

COMMON LAW HANDBOOK

FOR JURORS, SHERIFFS,

BAILIFFS AND JUSTICES

Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy

throne: mercy and truth shall go before thy face.

—Psalms 89:14

“Governments are instituted among Men,

deriving their Just powers

from the consent of the governed.”

—Declaration of Independence

“Men must be governed by God

or they will be ruled by tyrants.”

—William Penn

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t IS the dUty of jurors, sherifs, bailifs

I and justices to resist all infringements

upon the rights of the people without delay.

Tomas Jeferson said: “Whenever people are

well-informed they can be trusted with their

own government.” Clearly the government

cannot be in charge of deciding for themselves

whether or not they should indict themselves

on criminal charges. Tis is precisely why we

have so much corruption in our government.

It is the duty of the people to stand up as the

faithful and wise stewards (Luke 12:42), and

bring the servants who think themselves master

back into subjection.

COMMON LAW IS COMMON SENSE

Te question each jurist must ask themselves is:

“Is there an injured party?” Tere is a Common

Law principle which states that for there to be

a crime, there must frst be a victim (corpus

delecti); the state cannot be the injured party. In

the absence of a victim, there can be no crime.

Tis is what the grand jurist must discover.

“Te 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) or they may ask by

representatives, freely and equally chosen; that

it is their right and duty to be at all times armed;

to freedom of person; freedom of religion;

freedom of property; and freedom of the press.”

(Tomas Jeferson, letter to John Cartwright; June 5, 1824;

“Te Tomas Jeferson Papers,” Library of Congress)

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GRAND JURORS [25]. It is the “dUty”

of the Common Law Grand Jury to expose

all fraud and corruption whether it is in the

political or judicial realm and stop it! Te

Authority of the Grand Jury is found only in the

Bill of Rights, therefore it comes from God and

not government.

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....” It is in efect a fourth branch

of government “governed” and administered

to directly by and on behalf of the American

people.

TRIAL JURORS [12]. It is the duty of the Jury

to execute Justice and sometimes mercy, their

decisions cannot be second guessed. “...Te jury

shall have the right to determine the law and

the fact.” (New york Constitution Article 1. §8 )

“As understood at common law and as used

in constitutional provision, jury imports a body

of twelve men.” [State v. dalton, 206 N.C. 507, 174

S.e. 422, 424; People ex rel. Cooley v. Wilder, 255

N.y.S. 218, 222, 234 App. div. 256; hall v. Brown, 129

Kan. 859, 284 P. 396.]

JURY NULLIFICATION

“The jury has an unalienable right to judge both

the law as well as the fact in controversy.”

—John Jay, 1st Chief Justice

United States Supreme Court, 1789

“The jury has the right to determine both the law

and the facts.”

—Samuel Chase, Justice

US Supreme Court, 1796

Signer of the unanimous Declaration

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“The jury has the power to bring a verdict in the

teeth of both law and fact.”

—Oliver Wendell Holmes, Justice

US Supreme Court, 1902

Central to the history of trial by jury is the

right of jurors to vote “not guilty” if the law is

unjust or unjustly applied. When jurors acquit

a factually guilty defendant, we say that the

jury “nullifed” the law. Te Founding Fathers

believed that juries in criminal trials had a role

to play as the “conscience of the community,”

and relied on juries’ “nullifying” to hold the gov-

ernment to the principles of the Constitution.

“Trust in the jury is, after all, one of the

cornerstones of our entire criminal jurisprudence,

and if that trust is without foundation we must

re-examine a great deal more than just the

nullifcation doctrine.”

—Judge David L. Bazelon

Tere may be no feature more distinctive of

American legal culture than the criminal trial

jury. Americans have a deep and stubborn

devotion to the belief that the guilt or innocence

of a person accused of crime can only be judged

fairly by a “jury of his peers.” Tis notion is a

particularly American one, although it was

inherited from english common law during the

Colonial era.

KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS. A series

of resolutions drawn up by Jeferson, and

adopted by the legislature of Kentucky in

1799, protested against the “alien and sedition

laws,” declared their illegality, announced the

strict constructionist theory of the federal

government, and declared “nullifcation” to be

“the rightful remedy.”

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JUSTICE. It is the duty of the Justice to do

justice. In common law, the title Justice is given

in england to the judges of the king’s bench and

the common pleas, and in America to the judges

of the Supreme Court of the United States and

of the appellate courts of many of the states. In

the most extensive sense of the word, “justice”

difers little from “virtue,” for it includes

within itself the whole circle of virtues. yet the

common distinction between them is that that

which, considered positively and in itself, is

called “virtue,” when considered relatively and

with respect to others has the name of “justice.”

But “justice,” being in itself a part of “virtue,”

is confned to things simply good or evil, and

consists in a man’s taking such a proportion of

them as he ought. [Bouvier]

THE SOURCE OF VIRTUE. Found in Luke

6:19: “And the whole multitude sought to touch

him: for there went virtue out of him, and

healed them all.”

Terefore a Justice is to refect divine qualities,

as we read in Phil 4:8: “Finally, brethren,

whatsoever things are true, whatsoever

things are honest, whatsoever things are just,

whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things

are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report;

if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise,

think on these things.”

SHERIFF: TOP COP

“America will never be destroyed from the

outside. If we falter and lose our freedoms, it will

be because we destroyed ourselves.”

—Abraham Lincoln

Justice Scalia, writing for the majority in

a 1997 decision, said that the “States are not

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subject to federal direction,” and that the US

Congress only had “discreet and enumerated

powers,” and that federal impotency was “ren-

dered express” by the tenth Amendment. he

confrmed that the Sherif is the Chief Law

enforcement Ofcer (CLeO) of the county,

and also proclaimed that the States “retained an

inviolable sovereignty.” Scalia went even further

in this landmark decision, one in which two

small-town sherifs headed the Feds “of at the

pass” and sent them on their way. Scalia, in his

infnite obligation to the Constitution, took this

entire ruling to the tenth power when he said,

“Te Constitution protects us from our own

best intentions...so that we may resist the temp-

tation to concentrate power in one location as

an expedient solution to the crisis of the day.”

Obviously the Sherif is the Peoples’ last line of

defense against a government gone rouge.

Te county sherif is the last line of defense

when it comes to upholding and defending the

Constitution. Te sherif’s duties and obligations

go far beyond writing tickets, arresting criminals

and operating jails. Te Sherif also has an

obligation to protect the Constitutional rights

of the citizens in our counties. Tis includes the

right to free speech, the right to assemble, and

the right to bear arms. Remember the oath.

Sherifs took an oath to uphold and defend

the Constitution from enemies foreign ANd

domestic. In the history of our world, it is

government tyranny that has violated the

freedoms granted to us by our Creator more

than any other. And it is the duty of the sherif

to protect their counties from those that would

take away our freedoms—both foreign ANd

domestic—whether it is a terrorist from yemen

or a bureaucrat from Washington, dC.

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BAILIFF. Ofcers who perform the duties of

sherifs within liberties or privileged jurisdic-

tions, in which formerly the king’s writ could

not be executed by the sherif. One to whom

some authority, care, guardianship, or jurisdic-

tion is delivered, committed, or entrusted; one

who is deputed or appointed to take charge of

another’s afairs; an overseer or superintendent;

a keeper, protector, or guardian; a steward.

(Spellman:. A sherif’s ofcer or deputy. 1 Bl. Comm.

34); A court attendant.

It is the duty of all above to correct injustice

in as much as it is in their power to do so. If

correction is not possible, it is the duty of the

court ofcer(s) to report the problem to the

protectors of the People—the Grand Jury—in

who’s’ hand justice has been entrusted.

UNITED STATES CODES

Remedy of the people when rights violated

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, any-

thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to

the contrary notwithstanding.

MISPRISION OF TREASON—USC 18 §2382

Whoever having knowledge of treason,

conceals and does not make known the same

to some judge, is guilty of treason for contempt

against the sovereign, and shall be fned under

this title or imprisoned not more than seven

years, or both.

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BRIBERY—USC 18 §201

Bribery of any public ofcial directly or

indirectly, gives, ofers, or promises anything of

value to any person to infuence any ofcial act.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS—USC 18 §241

If two or more persons conspire to injure,

oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in

any State in the free exercise or enjoyment of

any right, they shall be fned under this title or

imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS—USC 18 §242

Whoever, under color of any law, statute,

ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully

subjects any person in any State the deprivation

of any rights, shall be fned under this title or

imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

CONCEALMENT—USC 18 §2071

Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals,

removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or

attempts to do so, documents fled or deposited

with any clerk or ofcer of any court, shall be fned

or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

CLERK IS TO FILE—USC 18 §2076

Whoever, being a clerk, willfully refuses

or neglects to make or forward any report,

certifcate, statement, or document as required

by law, shall be fned under this title or

imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS—USC 42 §1983

every person who, under color of any statute,

ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any

State subjects, or causes to be subjected, any

person within the jurisdiction thereof to the

deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immuni-

ties secured by the Constitution and laws, shall

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be liable to the party injured in an action at law.

CONSPIRACY TO INTERFERE—USC 42 §1985

If two or more persons in any State or

territory conspire for the purpose of depriving,

either directly or indirectly any persons rights

the party so injured or deprived may have an

action for the recovery of damages against any

one or more of the conspirators.

NEGLECT TO PREVENT—USC 42 §1986

every person who, having knowledge that

any of the wrongs conspired to be done or 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

ALL IS MINE. Job 41:11: “Whatsoever is

under the whole heaven is mine.” ezekiel

18:4: “Behold, all souls are mine; as the soul of

the father, so also the soul of the son is mine.”

exodus 19:5: “Now therefore, if ye will obey

my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then

ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above

all people: for all the earth is mine.” Psalms

50:12: “If I were hungry, I would not tell thee:

for the world is mine, and the fullness thereof.”

Proverbs 8:14: “Counsel is mine, and sound

wisdom: I am understanding; I have strength.”

GOVERNMENT BY CONSENT

Our founders purposely placed the power

of the Grand Jury in the Bill of Rights to

make it clear that it belongs to the people,

and the government is not to violate it. It is

the “ultimate power” of the people which

allows them to consent or not to the actions

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of their servant government. It also prevents

government from unrighteous prosecutions

by forcing the government to seek permission

from the people before criminal charges can be

fled; if the people refuse it cannot go forward.

By understanding this principle it becomes

clear that the government has no authority to

control your behavior, and therefore neither do

legislators—without your consent.

Te declaration of Independence says:

“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. Tat to secure these

rights, Governments are instituted among Men,

deriving their just powers from the consent of

the governed.”

ALL MEN DECIDE whether they want to

participate in the institutions of men or not. Te

United States Supreme Court confrmed this

when they said: “…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.” (Cruden v.

Neale, 2 N.C. 338 May term, 1796)

Tere are only three ways a court can hear

a criminal complaint: (1) One or more of the

people sign a sworn afdavit that they have

been injured; (2) A prosecutor, on behalf of the

government, brings an accusation before the

Grand Jury and the Grand Jury either indicts

or does nothing; (3) Te Grand Jury by its

“own will,” can investigate merely on suspicion

that the law is being violated, or even because

it wants assurance that it is not; and if it fnds

wrongdoing it can present it to the court and

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it must go to trial. No one can second guess

the Grand Jury, unless the Grand Jury’s actions

violate another’s unalienable rights.

Consent and Jurisdiction: it’s all about

Consent and Jurisdiction. In order to possess

liberty it is extremely important that you

understand consent: our servant government

cannot do anything without your consent.

Any authority our servants have is by our

consent; if they act outside their authority they

are subject to criminal charges under US Codes

42 and 18, and are liable for damages under US

Codes and common law.

Te Fifh Amendment states: “No person

shall be held to answer for a capital, or other-

wise infamous crime, unless on a presentment

or indictment of a Grand Jury…,” therefore our

servant government requires the people to get

an indictment (grand jury). Judges (servant)

have no authority to make a ruling or a judg-

ment on people (master) without your consent.

In legal terms, when the judge asks you “do you

understand?” he means, do you stand under the

authority of this court? So, when you say “Yes,”

you just gave him/her jurisdiction over you!

Our U.S. Constitution only authorizes

“common law courts,” also known as “courts of

record.” A court of record removes the power

of the Judge to make a ruling; his role is that

of the “administrator” of the court. Te fnal

decision maker is the “tribunal,” who is either

the “sovereign plaintif” or a “jury.” Remember,

the servant cannot rule over the master; can the

clay rule over the potter?

“…every man is independent of all laws,

except those prescribed by nature. he is not

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bound by any institutions formed by his fellow-

man without his consent.” (Cruden v. Neale)

herein is Liberty: if “yOU” do not give the

court consent, they have no “JURISdICtION”

over “yOU”!

Under US Codes 42 and 18, when you are

detained—without your consent—for violating

a statute, you have just been kidnapped; and if

the Judge sets a bail, he just set a ransom; and

when the prosecutor confrms the charges, they

are all part of a conspiracy, and “yOU” can put

them in jail and sue them for damages. It’s all

about Consent and Jurisdiction.

THE REAL LAW

Te common law is the real law, the Supreme

Law of the land; the code, rules, regulations,

policy and statutes are not the law.

Legislated statutes enforced upon the people

in the name of law is a fraud. It has no authority

and is without mercy. Justice without mercy is

Godless, and therefore repugnant to our United

States Constitution. Lawmakers were given

authority by the people to legislate codes, rules,

regulations, and statutes which are policies,

procedures, and “law” to control the behavior

of bureaucrats, elected and appointed ofcials,

municipalities and agencies, but were never

given authority to control the behavior of the

people—as we read in a US Supreme court

decision: “All laws, rules and practices which

are repugnant to the Constitution are null and

void.” (Marbury -v-Madison, 5th US (2 Cranch)

137, 174, 176, 1803)

Legislators simply do not have the author-

ity to rule make. “Where rights secured by the

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Constitution are involved, there can be no rule

making or legislation which would abrogate

them.” (Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 491)

God breaks down the law as follows: “And

Jesus answered him, Te frst of all the com-

mandments is, hear, O Israel; Te Lord our

God is one Lord: And thou shalt love the Lord

thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul,

and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength:

this is the frst commandment. And the sec-

ond is like, namely this, Tou shalt love thy

neighbour as thyself. Tere is none other com-

mandment greater than these” (Mark 12:29-31).

Although it is a sin, punishable only

by the Judge of the Universe, to break the

commandment to love in your mind, words, and

deeds. It does not become a crime punishable by

man until your words and deeds are expressed

in actions that injure another.

Tomas Jeferson said: “I would rather be

exposed to the inconveniences attending too

much liberty than those attending too small a

degree of it.”

If one of the people exercises his free will to do

such things as carry a weapon, travel, practice

law, park without depositing money in a meter,

use hemp, pharmaceuticals, alcohol, vitamins,

minerals or any other substance for medicinal

or recreational purposes, legislators do not have

the authority to impose upon the people a fne,

a license, or make such rights a crime.

RIGHTS AND SOVEREIGNTY

Only people are sovereign and have rights.

Bureaucrats, in their capacity, are not sovereign

and have no rights. Tey have authority given

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by the people and are subject to the statutes.

“Te state cannot diminish rights of the people.”

(hurtado v. People of the State of California, 110 U.S.

516)

“Te assertion of federal rights [Bill of

Rights], when plainly and reasonably made,

is not to be defeated under the name of local

practice.” (davis v. Wechsler, 263 US 22, 24)

“Where rights secured by the Constitution

are involved, there can be no rule making

or legislation which would abrogate them.”

(Miranda v. Arizona, 384 US 436, 491)

“Tere can be no sanction or penalty

imposed upon one because of this exercise of

constitutional rights.” (Sherer v. Cullen, 481 F 946)

“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). to deprive the

People of their sovereignty, it is frst necessary

to get the People to agree to submit to the

authority of the entity they have created. Tat is

done by getting them to claim they are citizens

of that entity (see Constitution for the U.S.A.,

XIV Amendment, for the defnition of a citizen

of the United States).

LICENSING LIBERTY

“No state shall convert a liberty into a

license, and charge a fee therefore.” (Murdock v.

Pennsylvania, 319 U.S. 105)

“If the State converts a right (liberty) into

a privilege, the citizen can ignore the license

and fee and engage in the right (liberty) with

impunity.” (Shuttlesworth v. City of Birmingham,

Alabama, 373 U.S. 262)

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REMEDY FOR EVERY INJURY

“Every right when with-held must have a remedy,

and every injury it’s proper redress.”

—William Blackstone

In the third volume of his Commentaries,

page 23, Blackstone states two cases in which

a remedy is aforded by mere operation of law.

“In all other cases,” he says, “it is a general and

indisputable rule that where there is a legal

right, there is also a legal remedy by suit or

action at law whenever that right is invaded.”

And aferwards, on page 109 of the same

volume, he says, “I am next to consider such

injuries as are cognizable by the Courts of com-

mon law. And herein I shall for the present only

remark that all possible injuries whatsoever

that did not fall within the exclusive cognizance

of either the ecclesiastical, military, or maritime

tribunals are, for that very reason, within the

cognizance of the common law courts of justice,

for it is a settled and invariable principle in the

laws of england that every right, when with-

held, must have a remedy, and every injury its

proper redress.” (5 U.S. 137, Marbury v. Madison)

“Te 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.” (Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137, 1803)

“…Tat statutes which would deprive a citizen

of the rights of person or property without a

regular trial, according to the course and usage of

common law, would not be the law of the land.”

(hoke vs. henderson,15, N.C.15,25 AM dec 677)

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“...Te right to be let alone—the most

comprehensive of rights and the right most

valued by civilized men. to protect that right,

every unjustifable intrusion by the government

upon the privacy of the individual, whatever the

means employed, must be deemed a violation

of the Fourth Amendment.” (Olmstead v. U.S.,

277 U.S. 438, 478, 1928)

COURT

Te court belongs to the sovereign, plaintif

(people). Black’s Law dictionary, 5th edition,

page 318 defnes thecourtas “Te person and suit

of the sovereign; the place where the sovereign

sojourns with his regal retinue, wherever that

may be.” In the US Supreme Court case Isbill v.

Stovall, the court was defned as “An agency of

the sovereign created by it directly or indirectly

under its authority, consisting of one or more

ofcers, 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.”

“JUdICIAL NOtICe, or knowledge upon

which a judge is bound to act without having

it proved in evidence.” (Black’s Law 4th edition)

take Judicial notice that judges are bound by

oath to obey American Jurisprudence book.

JUDGES SWORN TO OBEY. “Since the

constitution is intended for the observance

of the judiciary as well as other departments

of government and the judges are sworn to

support its provisions, the courts are not at

liberty to overlook or disregard its commands

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or counteract evasions thereof, it is their duty

in authorized proceedings to give full efect

to the existing constitution and to obey all

constitutional provisions irrespective of their

opinion as to the wisdom or the desirability

of such provisions and irrespective of the

consequences, thus it is said that the courts

should be in our alert to enforce the provisions

of the United States Constitution and guard

against their infringement by legislative fat

or otherwise in accordance with these basic

principles, the rule is fxed that the duty in the

proper case to declare a law unconstitutional

cannot be declined and must be performed

in accordance with the delivered judgment of

the tribunal before which the validity of the

enactment it is directly drawn into question.

If the Constitution prescribes one rule and the

statute another in a diferent rule, it is the duty

of the courts to declare that the Constitution

and not the statute governs in cases before them

for judgment.” (16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 155:)

LAW OF THE LAND

“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.”

—US Constitution

“…Tus, the particular phraseology of the

constitution of the United States confrms

and strengthens the principle, supposed to be

essential to all written constitutions, that a law

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repugnant to the constitution is void, and that

courts, as well as other departments, are bound

by that instrument.” Afer more than 200 years

this decision still stands. (Marbury v. Madison 5

U.S. 137, 1803)

All cases which have cited Marbury v.

Madison case to the Supreme Court have never

been overturned. (See Shephard’s Citation of

Marbury v. Madison)

Te constitution was ordained and established

by the people “for” the United States of America,

aka government. Terefore government was

created by an act of the people. Terefore the

creation cannot trump the creator.

“If any statement, within any law, which is

passed, is unconstitutional, the whole law is

unconstitutional.” (Marbury v. Madison: 5 US 137,

1803)

“Terefore no legislation…that statutes

which would deprive a citizen of the rights

of person or property without a regular trial,

according to the course and usage of common

law, would not be the law of the land.” (hoke vs.

henderson,15, N.C.15,25 AM dec 677)

“Where rights secured by the Constitution

are involved, there can be no rule making

or legislation which would abrogate them.”

(Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 491)

INTERPRETATION. Any constitutional

provision intended to confer a beneft should

be liberally construed in favor in the clearly

intended and expressly designated benefciary.

“Ten a constitution should receive a

literal interpretation in favor of the Citizen, is

especially true, with respect to those provisions

which were designed to safeguard the liberty

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and security of the Citizen in regard to person

and property.” (16Am Jur 2d: 16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 97;

Bary v. United States - 273 US 128 )

NO EMERGENCY HAS JUST CAUSE TO

SUPPRESS THE CONSTITUTION

“While an emergency cannot create power

and no emergency justifes the violation of any of

the provisions of the United States Constitution

or States Constitutions. Public emergency such

as economic depression for especially liberal

construction of constitutional powers and it

has been declared that because of national

emergency, it is the policy of the courts of times

of national peril, so liberally to construed the

special powers vested in the chief executive as

to sustain an efectuate the purpose there of,

and to that end also more liberally to construed

the constituted division and classifcation of

the powers of the coordinate branches of the

government and in so far as may not be clearly

inconsistent with the constitution.” (16Am Jur

2d., Sec. 98)

CONSTITUTIONS MUST BE CONSTRUED

TO REFERENCE THE COMMON LAW

“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.

Te Common Law, so permitted destruction

of the abatement of nuisances by summary

proceedings, and it was never supposed that

a constitutional provision was intended to

interfere with this established principle, and

although there is no common law of the United

States in a sense of a national customary law as

distinguished from the common law of england,

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adopted in the several states. In interpreting the

Federal Constitution, recourse may still be had

to the aid of the Common Law of england. It has

been said that without reference to the common

law, the language of the Federal Constitution

could not be understood.” (16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 114)

“Various facts of circumstances extrinsic to

the constitution are ofen resorted to, by the

courts, to aid them and determining its meaning,

as previously noted however, such extrinsic aids

may not be resorted to where the provision

in the question is clear and unambiguous in

such a case the courts must apply the terms

of the constitution as written and they are not

at liberty to search for meanings beyond the

instrument.” (16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 117)

CONFLICTS. “In all instances, where the court

exercises its power to invalidate legislation on

constitutional grounds, the confict of the statute,

with the constitution must be irreconcilable. Tus

a statute is not to be declared unconstitutional

unless so inconsistent with the constitution

that it cannot be enforced without a violation

thereof. A clear incompatibility between law and

the constitution must exist before the judiciary

is justifed holding the law unconstitutional.

Tis principle is of course in line with the rule

that doubts as the constitutionality should be

resolved in favor of the constitutionality and the

benefciary.” (16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 255)

BASIS OF ALL LAW. Nisi prius courts rely

on statutes—which is fction of law, which seeks

to control the behavior of the sovereign people

who are under common law and not statutes,

and who ordained and established the law.

Terefore legislators cannot legislate the behav-

ior of the people.

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NO ONE IS BOUND

“No provision of the Constitution is designed

to be without efect. Anything that is in confict

is null and void of law. Clearly, for a secondary

law to come in confict with the supreme Law was

illogical, for certainly, the supreme Law would

prevail over all other laws, and certainly our

forefathers had intended that the supreme Law

would be the basis of all law, and for any law to

come in confict would be null and void of law;

it would bare no power to enforce; it would bare

no obligation to obey; it would purport to settle

as if it had never existed; for unconstitutionality

would date from the enactment of such a law,

not from the date so branded in an open court

of law; no courts are bound to uphold it, and no

Citizens are bound to obey it. It operates as a

near nullity or a fction of law.

“Te general rule is that a unconstitutional

statute, whether Federal or State, though having

the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but

is wholly void and inefective for any purpose,

since unconstitutionality dates from the time of

its enactment and not merely from the date of the

decision so branding it; an unconstitutional law,

in legal contemplation, is as inoperative as if it had

never been passed. Such a statute lives a question

that it purports to settle, just as it would be had

the statute not ever been enacted. No repeal of an

enactment is necessary, since an unconstitutional

law is void. Te general principles follows that

it imposes no duty, converse no rights, creates

no ofce, bestows no power of authority on

anyone, afords no protection and justifes no acts

performed under it. A contract which rests on an

unconstitutional statute creates no obligation to

be impaired by subsequent legislation.

“No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional

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law. No courts are bound to enforce it. Persons

convicted and fned under a statute subsequently

held unconstitutional may recover the fnes

paid. A void act cannot be legally inconsistent

with a valid one and an unconstitutional law

cannot operate to supersede an existing valid

law. Indeed, in so far as a statute runs counter to

the fundamental law of the land, it is superseded

thereby. Since an unconstitutional statute

cannot repeal, or in any way efect an existing

one, if a repealing statute is unconstitutional, the

statute which it attempts to repeal, remains in

full force and efect and where a statute in which

it attempts to repeal remains in full force and

efect and where a clause repealing a prior law is

inserted in the act, which act is unconstitutional

and void, the provision of the repeal of the

prior law will usually fall with it and will not be

permitted to operate as repealing such prior law.

“Te general principle stated above applied

to the constitution as well as the laws of the

several states insofar as they are repugnant to

the constitution and laws of the United States.”

(16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 256)

CONGRESS CANNOT ALTER RIGHTS

“On the other hand, it is clear that Congress

cannot by authorization or ratifcation give the

slightest efect to a state law or constitution

which is in confict with the Constitution of the

United States.” (16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 258)

RIGHTS DO NOT COME IN DEGREES

“Although it is manifested that an

unconstitutional provision in the statute is not

cured because included in the same act with

valid provisions and that there is no degree of

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constitutionality.” (16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 260)

STATES CANNOT LICENSE RIGHTS

“A state may not impose a charge for the

enjoyment of a right granted by the Federal

Constitution, and that a fat license tax here

involves restraints in advance the constitutional

liberties of Press and Religion and inevitably

tends to suppress their existence. Tat the

ordinance is non-discriminatory and that it

applies also to peddlers of wares and merchandise

is immaterial. Te liberties granted by the frst

amendment are in a preferred position. Since

the privilege in question is guaranteed by the

Federal Constitution and exists independently

of the state’s authority, the inquiry as to whether

the state has given something for which it

cannot ask a return, is irrelevant. No state may

convert any secured liberty into a privilege and

issue a license and a fee for it.” (Mudook v. Penn.

319 US 105, 1943)

“If the state does convert your right into

a privilege and issue a license and a fee for it,

you can ignore the license and a fee and engage

the right with impunity.” (Shuttlesworth v.

Birmingham AI. 373 US 262, 1962)

NO IMMUNITY. “Te right of action created

by statute relating to deprivation under color of

law, of a right secured by the constitution and

the laws of the United States and comes claims

which are based solely on statutory violations

of Federal Law and applied to the claim that

claimants had been deprived of their rights,

in some capacity, to which they were entitled.”

(Owen v. lndependence 100 Vol. Supreme Court

Reports. 1398: [1982]; Main v. Tiboutot 100 Vol.

Supreme Court Reports. 2502, 1982)

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Judges are under the illusion that they have

absolute immunity, but all the cases that are

cited making such a claim are without authority

[people] and will fail in the federal and state

courts in a court of record. Only the people are

sovereign; all servants are under statutes and

therefore liable to USC 18 and 42. “Where there

is no jurisdiction, there can be no discretion;”

they are not above the law when they commit

a crime; they will go to jail and are subject to

civil suits. “No man in this country is so high

that he is above the law. No ofcer of the law

may set that law at defance with impunity. All

the ofcers of the government, from the highest

to the lowest, are creatures of the law and are

bound to obey it.... It is the only supreme power

in our system of government, and every man

who, by accepting ofce participates in its

functions, is only the more strongly bound to

submit to that supremacy, and to observe the

limitations which it imposes on the exercise of

the authority which it gives.” (U.S. v. Lee, 106 U.S.

196, 220 1 S. Ct. 240, 261, 27 L. ed 171; 1882)

“Tere is a general rule that a ministerial

ofcer who acts wrongfully, although in good

faith, is nevertheless liable in a civil action and

cannot claim the immunity of the sovereign.”

(Cooper v. O’Conner, 99 F.2d 133)

“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.

Te judge is engaged in acts of treason.” (Cooper

v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401; 1958)

“A judge must be acting within his jurisdiction

as to subject matter and person, to be entitled to

immunity from civil action for his acts.” (davis v.

Burris, 51 Ariz. 220, 75 P.2d 689; 1938)

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“Te courts are not bound by an ofcer’s inter-

pretation of the law under which he presumes to

act.” (hofsomer v. hayes, 92 Okla 32, 227 F. 417)

“Where there is no jurisdiction, there can

be no discretion, for discretion is incident to

jurisdiction.” (Piper v. Pearson, 2 Gray 120, cited in

Bradley v. Fisher, 13 Wall. 335, 20 L.ed. 646; 1872)

PREAMBLE Te operative word is “establish”

and ordain. Te People existed in their own

individual sovereignty before the constitution

was enabled. When the People “establish” a con-

stitution, there is nothing in the word “establish”

that signifes that they have yielded any of their

sovereignty to the agency they have created. to

interpret otherwise would convert the republic

into a democracy (Republic vs. democracy).

GOVERNMENT

We the people are a Republic, not a democracy,

which is just the frst step to an Oligarchy.

REPUBLICAN. One in which the powers

of sovereignty are vested in the people and

are exercised by the people, either directly, or

through representatives chosen by the people,

to whom those powers are specially delegated.

(In re duncan, 139 U.S. 449, 11 S.Ct. 573, 35 L.ed. 219;

Minor v. happersett, 88 U.S. (21 Wall.) 162, 22 L.ed.

627. Black’s Law dictionary, Fifh edition, p. 626)

DEMOCRACY. Tat form of government in

which the sovereign power resides in and is

exercised by the whole body of free citizens

directly or indirectly through a system of

representation, as distinguished from a

monarchy, aristocracy, or oligarchy. (Black’s Law

dictionary, 5th edition, p. 388; Bond v. U.S. SCOtUS

recognizes personal sovereignty, June 16, 2011)

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DUTY OF COURTS. “It is the duty of the

courts to be watchful for the Constitutional

rights of the citizen and against any stealthy

encroachments thereon.” (Boyd v. United States,

116 U.S. 616, 635)

“It will be an evil day for American Liberty

if the theory of a government outside supreme

law fnds 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)

“We (judges) have no more right to decline

the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than

to usurp that which is not given. Te one or

the other would be treason to the Constitution.”

(Cohen v. Virginia, (1821), 6 Wheat. 264 and U.S. v.

Will, 449 U.S. 200)

“It may be that it is the obnoxious thing in

its mildest form; but illegitimate and unconsti-

tutional practices get their frst footing in that

way; namely, by silent approaches and slight

deviations from legal modes of procedure. Tis

can only be obviated by adhering to the rule that

constitutional provisions for the security of per-

sons and property should be liberally construed.

A close and literal construction deprives them of

half their efcacy, and leads to gradual deprecia-

tion of the right, as if it consisted more in sound

than in substance. It is the duty of the Courts to

be watchful for the Constitutional Rights of the

Citizens, and against any stealthy encroachments

thereon. Teir motto should be Obsta Principiis.”

(Boyd v. United, 116 U.S. 616 at 635; 1885)

COURTS OF RECORD

“Courts of record and courts not of record,

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the former being those whose acts and judicial

proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a

perpetual memory and testimony, and which

have power to fne 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 fne or

imprison, and in which the proceedings are not

enrolled or recorded.” (3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph.

Comm. 383; Te Tomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F.

481; ex parte Tistleton, 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)

AT LAW. [Bouvier’s Law] Tis 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.

Any court that ignores due process; all statu-

tory courts ignore due process and is not a

common law court; common law courts are

“courts of record;” in all courts of record the

tribunal is the sovereign plaintif(s) of the court

or the Jury. Te Justice is the administrator

and refects the wish of the sovereign, or jury,

because the people rule—not government ser-

vants. Te following “Law of the Land” proves

this point.

“Tis 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.

“Law of the land,” “due course of law,” and

“due process of law” are synonymous. (People

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v. Skinner, Cal., 110 P.2d 41, 45; State v. Rossi, 71 R.I.

284, 43 A.2d 323, 326; direct Plumbing Supply Co. v.

City of dayton, 138 Ohio St. 540, 38 N.e.2d 70, 72,

137 A.L.R. 1058; Stoner v. higginson, 316 Pa. 481,

175 A. 527, 531.)

In a court of record the acts and judicial

proceedings are enrolled, whereas in courts not

of record, the proceedings are not enrolled. Te

privilege of having these enrolled memorials

constitutes the great leading distinction between

courts of record and courts not of record.

to be a court of record a court must have four

characteristics, and may have a ffh; they are:

1) “A judicial tribunal having attributes and

exercising functions independently of the

person of the magistrate designated generally

to hold it.” (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 Black’s Law dictionary, 4th

ed., 425, 426 “Judges are magistrates” N.y. CRC.

LAW § 30 : Ny Code - Section 30)

2) “Proceeding according to the course of

common law.” (Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175

S.W. 227, 229; ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per

Shaw, C.J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.y. 406, 155

N.e. 688, 689][Black’s Law dictionary, 4th ed., 425, 426)

3) “Its acts and judicial proceedings are

enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory

and testimony.” (3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm.

383; Te Tomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; ex

parte Tistleton, 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)

4) “has power to fne or imprison for

contempt.” (3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383;

Te Tomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; ex parte

Tistleton, 52 Cal 225; erwin v. U.S., d.C.Ga., 37 F. 488,

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2 L.R.A. 229; heininger v. davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117

N.e. 229, 231. Black’s Law dictionary, 4th ed., 425, 426)

5) “Generally possesses a seal.” (3 Bl. Comm. 24;

3 Steph. Comm. 383; Te Tomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga.,

24 F. 481; ex parte Tistleton, 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.][Black’s

Law dictionary, 4th ed., 425, 426)

Te 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. (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.)

“A consequence of this prerogative is the

legal ubiquity of the king. his majesty in the

eye of the law is always present in all his courts,

though he cannot personally distribute justice.”

(Fortesc.c.8. 2Inst.186) “his judges are the

mirror by which the king’s image is refected.”

(Blackstone’s Commentaries, 270.)

RIGHT TO PRACTICE LAW

“Te 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.... Te

established doctrine is that this liberty may not

be interfered with, under the guise of protecting

public interest, by legislative action.” (Meyer v.

Nebraska, 262 U.S. 390, 399, 400.)

“A State cannot exclude a person from the

practice of law or from any other occupation in

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a manner or for reasons that contravene the due

Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.”

(Schware v. Board of Bar examiners, 353 U.S. 232; 1957)

“Tere can be no sanction or penalty imposed

upon one because of his exercise of Constitutional

Rights.” (Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F. 2d 946; 1973)

“Te practice of law cannot be licensed by

any state/State.” (Schware v. Board of examiners,

United State Reports 353 U.S. pages 238, 239.)

“Te practice of law is an occupation of com-

mon right.” (Sims v. Aherns, 271 SW 720; 1925)

“Te assertion of federal rights, when plainly

and reasonably made, are not to be defeated

under the name of local practice.” (davis v.

Wechler, 263 U.S. 22, 24; Stromberb v. California,

283 U.S. 359; NAACP v. Alabama, 375 U.S. 449)

“...Te right to fle a lawsuit pro se is one of the

most important rights under the constitution

and laws.” (elmore v. McCammon (1986) 640 F.

Supp. 905)

RIGHT TO ASSIST. “Litigants can be assisted

by unlicensed laymen during judicial proceed-

ings.” (Brotherhood of trainmen v. Virginia ex rel.

Virginia State Bar, 377 U.S. 1; v. Wainwright, 372 U.S.

335; Argersinger v. hamlin, Sherif 407 U.S. 425

“A next friend is a person who represents

someone who is unable to tend to his or her

own interest.” (Federal Rules of Civil Procedures,

Rule 17, 28 USCA “Next Friend)

“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.” (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)

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“Tere, 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.” (Cruden v.

Neale, 2 N.C. 338 (1796) 2 S.e.)

“Under our system of government upon the

individuality and intelligence of the citizen, the

state does not claim to control him/her, except

as his/her conduct to others, leaving him/her

the sole judge as to all that afects himself/

herself.” (Mugler v. Kansas 123 U.S. 623, 659-60.)

“Te assertion of federal rights, when plainly

and reasonably made, is not to be defeated

under the name of local practice.” (davis v.

Wechsler, 263 US 22, at 24)

“A State may not impose a charge for the

enjoyment of a right granted by the Federal

Constitution.” (Murdock v. Pennsylvania, 319 U.S.

105, at 113.)

“Te State cannot diminish rights of the

people.” (hertado v. California, 110 U.S. 516) “Te

Claim and exercise of a Constitutional Right

cannot be converted into a crime.” (Miller v. U.S.,

230 F 2d 486. 489)

“If the state converts a liberty into a privilege

the citizen can engage in the right with impu-

nity” (Shuttlesworth v Birmingham , 373 USs 262)

FIRST PRINCIPALS. Liberty is mastered

in three powers: 1. Light (God); 2. Justice ,

synonymous with virtue (Judicial process); 3.

Rule of destiny (political process). Remove any

one and you lose Liberty. America has lost its

way and only a virtuous people can guide her

back. And so to that end, the People, by the

mercy of God, have rediscovered the common

[natural] law grand jury, and with his blessings

shall return America to her roots again.

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VIRTUE. Maxims of law avow that justice

and virtue are synonymous. Before a man can

implement justice he must frst possess virtue,

which the Bible declares fows from the Lord

alone (Luke 6:19), and defnes virtue as what-

soever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely,

and of good report (Phil 4:8). Te Lord further

expounds saying the wisdom that is from above

is frst pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to

be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, with-

out partiality, and without hypocrisy (James

3:17), and that he that follows afer it establishes

righteousness and honor (Prov 21:21).

Tomas Jeferson understood this when he

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 frm basis, a

conviction in the minds of the people that Tese

liberties are of the gif of God? Tat they are

not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed, I

tremble for my country when I refect that God

is just that his justice cannot sleep forever.”

George Washington understood this when he

said: “Te favorable smiles of heaven can never

be expected on a nation that disregards Te

eternal rules of order and right which heaven

itself has ordained.”

Benjamin Franklin understood this when

he said: “Only a virtuous people are capable

of freedom. As nations become corrupt and

vicious, they have more need of masters.”

John Adams understood this when he said:

“Our Constitution was made only for a moral

and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to

the government of any other.”

Patrick henry understood this when he said:

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“It cannot be emphasized too strongly or too

ofen 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

aforded asylum, prosperity, and freedom of

worship here.”

James Madison understood this when he said:

“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 capac-

ity of each and all of us to govern ourselves, to

control ourselves, to sustain ourselves accord-

ing to the ten Commandments of God.”

Noah Webster understood this when he said:

“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.” (Father of American

Scholarship and education)

THE NAME GAME—PEOPLE OR CITIZEN

14th Amendment Article I, section 1:

“All persons born or naturalized in the

United States, and subject to the jurisdiction

thereof, are citizens of the United States and

of the State wherein they reside. No State shall

make or enforce any law which shall abridge

the privileges or immunities of citizens of the

United States; nor shall any State deprive any

person of life, liberty, or property, without due

process of law; nor deny to any person within

its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

NATION. In American constitutional law the

word “state” is applied to the several members

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of the American Union, while the word “nation”

is applied to the whole body of the people

embraced within the jurisdiction of the federal

government. (Cooley, Const.Lim. 1; texas v. White,

7 Wall. 720, 19 L. ed. 227.)

PRIVILEGE is merely an accessory of the debt

which it secures, and falls with the extinguish-

ment of the debt. (Black’s Law 4th edition, 1891)

PERSONS are divided by Law into natural and

artifcial...“corporations” or “bodies politic.”

Quasi municipal corporations: bodies politic

and corporate, created for the sole purpose of

performing one or more municipal functions.

(Black’s Law 4th edition, 1891)

“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.”

PEOPLE are supreme, not the state. (Waring vs.

the Mayor of Savanah); Te state cannot diminish

rights of the people. (hertado v. California); ...at

the Revolution, the sovereignty devolved on

the people; and they are truly the sovereigns

of the country, but they are sovereigns without

subjects...with none to govern but themselves.

(Chisholm v. Georgia)

Te 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. (Lansing v. Smith)

ORDAIN. to enact a constitution or law.

(State v. dallas City)

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KING is the sovereign, ruler, holds the highest

executive power, aka the People.

“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 defnition and limitation

of power….” (yick Wo v. hopkins)

ONLY THE PEOPLE CAN SAVE AMERICA

“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 Jeferson

“Educate and inform the whole mass of the

people... They are the only sure reliance for the

preservation of our liberty.”

—Thomas Jeferson

“An enlightened citizenry is indispensable for the

proper functioning of a republic. Self-government

is not possible unless the citizens are educated

sufciently 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 should be noted, that when Jeferson

speaks of “science,” he is often referring to

knowledge or learning in general.”

—Thomas Jeferson

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“If a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a

state of civilization, it expects what never was

and never will be.”

—Thomas Jeferson

FOURTH BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT. In

a stunning 6 to 3 decision, Justice Antonin

Scalia, writing for the majority, confrmed 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 efect 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. (See

United States -v- Williams)

In reality there is only one Grand Jury within a

state with locations in each county. We can draw

of the jury pool from any county if necessary.

When the administrators of each county come

together on an issue, they can use the seal of each

county on an arbitration or presentment docu-

ment which can produce extraordinary results.

But in order to be successful we must frst

seek the blessings from the “GOVeRNOR OF

the UNIVeRSe,” and build our endeavor

upon him and his principles: (1) hONOR, (2)

JUStICe, and (3) MeRCy. Tis is the only sure

foundation; any other will succumb to tyrants.

“Our Constitution was made only for a moral and

religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the

government of any other.”

—John Adams

“Man will ultimately be governed by God

or by tyrants.”

—Benjamin Franklin

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CONSTITUTION OF A GRAND JURY. We the

people, by the mercy and Grace of God hav-

ing blessed us with the unalienable right of the

people as Grand Jurors, secured by the Fifh

Amendment of the Bill of Rights for the United

States of America, in order to establish justice,

insure domestic tranquility, secure the blessings

of liberty to ourselves and our posterity by the

securing of Natural Law, do ordain and estab-

lish this Grand Jury, principled upon Justice,

honor and Grace for a perpetual administra-

tion of trust on behalf of the people.

DUTY OF THE GRAND JURY. If anyone’s

unalienable rights have been violated, or

removed, without a legal sentence of their peers,

from their lands, home, liberties or lawful right,

we [the twenty-fve] shall straightway restore

them. And if a dispute shall arise concerning

this matter it shall be settled according to the

judgment of the twenty-fve Grand Jurors, the

sureties of the peace. (Magna Carta, June 15, A.d.

1215, 52.)

JURIST OATH. I vow to the Governor of the

Universe, in my capacity as Jurist, to insure that

all public servants uphold the US Constitution

and Bill of Prohibitions (Rights); and to carry

out all of my deliberating under Natural Law;

principled under Justice, honor, and Mercy;

and to strictly adhere to the following two legal

maxims: (1) every right when withheld must have

a remedy, and every injury it’s proper redress,

and (2) In the absence of a victim there can be

no crime “corpus delecti”; the State cannot be the

victim. It is the duty of all the People to share in

the governing of themselves and to secure their

government by participating as a Jurist.

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THINK ABOUT THIS! If we the people can

reinstate Justice, and demand that elected

ofcials and bureaucrats obey the law or be

indicted, we would have then succeeded in

reinstating the Constitution!

Only the People can stand up and defend the

Constitution because the Constitution cannot

defend itself, and bureaucrats will never do it

PRAY AND STAND FOR JUSTICE

“Hold on, my friends, to the Constitution and the

Republic for which it stands. Miracles do not cluster,

and what has happened once in 6,000 years, may

not happen again. Hold on to the Constitution, for

if the American Constitution should fail, there will

be anarchy throughout the world.”

—Daniel Webster

“Necessity is the plea for every infringement of

human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants; it is

the creed of slaves.”

—William Pitt, Nov. 18, 1783

“I would rather be exposed to the inconvenience

attending too much Liberty than those attending

too small degree of it.”

—Thomas Jeferson

GRAND JURY MISSION STATEMENT

Our mission is to restore the people to

sovereignty through knowledge, and only

then will they be armed with the virtue to take

political and judicial power. Te people have it

in their power to disarm and defeat the enemy

of Liberty—both foreign and domestic—if they

only understood the principles of freedom and

stand upon them.

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to take political power is to control our

elected representatives, by bringing them into

obedience through fear of the people; this is

accomplished by understanding the ofce of

and becoming elected committeemen, and then

execute the powers. It’s that simple!

to take judicial power is to control our courts

by understanding jurisdiction, and bringing

into subjection all government ofcers and

ofcials using common law courts by opening

courts of record and executing “people”

authority. It’s that simple!

But, to successfully apply political and judicial

power you must have a sense of justice and

mercy, which is synonymous with virtue. And

to get virtue you need to have a relationship

with your Creator. If everyone exercised these

principles, America could shake of the chains

of tyranny, reinstate our republic, and bring

down the NWO “literally overnight.” Tis is the

only way to save the nation; without power you

are powerless! Join our endeavor and save our

Republic, one people at a time!

We are Non-Partisan. A partisan person is

“one who is blindly or unreasonably devoted

to party positions.” Terefore a partisan

cannot possibly serve the constitution. George

Washington warned us against political parties

when he said, “they only succeed in pitting one

group against another.”

Te cause of the grassroots movement is the

awakening to our constitutional crisis, for to

be engaged in partisan politics would further

serve the demise of our constitutional republic.

Te genius of the progressive movement is their

exploitation of partisan politics, which they

created to subvert our constitution. Grassroots

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groups are natural and spontaneous, whose

primary objective is to reinstate the constitution;

to be partisan would be counterproductive.

traditional power structures are orchestrated

and designed to harness grassroots movements;

“they must always be suspect,” and will be

proven corrupt if they are partisan—divisive;

take control of choosing candidates.

Grassroots are founded locally, control is

local, and most events are local. to collaborate

with distant groups is necessary for unity, but

if events become dictated by them you are no

longer grassroots.

“All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that

good men do nothing.”

—Edmund Burke

DECLARATION. We the people, by the

mercy and grace of God, ordained with certain

unalienable rights, among them the right to

form and exercise this 25-people Grand Jury in

the spirit of the Magna Carta and our founding

fathers, and in obedience to God for this county

on behalf of the people, having recorded our

authority with the County Clerk and the State

Supreme Court Chief Clerk, by which we act

in order to establish justice, insure domestic

tranquility, secure the blessings of liberty to

ourselves and our posterity, by the securing of

Natural Law, do hereby return Justice, honor,

and Grace for a perpetual administration of

trust on behalf of the people hereby defned in

this handbook; “...so let the wicked perish at the

presence of God.” (Psalms 68:2)

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NO GOD, NO LIBERTY.

KNOW GOD, KNOW LIBERTY.

“If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall

be free indeed.”

—John 8:36

“If a nation expects to be ignorant and free...it

expects what never was and never will be.”

—Thomas Jeferson

“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.”

—George Washington

“God who gave us life gave us liberty. And can the

liberties of a nation be thought secure when we

have removed their only frm 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 refect that God is just that His

justice cannot sleep forever.”

—Thomas Jeferson

“The worship of God is a duty.”

—Benjamin Franklin

“The fate of unborn millions will now depend,

under God, on the courage of this army, Our

cruel and unrelenting enemy leaves us only the

choice of brave resistance, or the most abject

submission, We have, therefore to resolve to

conquer or die.”

—George Washington

“I am sure that never was a people, who

had more reason to acknowledge a Divine

interposition in their afairs, than those of the

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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.”

—George Washington

“Only a virtuous people are capable of freedom.

As nations become corrupt and vicious, they

have more need of masters.”

—Benjamin Franklin

“Our Constitution was made only for a moral and

religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the

government of any other.”

—John Adams

“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.”

—John Adams

“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 infuence 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.”

—John Adams

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“Observe good faith and justice towards all

Nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all.

Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct; and can

it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it?…

Can it be that Providence has not connected the

permanent felicity of a Nation with its virtue?”

—George Washington

“Nothing can contribute to true happiness that is

inconsistent with duty; nor can a course of action

conformable to it, be fnally without an ample

reward. For, God governs; and he is good.”

—Benjamin Franklin

“Happiness, whether in despotism or democracy,

whether in slavery or liberty, can never be found

without virtue.”

—John Adams

“It cannot be emphasized too strongly or too

often that this great nation was founded, not

by religionists, but by Gods children; not on

religions, but on the Gospel of Jesus Christ. For

this very reason peoples of other faiths have been

aforded asylum, prosperity, and freedom of

worship here.”

—Patrick Henry

“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… ”

—James Madison

“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,

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to control ourselves, to sustain ourselves

according to the Ten Commandments of God.”

—James Madison

“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.”

—James Madison

“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?”

—George Washington

“And let us with caution indulge the supposition,

that morality can be maintained without religion.”

—George Washington

“Whatever may be conceded to the infuence of

refned education on minds of peculiar structure,

reason and experience both Forbid us to expect

that national morality can prevail in exclusion of

religious principle.”

—George Washington

“Tis substantially true, that Virtue or morality is a

necessary spring of popular government. “

—George Washington

“Though, in reviewing the incidents of my

Administration, I am unconscious of intentional

error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my

defects not to think it probable that I may have

committed many errors. Whatever they may

be I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or

mitigate the evils to which they may tend.”

—George Washington

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Congress and President George Washington

in 1789 passed the “United States Annotated

Code,” Article III, which states: “Religion,

morality, and knowledge, being necessary to

good government and the happiness of man-

kind, schools and the means of education shall

forever be encouraged.”

“In my view, the Christian religion is the most

important and one of the frst 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.”

— Noah Webster

“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 cor-

rect republican principles is the Bible, particularly

the New Testament or the Christian religion.”

—Noah Webster

“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.”

—Noah Webster

“The moral principles and precepts contained in

the Scriptures ought to form the basis of all of our

civil constitutions and laws … All the miseries

and evils which men sufer from vice, crime,

ambition, injustice, oppression, slavery and war,

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proceed from their despising or neglecting the

precepts contained in the Bible.”

—Noah Webster

“If the citizens neglect their duty and place

unprincipled men in ofce, the government will

soon be corrupted; laws will be made not for the

public good so much as for the selfsh or local

purposes.”

—Noah Webster

“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 efects,

Providence punishes national sins, by national

calamities.”

—George Mason

Father of our Bill of Rights, 1787

Common Law is our heritage! Liberty is our

inheritance! We the people have been lulled

asleep; we have been robbed and persuaded

to sell our birthright. “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)

“My people are destroyed for lack of

knowledge….” (hosea 4:6)

“Get wisdom, get understanding: forget it not;

neither decline from the words of my mouth.

Forsake her not, and she shall preserve thee:

love her, and she shall keep thee. Wisdom is the

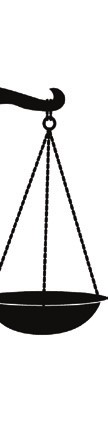
principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all

thy getting get understanding. Exalt her, and she

shall promote thee: she shall bring thee to honour,

when thou dost embrace her.” (Prov 4:5-8)

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NATURAL LAW

Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and

with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. Tis is the

frst and great commandment. And the second

is like unto it, Tou shalt love thy neighbour as

thyself. On these two commandments hang all

the law and the prophets. (Mat 22:37-40)

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