

FILE ON DEMAND

COMES NOW Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury to Demand that the clerk perform only a ministerial function, that the clerk not perform any tribunal functions, and that the clerk file the attached. Any clerk who fails to obey the law shall be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. Any attorney or judge advising or intimidating clerks to violate the law will also be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. Clerks, attorneys, judges and other officers of the court are expected to know the law. – Clerk is to file. **18 USC § 2076** 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.

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. As used in this subsection, the term “office” does not include the office held by any person as a retired officer of the Armed Forces of the United States.

Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury:

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

FILED August 11th 2014 in the district court of the United States
for the northern district of New York:

A TRUE BILL OF INFORMATION UNDER COMMON LAW

"It will be an evil day for American Liberty if the theory of a government outside supreme law finds lodgment in our constitutional jurisprudence. No higher duty rests upon this Court than to exert its full authority to prevent all violations of the principles of the Constitution." [Downs v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)]

Let this information serve notice to all magistrate/judge patriots, that an Evil Day has arrived in America, and that “*all that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing*” -- a true maxim by an unknown author.

Therefore be forewarned “*Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak, or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading. . .*” U.S. v. Tweel, 550 F.2d 297, 299. See also U.S. v. Prudden, 424 F.2d 1021, 1032; Carmine v. Bowen, 64 A. 932

The Constitution for the United States of America, states:

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...

Article III Section 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution...

We the People gave authority to congress to create "district courts of the United States" a/k/a Article III inferior courts to the one Supreme Court.

..."The words 'district court of the United States' commonly describe constitutional courts created under Article III of the Constitution, not the legislative courts which have long been the courts of the Territories." [Mookini v. U.S., 303 U.S. 201, 205, 58 S.Ct. 543, 545, 82 L.Ed. 748. (See also Longshoremen v. Juneau Spruce Corp., 324 U.S. 237; Reynolds v. U.S., 98 U.S. 145, 154; McAlister v. U.S., 141 U.S. 174; U.S. v. Burroughs, 289 U.S. 159, 163]

The only Judicial Power We the People gave to federal courts are under law and equity. And it is expected that when the People visit their courts for Justice that they are entering into common law courts of record. People have the unalienable right of an impartial Grand Jury, a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, not to be a witness against himself, nor deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States.

Article III Section 2. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by 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 ... nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; ...

Amendment VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury...

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, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article IV Section 3 gives no power to legislators that would create an anti-constitutional court as anti-constitutionalists, here in after progressives, would have us believe, operating within the 50 united States. The only purpose of these courts is to fleece the People. Progressives deceitfully seized the name of these courts as “UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT”, thereby creating a foreign court, which is a fictitious corporation used to conceal fraud.

Article IV Section 3. Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.

“United States District Courts have only such jurisdiction as is conferred by an Act of Congress under the Constitution”. U.S.C.A. Const. art. 3, sec. 2; 28 U.S.C.A. 1344] [Hubbard v. Ammerman, 465 F.2d 1169 (5th Cir., 1972)]

“The United States district courts are not courts of general jurisdiction. They have no jurisdiction except as prescribed by Congress pursuant to Article III of the Constitution.” [Graves v. Snead, 541 F.2d 159 (6th Cir. 1976)]

28 U.S. Code §132 defines the creation of district courts as “courts of record”.

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.

“A court of record is a judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it, and proceeding according to the course of common law, its acts and proceedings being enrolled for a perpetual memorial.” [Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; 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 judgment of a court of record whose jurisdiction is final, is as conclusive on all the world as the judgment of this court would be. It is as conclusive on this court as it is on other courts. It puts an end to inquiry concerning the fact, by deciding it;" [Ex parte Watkins, 3 Pet., at 202-203. [412 U.S. 218, 255]; SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE, 412 U.S. 218 (1973) 412 U.S. 218]

The operating of a “deceptive” UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS not of record on the soil of the 50 united States of America is a conspiracy to overthrow the United States of America, the epitome of RICO in violation of 18 U.S.C §1962, a direct violation of Article IV Section 4. and Article VI Section 2.

Whereas the duty of magistrates/judges are to uphold the common law, to guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and protect each of them against invasion; Instead progressive legislators committed high treason and any magistrate/judge that uphold such an unholy alliance with said traitorous legislators would be guilty of the same and have no immunity. Any magistrate/judge that does not act now to save the republic or remains silent is a co-conspirator and guilty of high treason.

18 USC § 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.

Article III Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort...

Article VI Section 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.

Article IV Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

The 50 united States are not geographically within the district of Columbia as fiction would have some believe. We the People are not a commodity, merchandise or cattle as fiction would have some believe. We the People are not subjects or indentured servants of the fictional UNITED STATES as fiction would have some believe. The brick and mortar buildings that

house the inferior federal courts, of the one Supreme Court, throughout the union belong to the People. Said courts were ordained and establish by Congress, under the authority of the People. We the People paid to build them, up keep them, furnish them, man them and pay the salaries of all elected, appointed or hired personnel in them; These courts are 'district courts of the United States' that were hijacked by progressives operating as 'UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS' and the awakened People are now rising to take back our courts and our republic.

Let this True Bill serve also as an addendum for all previous papers filed by the Unified Common Law Grand Juries to change all papers that have the term "UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT" to be replaced with the term "district court of the United States". This action is not to be construed to give any authority to the fictional fraud upon the People but to reveal the fraud and to take the wind out of the sails of those who believe such a magic phrase offers immunity.

"Decency, security and liberty alike demand, that magistrates/judges be subjected to the same rules of conduct that are commands to the People; In a Court of laws, existence of the court will be imperiled if it fails to observe the law scrupulously. Crime is contagious. If magistrates/judges becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for the law, it invites every man to become a law unto himself, and against that pernicious doctrine We the People have resolutely set our face, therefore we command all magistrates/judges to "OBEY THE LAW OF THE LAND AND UPHOLD JUSTICE" or face the serious legal consequences that is arising from the People through the Unified Common Law Grand Juries now constituted in every county of forty-eight states totaling 2,990 of the 3142 counties within the united States and rising.

A verified copy under seal of this True Bill of Information via United States Postal Service has been filed in all federal district trial court in the fifty united States, in all federal appellate courts in the fifty united States and sent to all federal judges/magistrates in the fifty united States for action concerning the aforesaid high crimes and misdemeanors committed by state and federal magistrates/judges.

We the Tribunal under seal and our own authority protected by the 5th Amendment's Common Law, move the judges/magistrates of the district courts to perform enforcement, through a "writ of mandamus", *see attached*, necessary to reinstate law and order, thereby directing all federal, state, county, city, town, and villages judges/magistrates, court clerks, county clerks, county sheriffs and United States marshals as follows:

All magistrate/judges are to obey the “law of the land”, i.e. common law, specifically defined in the Constitution for the United States of America, Article VI Clause 2.

All federal, state, county, city, town, and villages judges/magistrates are to obey under penalty of 18 USC § 2071¹, law of the land, and are not to conceal, remove, mutilate any record, proceeding, paper, document, or other thing filed with the court clerk or county clerk by the Common Law Grand Jury.

All federal, state, county, city, town, and villages judges/magistrates are to obey under penalty of 18 USC §1512², law of the land, are not to alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with intent to impair the object’s integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; or intimidate, threaten, or corruptly persuades another person to withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding; or obstructs, influences, or impedes any official proceeding.

All clerks under penalty of 18 USC § 2071, law of the land, are not to conceal, remove, mutilate any record, proceeding, paper, document, or other thing filed with the court or county.

All clerks under penalty of 18 USC § 2076³, law of the land, are to file and are not to refuse or neglect to make or forward any report, certificate, statement, or document as required by law.

The sheriff took an oath to support and defend the Constitution for the United States of America, consequently as per Article VI clause 2 the Laws of the United States are to be obeyed. Therefore upon a sworn affidavit and or under seal of the 5th Amendments Common Law Grand Jury concerning violations, by judges and clerks, of 18 USC § 2071, 18 USC §1512, 18 USC § 2071, 18 USC § 2076 or any other law of the United states of America are to arrest the same for said offences.

¹ **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. As used in this subsection, the term “office” does not include the office held by any person as a retired officer of the Armed Forces of the United States.

² **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.

³ **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.

Should the Sheriff fail to perform his duties, upon a sworn affidavit and or under seal of the 5th Amendments Common Law Grand Jury concerning said violations the US Marshal shall arrest the Sheriff and the “Under Sheriff” shall perform said duties in his place.

Quoting the case *United States v. Williams*⁴, Justice Antonin Scalia writing for the majority said: “Because the grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside no supervisory judicial authority exists. Rooted in long centuries of Anglo-American history⁵, 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 right⁶, 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 people⁷. 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 length⁸. Recognizing the tradition of independence, we have said that the Fifth Amendment's constitutional guarantee presupposes an investigative body acting independently of either prosecuting attorney or judge⁹. 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 and the grand jury is unfettered by technical rules¹⁰.”

Judges, clerks or anyone else are not to prevent, obstruct or interfere with the peoples’ access into the courts in order for the People to operate in the courthouse, under judicial auspices, for the administration of the Common Law Juries.

The truth be known, experience has shown, if we were to indict and thereby remove from office all magistrates/judges that are "not" in good behavior we suspect very few magistrates/judges would survive. Therefore let this True Bill of Information serve as an olive branch to all federal magistrates/judges and let it be known that we are not concerned with your past sins, we are not on a witch hunt, our only desire is to save the Republic and preserve the blessings of liberty. Our only requirement is that you obey this order and the law of the land from this point forward and together we will move forward and re-found our American

⁴ UNITED STATES, v. WILLIAMS; No. 90-1972.112 S.Ct. 1735; 504 U.S. 36; 118 L.Ed.2d 352.

⁵ *Hannah v. Larche*, 363 U.S. 420, 490, 80 S.Ct. 1502, 1544, 4 L.Ed.2d 1307 (1960) (Frankfurter, J., concurring in result)

⁶ *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)

⁷ *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).

⁸ *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).

⁹ *Id.*, at 16, 93 S.Ct., at 773 (quoting *Stirone*, supra, 361 U.S., at 218, 80 S.Ct., at 273)

¹⁰ *Id.*, at 364, 76 S.Ct., at 409.

heritage. If you refuse We the People “will” move towards indictment, and thereby remove from office every magistrate/judge that continues in silence and does not act. You have seven days from the date of this bill to act or face the wrath of We the People from which there will be “no mercy”, it surely will come, duty requires it, we promise.

THE UNIFIED UNITED STATES COMMON LAW GRAND JURY, STEWARDS OF THE COMMON LAW, ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE ORDER: All recipients of this Information to sign and seal the attached mandamus immediately and mail to: Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury; P.O. Box 59; Valhalla, New York, 10595.



Signed and sealed August 11, 2014

Grand Jury Foreman





