and independent Petit Jurys to be orientated by the People,
- They changed Common Law to mean Judicial Comity,
- They provided for debtor's prisons via federal tax courts, controlled by foreign bankers for their unlawful tax schemes under the pretense of a fictional interpretation of Article I courts, that does not exist,
- They abrogated Article I Section 9 clause 4 that denied Direct tax via the repugnant 16th Amendment, a repugnant law they had the power to nullify,
- They abrogated Prayer in school,
- They abrogated the Bible in school,
- They have replaced our unalienable rights gifted by our Creator with privileges via the civil law,
- They transport us to jurisdictions unknown to be tried for pretended offences,
- They assault innocent People with trumped-up charges and send swat teams to destroy people and put their families lives in jeopardy,
- They maintain status quo rulings in opposition to Law,

- They have refused obedience to the Constitution,
- They sent hither swarms of officers to harass the people, and eat out their substance:
- Grand Jury filed 252 filing on behalf of 252 people were ignored by federal courts. And, Grand Jury filed 99 Indictment ignored by federal courts, see Exhibit B, (3 pages) attached.

Samuel Adams said,

> *"The Natural Liberty of man is to be free from any superior power on earth and not to be under the will or legislative authority of man but only to have the Law of nature for his rule."*

The British BAR and its extending covert power via the ABA provided for paving the way for the subversion of our judicial, executive and legislative branches. The British BAR, being the root of the subversion, found its way on American soil as early as 1750 while we were still British Colonies. Its purpose was to abrogate the Common Law and replace it with Babylonian law aka civil law, roman law, or municipality law; in order to bring the colonies under the control of civil law thus providing for the enslavement of the American Colonies.

After the colonies formed a nation thus, becoming "United Sovereign States" the BAR had already succeeded in developing many "chancery courts" throughout the colonies that possess general "de facto equity" powers, distinct from "Common Law Courts." Whereas, chancellor judges took on the role of judge, jury and executioner, where there is no grand or petit jury. Today many, but not all of these courts put up a façade giving the appearance of a People's court via stacked juries. Over time these "so-called-equity-courts" found lodgment in our federal courts and were eventually solidified in 1938 via the "Rules Enabling Act of 1934;" marking the end of Justice courts in America.

After our founding fathers succeeded in establishing a Common Law nation under God; they contended with the insidious BAR that was destroying our new founded God given Liberties and Justice courts. In response, in January, 1810, Senator Reed proposed the "Title of Honor" Amendment. The Senate voted to pass by a vote of 26 to 1; the House resolved in the affirmative 87 to 3; by Dec. 10, 1812 twelve of the required thirteen States ratified Amendment XIII in 1819, that reads as follows:

> *If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour,* [BAR lawyers have the title of high honor above gentleman, and below knight called "Esquire"] *or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.*

Sometime after 1865, the 13th Amendment that barred BAR attorneys (esquires) from elected offices and practicing in our courts, just disappeared, just in time for the founding of the American BAR Association on August 21, 1878, in Saratoga Springs, New York, by 100 esquires (BAR attorneys) from 21 states.

Equity in its broadest and most general signification, this term denotes the spirit and the habit of fairness, justness, and right dealing. It is positive law which is manmade law governed by the rules of Natural Law. Whereas in America it is for fictions only such as

corporations, interstate commercial activities, government agencies, and their agents. Whereas Law is "Natural Law" that We the People are under as Samuel Adams said,

> "*The Natural Liberty of man is to be free from any superior power on earth and not to be under the will or legislative authority of man but only to have the Law of nature for his rule.*"

Our US Constitution established "Law and Equity" as the Law of the Land. Whereas the foundation of our Law is "Common Law" aka "Natural Law," see Declaration of Independence. Thus, establishing equity, being man-made-law under "American Jurisprudence" established and governed by the rules of Natural Law.

Propagandized BAR lawyers via a "Covert Anti-Common Law Plot" by enemies domestic nibbling away at We the People's "Republican Form of Government" established under Article IV Section 4 was ordained indelibly stating, "*The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government*;" not a democratic form of government!

In Marbury v. Madison, 5 US 137 (1803) it was properly decided, "*It is a proposition too plain to be contested, that the constitution controls any legislative act [OR RULE] repugnant to it; or, that the legislature [OR SUPREME COURT] may alter the constitution by an ordinary act. ... Certainly, all those who have framed written constitutions contemplate them as forming the fundamental and paramount law of the nation, and consequently the theory of every such government must be, that an act of the legislature [OR RULE] repugnant to the constitution is void.*"[7]

"This theory is essentially attached to a written constitution, and is consequently to be considered by this court as one of the fundamental principles of our society. It is not therefore to be lost sight of in the further consideration of this subject. If an act of the legislature, [or supreme court] *repugnant to the constitution, is void, does it, notwithstanding its invalidity, bind the courts and oblige them to give it effect? Or, in other words, though it be not law, does it constitute a rule as operative as if it was a law? This would be to overthrow in fact what was established in theory; and would seem, at first view, an absurdity too gross to be insisted on. It shall, however, receive a more attentive consideration."*[7]

"It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases, must of necessity expound and interpret that rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each. So, if a law be in opposition to the constitution: if both the law and the constitution apply to a particular case, so that the court must either decide that case conformably to the law, disregarding the constitution; or conformably to the constitution, disregarding the law: the court must determine which of these conflicting rules governs the case. This is of the very essence of judicial duty."[7]

"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 controvert 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"[7]

"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. That it thus reduces to nothing, what we have deemed the greatest improvement on political institutions a written constitution, would of itself be sufficient, in America where written constitutions have been viewed with so much reverence, for rejecting the construction. But the peculiar expressions of the constitution of the United States furnish additional arguments in favor of its rejection."[7] *"... 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. ... 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."*[7] *... "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 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."*[23]

I: The People Are The Author & Source Of Law

- We the People ordained and established the Constitution for the United States of America[24].

[23] MARBURY v. MADISON, 5 U.S. 137 (1803) 5 U.S. 137 (Cranch) 1803.
[24] 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

- We the People vested Congress with statute making powers[25].
- We the People defined and limited that power of statute making[26].
- We the People limited law making powers to ourselves alone[27].
- We the People did not vest the Judiciary with law making powers.
- We the People are the "judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it, and proceeding according to the course of common law."[28]
- "The constitutions of most of our states assert that all power is inherent in the people; that they may exercise it by themselves, in all cases to which they think themselves competent, as in electing their functionaries executive and legislative, and deciding by a jury of themselves, both fact and law, in all judiciary cases in which any fact is involved …"[29]

"Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law, see founding documents; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, via Article I §8, §9, and Article III; Sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts, And the Law [of the Land, Article VI clause 2] is the definition and limitation of power…"[30] "'Sovereignty' means that the decree of sovereign makes law, and foreign courts cannot condemn influences persuading sovereign to make the decree."[31] "The people of this State, as the successors of its former sovereign, are entitled to all the rights which formerly belonged to the King by his prerogative."[32] And "the state cannot diminish the rights of the people."[33] "Supreme sovereignty is in the people and 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

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to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. Preamble.

[25] **Article I Section 1:** ALL LEGISLATIVE POWERS herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

[26] **Article I Section 8;** To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

[27] "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…" [Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 US 356, 370 Quotiens dubia interpretatio libertatis est, secundum libertatem respondendum erit]

[28] 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.

[29] Thomas Jefferson, letter to John Cartwright; June 5, 1824.

[30] Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 US 356, 370 Quotiens dubia interpretatio libertatis est, secundum libertatem respondendum erit.

[31] Moscow Fire Ins. Co. of Moscow, Russia v. Bank of New York & Trust Co., 294 N.Y.S. 648, 662, 161 Misc. 903.;

[32] Lansing v. Smith, 4 Wend. 9 (N.Y.) (1829), 21 Am. Dec. 89 10C Const. Law Sec. 298; 18 C Em.Dom. Sec. 3, 228; 37 C Nav.Wat. Sec. 219; Nuls Sec. 167; 48 C Wharves Sec. 3, 7.

[33] Hurtado v. People of the State of California, 110 U.S. 516.

people of this state."[34] We the People ordained and established the Constitution for the United States of America[35]. We the People vested Congress with statute making powers[36]. We the People defined and limited that power of statute making[37]. We the People limited law making powers to ourselves alone[38]. We the People did not vest the Judiciary with law making powers. We the People are the "judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it, and proceeding according to the course of common law."[39]

LYSANDER SPOONER – AN ESSAY ON THE TRIAL BY JURY, 1852; There can be no legal right to resist the oppressions of the government, unless there be some legal tribunal, other than the government, and wholly independent of, and above, the government, to judge between the government and those who resist its oppressions...." "The authority to judge what are the powers of the government, and what are the liberties of the people, must necessarily be vested in one or the other of the parties themselves--the government, or the people; because there is no third party to whom it can be entrusted. If the authority be vested in the government, the government is absolute, and the people have no liberties except such as the government sees fit to indulge them with."

II: GRAND JURY AUTHORITY

We the People have been providentially provided legal recourse to address the criminal conduct of persons themselves entrusted to dispense justice. In the Supreme Court case of United States v. Williams, 112 S.Ct. 1735, 504 U.S. 36, 118 L.Ed.2d 352 (1992), Justice Antonin Scalia, writing for the majority, confirmed that the American grand jury is neither part of the judicial, executive nor legislative branches of government, but instead belongs to

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34 NEW YORK CODE - N.Y. CVR. LAW § 2: NY Code - Section 2.

35 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.

36 **Article I Section 1:** ALL LEGISLATIVE POWERS herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

37 **Article I Section 8;** To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

38 "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..." [Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 US 356, 370 Quotiens dubia interpretatio libertatis est, secundum libertatem respondendum erit]

39 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.

the people. It is in effect a fourth branch of government "governed" and administered to directly by and on behalf of the American people, and its authority emanates from the Bill of Rights. Thus, citizens have the unbridled right to empanel their own grand juries and present "True Bills" of indictment to a court, which is then required to commence a criminal proceeding. Our Founding Fathers presciently thereby created a "buffer" the people may rely upon for justice, when public officials, including judges, criminally violate the law.

UNITED STATES v. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, Jr. No. 90-1972. – Because the grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over who's functioning the courts do not preside, we think it clear that, as a general matter at least, no such "supervisory" judicial authority exists, and that the disclosure rule applied here exceeded the Tenth Circuit's authority. "Rooted in long centuries of Anglo-American history,"[40] 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.'[41] 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.[42] 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.[43]

The grand jury's functional independence from the judicial branch is evident both in the scope of its power to investigate criminal wrongdoing, and in the manner in which that power is exercised. "Unlike a court, whose jurisdiction is predicated upon a specific case or controversy, the grand jury 'can investigate merely on suspicion that the law is being violated, or even because it wants assurance that it is not.'"[44] It need not identify the offender

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

[41] *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).

[42] *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).

[43] *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).

[44] *United States v. R. Enterprises,* 498 U.S. ----, ---- , 111 S.Ct. 722, 726, 112 L.Ed.2d 795 (1991) (quoting *United States v. Morton Salt Co.,* 338 U.S. 632, 642-643, 70 S.Ct. 357, 364, 94 L.Ed. 401 (1950)).

it suspects, or even "the precise nature of the offense" it is investigating.[45] The grand jury requires no authorization from its constituting court to initiate an investigation,[46] nor does the prosecutor require leave of court to seek a grand jury indictment. And in its day-to-day functioning, the grand jury generally operates without the interference of a presiding judge.[47] It swears in its own witnesses, and deliberates in total secrecy.[48]

Given the grand jury's operational separateness from its constituting court, it should come as no surprise that we have been reluctant to invoke the judicial supervisory power as a basis for prescribing modes of grand jury procedure. Over the years, we have received many requests to exercise supervision over the grand jury's evidence-taking process, but we have refused them all, including some more appealing than the one presented today. In *Calandra v. United States, supra,* a grand jury witness faced questions that were allegedly based upon physical evidence the Government had obtained through a violation of the Fourth Amendment; we rejected the proposal that the exclusionary rule be extended to grand jury proceedings, because of "the potential injury to the historic role and functions of the grand jury." 414 U.S., at 349, 94 S.Ct., at 620. *Costello v. United States,* 350 U.S. 359, 76 S.Ct. 406, 100 L.Ed. 397 (1956), we declined to enforce the hearsay rule in grand jury proceedings, since that "would run counter to the whole history of the grand jury institution, in which laymen conduct their inquiries unfettered by technical rules." *Id.,* at 364, 76 S.Ct., at 409.

We accepted Justice Nelson's description *Costello v. United States,* 350 U.S. 359, 76 S.Ct. 406, 100 L.Ed. 397 (1956), where we held that "it would run counter to the whole history of the grand jury institution" to permit an indictment to be challenged "on the ground that there was incompetent or inadequate evidence before the grand jury." *Id.,* at 363-364, 76 S.Ct., at 409. And we reaffirmed this principle recently in *Bank of Nova Scotia,* where we held that "the mere fact that evidence itself is unreliable is not sufficient to require a dismissal of the indictment," and that "a challenge to the reliability or competence of the evidence presented to the grand jury" will not be heard. 487 U.S., at 261, 108 S.Ct., at 2377. It would make little sense, we think, to abstain from reviewing the evidentiary support for the grand jury's judgment while scrutinizing the sufficiency of the prosecutor's presentation. A complaint about the quality or adequacy of the evidence can always be recast as a

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[45] *Blair v. United States,* 250 U.S. 273, 282, 39 S.Ct. 468, 471, 63 L.Ed. 979 (1919).
[46] *Hale, supra,* 201 U.S., at 59-60, 65, 26 S.Ct., at 373, 375
[47] *Calandra, supra,* 414 U.S., at 343, 94 S.Ct., at 617.
[48] *United States v. Sells Engineering, Inc.,* 463 U.S., at 424-425, 103 S.Ct., at 3138

complaint that the prosecutor's presentation was "incomplete" or "misleading." 8 Our words in *Costello* bear repeating: Review of Page 55 facially valid indictments on such grounds "would run counter to the whole history of the grand jury institution[,] [and] [n]either justice nor the concept of a fair trial requires [it]." 350 U.S., at 364, 76 S.Ct., at 409.

"The Grand Jury is [an] investigative body acting independently of either prosecutor or judge whose mission is to bring to trial those who may be guilty and clear the innocent."[49] We the People have the unalienable right to consent, or not to consent, as to the government's accusations against the People. All officers of the court - judge, prosecutor, appointed counsel, attorneys, sheriffs, marshals, and clerk are government employes instructed and taught by the BAR that we are under civil law and not "Natural Law" aka "Law of the Land" and thereby uphold law above Justice! Therefore, to allow our servants to control the jury would breed "absolute" government corruption and control; It is the unalienable right of We the People to provide for the administration of the grand and petit juries. The first recorded grand jury was established by the People through the Magna Carta, whereas the grand jury assembled itself and brought into subjection the tyrant king back under the will of the People; and today, now, so do We the People.

III: How The UUSCLGJ Was Formed

We the People visited about 3000 counties to introduce People to the Authority of the Common Law Grand Jury with a plan to save our "Natural Law Republic." All fifty states organized "Unified State Common Law Grand Juries" after which all Unified State Common Law Grand Jurys came together to form the "Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury." To date the UUSCLGJ is comprised of more than 10,100 People and growing, from every state of our Union. The UUSCLGJ has been in session since 2015 with the sole purpose to restore our Courts to "Courts of Justice." And will remain in session until we accomplish that mission.

[49] Marston's, Inc. v. Strand, 560 P.2d 778, 114 Ariz. 260:

IN CONCLUSION: The People are sovereign and have an unalienable right to have "Government by Consent" through free and independent administration of our own Juries. The Grand Jury is a Constitutional Fixture in its Own Right. 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 and we intend on restoring them. It is the Grand Jury's function to consider criminal charges whereas prosecutors have no authority to change, discharge or negotiate away our findings. Grand Jury indictments are final and cannot be added to or taken away from, without their Consent. We the People are the Author & Source of Law and have the unbridled right to, empanel our own Juries, investigate merely on suspicion, proceed unfettered by technical rules, and presides over our own proceedings.

IV: ABROGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The ABA working with traitorous ABA taught legislators and ABA taught judges that have aided and abetted the enemy of Liberty covertly changing the United States of America to the United States Inc via, the Organic Act of 1871; and constructing upon said act statutory prisons. This was an act of High Treason by the 41st Congress, steered by barristers acting without constitutional authority. Thereby conspiring to subvert the United States of America by attempting to depose our covenant with our Creator and establishing a totalitarian government unaccountable to We the Sovereign People; incorporating the United States under foreign control upon which the conspiratorial erosion of our Constitution began.

Only We the Sovereign People can ordain and establish Laws and governments. Only We the Sovereign People are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights. Governments are not! Therefore, all latter construction upon the Organic Act of 1871 is as "null and void" as is the Act itself, which attempted to supplant our Constitutional Republican Form of Government that our servants were entrusted to guarantee, by oath, an oath they had no intention of honoring.

Further acts of high treason, under legislation such as the Patriot Act and the creation of the Department of Homeland Security allowed these conspirators to seize control of and weaponized the DOJ, FBI, DHS, NSA, TSA, CIA, Congress, and the Secret Service against We the Sovereign People who were the target of attacks by our very own elected and appointed servants. Our very way of life is in jeopardy because of the ignorance of the meaning of words and the misuse of the way that government by consent that our founders framed for us has been hidden and abused.

The following are "ACTS OF TREASON" perpetrated upon the People by enemies foreign and domestic within our congress and courts made possible by the insidious ABA, and is by no means exhaustive!

- They abrogated our unalienable rights by changing them into civil rights calling them privileges and immunities, and placed people under civil law as they methodically and seditiously abrogated and concealed our Natural law courts.
- They created a foreign state within a state within a city (*Washington DC*) through the Organic act of 1871 placing the United States under the control of foreigners via the deep state.
- They enslaved the People under the Federal Reserve Act which gave complete control of the dollar to foreign bankers. Today the 1913 dollar is worth less than 2 cents; and subject the People to debtor's prison by taxing their income through the "unratified" and anti-constitutional 16th Amendment.
- They removed the states right of suffrage via the Senate in 1913, thereby enslaving the states through the anti-constitutional 17th Amendment.
- In 1944 at the Bretton Woods Agreement Conference, the United States totally surrendered its sovereignty to the banking forces by forcing the nations of the world to accept the dictates of the centralized banking system.
- The International Organizations Immunities Act enacted in 1945 relinquished every public office of the United States to the United Nations and established a special group of foreign or international organizations whose members could work in the U.S. and enjoy certain exemptions from US taxes and search and seizure laws.
- In 1947, NSA and CIA became operational and marked the birth of the national police state surveillance grid. Today, the CIA is a private corporation which operates as a prostitute for global banking interests and does not represent the United States.
- In 1948, the creation of the United Nations on American soil marked the beginning of the end of political sovereignty in the United States. John Kerry, without the approval of the Senate signed the United Nations Arms Treaty which will soon eliminate the 2nd Amendment and private property will be eliminated in America through the United Nation's Agenda 21 program that is spreading across America.
- In 1950, the 81st Congress Investigated the Lawyers Guild and determined that the BAR. Association was founded and run by communists. Thus, any elected official that is a member of the BAR. will only be loyal to the BAR and not the people. (See 81st Congress Report No. 3123).
- Since at least 1960, Americans have been conditioned to ignore the encroachment of tyranny through television and the subsequent propagandizing of this medium of communication.
- In 1963, the Bible and prayer were outlawed in the classroom which marked the beginning of moral decay in America.

- In 1968, the United States became a nation that imported more than it exported as Congress regulated and taxed corporations forcing them to relocate overseas and today, we have a mere 14% left of what was once our proud American manufacturing base.
- On September 11, 2001, the national police state surveillance grid reached maturity. This event created, under the guise of national security, the Department of Homeland Security, TSA and FEMA which during a national emergency controls every resource, every asset and even our freedom. It also created the Patriot Act and now today virtually every communication that we engage in is monitored.
- They have flooded our courts with nearly 150 years of repugnant acts, statutes and rules.
- Title 8 USC 1481, 1952; effective in 2012 declaring patriots willing to defend the Constitution to be terrorists and thereby the loss of nationality by native-born or naturalized citizenship.
- Title 28 USC 3002 Section 15A in 1990; States that the United States is a Federal Corporation and not a Government, including the Judiciary Procedural Section. The de jure states in the form of Republics and the de jure United States were incorporated, or set aside by the "Emergency Banking Act of 1933."
- Patriot Act, 2001.
- Homeland Security Act, 2002.

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy warned the People saying, "*We are opposed around the world by a monolithic and ruthless conspiracy that relies primarily on covert means for expanding its sphere of influence; on infiltration instead of invasion; on subversion instead of elections; on intimidation instead of free choice; on guerrillas by night instead of armies by day. It is a system which has conscripted vast human and material resources into the building of a tightly-knit, highly-efficient machine that combines military, diplomatic, intelligence, economic, scientific and political operations. Its preparations are concealed, not published; its mistakes are buried, not headlined; its dissenters are silenced, not praised. No expenditure is questioned; no rumor is printed; no secret is revealed. It conducts the Cold War in short, with a war-time discipline no democracy would ever hope or wish to match… there is very grave danger that an announced need for increased security will be seized upon by those anxious to expand its meaning to the very limits of official censorship and concealment*."

V: Abrogation Of The Law Of The Land

The ABA working with traitorous ABA taught legislators and ABA taught judges, prosecutors, and lawyers that have aided and abetted as they covertly abrogated the Law of the Land and replaced it with Babylonian law.

In 1934 via the "Rules Enabling Act," perpetrated by the 73rd Congress, the American Bar Association, the United States Supreme Court, and the Federal Judiciary which have

poisoned every attorney and every court in America by replacing Law and Equity with civil law in 1938. Subsequently, together, said perpetrators did conspired and did overthrow the Government of the United States of America by abrogating the Peoples' "Courts of Justice," turning them into a "Den of Thieves," in violation of 18 USC §2383[50] and, 18 USC §2384.[51] Whereas, the ABA being the chief orchestrator advocates, abets, advises, and teaches the duty, necessity, desirability, of abrogating the "Law of the Land" to their minions of the New World Order, a/k/a BAR attorneys, in violation of 18 USC §2385.[52] This single treasonous act abrogated our courts of Law, courts of equity, Declaration of Independence, United States Constitution, and our Bill of Rights.

Said conspirators have levied war against the Constitution and thereby We the People. They have given aid and comfort to the enemy within the United States and elsewhere. They have concealed a conspiracy to destroy our Republic. They have engaged in actions to subvert the Government of the United States. They have, conspired to conceal "Natural Law" aka the "Law of the Land. They have, in congruence with the teaching of the American Bar Association, the National Lawyers Guild, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Lawyers Association, the Southern Poverty Law Center, and many other anti-constitutional associations, knowingly and willfully advocated, abetted, advised, and taught that Natural

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[50] 18 USC §2383 - Rebellion or insurrection - Whoever incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

[51] 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 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.

[52] 18 USC §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 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 new units, and the regrouping or expansion of existing clubs, classes, and other units of such society, group, or assembly of persons.

Law, and thereby the Law of the Land, has been abrogated and thus have conspired to overthrow our Republic.

Under the ABA's Rules Enabling Act of 1934, the 73rd Congress, enabled the United States Supreme Court the authority to prescribe rules under 28 USC §2072(a).[53] The United States Supreme Court and Federal Judiciary then covertly abused that authority to conceal and abridge the "*Supreme Law of the Land*" under Federal Rule 2. According to the Federal Judicial Center, a government agency, on September 16, 1938, pursuant to its de facto authority, under the repugnant "Rules Enabling Act of 1934," via Rule 2 stated that;

> "*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*," see Exhibit B, FJC attached.

This was an act of Treason whereas;

> "*Any judge who does not comply with his oath to the Constitution of the United States wars against that Constitution and engages in acts in violation of the supreme law of the land. The judge is engaged in acts of treason.*" - Cooper v. Aaron[54]

The "ABA Judiciary's" dark reasoning for abolishing Common Law is because they claim that "*a rigid application of common-law-rules*, aka God's self-evident truths/maxims, *brought about injustice*. This is absurd considering that God is good, just, and merciful and they are not! And, therefore it follows that His Law is just and merciful while the hearts of men are desperately wicked, who can know it?

> **Jeremiah 17:7-9** *Blessed is the man that trusteth in the LORD, and whose hope the LORD is. For he shall be as a tree planted by the waters, and that spreadeth out her roots by the river, and shall not see when heat cometh, but her leaf shall be green; and shall not be careful in the year of drought, neither shall cease from yielding fruit. The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: who can know it*?

The truth of the matter is that Common Law sheds light on the "ABA Judiciary's" dark deeds thereby revealing their true intentions. Their claim that, "*common-law rules brought about injustice*" was an act of deflection, whereas their "civil law rules" brought about injustice. This seditious act under the teachings and guidance of the subversive American Bar Association and the aforesaid anti-constitutional associations executed a silent coup by

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[53] 28 USC §2072(a) The Supreme Court shall have the power to prescribe general rules of practice and procedure and rules of evidence for cases in the United States district courts (including proceedings before magistrate judges thereof) and courts of appeals.

[54] Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401 (1958).

claiming the abrogation of Common Law, with its Unalienable Rights that were endowed by our Creator and covertly substituted them with civil rights legislated by lawless men.

VI: JUDICIAL COMITY V. COMMON LAW

The difference between Common Law and Comity; the former being the Law of the Land; the latter being the law of trial judges. Comity is claimed by all BAR taught lawyers to be the common law. They do not defend and uphold our Founding Documents ordained by We the People, they uphold civil law and the rules of the court above all things.

Federal officials' special status results not from federal statutes but from national customary law derived by Judicial Comity and not Common Law as distinguished from the common law of England. It is the nation's judges who have, over time, unlawfully made it harder for victims of government wrongdoing to hold the government accountable, rather than easier.

Judges have fashioned sweeping doctrines of immunity that insulate federal and state officials from facing any liability. Under these doctrines, victims of government wrongdoing cannot recover damages from government officials unless they can point to some prior case that has found the government conduct unlawful.

Under the common law system of government accountability, government officials, including federal officials, were routinely subject to damages liability in federal court when they violated federal law. Judges' role in this system was to fashion remedies to enforce the Constitution and other federal laws. The Constitution ensured that the United States was a government of laws, not of men, through this tradition of "suits for damages for abuse of power." Damages liability kept the government within the bounds of the law. And judges made sure that damages liability remained available.

"*Common law as distinguished from the Roman law, the modern civil law, the canon law, and other systems; The common law is that body of law and juristic theory which was, originated, developed, and formulated and is administered in England, and has obtained among most of the states and peoples of Anglo-Saxon stock.*"[55] "*As distinguished from law created by the enactment of legislatures, the common law comprises the body of those principles and rules of action, relating to the government and security of persons and property, which derive their authority solely from usages and customs of immemorial antiquity, or from the judgments and decrees of the courts recognizing, affirming, and enforcing such usages and customs; and, in this sense, particularly the ancient unwritten law of England.*"[56] "*As distinguished from equity law, it is a body of rules and principles,*

[55] Lux v. Haggin, 69 Cal. 255, 10 P. 674.
[56] 1 Kent, Comm. 492. Western Union Tel. Co. v. Call Pub. Co., 21 S.Ct. 561, 181 U.S. 92, 45 L.Ed.765; Barry v. Port Jervis, 72 N.Y.S. 104, 64 App. Div. 268; U. S. v. Miller, D.C.Wash., 236 F. 798, 800.

written or unwritten, which are of fixed and immutable authority, and which must be applied to controversies rigorously and in their entirety, and cannot be modified to suit the peculiarities of a specific case, or colored by any judicial discretion, and which rests confessedly upon custom or statute, as distinguished from any claim to ethical superiority."[57] "*As distinguished from ecclesiastical law, it is the system of jurisprudence administered by the purely secular tribunals. As concerns its force and authority in the United States, the phrase designates that portion of the common law of England (including such acts of parliament as were applicable) which had been adopted and was in force here at the time of the Revolution. This, so far as it has not since been expressly abrogated, is recognized as an organic part of the jurisprudence of most of the United States.*"[58]

We read in 16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 114,

> "*As to the construction, with reference to Common Law, an important cannon of construction is that constitutions must be construed to reference to the Common Law. … 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. … 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.*"

JUDICIAL COMITY – "*The principle in accordance with which the courts of one state or jurisdiction will give effect to the laws and judicial decisions of another, not as a matter of obligation, but out of complaisance and respect.*"[59] "*There is no statute or common-law rule by which one court is bound to abide by the decisions of another court of equal rank. It does so simply for what may be called comity among judges. There is no common law or statutory rule to oblige a court to bow to its own decisions; it does so on the ground of judicial comity.*"[60] Of such a use of the word, however, Dicey says, "*The term 'comity' is open to the charge of implying that the judge, when he applies foreign law to a particular case, does so as a matter of caprice or favor." Comity is not a rule of law, but one of practice, convenience and expediency. It is something more than mere courtesy, which implies only deference to the opinion of others, since it has a substantial value in securing uniformity of decision, and discouraging repeated litigation of the same question. But its obligation is not imperative. Comity persuades; but it does not command. It declares not how a case shall be decided, but how it may with propriety be decided.*"[61]

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[57] Klever v. Seawall, C.C.A.Ohio, 65 F. 395, 12 C.C.A. 661.
[58] Industrial Acceptance Corporation v. Webb, Mo.App., 287 S.W. 657, 660.
[59] Franzen v. Zimmer, 35 N.Y.S. 612, 90 Hun 103; Stowp v. Bank, C.C.Me., 92 F. 96; Strawn Mercantile Co. v. First Nat. Bank, Tex. Civ.App., 279 S.W. 473, 474; Bobala v. Bobala, 68 Ohio App. 63, 33 N.E.2d 845, 849.
[60] (1884) 9 P.D. 98, per Brett, M. R.
[61] Mast, Foos & Co. v. Mfg. Co., 177 U.S.; 485, 488, 20 S.Ct. 708, 44 L.Ed. 856; National Electric Signaling Co. v. Telefunken Wireless Telegraph Co. of United States, C.C.A.N.Y., 221 F. 629, 632; Lauer V. Freudenthal, 96 Wash. 394, 165 P. 98, 99.

Case law is foreign law, a fabrication of law by its own decisions. It is not a rule of law, it is a practice of convenience, expediency, and favor to maintain the status quo and pollutes our courts of justice. Every case must stand on its own facts and for that reason alone common law does not honor "case precedent" that claims authority for deciding subsequent cases involving identical or similar facts, or similar legal issues. Case precedent is repugnant to Common Law. Whereas "a rule of common law" states, "*a thing similar is not necessarily the same thing*." Case law, like rule 2, is strictly forbidden under USC 28 §2072(b) thereby having no force or effect; it is repugnant! This is magnified in the US Supreme Court Case Marbury v. Madison, 5 US 137 (1803) where it was decided,

> "*It is a proposition too plain to be contested, that the constitution controls any legislative act [OR RULE] repugnant to it; or, that the legislature [OR SUPREME COURT] may alter the constitution by an ordinary act. ... Certainly, all those who have framed written constitutions contemplate them as forming the fundamental and paramount law of the nation, and consequently the theory of every such government must be, that an act of the legislature [OR RULE] repugnant to the constitution is void.*
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> *This theory is essentially attached to a written constitution, and is consequently to be considered by this court as one of the fundamental principles of our society. It is not therefore to be lost sight of in the further consideration of this subject. If an act of the legislature,* [or supreme court] *repugnant to the constitution, is void, does it, notwithstanding its invalidity, bind the courts and oblige them to give it effect? Or, in other words, though it be not law, does it constitute a rule as operative as if it was a law? This would be to overthrow in fact what was established in theory; and would seem, at first view, an absurdity too gross to be insisted on. It shall, however, receive a more attentive consideration.*
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> *It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases, must of necessity expound and interpret that rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each. So, if a law be in opposition to the constitution: if both the law and the constitution apply to a particular case, so that the court must either decide that case conformably to the law, disregarding the constitution; or conformably to the constitution, disregarding the law: the court must determine which of these conflicting rules governs the case. This is of the very essence of judicial duty.*
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> *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 controvert 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. That it thus reduces to nothing, what we have deemed the greatest improvement on political institutions a written constitution, would of itself be sufficient, in America where written constitutions have been viewed with so much reverence, for rejecting the construction. But the peculiar expressions of the constitution of the United States furnish additional arguments in favor of its rejection.

... 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. ... 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."

Constitutions Must Be Construed to Reference the Common Law Summary Proceedings Are Null and Void. "*Any proceeding by which a controversy is settled, case disposed of, or trial conducted, in a prompt and simple manner, without the aid of a jury, without presentment or indictment, or in other respects out of the regular course of the common law.*" – Sweet. And see Phillips v. Phillips, 8 N.J.L. 122.

Deprivation Against Rights of Due Process under the color of law §18USC 242; Whereas, the federal judiciary acting in concert used repugnant rule 12, which is no law, to block plaintiff from accessing a court of law to be heard, which is the plaintiff's right of "due process." "*Due process is 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.*"[62] "*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.*"[63] *LAW IN ITS REGULAR COURSE OF ADMINISTRATION THROUGH COURTS OF JUSTICE IS DUE PROCESS.*[64]

Amendment V of the Constitution of the United States provides: "*No person shall---be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." A similar provision exists in all the state constitutions; "The phrases "due course of law", and the "law of the land"*

[62] Kansas Pac. Ry. Co. v. Dunmeyer 19 KAN 542.
[63] Dartmouth College Case, 4 Wheat, U.S. 518, 4 ED 629.
[64] Leeper vs. Texas, 139, U.S. 462, II SUP CT. 577, 35 L ED 225.

are sometimes used; but all three of these phrases have the same meaning and that applies conformity with the ancient and customary laws of the English people or laws indicated by parliament."[65] "*...No man shall be deprived of his property without being heard in his own defense.*"[66]

In consideration of the aforesaid, the U.S. Constitution being a common law document and the Supreme Law of the Land under Article VI clause 2 demands that a Common "Law Court of Justice" secured under Article III §2 must be acknowledged by the judiciary who has a duty to secure a common law republican form under Article 4 §4.[67] Whereas, "*All cases at law within constitutional guaranty of jury trial, refers to common law actions as distinguished from causes in equity and certain other proceedings.*"[68] Therefore, by law, plaintiff's court MUST proceed under "Common Law and the Rules of Common Law," not under judicial comity, not under civil law defined under rule 2, not under precedence, and not under case law all of which are foreign to Common Law and is in direct conflict with the common law rule "*A thing similar is not necessarily the same thing.*" There is no statute or common-law rule by which one court is bound to abide by the decisions of another court of equal rank. There is no common law or statutory rule for a court to bow to its own decisions.

Unfortunately, ABA lawyers are taught and believe that the Common Law has been abrogated or that the common law is the product of caselaw (judicial comity), and that we are under "Roman law." They are correct in that rule 2's nisi prius civil law court is unlawfully framed under Roman law, aka Justinian law, which is just repackaged Babylonian law operating under chancery and is repugnant to the "Common Law of the Land." Whereas "Law"[69] found in Article III Section 1, Clause 2 is Common Law, which is what this court is to proceed under by the prerogative of the plaintiff. Constitutionally informed People do not submit to a chancery court or any other foreign court that People may have been hijacked into. It is incumbent upon Judges to acknowledge on the record what the jurisdiction of a court is.

VII: THE FOX & THE HEN HOUSE

An Essay on the Trial by Jury, 1852, by Lysander Spooner
The government cannot advise the jury only the People can advise the jury

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[65] Davidson V. New Orleans 96 U.S. 97, 24, L Ed 616.
[66] Kinney V. Beverly, 2 Hen. & M(VA) 381, 336.
[67] Article 4 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.
[68] Breimhorst v. Beckman, 227 Minn. 409, 35 N.W.2d 719, 734.
[69] 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 actions as distinguished from causes in equity and certain other proceedings. Breimhorst v. Beck-man, 227 Minn. 409, 35 N.W.2d 719, 734.

“The authority to judge what are the powers of the government, and what are the liberties of the people, must necessarily be vested in one or the other of the parties themselves the government, or the people; because there is no third party to whom it can be entrusted. If the authority be vested in the government, the government is absolute, and the people have no liberties except such as the government sees fit to indulge them with.”[70]

“There can be no legal right to resist the oppressions of the government, unless there be some legal tribunal, other than the government, and wholly independent of, and above, the government, to judge between the government and those who resist its oppressions. “If the government can select the jurors, it will, of course, select those whom it supposes will be favorable to its enactments [*like they do now*]. And an exclusion of any of the free-[*thinking*] men from eligibility is a selection of those not excluded [*like they do now*]. It will be seen, from the statutes cited, that the most absolute authority over the jury box that is, over the right of the people to sit in juries has been usurped by the government.”[71]

Prosecutors are not empowered by the Common Law, they are empowered by statutes. Whereas sheriffs, coroners, and jury administrators are empowered by the Common Law; there sole purpose is to serve “True Justice” via the rules of Common Law.

The Common Law Grand Juries are the People themselves and are NOT to be controlled by the government as that would not be Liberty. Only the People,[72] Sheriff, and Coroner can summons and present before the “Common Law Grand Jury.” The ABA controlled legislators and courts stole our “Courts of Records” by codifying procedures to call the Grand Jury and over time expelled the People, Sheriff, and Coroner from participation, thereby hijacking the Grand Jury carrying them away to jurisdictions unknown, as they covertly conceal the common law court via the 1934 Rules Enabling Act that claims to have abrogated Common Law

A famous modern legal term that a prosecutor, jesting inappropriately, “*can get a grand jury to indict a ham sandwich*” was immortalized in the Tom Wolfe novel, Bonfire of the Vanities (1987). But it was Sol Wachtler, Chief Judge of the New York State Court of Appeals who in 1985, said:

> “*District attorneys now have so much influence on grand juries that “by and large” they could get them to “indict a ham sandwich.*”

This is an insult and a caricature to both Justice and the American People, displaying “proof positive” the unlawful influence government prosecutors have over our Grand Juries. As quoted earlier and deserving reiteration:

[70] An Essay on the Trial by Jury, 1852, by Lysander Spooner.
[71] Lysander Spooner, Trial by Jury, page 92, 1852.
[72] The first recorded grand jury was established by the People through the Magna Carta.

"*The authority to judge what are the powers of the government, and what are the liberties of the people, must necessarily be vested in one or the other of the parties themselves—the government, or the people; because there is no third party to whom it can be entrusted. If the authority be vested in the government, the government is absolute, and the people have no liberties except such as the government sees fit to indulge them with. If the government can select the jurors, it will, of course, select those whom it supposes will be favorable to its enactments [like they do now]. And an exclusion of any of the freemen from eligibility is a selection of those not excluded [like they do now]. It will be seen, from the statutes cited, that the most absolute authority over the jury box that is, over the right of the people to sit in juries has been usurped by the government.*"[73]

We the Sovereign People never gave the legislators, judges or prosecutors any authority to call or address the "Common Law Grand Jury" directly. If the government wants to ask for an indictment, they need to bring their evidence, including exculpatory evidence, to the Sheriff who will then consider the evidence and then decide to summon the Grand Jury. If the People want to bring criminal charges before the Grand Jury, they should address their case by sworn affidavit to the Sheriff who will bring it to the Grand Jury.

In the U.S. Supreme Court case of United States v. Williams,[74] Justice Antonin Scalia, writing for the majority, confirmed that; "The American grand jury is neither part of the judicial, executive nor legislative branches of government, but instead belongs to the people. It is in effect a fourth branch of government "governed" and administered to directly by and on behalf of the American people, and its authority emanates from the Bill of Rights." The same would be true of the petit jury.

"The People have the unbridled right to empanel and preside over their own proceedings unfettered by technical rules and to investigate merely on suspicion." It is the Grand Jury's function to consider criminal charges whereas prosecutors have no authority to change or negotiate away the Grand Jury's indictments. Indictments are final and any additional charges cannot be added without the consent of the grand jury.

IN CONCLUSION, THE DE FACTO COMMISSIONER OF JURORS is a person to whom a commission is directed by the government via unlawful legislation or a de facto court. This term denotes an officer of some bureau or agency of the government who is charged with the administration of the laws relating to jurors. They are under the control of the government through statutes and therefore are part of today's de facto civil law courts and not part of the Common Law process.

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[73] Lysander Spooner, Trial by Jury, page 92, 1852.

[74] 112 S.Ct. 1735, 504 U.S. 36, 118 L.Ed.2d 352 (1992).

The actions of the "Commissioner of Jurors," who is usually an ABA lawyer and owes fidelity to the BAR and the government, would be the epitome of "Jury Tampering." Therefore, the People via "Jury Administrators" educated and certified in common Law by the People are the only lawful administrators of the juries. They are lawfully able to orientate and advise the jurors in the common law and their common law duties. National Liberty Alliance has accepted that responsibility to educate and certify "Jury Administrators."

Government cannot legislate themselves authority to take this unalienable right from the People for this unalienable right is the epitome of "Government by Consent." And if for no other reason, statutes are not part of the "Common Law Process" while all government agents are empowered and controlled by statutes that are authorized under the Constitution. And it is clear that Article I of the Constitution vested no such powers or authorities to do so. And if we did, it would be "null and void" because it would be repugnant to the Common Law process!

THOMAS JEFFERSON THE MAN WHO DISCOVERED AMERICAS FREEDOM FORMULA SAID, "I have so much confidence in the good sense of man, and his qualifications for self-government, that I am never afraid of the issue where reason is left free to exert her force." "Educate and inform the whole mass of the people. They are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty. … I know of no safe depository of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them but to inform their discretion. … The constitutions of most of our states assert that all power is inherent in the people; that they may exercise it by themselves, in all cases to which they think themselves competent, as in electing their functionaries executive and legislative, and deciding by a jury of themselves, both fact and law, in all judiciary cases in which any fact is involved. … Leave no authority existing not responsible to the people. … When governments fear the people, there is liberty. When the people fear the government, there is tyranny." – Thomas Jefferson

Today, We the People demand the returned to the People the orientation of the juries through administrators certified and overseen by Committees of Safety within their respective counties; this is, "Government by Consent!"

VIII: AMENDMENT I – PRAYER AND BIBLE IN SCHOOL

The ABA working with traitorous ABA taught legislators and ABA taught judges that have covertly aided and abetted legislation from the bench prohibiting prayer and the Bible in schools; The Supreme Court in Engel v. Vitale and Abington School District v. Schempp prohibited the free exercise of religion in violation of the 1st Amendment. The 1st Amendment states; "*Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof*…" Whereas, the Supreme Court cannot legislate from the bench.

Our founders who wrote the 1st Amendment prayed together and built America upon eight ancient principles derived from the Bible. Our courts are founded upon Common Law which is founded upon the Bible. Our founders believed that Liberty is a blessing from God founded in the Bible. They believed that the founding of America was by the Providence of God. They established a Court of Law and a court of equity founded upon biblical principles.

A court of equity in a Common Law Republic, such as ours, requires that its statutes, codes and regulations be legislated in harmony with the Common Law, and its courts procedures be governed by its Common Law Rules.

Black's Law Dictionary defines a Court as; The person and suit of the sovereign (King); the place where the sovereign (*King*) sojourns with his regal retinue (*Loyal/Noble Servants*), wherever that may be.; "A Court of the sovereign, created by the sovereign directly or indirectly under his 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;

Black's Law Dictionary defines a Court's Bench as; A seat of judgment or tribunal for the administration of justice; the seat occupied by judges in courts; the term, indicating originally the seat of the judges, came to denote the body of judges taken collectively, and also the tribunal (*Jury*) itself, as the King's Bench.

The King of our Common Law Court is "Jesus Christ, aka "Emanuel, being interpreted God with us."

> Mathew 1:23, "*Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us.*"
>
> Isiah 9:6,7, "*For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even forever. The zeal of the LORD of hosts will perform this.*"
>
> John 1: 1-6, 10-14, "*In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made. In him was life; and the life was the light of men. And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not … He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not. He came unto his own, and his own received him not. But as many as received him, to them gave He the power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name: Which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of*

the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God. And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth."

Jesus Christ is the Incarnation of God and there can be no doubt that most of our founders knew Jesus Christ and through His Word were in all likelihood many were sons of God. And they and many other sons were blessed with his Courts of Justice and the Blessings of Liberty. Therefore, if we refuse to hold up the King of our Court in our courts and our schools our Common Law Republic will be lost along with God's Blessings of Liberty. Our Founding Fathers were adamant about this, let's see why?

At the founding of our "*Natural Law Republic*," the land of America was looked upon by the majority of our founding fathers as representing a New Jerusalem and/or a City upon a Hill and/or a New Israel drawing from II Samuel 7:10 where God said:

"Moreover, I will appoint a place for my people Israel, and will plant them, that they may dwell in a place of their own, and move no more."

Declaration of Independence – We "*declared separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle us*."

US Constitution – "*Government is to secure the Blessings of Liberty*."

Pledge of Allegiance – We are "*One Nation Under God indivisible with Liberty and Justice for all*."

Article III Section 2 – "*America's Judicial system is under Common Law*."

The Liberty Bell in Philadelphia proclaims Leviticus 25:10 – *"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof*."

The inclusion of a prayer before the opening of each session of both the House and the Senate traces its origins back to the colonial period. Since then, all sessions of the Senate have been opened with prayer, strongly affirming the Senate's faith in God as Sovereign Lord of our Nation. The role of the chaplain as spiritual advisor and counselor has expanded over the years from a part-time position to a full-time job as one of the officers of the Senate.

By convention, incoming presidents, like all elected officials, raise their right hand and place the left on a Bible while taking the oath of office. In 1789, George Washington took the oath of office with an altar Bible borrowed from the Saint John's Church. An Oath is a solemn appeal to God, permitted on fitting occasions Deuteronomy 6:13; Jeremiah 4:2; in various forms Genesis 16:5; 2 Sam 12:5; Ruth 1:17; Hosea 4:15; Romans 1:9, and taken in different ways Genesis 14:22; 24:2; and 2 Chr 6:22.

The Bible is our Common Law Book without which there is no Common Law. The Jury is the King's Bench and is to judge according to the King's Justice and the name of that King is Jesus Christ. And, if the people are going to judge according to the precepts of God's Son

and be obliged in conscience, to temperance, frugality, and industry; to justice, kindness, and charity towards our fellow men; and to piety, love, and reverence toward Almighty God, we must know Him. And we know Him through His Words, the Bible!

The Declaration of Independence was a covenant with God in that we would live under His Law and thereby receive His Blessings of Liberty, and that includes everybody both believers and non-believers. Therefore, we must teach every child His precepts through the gospel. And for that reason, the Bible should be returned to our schools. As was the will of our founding fathers when in 1789 Congress and President George Washington passed and signed into Law the United States Annotated Code, Article III which states;

> "*Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.*"

> George Washington said, "*It is the Duty of all Nations to acknowledge the Providence of almighty God, to obey his Will, to be grateful for his Benefits, and humbly to implore His Protection and Favor.*"

> Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence said, "*The great enemy of the salvation of man, in my opinion, never invented a more effective means of limiting Christianity from the world than by persuading mankind that it was improper to read the Bible at schools.*"

Clearly our founders, who wrote the 1st Amendment, believed that the 1st Amendment was not violated by prayer and the Bible in school, in congress, and in public life. In opposition to our founders' "resolve" concerning Americas' acknowledgment of our Creator, the ABA controlled United States Supreme Court in the case of Engel v. Vitale, 370 U.S. 421 (1962) and Abington School District v. Schempp, 374 U.S. 203, with no Constitutional Authority and while ignoring congresses' First Act in 1789 the United States Annotated Code, Article III; ruled that, "*School-sponsored prayer in public schools violated the establishment clause of the First Amendment.*" This repugnant decision accomplished the removal of the Bible and prayer out of our schools in 1963.

For 174 years it was legal & constitutionally protected that the Bible was to be taught in American schools and it is still the common law today. Whereas our founders were clear when they codified saying it, "*shall forever be encouraged.*" The following freedoms were also legal in our schools for over 174 years. Invocations and Benedictions, prayer at athletic events, and teacher-led prayer. Now they're all illegal under the false pretense of "separation of church and state." With this unlawful decision by the United States Supreme Court keeping in mind the fact that even Congress can make no law concerning the "*free exercise.*" Whereas the ABA steered Supreme Court ignored the Law and the People and today our children are being demoralized and trained to be Godless!

The BAR controlled Supreme Court's rule violates the 1st Amendment by legislating from the bench a contradictive law! The Bible is the foundation of American Law, it is the history of the King of our Court, it's the spring of morality and justice, it is the haven of our unalienable rights, it is the Law of the Land, it reveals who we are as a people, it makes us a moral and just people! It makes us different than from any other people. And it is now up to the people through their "County Committees of Safety" to reinstate the teaching of our heritage and reinstate the King of our courts of Justice in schools.

For More than 58 years after the ABA controlled Supreme Court issued its repugnant landmark ruling striking down school-sponsored prayer and Bible reading, Americans continue to fight over the place of religion in public schools. Questions about religion in the classroom no longer make quite as many headlines as they once did, but the issue remains an important battleground in the broader conflict over the Bible's role in public life. Meanwhile schools are demoralizing our children with WOKE and anti-Christian teachings to hate God. Whereas, in contrast God's children promote justice, liberty, and love; as we read in John 13:34-35 where Jesus said,

> "*A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another. By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another.*"

As for us who are alive in Christ, God tells us in Romans 12:21, "*Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.*"

For if we fear that evil will prevail by teaching the truth to our children, we have fallen prey to Satan's lies and "evil will prevail!" The devil has already accomplished this in our courts in 1934, via the "*Rules Enabling Act*" because the people perish for lack of knowledge, because as children we did not learn the truth. And in our schools in 1963 as previously mentioned. Whereas, a consequence the ABA controlled Congress, relying on the ignorance of the people, without authority from the people, gave the United States Supreme Court the power to make rules of procedure and evidence for federal courts whereas congress "*cannot pass their vested powers*" to write legislation to the US Supreme Court, but ignorance is bliss and eventually deadly!

No one can deny that many of the founding fathers of the United States of America were men of deep religious convictions based in the Bible and their Christian faith in Jesus Christ. Of the 56 men who signed the Declaration of Independence, nearly half (24) held seminary or Bible school degrees. The following Christian quotes of the founding fathers will give an overview of their strong moral and spiritual convictions which helped form the foundations of our nation and our government and if we do not teach our children that we are founded upon the Word of God we will NOT be one nation under God as we pledged Allegiance to the Flag each day when we were in school!

Thomas Jefferson Said, *"God who gave us life gave us liberty. And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction*

in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the Gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with His wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that His justice cannot sleep forever; … I am a real Christian – that is to say, a disciple of the doctrines of Jesus Christ."

George Washington Quotes – *"While we are zealously performing the duties of good citizens and soldiers, we certainly ought not to be inattentive to the higher duties of religion. To the distinguished character of Patriot, it should be our highest glory to add the more distinguished character of Christian."*

"The favorable smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained."

"I am sure that never was a people, who had more reason to acknowledge a Divine interposition in their affairs, than those of the United States; and I should be pained to believe that they have forgotten that agency, which was so often manifested during our Revolution, or That they failed to consider the omnipotence of that God who is alone able to protect them."

"Let it simply be asked, where is the security for prosperity, for reputation, for life, if the sense of Religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in the Courts of Justice?"

"And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion."

"Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

"Tis substantially true, that Virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government."

Benjamin Franklin Quotes – *"The worship of God is a duty."*

"Only a virtuous people are capable of freedom. As nations become corrupt and vicious, they have more need of masters."

"Nothing can contribute to true happiness that is inconsistent with duty; nor can a course of action conformable to it, be finally without an ample reward. For, God governs; and he is good."

"Here is my Creed. I believe in one God, the Creator of the Universe. That He governs it by His Providence. That He ought to be worshipped. That the most acceptable service we render to him is in doing good to his other children. That the soul of man is immortal, and will be treated with justice in another life respecting its conduct in

this. These I take to be the fundamental points in all sound religion, and I regard them as you do in whatever sect I meet with them. As to Jesus of Nazareth, my opinion of whom you particularly desire, I think the system of morals and his religion, as he left them to us, is the best the world ever saw, or is likely to see."

James Madison Quotes – *"We have staked the whole future of American civilization, not upon the power of government, far from it. We have staked the future of all of our political institutions upon the capacity of mankind for self-government; upon the capacity of each and all of us to govern ourselves, to control ourselves, to sustain ourselves according to the Ten Commandments of God."*

"It is the duty of every man to render to the Creator such homage...Before any man can be considered as a member of Civil Society, he must be considered as a subject of the Governor of the Universe..." "Religion, or the duty we owe to our Creator, and manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence;"

John Adams Quotes – *"Suppose a nation in some distant Region should take the Bible for their only law Book, and every member should regulate his conduct by the precepts there exhibited! Every member would be obliged in conscience, to temperance, frugality, and industry; to justice, kindness, and charity towards his fellow men; and to piety, love, and reverence toward Almighty God ... What a Eutopia, what a Paradise would this region be."*

"The general principles, on which the Fathers achieved independence, were the only Principles in which that beautiful Assembly of young Gentlemen could unite, and these Principles only could be intended by them in their address, or by me in my answer. And what were these general Principles? I answer, the general Principles of Christianity, in which all these Sects were United: And the general Principles of English and American Liberty, in which all those young Men United, and which had United all Parties in America, in Majorities sufficient to assert and maintain her Independence."

Adams in a letter to Thomas Jefferson – *"Now I will avow, that I then believe, and now believe, that those general Principles of Christianity, are as eternal and immutable, as the Existence and Attributes of God; and that those Principles of Liberty, are as unalterable as human Nature and our terrestrial, mundane System."*

Adams in a letter to his wife, Abigail – *"The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated, as the Day of Deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be honored with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports,*

guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forever."

John Hancock – *"Resistance to tyranny becomes the Christian and social duty of each individual. ... Continue steadfast and, with a proper sense of your dependence on God, nobly defend those rights which heaven gave, and no man ought to take from us."*

Patrick Henry – *"It cannot be emphasized too strongly or too often that this great nation was founded, not by religionists, but by Christians; not on religions, but on the Gospel of Jesus Christ. For this very reason peoples of other faiths have been afforded asylum, prosperity, and freedom of worship here."*

John Adams Quotes – *"Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other."*

"Statesmen, my dear Sir, may plan and speculate for liberty, but it is religion and morality alone, which can establish the principles upon which freedom can securely stand. The only foundation of a free constitution is pure virtue; and if this cannot be inspired into our people in a greater measure than they have it now, they may change their rulers and the forms of government, but they will not obtain a lasting liberty. They will only exchange tyrants and tyrannies."

"The safety and prosperity of nations ultimately and Essentially depend on the protection and blessing of Almighty God; and the national acknowledgment of this truth is not only an indispensable duty, which the people owe to him, but a duty whose natural influence is favorable to the Promotion of that morality and piety, without which social happiness cannot exist, nor the blessings of a free government be enjoyed."

George Mason – *"Every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant. They bring the judgment of heaven upon a country. As nations cannot be rewarded or punished in the next world, they must be in this. By an inevitable chain of causes and effects, Providence punishes national sins, by national calamities."*

Noah Webster (Father of American Scholarship and Education) Quotes – *"No truth is more evident to my mind than that the Christian religion must be the basis of any government intended to secure the rights and privileges of a free people."*

"In my view, the Christian religion is the most important and one of the first things in which all children, under a free government ought to be instructed ... No truth is more evident to my mind than that the Christian religion must be the basis of any government intended to secure the rights and privileges of a free people."

"The brief exposition of the constitution of the United States, will unfold to young person's the principles of republican government; and it is the sincere desire of the writer that our citizens should early understand that the genuine source of correct republican principles is the Bible, particularly the New Testament or the Christian religion."

"The religion which has introduced civil liberty is the religion of Christ and His apostles, which enjoins humility, piety, and benevolence; which acknowledges in every person a brother, or a sister, and a citizen with equal rights. This is genuine Christianity, and to this we owe our free Constitutions of Government."

"When you become entitled to exercise the right of voting for public officers, let it be impressed on your mind that. The preservation of a republican God commands you to choose for rulers just men who will rule in the fear of God government depends on the faithful discharge of this duty." "If the citizens neglect their duty and place unprincipled men in office, the government will soon be corrupted; laws will be made not for the public good so much as for the selfish or local purposes."

President Lincoln spoke of his assassination to French-Canadian ex-priest Charles Chiniquy:

"You are not the first to warn me against the dangers of assassination. My ambassadors in Italy, France, and England, as well as Professor Morse, have many times warned me against the plots of the murderers which they have detected in those different countries. But I see no other safeguard against those murderers but to be always ready to die, as Christ advises it. As we must all die sooner or later, it makes very little difference to me whether I die from a dagger plunged through my heart or from an inflammation of the lungs. Let me tell you I have lately read a passage in the Old Testament which had made a profound, and, I hope, a salutary impression on me. Here is that passage;

Deuteronomy 3: 22.

"Ye shall not fear them: for the Lord your God He shall fight for you. And I besought the Lord at that time, saying, O Lord God, thou hast begun to shew Thy servant Thy greatness and thy mighty hand; for what God is there, in heaven or in earth, that can do according to Thy words, and according to Thy might! I pray Thee, let me go over, and see the good land that is beyond Jordan, that goodly mountain, and Lebanon. But the Lord was wroth with me for your sakes, and would not hear me: and the Lord said unto me, let it suffice thee: speak no more unto Me of this matter. Get thee up into the top of Pisgah, and lift up thine eyes westward, and northward, and southward, and eastward, and behold it with thine eyes: for thou shalt not go over this Jordan."

After the President had read these words with great solemnity, he added: *"My dear Father Chiriquí, let me tell you that I have read these strange and beautiful verses*

several times these last five or six weeks. The more I read them, the more it seems to me that God has written them for me as well as Moses. Has He not taken me from my poor log cabin by the hand, as He did Moses in the reeds of the Nile, to put me at the head of the greatest and the most blessed of modern nations, just as He put that prophet at the head of the most blessed nation of ancient times? Has not God granted me a privilege which was not granted to any living man, when I broke the fetters of 4,000,000 of men and made them free? Has not our God given me the most glorious victories over our enemies? Are not the armies of the Confederacy so reduced to a handful of men when compared to what they were two years ago, that the day is fast approaching when they will have to surrender?"

"Now, I see the end of this terrible conflict, with the same joy of Moses at the end of his forty years in the wilderness. I pray my God to grant me to see the days of peace, and untold prosperity, which will follow this cruel war, as Moses asked God to see the other side of Jordan and enter the Promised Land. But do you know that I hear in my soul, as the voice of God, giving me the rebuke which was given to Moses?"

So, America was born when We the People discovered that Rights come from Nature's God and decided it was high-time for men to rise up to secure these rights at any cost because it was the right thing to do. And, that the Governor of the Universe is to rule the American court. Thus, begun a radical shift in political thought, individuals are not given rights by a government or king, the power of that government or king must be justly derived from the consent of the governed. Rights would no longer be given to the people by the government; the government would be given limited powers from the people. America would be a land of freedom and opportunity, with minimal government intrusion, a limited central government that would simply protect the people and maintain a safe environment for them to pursue happiness in any way they saw fit. And so, the resolve of our founders was to free the People from tyranny in the thirteen and now fifty United States; and through that accomplishment, free the People of the world, and by the mercy of God, this could still be possible if we acknowledge the King; and, "*Ask and it shall be given you;*" – Mat 7:7 and He will answer, for He promised that:

"*Whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed.*" – James 1:25

In this fashion, the United States of America was sanctioned by God and founded upon Common Law which is the self-evident truth that all men are created equal, being endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights and among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness, that to secure these rights, governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and no man is greater than another.

In conclusion of these matters, as long as we come to the Word with a bent knee bringing God's Word untainted by church doctrines of man, do good and seek justice we will do well

and should not fear the gospel taught in schools. If we expect to "receive the Blessings of Liberty" through Common Law in our courts we must teach it to our children and our children's children, or cease to be "*One Nation under God indivisible with Liberty and Justice for all*!"

"*Blessed is the Nation whose God is the Lord*" – Ps: 33:12

IX: Amendment II – Right To Keep And Bear Arms

The ABA working with traitorous ABA taught legislators and BAR taught judges that have aided and abetted covertly infringing upon our unalienable right to keep and bear arms. We the People must guard and defend our Liberty, if necessary, by the exercising of our unalienable right secured by the 2nd Amendment, if called upon.

"*They will come with guns to take our guns*." – Ron Paul

Liberty is a blessing from God that few have found. It is "*immunity from foreign control (government).*"[75] It is "*the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, unless by the laws of nature's God.*"[76] It "*includes and comprehends all personal rights and their enjoyment*."[77] It was founded in righteousness and when proclaimed it had to be defended with blood.[78] "*It's price is eternal vigilance.*"[79] Patrick Henry said,

> "*Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death*!"

Liberty is twofold. First, it is deliverance from the bondage of the flesh and thereby liberates us in the spirit whereby we then walk in morality and live by natural law's principles clothed with His spiritual armor. Second, it is political liberty from the tyrants of this world whereas the latter is not possible without the former. And, as God commanded Israel to be armed and drive their enemies away,[80] we too must bear the earthly armor to drive our enemies away.

The "rulers" of this world tell us that in order to be free and secure, it is "*necessary*" for us to give up our arms and trust them with our "*security and safety*." But history has shown us that "*Necessity is the plea for every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument*

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[75] Blacks 4th.
[76] 1 Bl. Comm. 125.
[77] Rosenblum v. Rosenblum, 42 N.Y.S.2d 626, 630, 181 Misc. 78.
[78] "*You will never know how much it has cost my generation to preserve YOUR freedom. I hope you will make a good use of it.*" - John Adams
[79] Thomas Jefferson.
[80] Numbers chapter 32.

of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves."[81] As Benjamin Franklin said,[82] "*They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety*."

WHY GOVERNMENTS DISARM PEOPLE – A LEAGUE OF EVIL: The following statistics were reported in the September 11th, 1999, issue of The Economist magazine, page 7, titled "A League of Evil."[83]

a. 1915-1917 Ottoman Turkey banned gun possession, and then targeted Armenians (mostly Christians) and killed 1-1.5 million people.
b. 1929-1945 Soviet Union banned gun possession, and then targeted political opponents and farming communities, killing 20 million people.
c. 1933-1945 Nazi Germany (and occupied Europe) banned gun possession, and then targeted political opponents, Jews, Gypsies and critics killing 20 million people.
d. 1927-1949 Nationalist China banned private ownership of guns, and then targeted political opponents, army conscripts, and others, killing 10 million people.
e. 1949-1952; 1957-1960; 1966-1976 Red China instituted the death penalty for supplying guns to "counter-revolutionary criminals" and anyone resisting any government program, and then targeted political opponents, killing 20-35 million people.
f. 1960-1981 Guatemala banned gun possession, and then targeted Mayans, other Indians, and political enemies, killing 100,000-200,000 people.
g. 1971-1979 Uganda registered gun owners, instituted warrantless searches, and then targeted Christians and political enemies, killing 300,000 people.
h. 1975-1979 Cambodia registered gun owners and then targeted educated persons and political enemies, killing 2 million people.
i. 1994 Rwanda registered gun owners and then targeted the Tutsi people killing over 800,000.
j. Unarmed people have no defense against a "demonical" government. In the 20th century alone, governments killed a total of 262 million civilians. - Nobel Peace Prize finalist R.J. Rummel in an update to statistics originally presented in his Death by Government, Transaction Publishers, 1994.

George Washington,[84] "*The Constitution [is to] be never construed to authorize Congress to infringe the just liberty of the people of the United States, who are peaceable citizens, from keeping their own arms.*

Thomas Jefferson,[85] "*No free man shall ever be debarred the use of arms*."

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[81] William Pitt (the Younger), Speech in the House of Commons, November 18, 1783.
[82] Historical Review of Pennsylvania, 1759.
[83] Original source: Death by "Gun Control," by Aaron Zelmen and Richard W. Stevens; Mazel Freedom Press, Inc; January 1, 2001.
[84] George Washington, Debates of the Massachusetts Convention of February 6, 1788.
[85] Thomas Jefferson, Virginia Constitution, Draft 1, 1776.

Thomas Jefferson,[86] "*The laws that forbid the carrying of arms are laws of such a nature. They disarm only those who are neither inclined nor determined to commit crimes.... Such laws make things worse for the assaulted and better for the assailants; they serve rather to encourage than to prevent homicides, for an unarmed man may be attacked with greater confidence than an armed man.*"

George Mason,[87] "*To disarm the people...[i]s the most effectual way to enslave them.*"

Patrick Henry,[88] "*Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect everyone who approaches that jewel. Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force. Whenever you give up that force, you are ruined.... The great object is that every man be armed. Everyone who is able might have a gun.*"

Samuel Adams,[89] "*And that the said Constitution be never construed to prevent the people of the United States, who are peaceable citizens, from keeping their own arms...*"

Joseph Story,[90] "*The right of the citizens to keep and bear arms has justly been considered, as the palladium of the liberties of a republic; since it offers a strong moral check against the usurpation and arbitrary power of rulers; and will generally, even if these are successful in the first instance, enable the people to resist and triumph over them.*"

Aristotle,[91] "*Both oligarch and tyrant mistrust the people, and therefore deprive them of arms.*"

Mao Tse-tung,[92] "*Every Communist must grasp the truth, 'Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.*"

Hitler,[93] "*The most foolish mistake we could possibly make would be to permit the conquered Eastern peoples to have arms. History teaches that all conquerors who have allowed their subject races to carry arms have prepared their own downfall by doing so.*"

Today the Deep State has weaponized the justice system, federal judiciary, FBI, CIA, DHS, and now the secret service against the People.

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[86] Thomas Jefferson, Commonplace Book (quoting 18th century criminologist Cesare Beccaria), 1774-1776
[87] George Mason, The Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, June 14, 1788.
[88] Patrick Henry, Speech to the Virginia Ratifying Convention, June 5, 1778.
[89] Samuel Adams, Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788.
[90] Joseph Story, Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, 1833.
[91] Politics: A Treatise on Government, Book V; translated from the Greek of Aristotle by William Ellis, A.M.; J M Dent & Sons Ltd. (London & Toronto) & E. P. Dutton & Co. (New York), 1912.
[92] Mao Tse-tung inadvertently endorsing the Second Amendment in a speech at the sixth plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; November 6, 1938; later published in Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, vol. 2, p. 272, 1954.
[93] April 11 1942; quoted in "Hitler's Table-Talk at the Fuhrer's Headquarters 1941-1942," Dr. Henry Picker, ed., Athenaum-Verlag, Bonn, 1951.

John R. Bolton, as United States Under-Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, urged the United Nations in 2001 to recognize how an *"oppressed non-state group defending itself from a genocidal government"* will need ready access to firearms. Mr. Bolton may have been the first U.S. official in modern history to argue before the UN that private citizens might need to be armed against their own killer governments.[94] Governments have murdered four times as many civilians as were killed in all their international and domestic wars combined.[95] How could governments kill so many people? The governments had the power. The people, the victims, were unable to resist, because the victims were unarmed.

History clearly teaches that every government that moves towards gun control ends up killing the people who disagree with it. Disarmed people are neither free nor safe; rather they become the criminals' prey and the tyrants' playthings. When people are defenseless and their government goes rogue, thousands and millions of innocents die.

In a radio interview with Walton and Johnson, January 17, 2013, Ron Paul said, *"They will come with their guns to take our guns."* In 1962 President John F. Kennedy said, "*Those who make peaceful revolution impossible will make violent revolution inevitable.*"[96] He went on to say: "*Today we need a nation of minute men; citizens who are not only prepared to take up arms, but citizens who regard the preservation of freedom as a basic purpose of their daily life and who are willing to consciously work and sacrifice for that freedom."*

X: Constitutions Must Be Construed To Reference The Common Law

"*Any proceeding by which a controversy is settled, case disposed of, or trial conducted, in a prompt and simple manner, without the aid of a jury, without presentment or indictment, or in other respects out of the regular course of the common law.*" – Sweet. And see Phillips v. Phillips, 8 N.J.L. 122.

Deprivation Against Rights of Due Process under the color of law §18USC 242; Whereas, the federal judiciary acting in concert used repugnant rule 12, which is no law, to block plaintiff from accessing a court of law to be heard, which is the plaintiff's right of "due process." "*Due process is due course of law; this phrase is synonymous with "due process of law" or "law of the land" and means <u>law in its regular course of administration through</u>*

[94] John R. Bolton, Plenary Address to the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons, at the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects; July 9, 2001.
[95] September 11th, 1999 issue of The Economist magazine, page 7, titled A League of Evil.
[96] March 13, 1962 President John F. Kennedy Address on the First Anniversary of the Alliance for Progress *Public Papers of the Presidents* – John F. Kennedy (1962), p. 223.

courts of justice."[97] "*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*."[98] *LAW IN ITS REGULAR COURSE OF ADMINISTRATION THROUGH COURTS OF JUSTICE IS DUE PROCESS*.[99]

Amendment V of the Constitution of the United States provides: "*No person shall---be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." A similar provision exists in all the state constitutions; "The phrases "due course of law", and the "law of the land" are sometimes used; but all three of these phrases have the same meaning and that applies conformity with the ancient and customary laws of the English people or laws indicated by parliament*."[100] "*...No man shall be deprived of his property without being heard in his own defense*."[101]

In consideration of the aforesaid, the U.S. Constitution being a common law document and the Supreme Law of the Land under Article VI clause 2 demands that a Common "Law Court of Justice" secured under Article III §2 must be acknowledged by the judiciary who has a duty to secure a common law republican form under Article 4 §4.[102] Whereas, "*All cases at law within constitutional guaranty of jury trial, refers to common law actions as distinguished from causes in equity and certain other proceedings*."[103] Therefore, by law, plaintiff's court MUST proceed under "Common Law and the Rules of Common Law," not under judicial comity, not under civil law defined under rule 2, not under precedence, and not under case law all of which are foreign to Common Law and is in direct conflict with the common law rule "*A thing similar is not necessarily the same thing*." There is no statute or common-law rule by which one court is bound to abide by the decisions of another court of equal rank. There is no common law or statutory rule for a court to bow to its own decisions.

Unfortunately, BAR lawyers are taught and believe that the Common Law has been abrogated or that the common law is the product of caselaw (judicial comity), and that we are under "Roman law." They are correct in that rule 2's nisi prius civil law court is unlawfully framed under Roman law, aka Justinian law, which is just repackaged Babylonian law operating under chancery and is repugnant to the "Common Law of the Land." Whereas "Law"[104] found in Article III Section 1, Clause 2 is Common Law, which is what this court is to proceed under by the prerogative of the plaintiff. Constitutionally informed People do not submit to a chancery court or any other foreign court that People may have been hijacked

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[97] Kansas Pac. Ry. Co. v. Dunmeyer 19 KAN 542.
[98] Dartmouth College Case, 4 Wheat, U.S. 518, 4 ED 629.
[99] Leeper vs. Texas, 139, U.S. 462, II SUP CT. 577, 35 L ED 225.
[100] Davidson V. New Orleans 96 U.S. 97, 24, L Ed 616.
[101] Kinney V. Beverly, 2 Hen. & M(VA) 381, 336.
[102] Article 4 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.
[103] Breimhorst v. Beckman, 227 Minn. 409, 35 N.W.2d 719, 734.
[104] 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 actions as distinguished from causes in equity and certain other proceedings. Breimhorst v. Beck-man, 227 Minn. 409, 35 N.W.2d 719, 734.

into. It is incumbent upon Judges to acknowledge on the record what the jurisdiction of a court is.

XI: AMENDMENT XIII – ABROGATED

The ABA working with ABA taught legislators and BAR taught judges that have aided and abetted covertly concealing the original Amendment XIII;

Amendment XIII that was concealed by the ABA Congress. This Article of Amendment, ratified in 1819 and which just "disappeared" in 1876, added an enforceable strict penalty, i.e., inability to hold office and loss of citizenship, for violations of the already existing constitutional prohibition in Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8 on titles of nobility and other conflicts of citizenship interest, such as accepting emoluments of any kind for services or favors rendered or to be rendered. This is particularly applicable today in the 21st Century as government is increasingly FOR SALE to the highest bidder, as foreign and multinational corporations and individuals compete to line the pockets of politicians and political parties to accommodate and purchase protection or privilege, i.e. honors, for their special interests.

Article 13, ratified in 1819, reads as follows:

> *If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour,* [BAR lawyers have the title of high honor above gentleman, and below knight called "Esquire"] *or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.*

In January, 1810, Senator Reed proposed the "Title of Nobility" Amendment. The Senate voted to pass by a vote of 26 to 1; the House resolved in the affirmative 87 to 3; by Dec. 10, 1812 twelve of the required thirteen States ratified Amendment XIII.

The following states and/or territories have published the Titles of Nobility 13th Amendment in their official publications as a ratified amendment to the Constitution of the United States in the following years, and then it mysteriously disappeared:

1) Colorado - 1861, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1967, 1868;
2) Connecticut - 1821, 1824, 1835, 1839;
3) Dakota -1862, 1863, 1867;
4) Florida - 1823, 1825, 1838;
5) Georgia - 1819, 1822, 1837, 1846;
6) Illinois - 1823, 1825, 1827, 1833, 1839, dis. 1845;

7) Indiana - 1824, 1831, 1838;
8) Iowa - 1839, 1842, 1843;
9) Kansas - 1855, 1861, 1862, 1868;
10) Kentucky – 1822;
11) Louisiana - 1825, 1838/1838 [two separate publications];
12) Maine - 1825, 1831;
13) Massachusetts – 1823;
14) Michigan - 1827, 1833;
15) Mississippi - 1823, 1824, 1839;
16) Missouri - 1825, 1835, 1840, 1841, 1845;
17) Nebraska - 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1873;
18) North Carolina - 1819, 1828;
19) Northwestern Territories – 1833;
20) Ohio - 1819, 1824, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1848;
21) Pennsylvania - 1818, 1824, 1831;
22) Rhode Island – 1822;
23) Virginia – 1819;
24) Wyoming - 1869, 1876:

RECAPPING; Titles of Nobility 13th Amendment was published as ratified in 24 States in 78 separate official government publications.

In the winter of 1983, archival research expert David Dodge, and former Baltimore police investigator Tom Dunn, were searching for evidence of government corruption in public records stored in the Belfast Library on the coast of Maine. By chance, they discovered the library's oldest authentic copy of the Constitution of the United States (printed in 1825). Both men were stunned to see this document included a 13th Amendment that no longer appears on current copies of the Constitution. Moreover, after studying the Amendment's language and historical context, they realized the principal intent of this "missing" 13th Amendment was to prohibit lawyers that were members of the British BAR from serving in government. If this Amendment had not disappeared from history there would not have been an American BAR that was established in the 20th century and Natural Law a/k/a Common Law would not have been unlawfully eradicated which was accomplished by simply teaching statutory law in place of Natural Law. Since all American lawyers and judges and most legislators are members of the BAR and thereby BAR taught and must pass the BAR examination which simply expunged Natural Law by not teaching it and therefore our courts are completely ignorant of true Constitutional Law.

So began a seven-year, nationwide search for the truth surrounding the most bizarre Constitutional puzzle in American history -- the unlawful removal of a ratified Amendment from the Constitution of the United States. Since 1983, Dodge and Dunn have uncovered additional copies of the Constitution with the "missing" 13th Amendment printed in at least

eighteen separate publications by ten different states and territories over four decades from 1822 to 1860.

In June of 1984, Dodge uncovered the evidence that this missing 13th Amendment had indeed been lawfully ratified by the state of Virginia and was therefore an authentic Amendment to the American Constitution. If the evidence is correct and no logical errors have been made, a 13th Amendment restricting BAR lawyers from serving in government was ratified in 1819 and removed from our Constitution during the tumult of the Civil War.

In January, 1810, Senator Reed proposed the "Title of Nobility" Amendment (History of Congress, Proceedings of the Senate, page 529-530). On April 27, 1810, the Senate voted to pass this 13th Amendment by a vote of 26 to 1; the House resolved in the affirmative 87 to 3; and the resolve was sent to the States for ratification: By Dec. 10, 1812, twelve of the required thirteen States had ratified as follows: ●Maryland - Dec. 25, 1810, ●Kentucky - Jan. 31, 1811, ●Ohio - Jan. 31, 1811, ●Delaware - Feb. 2, 1811, ●Pennsylvania, Feb. 6, 1811, ●New Jersey - Feb. 13, 1811, ●Vermont - Oct. 24, 1811, ●Tennessee - Nov. 21, 1811, ●Georgia - Dec. 13, 1811, ●North Carolina - Dec. 23, 1811, ●Massachusetts - Feb. 27, 1812, ●New Hampshire - Dec. 10, 1812. Before a thirteenth State could ratify, the War of 1812 broke out and interrupted this very rapid move for ratification. The 1876 Laws of Wyoming which also show the "missing" Thirteenth Amendment, along with the current 13th Amendment (freeing the slaves) and the current 15th Amendment on the same page. The current 13th Amendment is listed as the 14th, the current 14th amendment is omitted, and the current 15th Amendment is in its proper place.

No record has been found that the State of Connecticut ever acted to either accept or reject this original 13th Amendment. Yet, it was published in three separate editions of "The Public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut" as a part of the U.S. Constitution in 1821, 1824, 1835 and 1939. Then, without record or explanation, it mysteriously disappeared from subsequent editions prior to the Civil War between the states. However, printing by a legislature is prima facie evidence of ratification, and it has been found to have been printed as part of the Constitution in this and many other states until around the Civil War period - when it mysteriously disappeared from subsequent printings. It was found to have been printed by the legislature of Connecticut in the following:

In 1821, the Public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut, as revised and enacted by the General Assembly in May, 1821 page 19. In 1824, the Public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut, as revised and enacted by the General Assembly in May, 1824 pages 18-19. The Public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut, compiled in obedience to a resolve of the General Assembly passed May, 1835, to which is prefixed the Declaration of Independence & Constitution of the United States and the State of Connecticut, published by the authority of the State of Connecticut. The Marginal note in all three publications reads: "Citizenship forfeited by the acceptance, from a foreign power, of any title of nobility, office or emolument

of any kind." The prima facie evidence of ratification of this Amendment is overwhelming. Since the creditors of this bankruptcy are foreign powers and this "unaccountable committee of BAR lawyers" spoken of by Robert H. Bork have accepted and retained the "office of trustee" for these creditors and foreign powers, their Citizenship has been forfeited by this acceptance. Since the Amendment was never lawfully repealed, it is still the Law today. The implications are enormous, see Exhibit C, Amendment XIII attached.

Clearly, our founding fathers saw such a serious threat in "titles of nobility" and "honors" that anyone receiving them would forfeit their citizenship. Since the government prohibited "titles of nobility" several times over four decades, and went through the amending process (even though "titles of nobility" were already prohibited by the Constitution), it's obvious that the Amendment carried much more significance for our founding fathers than is readily apparent today.

XII: Amendment XVI – Title 26, Direct Tax

The ABA working with traitorous ABA taught legislators and ABA taught judges that have aided and abetted covertly providing for Title 26 tax courts imposing a direct tax.

The Internal Revenue Code defines a contract between the IRS and the individual. 26 USC 7806(b) says that Title 26 is not law, as we read, "*No inference, implication or presumption of legislative construction*[105] *shall be drawn or made by reason of the location or grouping of any particular section or provision or portion of this title…*" N.B. "legislative construction" means "law" and the following United States Supreme Court decision unmistakably states the same conclusion:

"The *fact that 26 USCS Sec. 4161(a) is located in part of Code dealing with recreational equipment and sporting goods is of little significance in determining applicability of tax to lures used in commercial fishing since Sec. 7806 provides that nothing is to be inferred from grouping or indexing of any particular section.*"[106]

USC Title 26 Has No Defined jurisdiction; it is not The Law of The Land. The Internal Revenue Code is the body of law that codifies all federal tax laws, including income, estate, gift, excise, alcohol, tobacco, and employment taxes. The tax courts claim to be a court of record and supplants the Common Law claiming its jurisdiction to be the "*Law of the Land*"

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[105] CONSTRUCTION: Blacks 4th The process of bringing together and correlating a number of independent entities, so as to form a definite entity. The Dredge A, D.C.N.C., 217 F. 617, 631.; The process, or the art, of determining the sense, real meaning, or proper explanation of obscure or ambiguous terms or provisions in a statute … or the application of such subject to the case in question, by reasoning in the light derived from extraneous connected laws or writings bearing upon the same or a connected matter, or by seeking and applying the probable aim and purpose of the provision. Koy v. Schneider, 110 Tex. 369, 221 S.W. 880, 884.

[106] Nordby Supply Co. v United States (1978, CA9 Wash) 572 F2d 1377, cert den 439 US 861, 58 L Ed 2d 170, 99 S Ct 182.

and a Court of Record. USC Title 26 is an enigma, Title 26 Section 1A and B[107] were enacted into positive law[108] in 1979 and then Section 1A and B were "OMITTED," see TABLE 1, 1986 Code Section number 1. Therefore USC 26 is not law; but if it was, it would be repugnant to the Constitution.

USC TITLE 26 §7441: Status: There is hereby established, under article I of the Constitution of the United States, a court of record to be known as the United States Tax Court. The members of the Tax Court shall be the chief judge and the judges of the Tax Court. The Tax Court is not an agency of, and shall be independent of, the executive branch of the Government.[109] A Court of Record proceeds according to Natural Law and not statutes and therefore said code is null and void because it is an oxymoron.

Title 26 has not been enacted; it is NOT Positive Law it is 6,496 pages of gibberish. The Tax Court is at best an Administrative Court, while it claims to be an "Article I Court, while in fact there is absolutely no Constitutional authority for the creation of a Tax Court. Whereas Article I Section 9 clause 4 states, "No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid," which means NO INCOME TAX is to be placed upon We the People: The United States Supreme Court clarified this point when in Evans V. Gore, 253 U.S. 245 they said,

> "*The 16th Amendment does not justify the taxation of persons or things previously immune. It was intended only to remove all occasions for any apportionment of income taxes among the states. It does not authorize a tax on a salary*."

And, in Eisner v. Macomber, 252 U.S. 189 the Supreme Court said,

> "*Congress cannot by any definition* [of income in this case] *it may adopt, conclude the matter, since it cannot by legislation alter the Constitution, from which alone it derives its power to legislate, and within whose limitations alone that power can be lawfully expressed*."

And, in Blatt Co. v. United States, 59 S. Ct. 472 the Supreme Court said,

> "*The 16th Amendment does not justify the taxation of persons or things previously immune. It was intended only to remove all occasions for any*

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[107] (A) Treasury Regulation section 1.103–13(g) (1979) is hereby enacted into positive law. (B)(i) Except as provided in clause (ii), subparagraph (A) shall apply to obligations sold after May 2, 1978, and to which such regulation was provided to apply. (ii) Treasury Regulation section 1.103–13(g) (1979) as enacted into positive law by subparagraph (A) shall cease to apply to the extent hereafter modified by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate by regulations.

[108] VALIDATION OF SINKING FUND REGULATIONS: Pub. L. 100–647, title I, §1013(a)(35), Nov. 10, 1988, 102 Stat. 3544, provided that: "(A) Treasury Regulation section 1.103–13(g) (1979) is hereby enacted into positive law. "(B)(i) Except as provided in clause (ii), subparagraph (A) shall apply to obligations sold after May 2, 1978, and to which such regulation was provided to apply. "(ii) Treasury Regulation section 1.103–13(g) (1979) as enacted into positive law by subparagraph (A) shall cease to apply to the extent hereafter modified by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate by regulations."

[109] Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 879; Pub. L. 91–172, title IX, §951, Dec. 30, 1969, 83 Stat. 730; Pub. L. 114–113, div. Q, title IV, §441, Dec. 18, 2015, 129 Stat. 3126).

> *apportionment of income taxes among the states. It does not authorize a tax on a salary.*"[110] "*In construing federal revenue statute [the] Supreme Court gives no weight to Treasury regulation which attempts to add to statute something which is not there.*"[111] "*Treasury regulations can add nothing to income as defined by Congress.*"[112]

XIII: FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE

36 USC 302 – National Motto "*In God we trust*" is the national motto.

Federalist No. 78, p. 525 (A. Hamilton). As Chief Justice Marshall declared in the foundational decision of Marbury v. Madison, "it is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is."[113] In the decades following Marbury, when the meaning of a statute was at issue, the judicial role was to "interpret the act of Congress, in order to ascertain the rights of the parties." Decatur v. Paulding, 14 Pet. 497, 515. Today it is the duty of the court to, "*Guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion*;" – Article IV Section 4.

Whereas, the ABA steered Federal Judiciary maintain the status quo by protecting fictions over We the People. The ABA steered Federal Judiciary have closed our Courts of Justice thereby destroying domestic tranquility, destroying the general welfare, and have denied the blessings of Liberty.[114]

XIV: KING OF OUR COURTS OF LAW & EQUITY

The ABA working with ABA taught legislators and ABA taught judges that have aided and abetted the enemy by covertly removing the King (*Jesus Christ, aka natures God*) of our court installing ABA chancellors in His place;

> "*The very meaning of 'sovereignty' is that the decree of the sovereign makes law.*"[115] "*A consequence of this prerogative is the legal ubiquity of the King* [Nature's God]. *His Majesty (Jesus Christ) in the eye of the law is always*

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[110] Evans V. Gore, 253 U.S. 245.
[111] United States v. Calamaro, 354 U.S. 351 (1957), 1 L. Ed. 2d 1394, 77 S. Ct. 1138 (1957).
[112] Blatt Co. v. United States, 59 S. Ct. 472.
[113] 1 Cranch 137, 177.
[114] Preamble.
[115] American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 29 S.Ct. 511, 513, 213 U.S. 347, 53 L.Ed. 826, 19 Ann.Cas. 1047.

> *present in all his courts, though he cannot personally distribute justice*."[116]
> "*His judges* [juries] *are the mirror by which the King's image is reflected*."[117]

American courts are vested by the People, "the author and source of law,"[118] through constitutions[119] ordained by the People. Therefore, a court must first have "constitutional authority" over an individual before it can proceed. In criminal cases, a court must have an indictment by a fully informed untainted grand jury, in other words, the permission by the People to proceed. Any judge who instructs the petit jury that the said judge decides the law taints the jury and is a pseudo-court under fiction of law.[120]

Equity courts are nisi prius[121] courts that are presided over by judges (*political servants*) who rule according to regulations, statutes and codes or contracts; that are governed by American Jurisprudence which is under Natural Law and its rules. Courts that proceed according to regulations, statutes and codes are for agents, bureaucrats, corporations, other fictional entities, and not the People. Equity courts can hear contract cases between two People if both agree or if the value of the case is less than twenty dollars, see Amendment VII.

Law courts are presided over by juries (twelve People) who rule according to Natural Law, see Amendment VII; no judges, regulations, statutes, or codes allowed in a court of law because they lack due process. Exceptions are if the defendant is a government agent or was operating under some legal or illegal commercial activity lawfully permitting for the jury's prerogative of nullification, and even here no summary judgments.

Liberty is freedom from equity courts without our permission. In other words, free from government interference of our behavior. 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 is the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution for the United States of America as defined under Article VI clause 2, and the Cap-Stone Bill of Rights. These are all Natural Law documents that were constructed upon Natural Law Principles. To deny Natural Law is to deny these documents and to deny these founding documents would be treason.

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[116] Fortesc.c.8. 2Inst.186.
[117] 1 Blackstone's Commentaries, 270, Chapter 7, Section 379.
[118] "*Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law*;" -- Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 US 356, 370.
[119] That which is laid down, ordained, or established. Koenig v. Flynn, 258 N.Y. 292, 179 N. E. 705.
[120] 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.
[121] NISI PRIUS: is a Latin term (Bouvier's) 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.

We the People, via the Constitution, Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence, vested our judiciary with two jurisdictions, Law and equity! It is extremely important that we understand the differences between the two. Simply put, the tribunals in an equity court are elected or appointed 'judges' while the tribunals in law courts are the 'People,' aka juries. These Law courts are called 'courts of record' that proceed according to 'natural law' liberated from statutes.

> "*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*." – United States Constitution Article VI.

"Equity and Justice are substantially equivalent terms, if not synonymous."[122] "Under constitutional provision guaranteeing right to obtain justice, the justice to be administered by courts is not an abstract justice as conceived of by the judge but justice according to law or, as it is phrased in the constitution, conformably to the laws."[123]

Equity law is the system of jurisprudence administered by the purely secular tribunals. In equity courts [contract courts], judges are to act under "American Jurisprudence" which is the philosophy of law, the knowledge of things divine and human, the science of what is right and what is wrong;[124] the constant and perpetual disposition to render every man his due.[125] It has no direct concern with questions of moral or political policy, for they fall under the province of ethics and legislation.[126] They are to mete out Justice, which in the most extensive sense of the word, differs little from virtue;[127] for it includes within itself the whole circle of virtues. Justice, being in itself a part of virtue, is confined to things simply good or evil, and consists in a man's taking such a proportion of them as he ought."[128]

Law of nature [*Jus Naturale*] is Natural law [*Lex Naturale*]. It is absolute law, the true and proper law of nature[129] aka common law as distinguished from law created by the enactment of legislatures. Common Law is the use of legal principles to discover by the light of nature or abstract reasoning comprised of the body of those principles and rules of action,

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[122] In re Lessig's Estate, 6 N.Y.S.2d 720, 721, 168 Misc. 889.
[123] State ex rel. Department of Agriculture v. McCarthy, 238 Wis. 258, 299 N.W. 58, 64.
[124] Dig. 1, 1, 10, 2; Inst. 1, 1, 1. This definition is adopted by Bracton, word for word. Bract. fol. 3.
[125] Inst. 1, 1, pr.; 2 Inst. 56. See Borden v. State, 11 Ark. 528, 44 Am.Dec. 217; Collier v. Lindley, 203 Cal. 641, 266 P. 526, 530; The John E. Mulford, D.C. N.Y., 18 F. 455.
[126] Sweet.
[127] Luke 6:19 "And the whole multitude sought to touch him [Jesus]: for there went virtue out of him, and healed them all."
[128] Bouvier.
[129] 1 Steph.Comm. 21 et seq.

relating to the government and security of persons and property, which derive their authority solely from usages and customs of ancient antiquity.[130]

XV: Writ Habeas Corpus

ABA taught judges have ignored, removed, mutilated or concealed sixty Writ Habeas Corpuses that we the Grand Jury filed in federal courts.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended. – Article I §9 Clause 2

Every person unlawfully committed, detained, confined or restrained of his Liberty or Property, under any pretense whatsoever, may prosecute a Writ of Habeas Corpus to inquire into the cause of such imprisonment or restraint. And a court, judge or magistrate entertaining an application for a writ of habeas corpus shall forthwith award the writ and issue an order directing the respondents to show-cause why the writ should not be granted. And if none of the respondents return a statement of cause for the restraint, the petitioner must be released.

Federalist No. 84 Hamilton – "The establishments of the (1) Writ of Habeas Corpus, the (2) Prohibition of Ex-Post-Facto Laws, and of (3) Titles of Nobility, to which we have no corresponding provision in our constitution, are perhaps greater securities to liberty and republicanism than any it contains. The creation of crimes after the commission of the fact, or, in other words, the subjecting of men to punishment for things which, when they were done, were breaches of no law, and the practice of arbitrary imprisonments, have been, in all ages, the favorite and most formidable instruments of tyranny."

In the United States, habeas corpus exists in two forms; common law and statutory. The Constitution for the United States of America acknowledges the Peoples' right to the common law of England as it was in 1789. It does not consist of absolute, fixed and inflexible rules, but broad and comprehensive principles based on justice, reason, and common sense.[131]

This is the well-known remedy for deliverance from illegal confinement, called by Sir William Blackstone the most celebrated writ in the English law, and the great and efficacious writ in all manner of illegal confinement.[132] The "*Great Writ of Liberty*," issuing at common law out of courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer.[133]

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[130] 1 Kent, Comm. 492. Western Union Tel. Co. v. Call Pub. Co., 21 S.Ct. 561, 181 U.S. 92, 45 L.Ed. 765; Barry v. Port Jervis, 72 N.Y.S. 104, 64 App. Div. 268; U. S. v. Miller, D.C.Wash., 236 F. 798, 800.
[131] Miller v. Monsen, 37 N.W.2d 543, 547, 228 Minn. 400.
[132] 3 Bl. Comm. 129.
[133] Ex parte Kelly, 123 N.J.Eq. 489.

The Writ Habeas Corpus is an unalienable right that 'NO' judge may deny. The petition need only allege a violation of due process. And, if none of the respondents return a statement of cause for the restraint, the petitioner must be released. The right of Habeas Corpus is defended in Federalist No. 84 Hamilton, secured by the United States Constitution Article I Section 9 Clause 2, the New York State Constitution §4 and its prosecution is demanded by 28U.S.C.§2242.

XVI: COURT ACCESS WITHOUT COST

ABA taught judges have closed the doors of Justice in the People's courts; they have denied us due process, protected by Amendment V; and they have concealed the Law of the Land. Whereas We the People have the "unalienable right" to free access to its judicial tribunals and public offices in every state in the Union, secured by Article IV §1.

American Jurisprudence §326 (Constitutional Law); Free Justice and Open Courts; Remedy for All Injuries. – In most of the state Constitutions there are provisions, varying slightly in terms, which stipulate that justice shall be administered to all without delay or denial, without sale or prejudice, and that the courts shall always be open to all alike. These provisions are based largely upon the Magna Charta, chap. 40, which provides; "We will sell to no man. We will not deny to any man either justice or right." The chief purpose of the Magna Charta provision was to prohibit the King from selling justice by imposing fees on litigants through his courts and to deal a death blow to the attendant venal and disgraceful practices of a corrupt judiciary in demanding oppressive gratuities for giving or withholding decisions in pending causes. It has been appropriately said that in a free government the doors of litigation are already wide open and must constantly remain so. The extent of the constitutional provision has been regarded as broader than the original confines of Magna Charta, and such constitutional provision has been held to prohibit the selling of justice not merely by magistrates but by the State itself. Therefor a denial of access into the Peoples courts of justice for refusing to pay a fee would be a violation of plaintiff's unalienable right of due process protected under Amendment V.

De facto civil law courts may require a fee in civil law courts, Courts of Justice do not! "A State may not impose a charge for the enjoyment of a right granted by the Federal Constitution."[134] "The assertion of federal rights, when plainly and reasonably made, is not to be defeated under the name of local practice."[135] Whereas the "RIGHT OF DUE PROCESS," is protected by the 5th Amendment and "the State cannot diminish rights of the people."[136] "Trial courts act without jurisdiction when it acts without inherent or 'COMMON LAW AUTHORITY.'"[137] Therefore, all de facto civil law courts are unconstitutional and rule 2, like

[134] Murdock v. Pennsylvania, 319 U.S. 105, at 113.
[135] Davis v. Wechsler, 263 US 22, at 24.
[136] Hertado v. California, 110 U.S. 516.
[137] State v. Rodriguez, 725 A.2d 635, 125 Md.App 428, cert den 731 A.2d 971,354 Md. 573 (1999).

all federal rules of civil procedure, is also without constitutional authority and thereby "null and void." Thus, the People have the right to access Courts of Law without a fee. "No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of the court or judge by whom it is issued; and an attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence."[138]

"Living as we do under a common government, charged with the great concerns of the whole Union, every citizen of the United States from the most remote states or territories, is entitled to free access not only to the principal departments established at Washington, but also to its judicial tribunals and public offices in every state in the Union.[139] The practice of Law is an occupation of common right![140]

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that a "*natural man or woman is entitled to relief for free access to its judicial tribunals and public offices in every State in the Union*."[141] "*Plaintiff should not be charged fees, or costs for the lawful and constitutional right to petition this court in this matter in which he is entitled to relief, as it appears that the filing fee rule was originally implemented for fictions and subjects of the State and should not be applied to the People who is a natural individual and entitled to relief*"[142] Therefore, people are to have free access to Courts and public offices, filing fees impede access to justice and services.

XVII: RIGHT TO PRACTICE LAW

ABA taught judges have denied the People's right to practice Law. Whereas People have the "unalienable right" to practice law in courts' of record. The state bar card is not a license; it is a union dues card. The ABA is a professional association like the actor's union, painters' union, etc. No other association, not even doctors, issue their own license. All licenses are issued by the state. The ABA is a private association it cannot license anyone on behalf of the state.

The *American Bar Association*, *founded August 21, 1878,* is a voluntary association of lawyers, and was incorporated in 1909 in the state of Illinois. The state does not accredit the law 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 pretend license for a fee; but does not and cannot issue state licenses to lawyers. The ABA is the only one that can punish or disbar a Lawyer and not the state. The ABA also selects the lawyers that they

[138] Ableman v. Booth, 21 Howard 506 (1859).
[139] 2 Black 620, see also Crandell v. Nevada, 6 Wall 35.
[140] Sims v. Aherns, 271 S.W. 720 (1925).
[141] Crandell v. Nevada, 73 US (6 Wall) 35.
[142] Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43.

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."

N.Y. JUD. LAW §478: Practicing or appearing as attorney-at-law without being admitted and registered. Lawyers and attorneys are not licensed to practice law, the "certificate" from the state supreme court: only authorizes, to practice law "in courts" as a member of the state judicial branch of government and can only represent wards of the court, infants, persons of unsound mind, see corpus juris secundum, (C.J.S.) volume 7, section 4.

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 the accused chooses without limitations.

"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 this own conscience... The established doctrine is that this liberty may not be interfered with, under the guise of protecting public interest, by legislative action."[143] "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 Amendment; the practice of law cannot be licensed by any state."[144]

"There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of his exercise of Constitutional Rights."[145] "The assertion of federal rights, when plainly and reasonably made, are not to be defeated under the name of local practice."[146] "The right to file a lawsuit pro-se is one of the most important rights under the constitution and laws."[147]

"Litigants can be assisted by unlicensed laymen during judicial proceedings."[148] "A next friend is a person who represents someone who is unable to tend to his or her own interest."[149] "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."[150]

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143 Meyer v. Nebraska, 262 U.S. 390, 399, 400.
144 Schware v. Board of Bar Examiners, 353 U.S. 232 (1957), United State Reports 353 U.S. pages 238, 239.
145 Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F. 2d 946 (1973).
146 Davis v. Wechler, 263 U.S. 22, 24; Stromberb v. California, 283 US 359; NAACP v. Alabama, 375 US 449.
147 Elmore v. McCammon (1986) 640 F. Supp. 905.
148 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.
149 Federal Rules of Civil Procedures, Rule 17, 28 USCA "Next Friend."
150 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).

Attorneys practice civil law and are unskilled in the law of the land, aka Common Law. "All codes, rules, and regulations are for government authorities only, not human/Creators in accordance with God's laws. All codes, rules, and regulations are unconstitutional and lacking due process."[151] "All laws, rules and practices which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void."[152] "The common law is the real law, the Supreme Law of the land, the code, rules, regulations, policy and statutes are not the law."[153] "The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute [or rule], though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void and ineffective for any purpose, since its unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment... In legal contemplation, it is as inoperative as if it had never been passed... Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no right, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection and justifies no acts performed under it... A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing law. Indeed, insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, (the Constitution) it is superseded thereby. No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it."[154] "There, every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowman without his consent."[155]

XVIII: FULLY INFORMED GRAND JURY II

ABA taught judges prevent fully inform Grand Jurys in our courts. "Under our system of government upon the individuality and intelligence of the citizen, the state does not claim to control him, except as his conduct to others, leaving him the sole judge as to all that affects himself."[156] "Every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature, aka Common Law, and "is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowman without his consent."[157]

The Grand Jury is one of the ways that We the People Consent to the actions of our government.[158] "If anyone has been deprived of their unalienable right, we will immediately grant full justice therein." The will of the Grand Jury is the opening and manifestation of due

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[151] Rodriques v. Ray Donavan (U.S. Department of Labor) 769 F. 2d 1344, 1348 (1985).
[152] Marbury v. Madison, 5th US (2 Cranch) 137, 180.
[153] Self v. Rhay, 61 Wn (2d) 261.
[154] Bonnett v. Vallier, 116 N.W. 885, 136 Wis. 193 (1908); NORTON v. SHELBY COUNTY, 118 US 425 (1886)
[155] Cruden v. Neale, 2 N.C. 338 (1796) 2 S.E.
[156] Mugler v. Kansas 123 U.S. 623, 659-60.
[157] Cruden v. Neale, 2 N.C. 338 (1796) 2 S.E.
[158] 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. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

process[159] in a court of law. The Grand Jury is the "Sureties of the Peace" that we find in the Magna Carta that was ordained by the People through the 5th Amendment[160] and, thereby officially acknowledged as an unalienable right. They are the posterity of our founding fathers. They are "*We the People*" that ordained and established the Constitution for the officers of Our court to proceed with authority.

Natural Law demands that only the People via "free and independent Grand Juries" have the Supreme Judicial Authority to indict or not, to decide the law, to sit as the tribunal in all criminal cases that come before it, to nullify any statute, and deny any rules. In order for the People to exercise these rights they must be fully informed. Tribunals are the sovereign People whose decisions are final and cannot be ignored or altered. "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."[161]

"In the United States, sovereignty resides in people. Congress cannot invoke the sovereign power of the People to override their will."[162] Therefore, "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 Common Law, Declaration of Independence, US Constitution, and the Bill of Rights are the definition and limitation of power."

Justice Powell, in United States v. Calandra[163] stated, "The institution of the grand jury is deeply rooted in Anglo-American history; In England, the grand jury served for centuries, both as a body of accusers, sworn to discover, and present for trial, persons suspected of criminal wrongdoing; and, as a protector of citizens against arbitrary and oppressive governmental action. In this country, the Founders thought the grand jury so essential to basic liberties, that they provided, in the Fifth Amendment, that federal prosecution for serious crimes can only be instituted by a 'presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury.'"[164] "The grand jury's historic functions survive to this day. Its responsibilities determination whether there is probable cause to believe a crime has been committed, and the protection of citizens against unfounded criminal prosecutions."[165]

"If any of our civil servants shall have transgressed against any of the people in any

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[159] "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.

[160] Amendment V: No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury … nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

[161] 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).

[162] Perry v. US, 294 U.S330.

[163] 414 U.S. 338, 343 (1974).

[164] Cf. Costello v. United States, 350 U.S. 359, 361-362 (1956).

[165] Branzburg v. Hayes, 408 U.S. 665, 686-687 (1972).

respect; and, they shall ask us (Common Law Grand Jury) to cause that error to be amended without delay; or, shall have broken some one of the articles of peace or security; and, their transgression shall have been shown to four Jurors of the twenty five; and, if those four Jurors are unable to settle the transgression, they shall come to the twenty-five, showing to the Grand Jury the error which shall be enforced by the law of the land."[166]

The People have the unbridled right to empanel and preside over their own proceedings unfettered by technical rules and to investigate merely on suspicion. It is the Grand Jury's function to consider criminal charges whereas prosecutors have no authority to change or negotiate away the Grand Jury's indictments. Indictments are final and any additional charges cannot be added without the consent of the grand jury. "The constitutions of most of our states assert that all power is inherent in the people; that they may exercise it by themselves, in all cases to which they think themselves competent, as in electing their functionary's executive and legislative, and deciding by a jury of themselves, both fact and law, in all judiciary cases in which any fact is involved."[167]

In the U.S. Supreme Court case of United States v. Williams,[168] Justice Antonin Scalia, writing for the majority, confirmed that; "The American grand jury is neither part of the judicial, executive nor legislative branches of government, but instead belongs to the people. It is in effect a fourth branch of government 'governed' and administered to directly by and on behalf of the American people, and its authority emanates from the Bill of Rights. Thus, [People] have the unbridled right to empanel their own grand juries and present 'True Bills' of indictment to a court, which is then required to commence a criminal proceeding." Our Founding Fathers presciently thereby created a 'buffer' the people may rely upon for 'justice,' when public officials, including judges, criminally violate the law.

See Grand Jury Handbook –
https://www.nationallibertyalliance.org/files/handbooks/Grand%20Jury%20Handbook.pdf

XIX: FULLY INFORMED PETIT JURY

"*The Jury is the Achilles heel of tyrants.*" – HG Wells

ABA taught judges prevent fully informed Petit Juries in our courts. Thomas Jefferson said, "*The purpose of government is to enable the People of a nation to live in safety and happiness. Government exists for the interests of the governed, not for the governors. The tax which will be paid for the purpose of education is not more than the thousandth part of what will be paid to kings, priests and nobles who will rise up among us if we leave the*

[166] Magna Carta, June 15, A.D. 1215, 61 (First recorded Grand Jury).
[167] Thomas Jefferson, letter to John Cartwright; June 5, 1824.
[168] 112 S.Ct. 1735, 504 U.S. 36, 118 L.Ed.2d 352 (1992).

People in ignorance. Educate and inform the whole mass of the People; they are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty. I know no safe depositary of the ultimate powers of the society but the People themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education. This is the true corrective of abuses of constitutional power. An enlightened citizenry is indispensable for the proper functioning of a republic. Self-government is not possible unless the citizens are educated sufficiently to enable them to exercise oversight. It is therefore imperative that the nation see to it that a suitable education be provided for all its citizens."

It is important for all Americans to be fully informed and convinced that the People, being the author and source of law, have the unalienable right as jurists to judge the law as well as the facts in controversy, to exercise their prerogative of nullification, sentencing, and to disregard instructions of the magistrate/judge. It is the Jury that is the final arbitrator of all things, not the magistrate/judge. If the Jury is not unshackled from a magistrate/judge, it's not a free and independent jury. This is government by consent that we established in our Common Law founding document the "*Declaration of Independence*" which is the foundation of American law. Any magistrate/judge who forces his will upon the jury is guilty of jury tampering. It would be an 'absurdity' for jurors to be required to accept the magistrate/judge's view of the law against their own opinion, judgment, and conscience. Since natural law was thought to be accessible to the ordinary man, the theory invited each juror to inquire for himself whether a particular rule of law was consonant with principles of higher law. See Petit Jury Handbook,
https://www.nationallibertyalliance.org/files/handbooks/Petit%20Jury%20Handbook%2007-01-22.pdf

XX: Jury Stacking And Tampering

"It would be an 'absurdity' for jurors to be required to accept the judge's view of the law, against their own opinion, judgment, and conscience" – John Adams

BAR taught judges have stacked Grand and Petit Juries with their puppets. The Federal Trial Handbook Tampers with the Jury and Robs their Sovereign Right to Judge

Trial Juries are tainted and stacked through jury questioners and instructions to the Jury, in the "FEDERAL TRIAL HANDBOOK," in an effort to taint and control the jury; repeating twelve (12) times that the judge is to decide the law and not the jury. Joseph Goebbels, Adolf Hitler's Propaganda Minister, said: "*If you repeat a lie often enough, people will believe it, and you will even come to believe it yourself.*" Vladimir Lenin, the Russian communist revolutionary, said: "*A lie told often enough becomes the truth.*"

The People being the author and source of law have the unalienable right as jurist to judge the law as well as the facts in controversy, to exercise its prerogative of nullification, sentencing, and to disregard instructions of the judge. It is the Jury that is the final arbitrator

of all things and not the judge, this is government by consent! Any judge who forces his will upon the jury would be guilty of jury tampering. Since natural law was thought to be accessible to the ordinary man, the theory invited each juror to inquire for himself whether a particular rule of law was consonant with principles of higher law.

The Federal Grand Jury Handbook, which was written by ABA judges, makes the following nine foundational false claims thereby creating a statutory grand jury under government control and not the control of the People thus rendering use of these indictments a nullity. The following are the rebuttal to the false claims of the hand book for federal grand jurors and proof positive of its deceptiveness

(1) "The federal grand jury derives its authority from the rules of the federal courts." See, page 1 Handbook for Federal Grand Jurors.

REBUTTAL – The Jury is an unalienable right bestowed upon us from God via "Natural Law" and codified in the "Bill of Rights" by We the People. Quoting US v Williams[169] "Because the grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside, we think it clear that, as a general matter at least, no such "supervisory" judicial authority exists, and that the disclosure rule applied here exceeded the Tenth Circuit's authority. "[R]ooted in long centuries of Anglo-American history," Hannah v. Larche, 363 U.S. 420, 490, 80 S.Ct. 1502, 1544, 4 L.Ed.2d 1307 (1960) (Frankfurter, J., concurring in result), the grand jury is mentioned in the Bill of Rights, but not in the body of the Constitution. It has not been textually assigned, therefore, to any of the branches described in the first three Articles. It " 'is a constitutional fixture in its own right.' " United States v. Chanen, 549 F.2d 1306, 1312 (CA9 1977) (quoting Nixon v. Sirica, 159 U.S.App.D.C. 58, 70, n. 54, 487 F.2d 700, 712, n. 54 (1973)), cert. denied, 434 U.S. 825, 98 S.Ct. 72, 54 L.Ed.2d 83 (1977). In fact the whole theory of its function is that it belongs to no branch of the institutional government, serving as a kind of buffer or referee between the Government and the people. Stirone v. United States, 361 U.S. 212, 218, 80 S.Ct. 270, 273, 4 L.Ed.2d 252 (1960); Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43, 61, 26 S.Ct. 370, 373, 50 L.Ed. 652 (1906); G. Edwards, The Grand Jury 28-32 (1906)."

(2) "The first English grand jury consisted of 12 men selected from the knights or other freemen, who were summoned to inquire into crimes alleged to have been committed in their local community." (see, page 1 HFGJ)

REBUTTAL - Magna Carta Paragraph 52 says that the first known grand jury organized themselves and acted under the authority of the Sovereign People and is made up of "five and twenty jurors of whom mention is made below in the clause for securing the peace."

[169] US v Williams 112 S. Ct. 1735 504 U.S. 36 118 L.Ed.2d 352

(3) "Grand jurors originally functioned as accusers or witnesses, rather than as judges." (see, page 2 HFGJ)

REBUTTAL – The aforesaid is true but brings only half of the authorities. Whereas, the "Magna Carta," being the predecessor to our "Declaration of Independence" in that, the People being the consenters and the putting down of tyrants. Paragraph 52 states that, the grand jury is the Sureties of the Peace and 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. Of course, justice is found in due process by a free and independent jury of their peers. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce us under absolute Despotism, it is the right of We the People, it is our duty, to throw off such Government (*in this case a BAR controlled court*), and to provide new non-BAR judges for our future security.

(4) "The grand jury normally hears only that evidence presented by a United States Attorney" (see, page 3 HFGJ)

REBUTTAL - Again, the aforesaid would deny government by consent and place We the People in subjection to our servant prosecutor. Quoting US v Williams[170] "The grand jury's functional independence from the judicial branch is evident both in the scope of its power to investigate criminal wrongdoing, and in the manner in which that power is exercised. "Unlike [a] [c]ourt, whose jurisdiction is predicated upon a specific case or controversy, the grand jury 'can investigate merely on suspicion that the law is being violated, or even because it wants assurance that it is not.' " United States v. R. Enterprises, 498 U.S. ----, ---- , 111 S.Ct. 722, 726, 112 L.Ed.2d 795 (1991) (quoting United States v. Morton Salt Co., 338 U.S. 632, 642-643, 70 S.Ct. 357, 364, 94 L.Ed. 401 (1950)). It need not identify the offender it suspects, or even "the precise nature of the offense" it is investigating. Blair v. United States, 250 U.S. 273, 282, 39 S.Ct. 468, 471, 63 L.Ed. 979 (1919)."

(5) "The grand jury is not completely free to compel a trial of anyone it chooses."

(6) "The government attorney must sign the indictment before a party may be prosecuted. Thus, the government and the grand jury act as checks on each other. This assures that neither may arbitrarily wield the awesome power to indict a person of a crime." (see, page 4 HFGJ)

[170] US v Williams 112 S. Ct. 1735 504 U.S. 36 118 L.Ed.2d 352

REBUTTAL 5 & 6: The aforesaid would deny government by consent and place We the People in subjection to our servant prosecutor. Quoting US v Williams[171] "The grand jury requires no authorization from its constituting court to initiate an investigation, see Hale, supra, 201 U.S., at 59-60, 65, 26 S.Ct., at 373, 375, nor does the prosecutor require leave of court to seek a grand jury indictment. And in its day-to-day functioning, the grand jury generally operates without the interference of a presiding judge. See Calandra, supra, 414 U.S., at 343, 94 S.Ct., at 617. It swears in its own witnesses, Fed.Rule Crim.Proc. 6(c), and deliberates in total secrecy, see United States v. Sells Engineering, Inc., 463 U.S., at 424-425, 103 S.Ct., at 3138. ... The grand jury remains "free to pursue its investigations unhindered by external influence or supervision so long as it does not trench upon the legitimate rights of any witness called before it." United States v. Dionisio, 410 U.S. 1, 17-18, 93 S.Ct. 764, 773, 35 L.Ed.2d 67 (1973)."

There is yet another respect in which respondent's proposal not only fails to comport with, but positively contradicts, the "common law" of the Fifth Amendment grand jury. Motions to quash indictments based upon the sufficiency of the evidence relied upon by the grand jury were unheard of at common law in England, see, e.g., People v. Restenblatt, 1 Abb.Prac. 268, 269 (Ct.Gen.Sess.N.Y.1855). And the traditional American practice was described by Justice Nelson, riding circuit in 1852, as follows:

"No case has been cited, nor have we been able to find any, furnishing an authority for looking into and revising the judgment of the grand jury upon the evidence, for the purpose of determining whether or not the finding was founded upon sufficient proof, or whether there was a deficiency in respect to any part of the complaint. . . ." United States v. Reed, 27 Fed.Cas. 727, 738 (No. 16,134) (CCNDNY 1852).

We accepted Justice Nelson's description Costello v. United States, 350 U.S. 359, 76 S.Ct. 406, 100 L.Ed. 397 (1956), where we held that "it would run counter to the whole history of the grand jury institution" to permit an indictment to be challenged "on the ground that there was incompetent or inadequate evidence before the grand jury." Id., at 363-364, 76 S.Ct., at 409. And we reaffirmed this principle recently in Bank of Nova Scotia, where we held that "the mere fact that evidence itself is unreliable is not sufficient to require a dismissal of the indictment," and that "a challenge to the reliability or competence of the evidence presented to the grand jury" will not be heard. 487 U.S., at 261, 108 S.Ct., at 2377. It would make little sense, we think, to abstain from reviewing the evidentiary support for the grand jury's judgment while scrutinizing the sufficiency of the prosecutor's presentation. A complaint about the quality or adequacy of the evidence can always be recast as a complaint that the prosecutor's presentation was "incomplete" or "misleading." Our words in Costello bear repeating: Review of facially valid indictments on such grounds "would run counter to the whole history of the grand jury institution[,] [and] [n]either justice nor the concept of a fair trial requires [it]." 350 U.S., at 364, 76 S.Ct., at 409.

(7) "The grand jury may consider additional matters otherwise brought to its attention, but should consult with the government attorney or the court before undertaking a

[171] US v Williams 112 S. Ct. 1735 504 U.S. 36 118 L.Ed.2d 352

formal investigation of such matters. This is necessary because the grand jury has no investigative staff, and legal assistance will be necessary in the event an indictment is voted." (see, page 5 HFGJ)

REBUTTAL - Again, the aforesaid would deny government by consent and place We the People in subjection to our servant prosecutor. Quoting US v Williams[172] Recognizing this tradition of independence, we have said that the Fifth Amendment's "constitutional guarantee presupposes an investigative body 'acting independently of either prosecuting attorney or judge '. . . ." Id., at 16, 93 S.Ct., at 773 (quoting Stirone, supra, 361 U.S., at 218, 80 S.Ct., at 273).

(8) "*A federal grand jury is not authorized to investigate situations involving the conduct of individuals, public officials, agencies, or institutions*." (see, page 5 HFGJ)

REBUTTAL - The aforesaid would place the government above reproach whereby they could prevent indictments against their own and again, would deny government by consent and place We the People in subjection to our servant prosecutor. Quoting US v Williams[173] "*Given the grand jury's operational separateness from its constituting court, it should come as no surprise that we have been reluctant to invoke the judicial supervisory power as a basis for prescribing modes of grand jury procedure. Over the years, we have received many requests to exercise supervision over the grand jury's evidence-taking process, but we have refused them all, including some more appealing than the one presented today. In Calandra v. United States, supra, a grand jury witness faced questions that were allegedly based upon physical evidence the Government had obtained through a violation of the Fourth Amendment; we rejected the proposal that the exclusionary rule be extended to grand jury proceedings, because of "the potential injury to the historic role and functions of the grand jury." 414 U.S., at 349, 94 S.Ct., at 620. Costello v. United States, 350 U.S. 359, 76 S.Ct. 406, 100 L.Ed. 397 (1956), we declined to enforce the hearsay rule in grand jury proceedings, since that "would run counter to the whole history of the grand jury institution, in which laymen conduct their inquiries unfettered by technical rules." Id., at 364, 76 S.Ct., at 409*."

(9) "*The judge will then direct the selection of 23 qualified persons to become the members of the grand jury*." (see, page 6 HFGJ)

REBUTTAL - Magna Carta Paragraph 52 makes it clear that a grand jury is made up of 25 People not 23. *…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.*

[172] US v Williams 112 S. Ct. 1735 504 U.S. 36 118 L.Ed.2d 352
[173] US v Williams 112 S. Ct. 1735 504 U.S. 36 118 L.Ed.2d 352

"The Jury is the Achilles heel of tyrants." – HG Wells

Under Common Law the orientation of both grand and petit juries belongs to the People and not the government. "The People have the unalienable right to empanel their own grand and petit juries;"[174] As much as they have the unalienable right to indite or not indite; To decide both the facts and the law; To decide the penalty with an eye on restitution; and to choose their own sheriff with no ties to any authority, save the Common Law. We the People are free and independent, "the people of this state do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve them.[175]

"'Sovereignty' means that the decree of sovereign makes law, and foreign courts cannot condemn influences persuading sovereign to make the decree."[176] "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 [Constitution] is the definition and limitation of power."[177] "The people of this State, as the successors of its former sovereign, are entitled to all the rights which formerly belonged to the King by his prerogative."[178] And, "the state cannot diminish rights of the people."[179] "Supreme sovereignty is in the people, 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."[180] "The doctrine of Sovereign Immunity is one of the Common Law immunities and defenses that are available to the Sovereign."[181] "A consequence of this prerogative is the legal omnipresence of the King. His majesty (Jesus Christ) in the eye of the law is always present in all his courts, though he cannot personally distribute justice. His judges (the People) are the mirror by which the King's Image (Jesus Christ) is reflected."[182] We the People never gave government the power to orientate the juries, they stole it just like they legislated themselves, without authority, to override the Sheriff's authority to approach the jury directly. "In the United States, sovereignty resides in people. The Congress cannot invoke the sovereign power of the People to override their will as thus declared."[183] "It will be admitted on all hands that with the exception of the powers granted to the states and the federal government through the Constitutions, the people of the several states are

[174] U.S. v Williams.
[175] CHISHOLM v. GEORGIA (US) 2 Dall 419, 454, 1 L Ed 440, 455 @DALL (1793) pp471-472.
[176] Moscow Fire Ins. Co. of Moscow, Russia v. Bank of New York & Trust Co., 294 N.Y.S. 648, 662, 161 Misc. 903.; American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 29 S.Ct. 511, 513, 213 U.S. 347, 53 L.Ed. 826, 19 Ann.Cas. 1047.
[177] Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 US 356, 370.
[178] Lansing v. Smith, 4 Wend. 9 (N.Y.) (1829), 21 Am. Dec. 89 10C Const. Law Sec. 298; 18 C Em.Dom. Sec. 3, 228; 37 C Nav.Wat. Sec. 219; Nuls Sec. 167; 48 C Wharves Sec. 3, 7.
[179] Hurtado v. People of the State of California, 110 U.S. 516.
[180] NEW YORK CODE - N.Y. CVR. LAW § 2 : NY Code - Section 2.
[181] Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 318 US 356, 371 and Terry v. Ohio, 392 US 1, 40.
[182] Blackstone's Commentaries, 270, Chapter 7, Section 379.
[183] Perry v. US, 294 U.S330.

unconditionally sovereign within their respective states."[184] Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them.[185]

In US v Williams, the United States Supreme Court said: "*The grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over who's functioning the courts do not preside. 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 who's 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,"*[186] *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.'"*[187] *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.*[188] *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. The grand jury's functional independence from the judicial branch is evident both in the scope of its power to investigate criminal wrongdoing, and in the manner in which that power is exercised. The grand jury requires no authorization from its constituting court to initiate an investigation. And in its day-to-day functioning, the grand jury generally operates without the interference of a presiding judge. Recognizing this tradition of independence, we have said that the Fifth Amendment's constitutional guarantee presupposes an investigative body 'acting independently of either prosecuting attorney or judge."* The same is true with the petit jury whereas, the Seventh Amendment's constitutional guarantee presupposes an investigative body 'acting independently of either prosecuting attorney or judge." And both of these points are solidified by the Tenth Amendment.

"Law Courts" in America belong to the People and not the government, this is "*Government by Consent*." Once the government is given an inch, they take a yard and today they have taken the whole mile. Government today chooses and orientates the juries; they deceitfully sway the Grand Jury and stack the Petit Jury; they decide the law and the penalty;

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[184] Lansing v. Smith, 4 Wendell 9, (NY) 6 How416, 14 L. Ed. 997.
[185] Miranda v. Arizona, 384 US 436, 491.
[186] Hannah v. Larche, 363 U.S. 420, 490, 80 S.Ct. 1502, 1544, 4 L.Ed.2d 1307 (1960) (Frankfurter, J., concurring in result).
[187] 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).
[188] 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).

They removed the Sheriff from the whole process. They unlawfully abrogated the common law and the common law rules. Replacing it with de facto civil law and de facto self-serving rules. America's entire judicial system is controlled by chancellors and prosecutors and not the People!

BLACKS LAW DEFINES "DE FACTO COURT" as, "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.[189]

BLACKS LAW DEFINES "COURTS OF LAW" as, "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."

BLACKS LAW DEFINES "COURTS OF CHANCERY" as, "a court possessing general equity powers, distinct from the courts of common law."[190] The terms "equity" and "chancery," "court of equity" and "court of chancery," are constantly used as synonymous in the United States. It is presumed that this custom arises from the circumstance that the equity jurisdiction which is exercised by the courts of the various states is assimilated to that possessed by the English courts of chancery. Indeed, in some of the states it is made identical therewith by statute.[191]

BLACKS LAW DEFINES COMMON LAW COURTS as, "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."[192]

"Courts may be classified and divided according to several methods, the following being the more usual: Courts of record and courts not of record. The former being those whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony, and which have power to fine or imprison for contempt. Error lies to their judgments, and they generally possess a seal. Courts not of record are those of inferior dignity, which have no power to fine or imprison, and in which the proceedings are not enrolled or recorded."[193] "A court of record is a judicial tribunal having attributes and

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[189] 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.
[190] Parmeter v. Bourne, 8 Wash. 45, 35 P. 586; Bull v. International Power Co., 84 N.J.Eq. 209, 93 A. 86, 88.
[191] Wagner v. Armstrong, 93 Ohio St. 443, 113 N.E. 397, 401.
[192] Isbill v. Stovall, Tex.Civ.App., 92 S.W.2d 1067, 1070.
[193] 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.

exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it, and proceeding according to the course of common law, its acts and proceedings being enrolled for a perpetual memorial.[194]

All "Courts of Law" in America that are controlled by statutes and not the will of the People are not courts of law they are de facto civil law courts operating without constitutional authority and have been fining and incarcerating people unlawfully for more than eighty years. History recalls that in a "Court of Law" the People decide what cases they will hear or not through the Sheriff that the People elected. The People orientated the juries and the People decide both facts and the law unbridled by any statute or government. The Government cannot legislate themselves any powers. The common law grants the People ALL THE POWER in the Peoples courts of Law.

XXII: BALANCE OF POWER

The ABA working with ABA taught legislators and ABA taught judges that have aided and abetted covertly to deny the states equal suffrage thereby destroying the balance of power, via the de facto Amendment XVII;

"The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, [*or unconstitutional amendment*] though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void and ineffective for any purpose, since its unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment... In legal contemplation, it is as inoperative as if it had never been passed... Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no right, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection and justifies no acts performed under it... A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing law. Indeed, insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, (the Constitution) it is superseded thereby. No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it."[195]

GEORGE WASHINGTON, FAREWELL ADDRESS

"All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations (*political parties*) under whatever plausible character with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction (*An exclusive circle of people with a common purpose*); to give it an artificial and

[194] Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Exparte Gladhill, 8 Metc., Mass., 171, per Shaw, C. J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689.
[195] Bonnett v. Vallier, 116 N.W. 885, 136 Wis. 193 (1908); NORTON v. SHELBY COUNTY, 118 U.S. 425 (1886).

extraordinary force; to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils and modified by mutual interests. However, combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion. … ONE METHOD OF ASSAULT MAY BE TO EFFECT IN THE FORMS OF THE CONSTITUTION ALTERATIONS WHICH WILL IMPAIR THE ENERGY OF THE SYSTEM AND THUS TO UNDERMINE WHAT CANNOT BE DIRECTLY OVERTHROWN. … It is indeed little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property. … It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus, the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another. …"

STATES DEPRIVED THEIR VESTED POWER OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN THE SENATE

Today, as George Washington warned, senators are more beholden to party bosses and special interest groups than to their states because those interests give them money for re-election. It's time for our senators to take direction from the State House and the Governor of their state on how they should vote in the Senate. The phrase "REPRESENTATION BY THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED" is the idea that should be emboldened in the people's vision of our restored Republic. Our founders' genius or inspirational solution was legislative representatives, selected by popular vote, along with a fail-safe senate which gave each state a say in the legislative process which the progressives dismantled in 1913 with the unconstitutional 17th amendment that completely destroyed the balance of power by DEPRIVING THE VESTED POWER OF THE STATES IT'S EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN THE SENATE, thereby removing the States' representation in congressional matters.

Our Constitution provided for a balance of power that was laid waste by the unconstitutional 17th Amendment which was specifically forbidden by the Constitution itself in Article V and Article 1 Section III and therefore is "null and void."

> United States Constitution Article V: "*The Congress… shall propose amendments to this Constitution … which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified … provided that …no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage*[196] *in the Senate*."

[196] SUFFRAGE: A vote; the act of voting; the right of casting a vote.

One might try to claim that the states, "*consented to be deprived of their suffrage*" but the fact of the matter is that the Constitution states, "*NO STATE Shall Be Deprived.*" Whereas it appears that twelve states did not ratify and therefore have not given their "*consent to be deprived of their suffrage.*" The United States being a Republic does not proceed as a democracy. *Benjamin Franklin said, "democracy is two wolves and a lamb voting on what to have for lunch. Liberty [Republic] is a well-armed lamb contesting the vote.*" Clearly thirty-six states cannot remove the suffrage of the twelve states that We the People vested them with, that in itself is sufficient to render the 17th Amendment NULL & VOID!

The Constitution was carefully debated by men of Great Honor and Moral Judgment, unlike todays progressively controlled houses! Our Founders negotiated a "Unique Balance of Power" between the three branches of Government through Articles I, II, and III. They also created a balance of power acknowledging the People's unalienable right of suffrage through their Congressman via Article I, and the States vested powers of suffrage through their Senators via Article I.

The balance of Power is the "HEART" of our Constitution. To destroy that balance of power creates a whole new "de facto constitution" and gives "TOTAL POWER" to special interest groups by reason of their bribes to both the House and Senate via lobbying; Clearly proven by the total distrust and frustration by the People because both houses continuously ignore the will of the People; With the exception of an occasional bone thrown to the People, nothing of any true value is ever accomplished, only the constant erosion of our Liberty, as they "*Trash our Republic*" and have done far more damage to our Constitution then is realized!

Article I, in its creation of two houses was ingenious because all legislation required the approval of both houses. So that if the people who controlled the House of Representatives erred the states via the Senate could prevent the error, and if the states via the Senate erred, the people through the House of Representatives could prevent or correct the error. Now, with both houses controlled by the People, "*I mean the party bosses and special interest groups*," combined with a subversive federal judiciary it creates a "*Cartel on Law*!" Just look what they have done to our courts of Justice, they abrogated the Common Law" and replaced it with "Babylonian law!" And with all these "judicial scholars" of the court, they seem to not even notice! Or do they?

Therefore, to remove the "*Balance of Power*" that provides for checks and balances, protects Liberty, prevents fraud upon the People, prevents unconstitutional statutes and amendments, and prevents the rise of mob or dictator rule would be "*High Treason*!"

10TH AMENDMENT RENDERED NULL:

The 17th Amendment places the 10th Amendment in Jeopardy because the states have no opportunity to argue or protect their rights. And since both houses are controlled by special

interest groups that harbors unlawful agendas and empowers party bosses all Liberty is in Jeopardy because all debates are controlled by party bosses and special interest groups and are thereby one sided as the federal government ignores the will of the states and the People.

A DIVISION OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER INTO TWO BRANCHES IS CONCLUSIVE

Antifederalist No. 62

The 17th Amendment ignores Our Founders Irrefutable Arguments in favor of a division of the Legislative Power into two branches!

> "*I can scarcely imagine that any of the advocates of the system will pretend, that it was necessary to accumulate all these powers in the senate. There is a propriety in the senate's possessing legislative powers. This is the principal end which should be held in view in their appointment. I need not here repeat what has so often and ably been advanced on the subject of a division of the legislative power into two branches. The arguments in favor of it I think conclusive.*"

THE INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATIVE BALANCES AND CHECKS

Federalist No. 9

The 17th Amendment destroyed legislative balances and checks.

> "*The science of politics, however, like most other sciences, has received great improvement. The efficacy of various principles is now well understood, which were either not known at all, or imperfectly known to the ancients. The regular distribution of power into distinct departments; [1] the introduction of legislative balances and checks; [2] the institution of courts composed of judges holding their offices during good behavior; [3] the representation of the people in the legislature by deputies of their own election: these are wholly new discoveries, or have made their principal progress towards perfection in modern times. They are means, and powerful means, by which the excellences of republican government may be retained and its imperfections lessened or avoided.*"

THE STRUCTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT MUST FURNISH THE PROPER CHECKS AND BALANCES BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS (*TWO HOUSES*)

Federalist No. 51

The 17th Amendment destroyed the two Branches necessary for checks and balances one by the People and one by the State!

> "*In Republican Government, the legislative authority necessarily predominates. The remedy for this inconveniency is to divide the legislature into different branches; [Senate controlled by the states and House of Representatives controlled by the People] and to render them, by different modes of election and different principles*

of action, as little connected with each other as the nature of their common functions and their common dependence on the society will admit."

THE APPOINTMENT OF SENATORS BY THE STATE LEGISLATURES
GIVES TO THE STATE GOVERNMENTS AN AGENCY
IN THE FORMATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Federalist No. 62 The Senate

The 17th Amendment robbed the States of an agency that formed and continues to form the federal government now without state involvement!

"*Having examined the constitution of the House of Representatives, and answered such of the objections against it as seemed to merit notice, I enter next on the examination of the Senate. The heads into which this member of the government may be considered are the powers vested in the Senate. It is equally unnecessary to dilate on the appointment of senators by the State legislatures. Among the various modes which might have been devised for constituting this branch of the government, that which has been proposed by the convention is probably the most congenial with the public opinion. It is recommended by the double advantage of favoring a select appointment, and of giving to the State governments such an agency in the formation of the federal government as must secure the authority of the former, and may form a convenient link between the two systems.*"

THE EQUAL VOTE ALLOWED TO EACH STATE IS AT ONCE
A CONSTITUTIONAL RECOGNITION OF THE PORTION OF SOVEREIGNTY

Federalist No. 62 The Senate

The 17th Amendment robbed the States of their residuary sovereignty, destroyed the equal powers between the states and inappropriately consolidated the Republics into one federal republic, making it easy for the progressives to destroy one republic in opposed to fifty!

"*The equality of representation in the Senate is another point, which, being evidently the result of compromise between the opposite pretensions of the large and the small States, does not call for much discussion. The only option, then, for the former, lies between the proposed government and a government still more objectionable. Under this alternative, the advice of prudence must be to embrace the lesser evil; and, instead of indulging a fruitless anticipation of the possible mischiefs which may ensue, to contemplate rather the advantageous consequences which may qualify the sacrifice. In this spirit it may be remarked, that the equal vote allowed to each State is at once a constitutional recognition of the portion of sovereignty remaining in the individual States, and an instrument for preserving that residuary sovereignty. So far, the equality ought to be no less acceptable to the large than to the small States; since they are not less solicitous to guard, by every possible expedient, against an improper consolidation of the States into one simple republic.*"

Prevention of Improper Acts of Legislation
No Law or Resolution Can Be Passed Without
The Concurrence Of Both The People And The States

Federalist No. 62 The Senate

The 17th Amendment robbed the States of their suffrage, allowing for improper acts of legislation!

> "*Another advantage accruing from this ingredient in the constitution of the Senate is, the additional impediment it must prove against improper acts of legislation. <u>No law or resolution can now be passed without the concurrence, first, of a majority of the people, and then, of a majority of the States</u>. It must be acknowledged that this complicated check on legislation may in some instances be injurious as well as beneficial; and that the peculiar defense which it involves in favor of the smaller States, would be more rational, if any interests common to them, and distinct from those of the other States, would otherwise be exposed to peculiar danger. But as the larger States will always be able, by their power over the supplies, to defeat unreasonable exertions of this prerogative of the lesser States, and as the faculty and excess of law-making seem to be the diseases to which our governments are most liable, it is not impossible that this part of the Constitution may be more convenient in practice than it appears to many in contemplation.*"

It Doubles The Security To The People, By Requiring The Concurrence of Two Distinct Bodies Thereby Preventing Schemes of Usurpation or Treachery To Destroy The Principles of Republican Government

Federalist No. 62 The Senate

The 17th Amendment destroyed the Principles of Republican Government by removing the Security against Schemes of Usurpation or Treachery!

> "*A senate, as a second branch of the legislative assembly, distinct from, and dividing the power with, a first, must be in all cases a salutary check on the government. <u>It</u> doubles the security to the people, by requiring the concurrence of two distinct bodies in schemes of usurpation or perfidy, where the ambition or corruption of one would otherwise be sufficient. This is a precaution founded on such clear principles, and now so well understood in the United States, that it would be more than superfluous to enlarge on it. I will barely remark, that as the improbability of sinister combinations will be in proportion to the dissimilarity in the genius of the two bodies, it must be politic to distinguish them from each other by every circumstance which will consist with a due harmony in all proper measures, and with the genuine principles of republican government.*"

THE NECESSITY OF A SENATE IS TO PREVENT THE YIELDING TO THE IMPULSE OF SUDDEN AND VIOLENT PASSIONS, AND TO BE SEDUCED BY PARTY LEADERS INTO INTEMPERATE AND PERNICIOUS RESOLUTIONS.

Federalist No. 62 The Senate

The 17th Amendment provided for the Seduction by party bosses into intemperate and Pernicious Resolutions

> "*The necessity of a senate is not less indicated by the propensity of all single and numerous assemblies to yield to the impulse of sudden and violent passions, and to be seduced by factious (party) leaders into intemperate and pernicious resolutions. Examples on this subject might be cited without number; and from proceedings within the United States, as well as from the history of other nations. But a position that will not be contradicted, need not be proved. All that need be remarked is, that a body which is to correct this infirmity ought itself to be free from it, and consequently ought to be less numerous. It ought, moreover, to possess great firmness, and consequently ought to hold its authority by a tenure of considerable duration.*"

THE PEOPLE MAY POSSIBLY BE BETRAYED BY THEIR REPRESENTATIVES BUT A SENATE CONTROLLED BY STATE LEGISLATORS CANNOT BE CORRUPTED WITHOUT CORRUPTING THE 100 STATE LEGISLATIVE BODIES THAT CONTROL THEM

Federalist No. 62 The Senate

The 17th Amendment permitted for the Corruption of both legislative bodies. Whereas a Senate controlled by 100 Legislative bodies who periodically changed members would otherwise regenerate the whole body thereby making it impossible to corrupt the whole of the Senate!

In short, the repugnant 17th Amendment destroyed the compact between the States, Federal Government, and the People, thereby destroying our Republic. The 17th Amendment is Just One of Many Unconstitutional Destructive Legislative Acts. The United States Supreme Court Can Nullify the 17th Amendment – "*If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each an act of the legislature repugnant to the constitution is void*!"

XXIII: RULES OF COMMON LAW COURTS

The Light of Liberty's Lamp

There is a preponderance of evidence[197] that many members of the United States Supreme Court, the Federal Judiciary, the United States House of Representatives, and the

[197] Filed in the above said court and can be found at https://www.nationallibertyalliance.org/action-against-judiciary.

United States Senate are systematically and covertly subverting the "Law of the Land" violating the following subsections under United States Code Title 18 Section 115; §2381 Treason, §2382 Misprision of treason, §2383 Insurrection, §2384 Seditious Conspiracy, §2385 Advocating the overthrow of our Government.

They have levied war against the Constitution[198] and thereby We the People. They have given aid and comfort to the enemy within the United States and elsewhere. They have concealed a conspiracy to destroy our Republic. They have engaged in actions to subvert the Government of the United States. They have, conspired to conceal "Natural Law" a/k/a the "Law of the Land. They have, in congruence with the teaching of the American Bar Association, the National Lawyers Guild, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Lawyers Association, the Southern Poverty Law Center, and many other anti-constitutional associations, knowingly and willfully advocate, abet, advise, and teach that Natural Law, and thereby the Law of the Land, has been abrogated and thus have conspired to overthrow our Republic.

The courts have concealed our Natural Law Courts under Federal Rule 2 in violation of 18 USC §1001.[199] According to the Federal Judicial Center,[200] a government agency, on September 16, 1938, pursuant to its fictional authority, under the repugnant "Rules Enabling Act of 1934" stated:

> "*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 US Supreme Court and US Congress under the teachings and guidance of the treacherous subversive American Bar Association and the aforesaid anti-constitutional associations, in an Act of Treason, executed a silent coup by claiming the abrogation of Common Law, aka "Natural Law," with its Unalienable Rights

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[198] Any judge who does not comply with his oath to the Constitution of the United States wars against that Constitution and engages in acts in violation of the supreme law of the land. The judge is engaged in acts of treason. Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401 (1958).

[199] 18 U.S. Code § 1001 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Government of the United States, knowingly and willfully (1) falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact; … shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years or, if the offense involves international or domestic terrorism (as defined in section 2331), imprisoned not more than 8 years, or both. If the matter relates to an offense under chapter 109A, 109B, 110, or 117, or section 1591, then the term of imprisonment imposed under this section shall be not more than 8 years.

[200] 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.

that were endowed by our Creator and covertly substituted them with civil rights legislated by lawless men.

"*Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them.*"[201] The Rules Enabling Act of 1934 passed by Congress in 1934 allegedly gave the Supreme Court the power to make rules of procedure and evidence for federal courts "in equity" as long as they did not "*abridge, enlarge, or modify any substantive right*." The Supreme Court needs to be reminded that rules are not law. They are just rules with no authority to group together suits in equity and suits at common law under the term civil law, a/k/a Babylonian law. Congress doesn't even possess such authority. We the People via the Constitution ordained only law and equity under Article III Section 1 and Section 2, and both must perform under the rules of Common Law.

"*The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior,*" … "*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.*"

We did not give Congress or the Judiciary power to legislate or enforce civil and criminal statutes which are disguised as law and written by tyrants to conceal the Common Law and oppress the people. They have been deluded into believing we are their subjects. All judges are bound by their oath to the Supreme Law of the Land a/k/a the US Constitution under Article VI Clause 2;

> "*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.*" "*Any judge who does not comply with his oath to the Constitution of the United States wars against that Constitution and engages in acts in violation of the supreme law of the land. The judge is engaged in acts of treason.*" – Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401 (1958)

Rules are an established standard, guide, or regulation; a principle or regulation set up by authority, prescribing or directing action or restraint. Whereas under the Law of the Land, whether you are in an equity court or a court of Law, the Rules of Common Law in a common law nation must apply upon both, because equity cannot contradict the Laws of nature's God!

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[201] Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 491.

"*Common law as distinguished from equity law, it is a body of rules and principles, written or unwritten, which are of fixed and immutable authority, and which must be applied to controversies rigorously and in their entirety, and cannot be modified to suit the peculiarities of a specific case, or colored by any judicial discretion, and which rests confessedly upon custom or statute, as distinguished from any claim to ethical superiority.*" - Black's Law; Klever v. Seawall, C.C.A.Ohio, 65 F. 395, 12 C.C.A. 661.

"COMMON LAW" eludes definition because it is NOT a list of laws; it is NOT built upon precedents or a collection of equity court rulings. Common Law is written into our hearts and minds being naturally common onto all men.[202] For even the godless having not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, showing the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness.[203]

Common Law is the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God that proceed upon two self-evident truths, called maxims: (1) for every injury there must be a remedy and in order (2) for there to be a crime there must be an injured party, without which no court may proceed. Maxims are brief statements of self-evident truth that control our Common Law courts. They provided discernment in the writing of our founding documents. It is an adviser to our legislatures, and every consideration of mankind that seeks what's fair and best for all.

COURTS THAT DO NOT HONOR OR CONSIDER THESE MAXIMS ARE NOT "JUST." Indeed, whether and to what extent these common law maxims are honored by public leaders is how we test the way they administer the law to govern. Our courts were established to enforce these principles of common law, the word Justice is synonymous with virtue, and virtue is a biblical principle that emanates from Jesus Christ alone.[204] Maxims are the laws that never changes. These statements set essential limits on truth and are essential to the fair and efficient administration of justice according to the common law of mankind. No right-thinking person can disagree with a maxim. Every court is bound by the common law rules of equity established by the never-changing maxims. Maxims test those who judge and put an absolute limit on those who rule.

Maxims[205] and precepts are the rules of common law. Maxims are self-evident truths used to adjudicate common law cases, axiom (sayings) in logic are self-evident indisputable

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[202] Heb 10:16 This is the covenant that I will make with them after those days, saith the Lord, I will put my laws into their hearts, and in their minds will I write them.

[203] Rom 2:14-15 For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves: Which show the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accusing or else excusing one another.

[204] Luke 6:17-19 And he came down with them, and stood in the plain, and the company of his disciples, and a great multitude of people out of all Judaea and Jerusalem, and from the sea coast of Tyre and Sidon, which came to hear him, and to be healed of their diseases; And they that were vexed with unclean spirits: and they were healed. And the whole multitude sought to touch him: for there went virtue out of him, and healed them all.

[205] Maxims are but attempted general statements of rules of law and are law only to extent of application in adjudicated cases. Swetland v. Curtiss Airports Corporation, D.C.Ohio, 41 F. 2d 929, 936.; Coke defies a maxim

truths the result of human reason and experience. Maxims are our common law heritage and binds us together as a people. If everyone knew the maxims of common law, our world would be a far better place.

XXIV: Founding Fathers Concerns About Judiciary

- Samuel Adams, George Mason and Patrick Henry were against the Constitution. Why? Because they did not think it put enough limits on the power of the federal government. The Founders disliked concentrated power. Colonial leader John Cotton stated, "For whatever transcendent power is given, will certainly over-run those that give it. ... It is necessary therefore, that all power that is on earth be limited."
- James Madison sums up the current dilemma in Federalist Paper #51 where he said: "In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself." Therefore, "at the Conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added." And on December 15, 1791 the Bill of Rights was ratified.
- Our founding fathers never intended for judges to decide issues.[206] In the discussions about the proper role of the federal courts by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787, and in the public debates about the proposed Constitution that fall, the Founders expressed widespread concern about judges taking authority beyond their lawmaking action. They were aware that because federal judges would have the last word in interpreting the Constitution, they would have the power to make illegitimate judicial decisions that would impose their (the judges') own political will instead of the will of the people (the true sovereign in the American constitutional Republic).
- Specifically, the Founders, as can be read in "James Madison, Notes of Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787 Reported by James Madison," expressed concerns that the federal judges might become like "the justiciary of Aragon"[207] who, by striking down laws and imposing their own policy preferences upon the people, "became by degrees, the lawmaker."
- The history of the founding of the Constitution clearly shows that both Federalists and Anti-Federalists believed that the exercise of judicial authority to create new legal policies in derogation of long-established institutions and precedents, and contrary to the due process of the political branches, was illegitimate and improper. Interestingly, most of

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to be "conclusion of reason," Co.Litt. 11a. He says in another place: "A maxime is a pnroposition to be of all men confessed and granted without proof, argument, or discourse." Id. 67a.

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[207] The justiza or justiciary of Aragon has been treated by some writers as a. sort of **anomalous magistrate**, created originally as an intermediate power between the king and people, to watch over the exercise of royal authority.

the discussion in the Constitutional Convention came in discussions of a proposal to create a "Council of Revision" including federal judges and executive and legislative representatives. James Madison and his close ally, James Wilson, thrice proposed a Council of Revision with elected and judicial representatives to give judges power to help enact laws and to protect their position in the government. The proposal of a Council of Revision was rejected every time.

- ❖ The main reasons for rejecting Madison's proposed Council of Revision were objection to getting judges involved in the process of enacting laws. For example, when it first was proposed, Mr. Pinkney from South Carolina conceded that he initially had liked the idea but now opposed it, in part because "he was opposed to an introduction of the Judges into the business of making laws." Mr. Dickenson of Delaware added that "he thought to a junction of the Judiciary to the Council, involved an improper mixture of powers."
- ❖ John Dickenson was perhaps the most widely-respected (and probably the best-educated) lawyer to serve as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He was one of the few American lawyers who had formally studied law in England. After reading law in Philadelphia, he was sent to study law at Middle Temple in London, then in the Inns of Court, and finally at Westminster. So, his opposition was not lightly brushed aside. Indeed, the opposition to the Council of Revision carried the day.
- ❖ However, the proposal of a Council of Revision was again raised, a month later. Again, Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts vigorously opposed, arguing against giving judges a role in making the laws. A Council of Revision with judges "was liable to strong objections. It was combining and mixing together the Legislative [and] the other departments. It was establishing an improper coalition between the Executive [and] Judiciary departments." Mr. Gorham of Massachusetts also raised "two objections against admitting the Judges to share in [the power to check the legislature] which no observations on the other side seemed to obviate." Another objection was "the Judges ought to carry into the exposition of the laws not prepossessions with regard to them…."
- ❖ Likewise, "Mr. Strong, of Massachusetts, thought with Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, that the power of making the laws was to be kept distinct from that of expounding, the laws. No maxim was better established. The judges, in exercising the function of expositors, might be influenced by the part they had taken in framing the laws."
- ❖ While the Founders rejected a Council of Revision, over the years the Supreme Court may have evolved into a de facto Council of Revision – if not a justiciary of Aragon. In April 2015, the Supreme Court heard oral argument in the Obergefell case. The main issue in the case is whether states (specifically Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee) may define marriage as the gender-integrating union of a man and a woman only (not allowing same-sex couples to marry).
- ❖ The definition and regulation were clearly a policy issue reserved by our Constitution for the states to decide. And it is clear that the Founders of our Constitution thought that the federal judiciary should have no role in creating such marriage laws or policies. That is evident from the Founders' disparagement of a "justiciary of Aragon" and their repeated rejection of a "Council of Revision," in which judges could participate in making the laws.
- ❖ In the Obergefell case, the Supreme Court considered whether it should redefine marriage for the entire nation. It is deciding whether it, the Supreme Court, will impose

a very controversial substantive marriage policy upon, and in, all of the states. Ironically, it is clear that the Founders would have considered the definition of marriage to be beyond the legitimate authority of even a Council of Revision. It is clear that they would have considered such a federal judicial decree to be an act like that of the justiciary of Aragon.

- Yet, in Obergefell v. Hodges, 576 U.S. 2015, a landmark civil rights case in which the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the fundamental right to marry is guaranteed to same-sex couples by both the Due Process Clause and the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The 5–4 ruling requires all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the Insular Areas to perform and recognize the marriages of same-sex couples on the same terms and conditions as the marriages of opposite-sex couples, with all the accompanying rights and responsibilities.
- In 1748, Baron Montesquieu, the most quoted writer by the Framers of the Constitution, warned of the dangers of uncontrolled judicial power in his "Spirit of the Laws stating:" "Nor is there liberty if the power of judging is not separated from legislative power and from executive power. If it were joined to legislative power, the power over life and liberty of the citizens would be arbitrary, for the judge would be the legislator. If it were joined to executive power, the judge could have the force of an oppressor. All would be lost if the same … body of principal men … exercised these three powers."
- In 1772, John Adams from an oration at Braintree, Massachusetts, wrote in his notes: "There is danger from all men. The only maxim of a free government ought to be to trust no man living with the power to endanger the public liberty."
- On July 11, 1787, James Madison at the Constitutional Convention stated: "All men having power ought to be distrusted."
- On September 11, 1804, Thomas Jefferson wrote to Abigail Adams: "Nothing in the Constitution has given them (judges) a right to decide for the Executive, more than to the Executive to decide for them. … But the opinion which gives to the judges the right to decide what laws are constitutional, and what not, not only for themselves in their own sphere of action, but for the legislature and executive also, in their spheres, would make the judiciary a despotic branch."
- On Sept. 6, 1819, Thomas Jefferson was concerned that the judges were over reaching their authority and wrote: "The Constitution is a mere thing of wax in the hands of the judiciary, which they may twist and shape into any form they please."
- On September 28, 1820, Thomas Jefferson in a letter to William Jarvis warned of judicial despotism: "You seem to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions; a very dangerous doctrine indeed, and one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy." … "Our judges are as honest as other men and not more so … and their power (is) the more dangerous, as they are in office for life and not responsible, as the other functionaries are, to the elective control. The Constitution has erected no such single tribunal, knowing that to whatever hands confided, with corruptions of time and party, its members would become despots."

- In 1821, Thomas Jefferson warned Mr. Hammond that over time the federal government would usurped power from the states: "The germ of dissolution of our federal government is in… the federal judiciary; an irresponsible body… working like gravity by night and by day, gaining a little today and a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief, over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped from the states."
- June 12, 1823, Thomas Jefferson explained to Supreme Court Justice William Johnson: "On every question of construction, carry ourselves back to the time when the Constitution was adopted, recollect the spirit manifested in the debates, and instead of trying what meaning may be squeezed out of the text, or invented against it, conform to the probable one in which it was passed."
- On July 10, 1832, President Andrew Jackson stated in his Bank Renewal Bill Veto: "It is easy to conceive that great evils to our country and its institutions might flow from such a concentration of power in the hands of a few men irresponsible to the people. Mere precedent is a dangerous source of authority, and should not be regarded as deciding questions of constitutional power."
- In 1835, Alexis de Tocqueville, author of "Democracy in America" warned: "The president, who exercises a limited power, may err without causing great mischief in the state. Congress may decide amiss without destroying the Union, because the electoral body in which Congress originates may cause it to retract its decision by changing its members. But if the Supreme Court is ever composed of imprudent men or bad citizens, the Union may be plunged into anarchy or civil war."
- On Dec. 7, 1835, President Andrew Jackson in his seventh annual message stated: "All history tells us that a free people should be watchful of delegated power, and should never acquiesce in a practice which will diminish their control over it."
- In 1841, President William Henry Harrison warned in his inaugural address: "The tendency of power to increase itself, particularly when exercised by a single individual … would terminate in virtual monarchy…. The great danger to our institutions does … appear to me to be … the accumulation in one of the departments of that which was assigned to others. Limited as are the powers which have been granted, still enough have been granted to constitute despotism if concentrated in one of the departments."
- In 1857, Supreme Court Justice Roger Taney gave his infamous Dred Scott decision that slaves were not citizens, but property.
- On March 4, 1861, Abraham Lincoln in his first inaugural address stated: "I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court…. The candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made… the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of the eminent tribunal."
- On Nov. 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address: "Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are

engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us – that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion – that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain – that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom – and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

- ❖ On April 5, 1881, Lord Acton in his letter to Bishop Mandell Creighton wrote: "All power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely."
- ❖ In 1903 President Theodore Roosevelt stated: "In no other place and at no other time has the experiment of government of the people, by the people, for the people, been tried on so vast a scale as here in our own country." Is "Government of the people, by the people, for the people" perishing from the earth?"

AND SO TODAY THE ABUSE OF POWERS BY THE JUDICIARY CONTINUES:

- ❖ On September 5, 1999 Missouri's legislators passed a ban on partial birth abortion. Democrat Governor Mel Carnahan vetoed it. In a historic session, fifteen thousand citizens knelt in prayer around the State Capitol as the Legislature overrode his veto. Days later Federal District Judge Scott O. Wright suspended the law and five years later it is still in limbo. For years a bill to ban partial birth abortion worked its way through the U.S. Congress, being signed by the president Nov. 5, 2003. The next day a federal judge suspended the law for years – if not forever. In fact, 31 states passed bans on partial birth abortion, only to have un-elected federal judges suspend them.
- ❖ On November 18, 2003, even as Massachusetts Legislators were working to define marriage as between a man and a woman, four State Supreme Court Judges "ordered" the state legislature to pass a law within 180 days recognizing homosexual marriage. Deciding what laws are needed is the responsibility of the Legislative Branch. The Judicial Branch is simply to administer the laws according to the meaning the legislators had when passing the laws. Instead of "Separation of Powers," the Massachusetts Supreme Court is suffering from "Confusion of Powers." The Judicial Branch of government cannot "order" the Legislative Branch to do anything.

- ❖ The people of Arizona voted English as their official language, but federal judges overruled.[208]
- ❖ The people of Arkansas passed term limits for politicians, but federal judges overruled.[209]
- ❖ The people of California voted to stop state-funded taxpayer services to illegal aliens, but federal judges overruled.[210]
- ❖ The people of Colorado voted not to give special rights to homosexuals, but federal judges overruled.[211]
- ❖ The people of Missouri defeated a tax increase, but federal judges overruled.[212]
- ❖ The people of Missouri limited contributions to State candidates, but a federal judge overruled.[213]
- ❖ The people of Missouri passed "A Woman's Right to Know." Governor Bob Holden veto it. Legislators overrode his veto, but a federal judge overruled.[214]
- ❖ The people of Nebraska passed a Marriage Amendment with 70 percent of the vote, but a federal judge overruled.[215]
- ❖ The people of New York voted against physician-assisted suicide, but federal judges overruled.[216]
- ❖ The people of Washington voted against physician-assisted suicide, but federal judges overruled.[217]
- ❖ The people of Washington passed term limits for politicians, but federal judges overruled.[218]
- ❖ The people of Montana voted by an overwhelming 74 percent to define a marriage as between one man and one woman, but federal judge Brian Morris overruled. Republican Rep. Steve Daines stated an "unelected federal judge" had ignored Montanans' wishes."[219]

"Immense effort goes into the legislative process, political campaigns, registering voters, getting to polls, voting, swearing in, introducing bills, debating bills, voting on bills, overriding vetoes yet this is all an exercise in futility if only a few unelected judges can invalidate the entire process."[220] Have Americans "ceased to be their own rulers"? Have Americans "resigned their government into the hands of the eminent tribunal"? Have we

[208] 9th Circuit, Prop. 106, March 3, 1997.
[209] Sup. Ct., Term Limits v Thornton, May 22, 1995.
[210] Prop. 187, Nov. 20, 1995.
[211] Sup. Ct. Romer v Evans, 1992.
[212] 8th Circuit, Missouri v Jenkins, Apr. 18, 1990.
[213] 8th Circuit, Shrink Pac v Nixon, Jan. 24, 2000.
[214] U.S. District Judge Scott O. Wright, Sept. 11, 2000.
[215] U.S. District Judge Joseph Batallion, May 12, 2005.
[216] 2nd Circuit, April 2, 1996.
[217] 9th Circuit, March 6, 1996.
[218] Sup. Ct., Term Limits v Thornton, May 22, 1995.
[219] Associated Press, Nov. 19, 2014 Republican Rep.
[220] Bill Federer Published: www.wnd.com 11/18/2018.

become an American oligarchy? Has "government of the people, by the people, for the people" perished?

Our children are falsely taught America is a democracy, when in fact we are a constitutional republic. But, in actuality, America is functioning as an oligarchy, a rule by a few unelected federal judges. Webster's 1828 Dictionary defines "oligarchy" as: "*A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands; a species of aristocracy*." People must not give in to "a practice which will diminish their control over" the delegated power of the Judicial Branch, lest Americans find themselves pledging, not "to the Republic, for which it stands," but to a new American Oligarchy.

Finally, a conspiracy was perpetrated by the Federal Judiciary when it claimed the existence of a tax court under Article I, when no such authority exists. [*see court role and structure at uscourts.gov*.[221]] The federal judiciary in collusion with the Federal Reserve and other subversives have provided for the weaponization of the IRS to enslave the People by providing for the existence of a "pseudo tax court" claiming that Congress created a tax court under Article I Section 8 Clause 9 which states "*Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court*."

Said clause for creating tribunals is governed by the judicial powers we ordained under Article III Section 1[222] and Section 2[223] where we vested the Federal Judiciary with judicial power in law and equity arising under this Constitution and the laws of the United States as follows:

We vested congress under Article I Section 8 Clause 9[224] with the power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court. Congress acted upon this power and wrote:

> **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 aforesaid 28 U.S. Code §132 provide for only District Courts of Record whose jurisdiction is under Natural Law. And, Equity Courts whose jurisdictions are under U.S. Titles that administrates federal agencies, bureaucrats, commercial activities and to all cases

[221] https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/court-role-and-structure.
[222] **Article III Section 1:** The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior.
[223] **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.
[224] **Article I Section 8 Clause 9**: "*Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court*.

affecting ambassadors, public ministers, consuls, admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction, and controversies to which the United States shall be a party; all of which have no jurisdiction over the People.

Congress wrote no other U.S. Codes, nor did we give them the power to, that created courts other than U.S. District Courts of Record and Equity. And as for USC Title 26 which is not positive law, states no jurisdiction, and at best would have administrative authority for the aforesaid fictions and not People.

Furthermore, the People explicitly prohibited direct tax under Article I Section 9 Clause 4 and therefore there can be no tax court because there can be no direct tax.[225] "The 16th Amendment does not justify the taxation of persons or things previously immune. It was intended only to remove all occasions for any apportionment of income taxes among the states. It does not authorize a tax on a salary."[226] "In construing federal revenue statute, Supreme Court gives no weight to Treasury regulation which attempts to add to statute something which is not there."[227] "Congress cannot by any definition (of income in this case) it may adopt, conclude the matter, since it cannot by legislation alter the Constitution, from which alone it derives its power to legislate, and within whose limitations alone that power can be lawfully expressed."[228]

IT SHOULD BE NOTED that there have been instances where the United States Supreme Court trespassed on God's jurisdiction thinking they can change His Laws. Two examples that immediately come to mind are abortion and marriage. They think they can legalize murder via abortion and change the nature of marriage where God said: "*From the beginning of the creation God made them male and female. For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and cleave to his wife; And they twain shall be one flesh: so then they are no more twain, but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder.*" – Mark 10:6-9

IN CONCLUSION: Our founding fathers believed it to be necessary that all power that is on earth be limited and never intended for Judges to decide issues. They did not trust the judiciary and accused them early on of over reaching their authority. Jefferson claimed that they twist and shape the Constitution into any form they please and warned us of judicial despotism, and reminded us that they are as honest as other men and not more so.

Under Article III Section 1 judges hold their offices during good behavior which means "obedience to the Law of the Land," aka Constitution. Therefore, judges can be removed for defiance to the Constitution via impeachment under Article II Section 4.[229] And, if Congress cannot find the backbone to impeach, We the People will remove bad behavior judges via

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[225] **Article I Section 9 Clause 4:** No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.
[226] Evans V. Gore, 253 U.S. 245.
[227] United States v. Calamaro, 354 U.S. 351 (1957), 1 L. Ed. 2d 1394, 77 S. Ct. 1138 (1957).
[228] Eisner v. Macomber, 252 U.S. 189.
[229] **Article II Section 4:** The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

indictment under the 5th Amendment[230] and/or alter the Federal Judiciary under the Peoples unalienable "*right to alter and institute new servants*"[231] codified by the People in the Declaration of Independence Preamble.

Moreover, elected and appointed judges can be prosecuted if they act under the color of law, conspire against the Rights' of the People in violation of 18, USC 241[232] and 42 USC 1985(3)[233], conspire under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom in violation of 18, USC 242[234], or neglects to prevent said conspiring of rights under 42 USC 1986.[235]

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[230] **<u>Amendment V</u>:** No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury.

[231] **<u>Declaration of Independence</u>:** 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 abolish] it, and to institute new [Servants] government.

[232] **18, USC 241; CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS:** If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same.

[233] **42 USC 1985(3); CONSPIRACY TO INTERFERE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS:** Depriving persons of rights or privileges: If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire or go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State or Territory from giving or securing to all persons within such State or Territory the equal protection of the laws; or if two or more persons conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner, toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President, or as a Member of Congress of the United States; or to injure any citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy; in any case of conspiracy set forth in this section, if one or more persons engaged therein do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby another is injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators.

[234] **18, USC 242; DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW:** Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

[235] **42 USC 1986; ACTION FOR NEGLECT TO PREVENT:** Every person who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in section 1985 of this title, are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of the same, neglects or refuses so to do, if such wrongful act be committed, shall be liable to the party injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by such wrongful act, which such person by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case; and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in the action; and if the death of any party be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of the deceased shall have such action therefore, and may recover not exceeding $5,000 damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of the deceased, if there be one, and if there be no widow, then for the benefit of the next of kin of the deceased. But no action under the

Judges who consistently rule, in equity courts, without regard for the Constitution and American Jurisprudence should be impeached for bad behavior. And, any judge administrating a court of law on behalf of the Kings bench, aka Petit Jury is to proceed as Magistrate and is not to make any rulings. And, likewise if a judge seizes authority from a Jury they too should be impeached for bad behavior and prosecuted for jury tampering.

XXV: SEDITIOUS CONSPIRACY[236]

According to the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) Intelligence Report, which proclaims to be the nation's preeminent periodical monitoring the radical right in the United States, has counseled all government agencies and police departments into believing that anyone that uses specific words like militia, sovereign, oath keepers, constitution, patriots and even founding fathers, to name just a few, are armed, radicals and dangerous cop killers, whose names are put on the terrorist watch list. This agitation often causes police to over-react with excessive force and on a few occasions respond by SWAT teams when these words are used at traffic stops.

Much of the overreaction that fuels the police comes from www.policemag.com that spews forth the lies of the Southern Poverty Law Center to unsuspecting law-enforcement agencies and departments. The SPLC is an arm of the BAR whose purpose is to excite violence by federal agents and police upon the People who are trying to return Law, Order and Justice back into our status quo courts.

Sometime after 1865, the 13th Amendment that barred BAR attorneys (esquires) from elected offices and our courts, just disappeared, just in time for the founding of the ABA on August 21, 1878, in Saratoga Springs, New York, by 100 esquires (BAR attorneys) from 21 states.

On September 21, 1950 a Report on the National Lawyers Guild, Legal Bulwark of the Communist Party, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report No. 3123 81st Congress 2nd Session reported:

> "*The National Lawyers Guild is the' foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party; its' front organizations,' and controlled unions. Since its inception it has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual*

provisions of this section shall be sustained which is not commenced within one year after the cause of action has accrued.

[236] 18 U.S. Code § 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 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. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 808; July 24, 1956, ch. 678, §?1, 70 Stat. 623; Pub. L. 103–322, title XXXIII, §?330016(1)(N), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2148.).

members thereof, including known espionage agents. It has consistently fought against national, State, and local legislation aimed at curbing the Communist conspiracy. It has been most articulate in its attacks upon all agencies of the Government seeking to expose or prosecute the subversive activities of the Communist network, including national, State, and local investigative committees, the Department of Justice, the FBI and law enforcement agencies generally. Through Its affiliation With the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, an international Communist-front organization, the National Lawyers Guild has constituted itself an agent of a foreign principal hostile to the interests of the United States. It has gone far afield to oppose the foreign policies of the United States, in line with the current line of the Soviet Union."

The National Lawyers Guild is the nation's oldest and largest progressive BAR association, a communist organization hell-bent on the destruction of our Constitutional Republic via progressive reform of our founding documents. The BAR has seized control of our government at every level through the Deep State; whereas, no decision is made, no law is passed and no issue is resolved without the seditious BAR orchestrated legislation intended to regulate our Liberties and eventually abolish them; a necessity for their NWO.

The BAR has convinced the populous that the United States is a democracy which is a stepping-stone to totalitarianism and that by orchestrating popular demand through fear is then able to legislate statutes that abrogate the unalienable rights of the Sovereign People. Democracy and totalitarianism are types of governments that offer different ways of making decisions on behalf of the people they govern. They share some similarities and at the end of the day yield the same results. While one focuses on oppression, the other embraces the differences of the people until lurking egotistical tyrants seize control and over-time convince the sheeple to vote away their liberties as it morphs into totalitarian, as John Adams commented: "*democracy never lasts long it soon wastes, exhausts, and murders itself*." Article IV, Section 4, declares: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government." Not a Democratic Form of Government!

Today out of a total of 435 U.S. Representatives and 100 Senators (535 total in Congress), lawyers comprise the biggest voting block of one type, making up 43% of Congress. Sixty percent of the U.S. Senate is lawyers. And according to the Washingtonian there are 80,000 lawyers working in Washington DC alone.

With all these NWO minions nibbling at every legislated word and judicial meaning, they turned our Courts of Justice in to courts of thieves. They send out swarms of police that operate as code enforcement officers. They fine or imprison people for behavior that they deem a crime or for not having a license to exercise our unalienable rights. They tax our homes, our labor and even in death they tax our children's inheritance. They ignore our Laws, they changed our unalienable rights to civil rights via the repugnant 14th Amendment and they changed our Common Law to legislative law. They stack and taint our juries, they

removed the knowledge of our Sacred Foundation from our education, they claim government by consent is the ballot box, they expanded their jurisdictions and powers. They removed our power to recall, they imprison us in statutory prisons to control the will of the People and they robbed our states of their sovereignty and subjected them to the will of the federal government via the repugnant 17th Amendment. They enslaved the People treating them as chattel and created debtors' prisons via the repugnant 16th Amendment. They removed the 13th Amendment and replaced it with another. All of this was possible because the People are ignorant of the most important issues that provide for their liberty and destiny! The justice system and the political system! as the BAR covertly dismantle our Republic.

Thomas Jefferson said, "*An enlightened citizenry is indispensable for the proper functioning of a republic. Self-government is not possible unless the citizens are educated sufficiently to enable them to exercise oversight. It is therefore imperative that the nation see to it that a suitable education be provided for all its citizens.*" As long as government controls our children's curriculum, we will never have that suitable education.

> "*The two enemies of the people are criminals and government, so let us tie the second down with the chains of the Constitution so the second will not become the legalized version of the first.*" – Thomas Jefferson, and so it has!

> "*Government is like fire, a dangerous servant and a fearful master.*" – George Washington

Our founding fathers understood that the biggest obstacle to freedom was the tendency of all governments to grow, absorbing power unto themselves. And only the People can take it away from them.

> "*I know no safe depositary of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education. This is the true corrective of abuses of constitutional power.*" – Thomas Jefferson

XXVI: THE SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF AMERICA

By enemies both foreign and domestic

- On August 21, 1878, seventy-five lawyers from twenty states and the District of Columbia met in Saratoga Springs, New York, to establish the American Bar Association. Since that first meeting, the American BAR Association (ABA) has played a pivotal role in the abrogation of common law in the United States.

- They removed the original 13th Amendment ratified in 1819 that prevented BAR members from holding an office of trust and replaced it with another in 1865.
- They abrogated our unalienable rights by changing them into civil rights calling them privileges and immunities, and placed people under civil law in 1868 through the 14th Amendment as they methodically and seditiously abrogated and concealed our Natural law courts.
- They created a foreign state within a state within a city (*Washington DC*) through the Organic act of 1871 placing the United States under the control of foreigners via the deep state.
- They enslaved the People under the Federal Reserve Act which gave complete control of the dollar to foreign bankers. Today the 1913 dollar is worth about 4 cents; thereby subjecting the People to debtor's prison in 1913 by taxing their income through the "unratified" and anti-constitutional 16th Amendment.
- They removed the states right of suffrage via the Senate in 1913, thereby enslaving the states through the "unratified" and anti-constitutional 17th Amendment.
- In 1944 at the Bretton Woods Agreement Conference, the United States totally surrendered its sovereignty to the banking forces by forcing the nations of the world to accept the dictates of the centralized banking system.
- The International Organizations Immunities Act enacted in 1945 relinquished every public office of the United States to the United Nations and established a special group of foreign or international organizations whose members could work in the U.S. and enjoy certain exemptions from US taxes and search and seizure laws.
- In 1947, NSA and CIA became operational and marked the birth of the national police state surveillance grid. Today, the CIA is a private corporation which operates as a prostitute for global banking interests and does not represent the United States.
- In 1948, the creation of the United Nations on American soil marked the beginning of the end of political sovereignty in the United States. John Kerry, without the approval of the Senate signed the United Nations Arms Treaty which will soon eliminate the 2nd Amendment and private property will be eliminated in America through the United Nation's Agenda 21 program that is spreading across America.
- In 1950, the 81st Congress Investigated the Lawyers Guild and determined that the BAR. Association was founded and run by communists. Thus any elected official that is a member of the BAR. will only be loyal to the BAR. and not the people. (See 81st Congress Report No. 3123).
- Since at least 1960, Americans have been conditioned to ignore the encroachment of tyranny through television and the subsequent propagandizing of this medium of communication.
- In 1962, prayer was outlawed in the classroom which marked the beginning of moral decay in America.

- In 1968, the United States became a nation that imported more than it exported as Congress regulated and taxed corporations forcing them to relocate overseas and today we have a mere 14% left of what was once our proud American manufacturing base.
- On September 11, 2001, the national police state surveillance grid reached maturity. This event created, under the guise of national security, the Department of Homeland Security, TSA and FEMA which during a national emergency controls every resource, every asset and even our freedom. It also created the Patriot Act and now today virtually every communication that we engage in is monitored.
- They have flooded our courts with nearly 150 years of repugnant acts, statutes and rules.
- Title 8 USC 1481, 1952; effective in 2012 declaring patriots willing to defend the Constitution to be terrorists and thereby the loss of nationality by native-born or naturalized citizenship.
- Title 28 USC 3002 Section 15A in 1990; States that the United States is a Federal Corporation and not a Government, including the Judiciary Procedural Section. The de jure states in the form of Republics and the de jure United States were incorporated, or set aside by the Bankruptcy Act of 1933.
- Patriot Act, 2001.
- Homeland Security Act, 2002.

All of the aforesaid destructive acts were possible because People were not paying attention to what their government was doing and because of their ignorance of Law and Liberty. "*The only remedy to lawlessness is the Law*."[237] Therefore, We the People have the power to nullify all these unconstitutional repugnant acts simply through self-education and taking control of the judiciary via the Jury.

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy, said this concerning this communist conspiracy, "*We are opposed around the world by a monolithic and ruthless conspiracy that relies primarily on covert means for expanding its sphere of influence; on infiltration instead of invasion; on subversion instead of elections; on intimidation instead of free choice; on guerrillas by night instead of armies by day. It is a system which has conscripted vast human and material resources into the building of a tightly-knit, highly-efficient machine that combines military, diplomatic, intelligence, economic, scientific and political operations. Its preparations are concealed, not published; its mistakes are buried, not headlined; its dissenters are silenced, not praised. No expenditure is questioned; no rumor is printed; no secret is revealed. It conducts the Cold War in short, with a war-time discipline no democracy would ever hope or wish to match... there is very grave danger that an announced need for increased security will be seized upon by those anxious to expand its meaning to the very limits of official censorship and concealment*."

The ABA has systematically infiltrated our federal and state legislatures and courts and through an overwhelming army of oblivious, non-thinking highly trained in the art of

[237] Brent Winters, author.

legalese attorneys[238] and self-righteous overconfidence in the lie they spent $212,707[239] to receive the falsely called title, lawyer and BAR honor esquire.

These lawyers confuse the common people with their mumbo-jumbo[240] and irrelevant arguments, they have flooded our courts with nearly 150 years of repugnant acts, statutes and rules recapping the aforesaid such as the Organic act, 1871; Federal Reserve, 1913; 16th Amendment, 1913; 17th Amendment, 1913; 49 Statute 3097 Treaty Series 881, 1933; International Organization Immunities Act, 1945; Title 8 USC 1481, 1952; Title 26 the Internal Revenue Code, 1954; Title 28 USC 3002 Section 15A; Title 28 USC 1608; Title 22 CFR 93.1-93.2; Title 28 USC 1330; Patriot act, 2001 and Homeland Security Act, 2002 to recap just a few seditious acts of congress that are exercised in our courts daily along with the elusive Federal Rules that when harmonized accomplishes the seizing of our Article III Courts, delivering We the People to jurisdictions unknown.

> "*Common sense is the foundation of all authorities, of the laws themselves, and of their construction.*" – Thomas Jefferson: Batture at New Orleans, 1812. ME 18:92. "*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

The ABA willfully advocates, abets, advises and teaches[241] repugnant statutes as law designed to enslave the People and overthrow federal and state governments.

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[238] Incomprehensible statutes to one of ordinary understanding or knowledge.

[239] The average cost of law school for a graduate of the top twenty law schools in the country comes out to be $136,707 plus their undergraduate degree of $76,000 to be a final total of $212,707.

[240] Mumbo-jumbo: Language or ritual causing, or intending to cause, confusion.

[241] 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 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 new units, and the regrouping or expansion of existing clubs, classes, and other units of such society, group, or assembly of persons. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 808; July 24, 1956, ch. 678, §?2, 70 Stat. 623; Pub. L. 87–486, June 19, 1962, 76 Stat. 103; Pub. L. 103–322, title XXXIII, §?330016(1)(N), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2148.)

If we become the lawful People that we covenanted with God to be through our founding documents, God will provide safety. He did so for Israel for 400 years until they replaced the King of their court with a man named Saul. And our hired servants without our permission have done the same.

> "*Ye shall not therefore oppress one another; but thou shalt fear thy God: for I am the LORD your God. Wherefore ye shall do my statutes, and keep my judgments, and do them; and ye shall dwell in the land in safety. And the land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your fill, and dwell therein in safety.*" – Lev 25:17-19

RIGHTS ARE UNALIENABLE and thereby not transferable. Therefore, no elected or appointed servant can decide for the People to exchange liberty for security. The providing of security by a government starts at the border and not the threshold of our private communications and activities. Once we logically deduce and thereby allow our servant government to erode just a little bit of our God given rights; they will logically eventually take it all. And it appears that they already have!

> "*Those who would give up essential Liberty, to purchase a little temporary Safety, deserve neither Liberty nor Safety.*" – Benjamin Franklin

- Amendment I – the government has already created "free speech zones", banned religious expressions on holy days such as Xmas, and denial of redress of grievances all for our own safety of course.
- Amendment II – they have licensed our right to bear arms, for our own safety of course. They have sent our Militia, necessary to the security of a free State, out of our country.
- Amendment IV – Patriot Act, warrantless searches, spying on our every written and spoken word, cell phone activation even without a battery, all for our own safety of course.
- Amendment V – Charges of crimes without a grand jury or by a puppet grand jury, non-judicial foreclosures, summary proceedings in criminal cases, puppet juries, refusal of Habeas Corpus, refusal of due process, property seizures in rem, refusal of Assistance of Counsel for defense unless it is a BAR approved and BAR cooperative attorney who has been taught to leave the constitution at the entrance of the court-house, twice in jeopardy with a judge declared hung jury, prosecutors over ruling grand juries, statutory courts instead of courts of justice, trials in jurisdictions unknown, in short constitution and bible free court rooms all for our own safety of course.
- Amendment VI – prosecution against those who exercise jury nullification, profiled juries, puppet juries, judges overturning jury decisions, tainted juries, all for our own safety of course.
- Amendment VII – denial of Common law courts also demanded under Article VI clause 2 a/k/a the Supremacy Clause, all for our own safety of course.

- Amendment VIII - cruel and unusual punishment such as diesel therapy, chained to a floor in a cell and unable to reach toilets, cold cells without pillow and blankets, solitary confinement, political prisons, removal of meds especially to elderly prisoners, beat downs, no access to law libraries for political prisoners, and so on and so on and so on ..., all for our own safety of course.

The EROSION OF OUR LIBERTIES MUST STOP. What good is a Republic when our Constitution is ignored?

"Any judge who does not comply with his oath to the Constitution of the United States wars against that Constitution and engages in acts in violation of the supreme law of the land. The judge is engaged in acts of treason." – Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401 (1958).

> 18 U.S. Code § 2382 – Misprision of treason: *Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.* (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 807; Pub. L. 103–322, title XXXIII, §330016(1)(H), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2147.)

CONCLUSION: BAR esquires have infiltrated every level of government it is near impossible to communicate with any of our government servants without finding ourselves blocked by an army of BAR attorneys. And when we seek redress in our ABA hijacked courts, we are cast out of the Peoples once known house of Justice under the repugnant "RULE" 12.

BAR esquires have written deceptive "RULES" they exercise as law under the guise of USC Title 28. BAR esquires under USC Title 28 covertly expunged all traces of our Courts of Law, leaving the People weary to find the door to Justice. ABA esquires replaced Common Law, a/k/a Natural Law with Roman law, a/k/a Justinian law that has its roots in Babylonian law, turning our house of Justice into a den of thieves as they serve their foreign banksters.

God will not let a corrupt government that has robbed His house rule forever.[242] God judges justly on the earth and punishes lawless leaders and nations.[243] Nations which forget God may completely perish.[244] Nations which honor God and try to follow his laws, however, can expect to receive his care and protection.[245] God has heard our prayer and has risen up a type of Cyrus that will drain the Washington Swamp and We the People will take back His house and bring all that resist to his Judgment seat.

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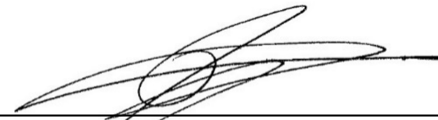
[242] Jeremiah 25:9 and Daniel 4:30-37.
[243] Psalm 58:11, 82:1-8, Ezekiel 14:12-14, Job 12:17-24, Isaiah chapter 14.
[244] Jeremiah 12:14-17.
[245] Daniel 4:30-37, Deuteronomy 11:26-29.

We the Sureties of the Peace, on behalf of all the sovereign People of the United States Command the United States Supreme Court to obey the Law of the Land and make the following Declarations ordering all federal district courts obedience to the following,

- Declare and order Natural Law the Law of the Land;
- Declare and order the reinstatement of Courts of Justice that proceed under Natural Law;
- Declare and order the reinstatement of the Rules of Common Law in both Law and equity courts;
- Declare and order all federal district courts to close down the unlawful tax courts and order the release of all unlawfully held political prisoners in their "Debtors' Prison;"
- Order obedience to the Peoples writs
- Declare 28 USC §2072 repugnant to the Constitution;
- Declare the Nullification of the Federal Rules of Criminal and Civil Procedure;
- Declare the Nullification of the Federal Rules of Evidence;
- Declare the Nullification of chancery courts;
- Declare summary judgements in a Court of Record null and void;[246]
- Declare and order that Proof of jurisdiction must appear on the record;[247]
- Declare and order that People have a right to free access to a court of Justice;
- Declare and order that People have a right to practice law in courts of Law;
- Declare and order that grand and petit juries are free and independent and have the right to decide the facts, law and judgment with an eye on restitution;
- Declare and order the unalienable right of the People to orientate juries:
- Overturn Engel v. Vitale and Abington School District v. Schempp

Ordered And Adjudged, May 21, 2026



Grand Jury Forman
Sureties of the Peace

[246] Summary proceeding. Any proceeding by which a controversy is settled, case disposed of, or trial conducted, in a prompt and simple manner, without the aid of a jury, without presentment or indictment, or in other respects out of the regular course of the common law. Sweet see Phillips v. Phillips, 8 N.J.L. 122.
[247] "Court must prove on the record, all jurisdiction facts related to the jurisdiction asserted." Lantanav. Hopper, 102 F2d 188; Chica gov. New York, 37 F Supp 150.; Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528.

(/)

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Merge Equity and Common Law

September 16, 1938

In 1938, pursuant to its authority under the Rules Enabling Act of 1934, the Supreme Court enacted uniform rules of procedure for the federal courts. Among the changes wrought by the rules was the elimination the federal courts' separate jurisdiction over suits in equity (a centuries-old system of English jurisprudence in which judges based decisions on general principles of fairness in situations where rigid application of common-law rules would have brought about injustice). Under the new rules, suits in equity and suits at common law were grouped together under the term “civil action.”

See also:

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure [/history/courts/rules-federal-rules-civil-procedure]

View the timeline: The Jurisdiction of the Federal Courts [/history/timeline/8271]

EXHIBIT A (1 page)

GRAND JURY FILINGS IGNORED

Filings found at,
https://www.nationallibertyalliance.org/action-against-judiciary & https://www.nationallibertyalliance.org/jury

CASES MOVED FOR CAUSE IGNORED BY FEDERAL JUDICIARY

☐ Abendroth Brian
☐ Anderson Theresa
☐ Birsen James
☐ Brooks Benjamin
☐ Fareed Fard
☐ Gregerson Debra
☐ Gregerson Stephen
☐ Gundersen Candace
☐ Gurley Bruce
☐ Hall Carey A
☐ Hatton Ronald
☐ Heinz Timothy
☐ Hobby Matthew
☐ Kapustin Oleg
☐ King Greg A
☐ Knight Benjamin
☐ Koulinich Oksana
☐ Lewis Dwayne
☐ McQuarry Patricia
☐ Mcquarry Patricia
☐ Mehl Gavin
☐ Nadler Joel 1
☐ Nadler Joel 2
☐ Ollis David
☐ Ollis David D
☐ Paul Randy
☐ Paul Randy1
☐ Paul Randy2
☐ Paul Randy3
☐ Paul Randy4
☐ Regec Ryan J
☐ Rice Charlie
☐ Roberts Kelli1
☐ Roberts Kelli2
☐ Rodriguez Elliot
☐ Sara John
☐ Sepehry Fard Fareed
☐ Sepehry-Fard Fareed
☐ Wilson Gale
☐ Yorty Heatherlee
☐ Zarinegar Sean

AFFDAVITS CONCERNING DENIAL OF DUE PROCESS

☐ Stephen Ricket
☐ Stephen Ricket
☐ Stephen Ricket
☐ Penny A. Jean
☐ Fareed Sepehry-Fard
☐ Florence Elizabeth Mason
☐ Tyral Mason
☐ Sherriah Mason

HABEAS CORPUS IGNORED BY FEDERAL JUDICIARY

☐ Berry Timothy
☐ Borseth Justin
☐ Campbell Robert
☐ Cantrell Newton
☐ Carey Erica
☐ Congress Anwar
☐ Crannell Christian
☐ Griffin L
☐ Grizzell Sheri
☐ Jiron Christina
☐ Johannes Wanda
☐ Johnson Karla
☐ Jopson Brian
☐ Kapustin Oleg
☐ Kimbrough Curtis
☐ Ko Lily Helen
☐ Lee David
☐ Lugaro Jesse
☐ Marson Mable
☐ Mercer Russell
☐ Meyers Arianna
☐ Mongielo David
☐ Pachnik Jan
☐ Pollock Maud
☐ Poulson Ronald
☐ Rabold Aaron
☐ Ramirez Rolando
☐ Sanders Janie
☐ Sara John
☐ Smith Louis Daniel
☐ Stuart Kathryn
☐ Szach Anthony
☐ Taylor Shirearl
☐ Vernon James
☐ HC Aaron Rabold
☐ HC Arianna Meyers
☐ HC Brian Jopson
☐ HC Brian Jopson (2)
☐ HC Christina C. Jiron
☐ HC Curtis Kimbrough
☐ HC David Lee
☐ HC David Mongielo
☐ HC Erica Carey
☐ HC Griffin
☐ HC James Vernon
☐ HC Jan Pachnik
☐ HC Janie Sanders
☐ HC Justin Borseth
☐ HC Karla Johnson
☐ HC Kathryn Stuart
☐ HC Lily Helen Ko
☐ HC Louis Daniel Smith
☐ HC Mable Marson
☐ HC Maud Pollock
☐ HC Newton Cantrell
☐ HC Rolando Ramirez
☐ HC Ronald Poulson
☐ HC Sheri Grizzell
☐ HC Shirearl Taylor
☐ HC Timothy Berry

NEW YORK SAFE ACT MOVED TO FEDERAL COURT FOR CAUSE IGNORED BY FEDERAL JUDICIARY

☐ 18-04-02 2nd Amendment Action filed
☐ 18-04-03 Notice of Electronic filing
☐ 18-04-06 Addendum filed
☐ 18-04-12 Certificate of Service
☐ 18-04-17 Letter Motion
☐ 18-04-21 Writ of Error Records
☐ 18-04-21 Writ of Error to Judge
☐ 18-04-21 Writ of Error to Magistrate
☐ 18-04-26 Order denying plaintiffs
☐ 18-05-03 Order denying plaintiffs writs of error
☐ 18-05-16 AG Declaration
☐ 18-05-16 Defendants Exhibits
☐ 18-05-16 Defendants Motion to dismiss
☐ 18-05-16 Notice of filing motion
☐ 18-05-16 Order granting defendants request
☐ 18-05-16 Rodriguez -v- NYC Police Dept
☐ 18-05-18 Amicus Curiae
☐ 18-05-18 Updated list of plaintiffs
☐ 18-05-21 Show Cause
☐ 18-05-22 Writ Mandamus
☐ 18-06-01 Plaintiffs Answer to Motion
☐ 18-06-05 Defendant Reply to Answer
☐ 18-06-07 Plaintiffs final reply to Rule 12
☐ 18-10-09 Judgement NY Gun Case
☐ 18-10-29 Motion for Panel Decision

☐ Affidavits
☐ 16-07-04 Declaration of July 4th 2016
☐ 16-02-22 Information Court 94 16-02-22
☐ 16-02-18 Writ Mandamus to Governors 16-02-18
☐ 16-01-27 Mandamus to Magestrate
☐ 16-01-27 Clerk Contempt of Court
☐ 16-01-26 Homeland Security
☐ 16-01-19 Information Writ Judiciary
☐ 16-01-13 Oregon Show Cause both Houses
☐ 15-11-15 Show Cause Chief Clerk & Chief Judge
☐ 15-11-15 Information SWAT
☐ 15-10-14 Information to Judges
☐ 15-07-20 Mandamus US Supreme Court
☐ 15-07-10 Gov Mandamus
☐ 15-06-06 Mandamus subversion
☐ 15-06-03 Mandamus Terroism
☐ 15-05-29 Mandamus 2nd Amendment
☐ 15-05-27 Mandamus martial law
☐ 15-05-23 Mandamus Judges
☐ 15-05-20 Mandamus to Sheriff
☐ 15-05-15 Writ Quo Warranto

NON-JUDICIAL FORECLOSURES IGNORED

☐ NJF Ann Galloway
☐ NJF Asulu Williams
☐ NJF Awilda Lora
☐ NJF Byron Gashler
☐ NJF Byron L. Gashler
☐ NJF Christie Reed
☐ NJF Crystal Mack
☐ NJF Crystal Mack (2)
☐ NJF Deborah Foster
☐ NJF Deborah Foster (2)
☐ NJF D'Annie Isra El
☐ NJF Elliot Rodriguez
☐ NJF Elliott Rodriguez
☐ NJF Fareed Fard
☐ NJF Felicia Collins
☐ NJF Frederick J. Nuzzo
☐ NJF Harley William Blake III
☐ NJF Heather Dalton
☐ NJF Heriot Boyles
☐ NJF Hiltrud Steimel
☐ NJF Janice Jackson
☐ NJF Jan'e & Rudolph Colahar
☐ NJF Jeffrey Bryant
☐ NJF Jeffrey Smiles
☐ NJF John Sprouse
☐ NJF John Sprouse (2)
☐ NJF Joseph Eskel
☐ NJF Kenta Morris
☐ NJF Leokadia Miglietta
☐ NJF Louise Gardner
☐ NJF M Johnson
☐ NJF Mable Marson
☐ NJF Mark Kleeman
☐ NJF Maud Pollock
☐ NJF Michael Hammer
☐ NJF Nahimana Bey
☐ NJF Paul Gonzales
☐ NJF Randall Grondwold
☐ NJF Randy Paul
☐ NJF Randy Paul (2)
☐ NJF Randy Paul (3)
☐ NJF Robert Hornbarger
☐ NJF Robert Overheul
☐ NJF Robert Rubio
☐ NJF Ronald Poulson
☐ NJF Ronald Van Dyke
☐ NJF Sergio Paul
☐ NJF Seth Rabold
☐ NJF Shirearl Taylor
☐ NJF Stephen Gregerson
☐ NJF Stephen Gregerson (2)
☐ NJF Theron Marrs
☐ NJF Thomas Anderson
☐ NJF Thomas Williams
☐ NJF Valtair Souza

WRITS & INFORMATIONS IGNORED
Filed 2015 and 2016 in all 94 Federal District Courts

☐ 15-05-15 Writ Quo Warranto
☐ 15-05-20 Mandamus to Sheriff
☐ 15-05-23 Mandamus Judges
☐ 15-05-27 Mandamus martial law
☐ 15-05-29 Mandamus 2nd Amendment
☐ 15-06-03 Mandamus Terrorism
☐ 15-06-06 Mandamus subversion
☐ 15-07-10 Mandamus Governors
☐ 15-07-20 Mandamus US Supreme Ct
☐ 15-10-14 Information to Judges
☐ 15-11-15 Information SWAT
☐ 15-11-15 Show Cause Clerk & Judge
☐ 16-02-18 Mandamus Governors
☐ 16-02-22 Information Court
☐ 16-07-04 Declaration of July 4th 2016
☐ 16-09-26 Information Martial Law

USA -A- BUNDY, ET AL WILDLIFE PRESERVE IGNORED

☐ 16-08-22 Order of Protection
☐ 16-08-22 Motion to release
☐ 16-08-22 Memorandum Jurisdiction
☐ 16-08-22 Concealment letter to clerk
☐ 16-05-06 OR Opportunity Amend
☐ 16-04-26 OR Default
☐ 16-04-19 OR Habeas Corpus
☐ 000 Docket 16-08-18
☐ 16-05-06 HC Opportunity to Amend
☐ 16-04-26 HC Default
☐ 16-04-19 Habeas Corpus

USA -A- ROBERTSON IGNORED

(Montana digging a pond)

☐ 16-08-01 Robertson Appeal
☐ 16-08-01 Proceeding as indigent
☐ 16-08-01 Motion to release w Minute Entry

WRITS IGNORED We the People -a- Enemies Foreign and Domestic (Subversion)

☐ 36 Affidavits
☐ 16-07-04 Declaration of July 4th 2016
☐ 16-02-22 Information Court 94 16-02-22
☐ 16-02-18 Writ Mandamus to Governors 16-02-18
☐ 16-01-27 Mandamus to Magistrate
☐ 16-01-27 Clerk Contempt of Court
☐ 16-01-26 Homeland Security
☐ 16-01-19 Information Writ Judiciary
☐ 16-01-13 Oregon Show Cause both Houses
☐ 15-11-15 Show Cause Chief Clerk & Chief Judge
☐ 15-11-15 Information SWAT
☐ 15-10-14 Information to Judges
☐ 15-07-20 Mandamus US Supreme Court
☐ 15-07-10 Gov Mandamus
☐ 15-06-06 Mandamus subversion
☐ 15-06-03 Mandamus Terrorism
☐ 15-05-29 Mandamus 2nd Amendment
☐ 15-05-27 Mandamus martial law
☐ 15-05-23 Mandamus Judges
☐ 15-05-20 Mandamus to Sheriff
☐ 15-05-15 Writ Quo Warranto

INDICTMENTS MURDER OF LAVOY FINICUM IGNORED

☐ Hillary Clinton
☐ Harry Mason Reid
☐ BLM Special Agent in Charge Daniel Love for Utah and Nevada
☐ Attorney General Loretta Lynch
☐ FBI Director James Comey
☐ Oregon Governor Katherine Brown
☐ FBI Special Agent Gregory T. Bretzing
☐ Grant County Commissioner Boyd Britton
☐ Sheriff David Ward
☐ Judge Steven Grasty
☐ FBI Agent W. Joseph Astarita
☐ Magistrate Judge Peggy A. Leen
☐ Magistrate Judge Carl Hoffman
☐ US Attorney Daniel G. Bogden
☐ US Attorney Steven W. Myhre
☐ U.S. Attorney Nicholas D. Dickinson
☐ US Attorney Nadia J. Ahmed
☐ US Attorney Erin M. Creegan
☐ Chief Judge Gloria M. Navarro
☐ Assistant U.S. Attorney Steven Myhre
☐ Magistrate Judge Michael R. Hogan
☐ Chief Judge Ann L. Aiken
☐ Magistrate Judge Patricia Sullivan
☐ U.S. Attorney Amy E. Potter
☐ U.S. Attorney Frank R. Papagni, Jr.
☐ Judge Anna J. Brown
☐ Magistrate Judge John Acosta
☐ Judge Stacie F. Beckerman
☐ Judge Dustin Pead
☐ U.S. Attorney Billy J. Williams
☐ U.S. Attorney Ethan D. Knight
☐ Assistant U.S. Attorney Geoffrey A. Barrow
☐ Assistant U.S. Attorney Craig Gabriel
☐ numerous John/Jane Doe(s) from multiple agencies (To be identified) which include, but are not limited, to the Local Police, State Police, BLM, FBI and NGO Contractors.

INDICTMENTS FOR DENIAL OF HABEAS CORPUS IGNORED	INDICTMENT FOR DENIAL OF DUE PROCESS & FELONY RESCUE
☐ Chief Judge Robert J. Jonke, United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania ☐ Chief Judge Joy Flowers Conti, United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania ☐ Chief Judge Joseph Normand Laplante, United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire ☐ Chief Judge George H. King, United States District Court for the Central District of California ☐ Chief Judge Ann L. Aiken, United States District Court for the District of Oregon ☐ Chief Judge Marsha J. Pechman, United States District Court for the Western District of Washington ☐ Chief Judge Dana L. Christensen, United States District Court for the District of Montana ☐ Chief Judge Jerome B. Simandle, United States District Court for the District of New Jersey ☐ Hon Mark A. Montour, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan ☐ Chief Judge David Gregory Kays, United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri ☐ Chief Judge Linda R. Reid, United States District Court for the Northern District of Iowa ☐ Chief Judge Joseph Normand Laplante, United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire ☐ Chief Judge Phyllis Jean Hamilton, United States District Court for the Northern District of California ☐ Chief District Judge Marsha J. Pechman, United States District Court for the Western District of Washington ☐ Chief Judge Janet C. Hall, United States District Court for the District of Connecticut ☐ Sam E Haddon, United States District Court for the District of Montana ☐ Chief Judge Carol Bagley Amon, United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York ☐ Chief Judge Ann Aiken, United States District Court for the District of Oregon ☐ Chief Judge J. Daniel Breen, United States District Court for the Western district of Tennessee ☐ Chief Judge Robert J. Jonker, United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan	☐ Chief Judge Carin Schienberg ☐ Chief Judge Carin Schienberg ☐ Chief Judge David Nuffer ☐ Chief Judge Frederick J. Lauten ☐ Chief Judge Kathleen Brickley ☐ Chief Judge Scott Needham ☐ Chief Justice Lenore Gelfman ☐ Chief Justice Paula Carey ☐ Judge A C McKay Chauvin ☐ Judge Alfred J. Jennings, Jr. ☐ Judge Cortland Corsones ☐ Judge D. Hinrichs ☐ Judge Daniel A. Ottolia ☐ Judge David J. King ☐ Judge Eddie Rodriquez ☐ Judge Francis Mathew ☐ Judge George B. Turner ☐ Judge Gordon R. Burkhart ☐ Judge James Wilson Abrams ☐ Judge John Braxton ☐ Judge John J. DiMotto ☐ Judge Jon Theison ☐ Judge Joseph Farneti ☐ Judge Juan B. Colas ☐ Judge Kenneth J. Grispin ☐ Judge Lisa Porter ☐ Judge Lonnie Thompson ☐ Judge Mary Ann Sumi ☐ Judge Michael P. Burns ☐ Judge Nathaniel J Poovey, ☐ Judge Patricia M. Lucas ☐ Judge Paul M Yatron ☐ Judge Roger N. Nanovic ☐ Judge Sandra Champ ☐ Judge Sharon Devreis ☐ Judge Terence ☐ Judge Thomas Michael Deister ☐ Judge Timothy M Wright ☐ Judge Toni E Clarke ☐ Judge Virginia A. Phillips ☐ Judge Wallace A Lee ☐ Magistrate Judge Keith Rosa ☐ Master in Equity Marvin H. Dukes, III ☐ Judge Lawrence E. Kahn US District Court for th Northern District of New York