

RULE [251] 220. MOTION AND ORDER FOR INVESTIGATING GRAND JURY.

[(a)] A motion for an investigating grand jury shall be presented to the president judge of the judicial district or to such other judge as the president judge shall designate.

NOTE: Rule 251 adopted June 26, 1978, [E] effective January 9, 1979 [.]; renumbered Rule 220 and amended March 1, 2000, effective April 1, 2001.

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COMMITTEE EXPLANATORY REPORTS:

Final Report explaining the March 1, 2000 reorganization and renumbering of the rules published with the Court's Order at Pa.B. (, 2000).

18 U.S.C. @ 3332(a), the special grand jury statute that mandates presentation of plaintiff's evidence to a special grand jury.

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DISTRICT COURT UNITED STATES

FOR THE EASTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA - DESIGNATION FORM to be used by counsel to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of assignment to appropriate calendar.

Address of Plaintiff: _____

Address of Defendant: _____

Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: _____
(Use Reverse Side For Additional Space)

Does this case involve multidistrict litigation possibilities? Yes No

RELATED CASE, IF ANY:

Case Number: _____ Judge _____ Date Terminated: _____

Civil cases are deemed related when yes is answered to any of the following questions:

- 1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court? Yes No
2. Does this case involve the same issue of fact or grow out of the same transaction as a prior suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court? Yes No
3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlier numbered case pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court? Yes No

CIVIL: (Place in ONE CATEGORY ONLY)

A. Federal Question Cases:

- 1. Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts
2. FELA
3. Jones Act-Personal Injury
4. Antitrust
5. Patent
6. Labor-Management Relations
7. Civil Rights
8. Habeas Corpus
9. Securities Act(s) Cases
10. Social Security Review Cases
11. All other Federal Question Cases (Please specify)

B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases:

- 1. Insurance Contract and Other Contracts
2. Airplane Personal Injury
3. Assault, Defamation
4. Marine Personal Injury
5. Motor Vehicle Personal Injury
6. Other Personal Injury (Please specify)
7. Products Liability
8. Products Liability — Asbestos
9. All other Diversity Cases
(Please specify) Administrative Review under 5 USC 702 with Administrative Determination

ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION

(Check appropriate Category)

I, _____, counsel of record do hereby certify:

- Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.2, Section 3(c)(2), that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the damages recoverable in this civil action case exceed the sum of \$150,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs;
 Relief other than monetary damages is sought.

DATE: _____ Attorney-at-Law _____ Attorney I.D.# _____

NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by jury only if there has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38.

I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is not related to any case now pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court except as noted above.

DATE: _____ Attorney-at-Law _____ Attorney I.D.# _____

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1. Emergency War Powers Act was Act created under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 and Article IV, Section 8, clause 2 of the U. S. Constitution.

2. Emergency War Powers Act is applicable to only the territories belonging to the Congress of the U.S.

3. State and Federal Courts via unconscionable Contracts subject people to Foreign Courts under Emergency Powers amounting to Martial Rule.

4. Military Law only recognizes Municipal Law.

5. Under Emergency Powers there is no lawful, civil or constitutional authority.

6. Court is not the building, the Judge, or anyone else, its the paperwork.

7. International Law requires that neither party to a case, the State and the person, can appear in their own name, but only under the nom de guere (war name), as indicated by a name in all caps and/or one name with an abbreviation.

8. Emergency Powers Court have no lawful process because they have no lawful authority.

9. Anything that comes out of legislature of U.S. Congress or in any of the 50? states only apply to its territorial Control, otherwise it must be in accordance with the U.S. Constitution.

10. Even State of War, declaration of secession and/or Martial Law cannot suspend the U.S. Constitution Houston County V. Martin 232 ala 511, 169 So. 13.

Texas vs white

P

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<p>"Liberty of the common way"</p>	<p>May lose licensed privilege or have it suspended at the whim of government</p>
<p>No "Driver's License" is required for private, personal, and recreational use of the common way.</p>	<p>Must comply with the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Vehicle Code, which is ever changing, and the Highway Patrol.</p>
<p>A "driver's license" can only be required for those people using the common way for hire for commercial purposes such as Taxi Drivers, Truck Drivers, Bus Drivers, Chauffeurs, etc.</p>	<p>Even the ordinary "Class C" Driver's license is a "commercial" license.</p> <div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>See document</p> </div>
<p>Private Conveyance or "Private Car" --a mode of conveyance or a means of locomotion for private and recreational purposes and not for hire.</p> <p>"Car" is short for "carriage" such as "horseless carriage".</p> <p>By law, the state can only regulate <u>intrastate</u> commerce.</p>	<p>Motor vehicle - "The term "motor vehicle" means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo."-- Title 18, Section 32(a)(6) United States Code</p> <p>"The Motor Vehicle Act (Stats. 1913, p.639) is not unconstitutional...in that it requires professional chauffeurs, or drivers of motor vehicles for hire, to pay an annual license tax, but exempts all others operators of such vehicles from such tax and regulation." In re Stork, (1914), 167 C. 294.</p> <p>"A chauffeur...is one who is paid compensation for his services."</p>

<http://www.gemworld.com/USAvsUS.htm>

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	<p>roadways for commercial purposes.</p>
<p>"Controlling the Car"--The act of having power over a car in a safe manner as it is propelled. "Steering the car"--Directing the path of the car as it is propelled.</p>	<p>"Driving the truck"-The act of controlling or steering a truck by one who is employed or hired to transport for commercial purposes.</p>

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LOVAL

3/6/2008

<p>"Traveler"—One who uses any means of locomotion, from point to point, for private and personal reasons, convenience, and pleasure.</p>	<p>"Driver"—One who is for hire or employed to transport goods or passengers upon the roadways and highways.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Are you a Driver?</p>
<p>"Traveling" and "Locomotion" are unalienable rights</p>	<p>"Driving" is a licensed privilege that can be taken away at any time.</p>
<p>"Travelers"—A number of people who use some form of locomotion, from point to point, for private and personal reasons, convenience, and pleasure.</p>	<p>"TRAFFIC"— Commerce, trade, sale or exchange of merchandise, bills, money and the like. —Bouvier's Law Dictionary of 1914</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Peace Officer Maintains the peace and the safety of the people</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Police Officer A revenue agent that enforces corporate government contracts and protects the assets of the corporate government including human resources. Compels performance, no injured party necessary. One who has policing powers as found in a "POLICE STATE" i.e. Nazi Germany.</p>

When a government goes bankrupt, it loses its sovereignty.

In 1933 the U.S. declared bankruptcy, as expressed in Roosevelt's Executive Orders 6073, 6102, 6111, and 6260, House Joint Resolution 192 (Public Law 73-10) of June 5, 1933 (31 U.S.C. 463) confirmed in "Perry v. U.S. (1935) 294 U.S. 330-381, 79 LEd 912, as well as 31 United States Code (USC) 5112, 5119, Senate Report 93-549, and 12 USC 95a.

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11A

Tricks, Tricks and More Tricks

Every Statute Must Have Enacting Clause to be Legitimate

Do you know that every statute passed by Congress and the State legislatures must have an enacting clause? Do you know what an enacting clause is? What is the force and effect of a statute that does not have an enacting clause? This short piece will attempt to answer these questions and show how the courts use procedure to avoid dealing with such things.

Every statute has three parts; the title, the enactment clause and the main body. The first and last things are self-evident, but the nature of the enacting clause is lost on almost everyone.

First, to define an enactment clause we find that it is:

...that portion of the statute which gives it jurisdictional identity and constitutional authenticity... The purpose of an enacting clause is to establish the act; to give it permanence, uniformity and certainty; to afford evidence of its legislative, statutory nature, and thus prevent inadvertence, possible mistake, and fraud.¹

The enacting clause is a short formal statement, appearing after the title, indicating that all which follows is to become law, and giving the authority by which the law is made. There is no excuse for not using it.²

The enacting clause is the section of a bill or statute which establishes the whole document as law.³

All right, the enacting clause is important but, what do they look like? Normally, you can find the enactment clause in your state constitution. There is no enacting clause in the Federal Constitution, or in the constitutions for the States of Delaware, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. But Congress and the above state legislatures still have adopted a very precise enacting clause which has been used since these governments were first created.

But what does an enacting clause look like? Typical is the enacting clause from the States of Illinois and California:

"Be it enacted by People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly."⁴ And from California: "The People of the State of California, repre-

sented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:"⁵

It's very clear, isn't it? But what happens if the enacting clause in a statute is not exactly written as its supposed to be in the Constitution? Or maybe the enacting clause is not even in the statute? The answer is simple. It "cannot be held to be a law."⁶

To be even more specific:

The said section of the Constitution [of Nevada] is imperative and mandatory, and a law contravening its provisions is null and void.⁷

So to sum up, every statute must have an enacting clause and any statute that has none, or has an enacting clause that does not conform exactly to the one required by the constitution of the state — is null and void.

But, are there really statutes that do not have the proper enacting clause in them? Yes. In fact, about 99 percent of current statutes passed by the States have no enacting clause or the clause that is there is changed slightly, such that it utterly voids the statutes and the Code that is compiled from the statutes. If this is true, how can anyone get convicted by the courts?

Here's where the tricks come in. The lack of an enacting clause means that, every traffic ticket and tax bill issued is null and void for lack of a valid statute. But they use code citations when they issue tickets and tax bills. True, but behind the code citations there is always a statute on which the code is based and if the statute is void, so is the Code section it applies to.

How can I plead this idea if I have to go to court?

Since the statute is the basis of the courts jurisdiction to hear the case, if the statute is void, then there was no violation of law in the first place. This question is the very foundation of the courts subject matter jurisdiction and where there is no subject matter jurisdiction there is no case to be heard because there is no valid statute for the court to adjudicate.

But subject matter challenges to the court must be made before one enters a plea in a case. It can be raised either in

process to court — before arraignment — that requests a dismissal for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, or it can be made in court. However, if the plea is made in court, it must be made before one enters a plea of "guilty," "not guilty" or "nolo contendere."

This is because if one pleads anything, in person, he has not only set aside all the defects in the courts process, but he has already admitted that there is a controversy by pleading — anything.

Thus, even though 99 percent of all cases in traffic court, tax court, etc., are based upon bogus statutes, most people never look at the subject matter jurisdiction and this is where they get hung.

Remember, a plea admits there is a controversy for the court to settle, and it also means the subject matter questions are now much more difficult to raise and for most people, impossible to argue. So, challenge the court's subject matter jurisdiction after you do the research behind the code in the statutes, and challenge it before you make any plea in the case. If necessary, just ask the court for an extension of time to answer. Then get your ducks in a row.

Notes on the text:

1. Joiner v. State, 155 S.E. 2d 8, 10; 223 Ga. 367 (1967).
2. Harvey Walker, *The Legislative Process*, New York, p. 346.
3. Pearce v. Vinum, 61 N.E. 116, 117, 193 Ill. 192 (1901).
4. See Illinois Constitution, Articles 3, 4 and 5, and especially Article 4, Section 11.
5. See the 1879 Constitution for the State of California, Section One.
6. City of Carlyle v. Nicolay, 165 N.E. 211, 215, 216 (Illinois, 1942) affirmed in Liberty Nat. Bank of Chicago v. Metrick, 102 N.E. 2d 308, 310-410 Ill. 429 (1951).
7. Nevada v. Rogers, 10 Nev. 250, 255, 256 (1875); approved in Caine v. Robbins, 131 P. 2d 516, 518, 61 Nev. 416 (1942).

About the Author: John Quade is currently working on *Citizens for Law Reform*. Any questions can be sent to Rosamond Post Office, Rosamond, California 93560.

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Legalized Fraud

Right Way Law has done "Refusals for Cause without Dishonor" for a long time. It's amazing how many people get upset when you respond to a "presentment" with the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC).

Attorneys get upset, they say the UCC has nothing to do with cases in court.

Judges get upset, they say the UCC does not apply in their court.

Even patriots get upset, they think the UCC does not apply to them. There is however, a parallel in the UCC to everything that is going on in the courts today.

For example, UCC 2-201 is called the "statute of frauds". A "statute of frauds" could mean one of two things. Either, once and for all we are going to get rid of fraud, (and if you believe that I have a bridge that I can sell you), or fraud is now "statutized" so that we can show exactly how to commit fraud "legally". The second condition is exactly what's happened: fraud, properly done, has been legalized.

Statute of Frauds, UCC 2-201 subpart (b) reads: "Except as otherwise provided in this section a contract for the sale of goods for the price of five hundred dollars or more is not enforceable by way of action or defense unless there is some writing sufficient to indicate that a contract for sale has been made between the parties and signed by the party against whom enforcement is sought or by his authorized agent or broker. A writing is not insufficient because it omits or incorrectly states a term agreed upon. But the contract is not enforceable under this paragraph beyond the quantity of goods shown in such writing."

In other words, a contract with a person's signature on it makes that person liable. No fraud so far.

UCC 2-201, Statute of Frauds, subpart (2), reads, "Between merchants if within a reasonable time a writing in confirmation of the contract and sufficient against the sender is received and the party receiving it has reason to know its contents, it satisfies the requirements of subsection (1) against such party unless written notice of objection to the contents of the confirmatory writing is given within 10 days after its receipt."

According to Statute of Frauds, section 2-201, subpart (2), fraud can be legal. All that is required is a confirmatory writing. If someone sends you a fraudulent demand, and you don't object within 10 days of receipt of the confirmatory writing, it is the same as if there was a signed contract.

Now do you understand why Right Way recommends you do "Refusals for Cause"? Doing them timely is essential because as you can see, *failure to object timely is fatal*. If you fail to object, then under subpart (1), there is legal authority to take you to court to enforce actions against you as though you have signed the "contract". It's important to continue to refuse the presentments because as soon as the presenter has the last word he has a contract.

Traffic Tickets

Let's look at a traffic ticket as confirmatory writing. It may be presumed that a traffic ticket deals with an action against a defendant who allegedly violated some statute or municipal ordinance, and that the defendant is now liable to answer to the claim. There is plenty of case law that says that a citation is merely an "invitation to appear". A citation is not a formal criminal complaint because it is not signed by a prosecutor and there is no affidavit of probable cause.

Experience tells us that by the time the defendant makes his first appearance he is required to plead guilty, not guilty, or no contest. If the pleading is guilty or no contest the defendant has admitted his guilt and will pay a fine. If the pleading is not guilty, but the defendant has failed to object to the confirmatory writing (the ticket) within 10 days, he has already "signed" a contract to pay the fine and costs and whatever he does in court is irrelevant.

If the defendant does not show up can the court issue a *capias*? *Black's Law Dictionary* 4th states: *Capias Ad Audiendum Judicium*. A writ issued, in a case of misdemeanor, after the defendant has appeared and is found guilty, to bring him to hear judgment if he is not present when called. 4 Bl. Comm. 368. If you have agreed to pay by not objecting to the confirmatory writing aren't you already liable? What is left to determine but how much you owe?

continue this form of process without following the procedures set forth in the criminal case law? Most judges admit that traffic cases are civil and not criminal. Traffic tickets aren't criminal cases, they're *commercial* cases. (See UCC 2-201.)

The law enforcement officer accuses the defendant of a violation of a traffic ordinance. With that ordinance there is a requirement to pay a fine and a court cost if found guilty. Rather than issue a probable cause affidavit in criminal process, the officer issues a commercial instrument called a "citation" which meets all the requirements of a confirmatory writing. It explains the accusation in terms of a statute detailing the "product" you are "purchasing": fines and court costs. Your first appearance date is usually set just beyond 10 days after the citation issues, so you can object to it as required by UCC 2-201. The Citation was delivered in person by the law enforcement officer who explained exactly what the terms and conditions are, as is required in UCC 2-201 subpart (2).

Most of the time the officer obtains a signature on the citation at the time it is issued to establish a contract from the beginning. However, he doesn't really care if it's signed or not, it's immaterial. If you sign the citation the action falls under UCC 2-201, subpart (1). If you don't sign, you have 10 days to object in writing to the terms and conditions contained on the confirmatory writing.

If you fail to object in 10 days and go into traffic court to challenge jurisdiction, you are summarily overruled. The court has something over you better than jurisdiction — they have a contract that is just as good as signed. Further, the contract is *at law*, and law supersedes everything else, including any arguments the defendant could raise challenging jurisdiction.

Did you think the law was done away with because of the bankruptcy? The law of contract supersedes everything. Your signature on the confirmatory writing, either by signing it or failing to object becomes *the law*. It is *presumed* that everybody understands the law. It is presumed that the reason anyone would fail to object timely in writing is because they agree with everything in the confirmatory writing as it attaches to them. Therefore they have a duty to appear and pay the fine.

income taxes are levied pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code. The IRS asks where are your for the last four years? Failure to file in writing timely admits that you have a liability to pay that income tax benefits and interest. You are limited with silent consent. Court judgments are alleged to be of fact and conclusions of law. At the time the opinions and judgments in these instruments have gone to do with the evidence that is presented in that case. It is a pure fiction. Look at the judgment as a statutory writing just like any other document. It is an attempt to get the state to purchase the "goods and services" being offered. Parties have a duty to refuse in writing the statutory writing of the court or have "bought" the goods and services. For there to be a lawful judgment there must be two signatures. Failure to object is your signature, the judge's signature is the second. It is now a lawful, legal judgment and goes into legal execution.

Requirements for confirmatory writing are:
 1) the name of the person or entity who is going to take legal action on the thing, so you know whom you are suing it from.
 2) the name of the person to whom the action is intended.
 3) the reason to believe that the party against whom the action is going to be taken has received the confirmatory writing.
 4) the reason to believe that the party has seen the contents therein.

Presumptions
 There are presumptions of law based on service by first class mail. It is presumed that when the first class mail is put into the U.S. postal system it is delivered to the addressed person within three days. As a presumption or rule of evidence it stands in effect unless rebutted. To rebut the presumption a party would raise an affirmative defense that he never got the writing. Then the presumption shifts back to the sender to prove that the party should have gotten it.

The next presumption is that you saw the contents thereof. Many times the lit. way is asked, "Should I open this

letter or not?" The concern is that the letter was addressed into a federal zone, and addressed to a corporation identified by a name in all capital letters. Sometimes you have to weigh the importance of the contents. Is the action so serious that you need to know what they are up to, or do you think it is more detrimental actually to go ahead and open the letter.

If you merely stamp on the face of the envelope, "No such person at this address," and the envelope was never opened, it can be sent back and will not be considered delivered. Later, it might also require taking a copy of the face of the letter with some witnesses to prove that you did not open it and could not know the contents thereof. Then under UCC 2-201 sub paragraph 2, you can prove you have *no notice* of the contents, and therefore any implied contract as it applies to you cannot move forward in a court of law because you had no notice. A letter returned to the sender unopened is *prima facie* evidence that even if the guy he sent it to touched it, he still doesn't know what's in it. Without knowledge of the contents there can't be an implied contract.

There is a new rule in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in order to keep the cost of adjudication down. Everybody in a civil suit is supposed to voluntarily accept service by mail. The rules let you know that if you do not voluntarily waive service, and later on you lose the case, you could be sanctioned for having run the cost of the case up.

If you voluntarily accept service on a fraudulent complaint, you have just volunteered into a fraudulent complaint. Don't blame the government and the prosecutor later on. The first refusal is a refusal to accept fraud. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11 says that it is sanctionable to send out a fraudulent complaint with no claim for action. The refusal is the first timely written objection in the case.

Without exception the Refusal for Cause is the proper instrument to file upon any presentment. Failure to file it is fatal!

"acceptance" becomes a fact (Contract) agreement read "acceptor" UCC 3-413

The District Court made note that he failed to raise diversity of citizenship. The diversity would have been the fact that he has declared sovereignty, while the defendants were statutory citizens. Had Ensminger brought his jurisdiction under diversity of citizenship the Court might have heard the case. The Court did not say that Ensminger failed to state a cause of action, they said he failed to state a claim. His quiet title action should have been filed in a common law court after he had filed the quiet title on his body there; or should have been brought in this court on diversity of citizenship.

Reasons for Cause of Action

- 1) knowledge
- 2) intentional
- 3) unjustified interference
- 4) suffer damages
- 5) duty

Discover

- 1) admissions
- 2) interrogatories
- 3) depositions
- 4) subpoena
- 5) motions

Reasons to Dismiss

- 1) motion to strike
- 2) vague & ambiguous
- 3) without knowledge
- 4) statute of frauds
- 5) 12-b6

subpoena duce tecum

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August 5, 2008

AUSTIN, TEXAS

ILS ANNOUNCES MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH ON TITLE 18

ILS Services, Inc., a leading legal research firm headquartered in Austin, Texas, announced that it has been advised that the first person has been released challenging the validity of Title 18.

ILS was advised that a win was issued in West Virginia for one prisoner.

Further research by ILS has also uncovered another significant error in the criminal code. The federal Title 18 criminal code was codified in 1909, again in 1940, and again in 1948. In 1909 and 1940 the jurisdictional section for federal courts only authorized prosecution under Title 18 crimes, not under drug crimes or IRS crimes. The 1940 statute, 18 USC § 546, we never repealed or amended. That statute, which is still valid, only authorized prosecution for 1909 Title 18 crimes, nothing for Title 21 or Title 26. Furthermore, under the Fair Warning Doctrine, to prosecute someone under a prior statute, a person must be given warning under that statute. Therefore, no possible prosecution exists under Title 21, Title 26, or under any Title 18 charge other than those listed in the 1909 act, but prior notice is required.

ILS intends to reopen cases by raising the additional error, which would deprive the court of jurisdiction over any criminal case.

Should you have any questions regarding your case please feel free to call us.

by Joyce Rosenwald

According to Legal Research, "Every state probably has somewhere in its codes the process to have state law certified as constitutional." See references below for Federal, Florida, and California laws on the subject of Intervention and such challenges. You can find cases of this kind here, ~~at here.~~

There is a mechanism in the law that allows you to make a constitutional challenge through the back door when involved in the courts. I don't believe

"You cannot claim to be a citizen of a State or the U.S. because neither exist as de jure governments, they are governments de facto"

you can ever successfully argue in the administrative process. The bastards made a very big mistake when they allowed, even encouraged us to believe that the constitution is alive and well. The attorney general of every state can be subpoenaed into a courtroom to testify to the constitutionality of the act you are charged with violating. Every codified law must also be certified as constitutional by the supreme court of the state before it can be implemented. Using this info I have successfully won every issue I have ever had in the courts. My case was always dismissed rather than have the fraud exposed. Of course, I also have a few more tricks up my sleeve that I never discuss. (A legal researcher becomes a constitutional scholar in spite of themselves. If you want to have a constitutional system you have to function as if you do.)

I've spent the last 20 years connecting the dots. I now believe I have discovered how to get REMEDY!

OK...let's start here:

But there is another description of government, called also by publicists a government de facto, but which might, perhaps, be more aptly denominated a government of paramount force. Its distinguishing characteristics are (1) that its existence is maintained by active military power within the territories, and against the rightful authority of an established and lawful government; and

(2) that while it exists it must necessarily be [229 U.S. 416, 429] obeyed in civil matters by private citizens who, by acts of obedience rendered in submission to such force, do not become responsible, as wrongdoers, for those acts, though not warranted by the laws of the rightful government. Actual governments of this sort are established over districts differing greatly in extent and conditions.

They are usually administered directly by military authority, but they may be administered, also, by civil authority, supported more or less directly by

military force. *Thornington v. Smith*, 8 Wall. 1, 9, 19 L. ed. 361, 363.

I spent all day yesterday researching the above case. I have come to the conclusion that we are indeed under the jurisdiction of a military authority, administered by civil authority, and the courts run america. It goes all the way back to before the Revolution. International treaties, codified into law, are superior to domestic law, (as stated by the Supreme Court) starting at the time of the Revolution. (No transfer of American soil from the Crown) The colonies were British (Crown) corporations. Washington D.C. became the Mother Corp. and the colonies became her Inc's.

Peace was never declared after the civil war, and we are still functioning under the war powers. This explains why we don't win in the courts. The national Constitution has been suspended. The states, as Inc's, also had their Constitutions suspended. We lost our law, which is supposed to be certified as constitutional before it can be implemented. **NO REMEDY. This explains the Rule of Necessity.**

You cannot claim to be a citizen of a State or the U.S. because neither exist as de jure governments, they are governments de facto.

However, since our de facto governments won't tell us this, and we are still functioning under the belief that the constitutions are de jure, I still think we can challenge

under the "absence of law is the remedy" theory. Just exactly what is this theory? As I said before, all law has to be certified as constitutional by the state supreme court before it can be implemented. When charged with violating a law, one should subpoena the certification of the act by the state supreme court. One should also subpoena the Attorney General of the state to testify to the constitutionality of the act. Because the law will not be certified as constitutional, and the state Attorney will not testify to the constitutionality of the act, nothing remains but for the court to dismiss your case. I've used this technique in a firearms violation case in which the defendant, if found guilty, would have been given 40 years in jail. Instead, on the day of his trial, he was called to the bench and told his case has been dismissed.

I believe that all judges, once they reach the appellate level are aware of the above facts. The more arrogant the judge, the more he knows about the government being de facto. The law schools are private, so the lawyers are educated to work for the de facto system, by making sure that the will of the state is imposed upon us. There was a deal struck that, if any person who doesn't have a lawyer to bring a case before the courts, and if this person proves the fraud, and speaks the truth about the fraud, the courts are compelled to not allow the case to be cited or published anywhere. The courts cannot afford to have the case freely available in the public archives. This would be evidence of the fraud. That is why you can't hire an attorney. An attorney is compelled to uphold the fraud.

As I said before, all law has to be certified as constitutional by the state supreme court before it can be implemented. What is the source of this proposition? I think the war powers condition is cumulative since the civil war. I don't think WWII ever ended in the States. The judiciary act of 1948 was a wartime act. Peace did not come with Germany and Japan until after Korea was started which is still going on. UN was founded and entered into during WWII. The NC statutes read as if WWII war powers are still in effect.

In a civil case, would

Challenge the Law by Demanding Certification

... as to citizenship and IRS?

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this not also apply to subpoena the certification of constitutionality?

All your questions and statements are irrelevant. I can see that it is difficult for you to accept so simple a truth.

If you know the Constitution for the United States and the Constitutions for all the several states have been suspended, you should know you have no constitutional protection in any court in any district in this country. If we are supposed to have constitutional protections and they ceased to exist, we can only use the fact they ceased to exist to defend ourselves. It doesn't matter if the court is using admiralty, law merchant, equity, or administrative. The government has never come out and made it a statement of fact that we are a de facto nation, with de facto courts, with judges sitting under the rule of necessity, and that we have no remedy in the courts, have they? Well, you need 3 things to be a nation under international law:

1. de jure money
2. de jure law
3. a de jure army

We have none of these. We are a nation de facto, functioning under martial law with a de facto civil system enforced through police power. Is this too simple for you to understand?

Your only hope for remedy is to bring this fact into the courtroom and have the court either confirm your claim or dismiss. They will not confirm the facts, for to do so would cause the de facto system to fall apart. Their only option is to dismiss.

Ladies and Gentlemen:
ABSENCE OF LAW IS THE REMEDY

How many times have we been told by a Judge that the Constitution does not exist in his courtroom? He was telling us something very important

but we weren't listening.... You have to empty your mind at look at "no law = no remedy." If there is no remedy there can be no charges of violating a law. It has always been understood that there MUST be a remedy for every violation of law. WE CAN'T find one, because one doesn't exist. BUT.... how often have you challenged the law you are accused of violating as being certified as constitutional by the supreme court of your state? I bet you have never done this.

How many times have you subpoenaed the Attorney General of your state to testify to the constitutionality of the act you are charged with violating? NEVER?

It sounds too simple doesn't it? Perhaps remedy has been staring us in the face but we thought it was too simple a defense. Perhaps it is the only defense we have left.

Subject: absence of remedy

As a researcher for many years I have been saying that "absence of law is the remedy." No law, no violation or crime. The case below says "without the remedy the contract may, indeed, in the sense of the law, be said not to exist." I think this is important. In tort law, a contract can't necessarily stipulate to a remedy other than jurisdiction and who will pay attorney fees. Where is the law?

Fifty years ago this Court pointed out the essential relationship between rights and remedies:

"Nothing can be more material to the obligation than the means of enforcement.

Without the remedy the contract may, indeed, in the sense of the law, be said not to exist, and its obligation to fall within the class of those moral and social duties which depend for their fulfillment wholly upon the will of the individual. The ideas of validity and remedy are inseparable, and both are parts of the obligation, which is guaranteed by the Constitution against invasion. The obligation of a contract is the law which binds the parties to perform their agreement." Von Hoffman v. City of Quincy, 4 Wall. 535, 552.

I do not see why the ABSENCE OF LAW issue cannot serve as a remedy in IRS cases:

RED CROSS LINE FRUIT COMPANY.

No. 112. SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES 264 U.S. 109, 68 L. Ed. 582, 44 S. Ct. 274 February 18, 1924 Decided

REFERENCES: 28 USC > PART VI > CHAPTER 161 > § 2403. Intervention by United States or a State; constitutional question.

(a) In any action, suit or proceeding in a court of the United States to which the United States or any agency, officer or employee thereof is not a party, wherein the constitutionality of any Act of Congress affecting the public interest is drawn in question, the court shall certify such fact to the Attorney General, and shall permit the United States to intervene for presentation of evidence, if evidence is otherwise admissible in the case, and for argument on the question of constitutionality. The United States shall, subject to the applicable provisions of law, have all the rights of a party and be subject to all liabilities of a party as to court costs to the extent necessary for a proper presentation of the facts and law relating to the

question of constitutionality. (b) In any action, suit, or proceeding in a court of the United States to which a State or any agency, officer, or employee thereof is not a party, wherein the constitutionality of any statute of that State affecting the public interest is drawn in question, the court shall certify such fact to the attorney general of the State, and shall permit the State to intervene for presentation of evidence, if evidence is otherwise admissible in the case, and for argument on the question of constitutionality.

The State shall, subject to the applicable provisions of law, have all the rights of a party and be subject to all liabilities of a party as to court costs to the extent necessary for a proper presentation of the facts and law relating to the question of constitutionality.

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure IV. PARTIES > Rule 24. Intervention of Right.

(a) Intervention of Right. Upon timely application anyone shall be permitted to intervene in an action: (1) when a statute of the United States confers an unconditional right to intervene; or (2) when the applicant claims an interest relating to the property or transaction which is the subject of the action and the applicant is so situated that the disposition of the action may as a practical matter impair or impede the applicant's ability to protect that interest, unless the applicant's interest is adequately represented by existing parties.

(b) Permissive Intervention. Upon timely application anyone may be permitted to

'CHALLENGE'

Continued From Page 8

intervene in an action: (1) when a statute of the United States confers a conditional right to intervene; or (2) when an applicant's claim or defense and the main action have a question of law or fact in common. When a party to an action relies for ground of claim or defense upon any statute or executive order administered by a federal or state governmental officer or agency or upon any regulation, order, requirement, or agreement issued or made pursuant to the statute or executive order, the officer or agency upon timely application may be permitted to intervene in the action. In exercising its discretion the court shall consider whether the intervention will unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of the rights of the original parties.

(c) Procedure.

A person desiring to intervene shall serve a motion to intervene upon the parties as provided in Rule 5. The motion shall state the grounds therefore and shall be accompanied by a pleading setting forth the claim or defense for which intervention is sought. The same procedure shall be followed when a statute of the United States gives a right to intervene.

When the constitutionality of an act of Congress affecting the public interest is drawn in question in any action in which the United States or an officer, agency, or employee thereof is not a party, the court shall notify the Attorney General of the United States as provided in Title 28, U.S.C., AS 2403. When the constitutionality of any statute of a State affecting the public interest is drawn in question in any action in which

that state or any agency, officer, or employee thereof is not a party, the court shall notify the attorney general of the State as provided in Title 28, U.S.C. AS 2403. A party challenging the constitutionality of legislation should call the attention of the court to its consequential duty, but failure to do so is not a waiver of any constitutional right otherwise timely asserted.

Florida Rules of Civil Procedure

1.230

INTERVENTIONS

Anyone claiming an interest in pending litigation may at any time be permitted to assert a right by intervention, but the intervention shall be in subordination to, and in recognition of, the propriety of the main proceeding, unless otherwise ordered by court in its discretion.

Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure

RULE 9.150. DISCRETIONARY PROCEEDINGS TO REVIEW CERTIFIED QUESTIONS FROM FEDERAL COURTS

(a) Applicability. On either its own motion or that of a party, the Supreme Court of the United States or a United States court of appeals may certify a question of law to the Supreme Court of Florida if the answer is determinative of the cause and there is no controlling precedent of the Supreme Court of Florida.

(b) Certificate. The certificate shall contain the style of the case, a statement of the facts showing the nature of the cause and the circumstances out of which the questions of law arise, and the questions of law to be answered. The certificate shall be prepared as directed by the federal court. It shall be certified to the Supreme Court of Florida by the clerk of the federal court.

(c) Record. The Supreme Court of Florida, in its discretion, may require copies of all or any portion of the

record before the federal court to be filed if the record may be necessary to the determination of the cause.

(d) Briefs. The brief of the party designated by the federal court as the moving party shall be served within 20 days of the filing of the certificate. Additional briefs shall be served as prescribed by rule 9.210.

(e) Costs. The costs of these proceedings shall be divided equally between the parties unless otherwise ordered by the court.

Committee Notes
1977 Amendment. This rule retains the substance of former rule 4.61. Except for simplification of language, the only change from the former rule is that answer and reply briefs are governed by the same time schedule as other cases. It is contemplated that the federal courts will continue the current practice of directing the parties to present a stipulated statement of the facts.

1980 Amendment. This rule is identical to former rule 9.510. It has been renumbered to reflect the addition to the Florida Constitution of article V, section 3(b)(6), which permits discretionary supreme court review of certified questions from the federal courts. Answer briefs and reply briefs will continue to be governed by the same time schedule as in other cases.

California Rules of Civil Procedure - Ca.R.C.P.

Rule 29.5. Questions of federal state law certified by federal appellate courts and other courts

(a) [Requirements for certified questions] The California Supreme Court may answer questions of law certified to it by the Supreme Court of the United States, Appeals, or the court of last

resort of any state, territory, or commonwealth, provided that:

(1) the certifying court requests the answer (2) the questions may be determinative of a cause pending in the certifying court, and (3) the decisions of the California appellate courts provide no controlling precedent concerning the certified question.

(b) [Contents of certification request] Only a court specified in subdivision (a) may certify a question. The request shall be by an order that sets forth:

(1) the caption of the case, including names and addresses of counsel and of parties appearing pro se and a designation of the party to be deemed the petitioner on the certified question if the request to answer is granted;

(2) the questions of law to be answered;

(3) a statement (by stipulation of the parties subject to approval by the certifying court, or by the court itself) of all facts relevant to the certified question, and showing fully the nature of the controversy and the circumstances in which the question arose;

(4) statements (i) demonstrating that the question certified is contested and that there is no controlling precedent in the case law of the California appellate courts, (ii) explaining how an authoritative answer to the certified question may be determinative of a cause pending in the certifying court; and (iii) indicating that the answer provided by the California Supreme Court will be followed by the certifying court; and

(5) such additional information as the certifying court may deem relevant and useful.

(c) [Briefs and other materials] The certifying court shall furnish legible copies

of all relevant briefs to the California Supreme Court with the request for an answer to the certified question. The California Supreme Court may request that the certifying court furnish additional material, such as exhibits or all or a portion of the record that, in the opinion of the court, may be useful in answering the certified question.

(d) [Request procedure] The judge or justice presiding at the certification hearing (if any) or the presiding judge or justice of the court or panel certifying the question shall sign the request for an answer to the certified question, and the clerk of the certifying court shall forward it under its official seal to the California Supreme Court.

(e) [Factors that may be considered] The California Supreme Court shall have discretion to accept or deny the request for an answer to the certified question of law. In exercising its discretion the court may consider:

(1) factors that it ordinarily considers in deciding whether to grant review of a decision of a California Court of Appeal or to issue an alternative writ or other order in an original matter;

(2) comity, and whether answering the question will facilitate the certifying court's functioning or help terminate existing litigation;

(3) the extent to which an answer would turn on questions of fact; and

(4) any other factors the court may deem appropriate.

(f) [Clarification of question] At any time, the California Supreme Court may restate the certified question or may ask the certifying court to restate or clarify the certified question.

(g) [Order denying or accepting request] The California Supreme Court

or denying the request for an answer to the certified question. If the court accepts the request, it shall announce that determination in the manner that it announces the acceptance of cases for review, and thereafter:

(1) the California Rules of Court for briefing, argument, and conduct of appeals shall govern further proceedings on any certified question unless the court or the Judicial Council otherwise provides;

(2) fees and costs shall be the same as in appeals docketed before the California Supreme Court and in civil matters, shall be equally divided between or among the parties unless the certifying court in its request for an answer to the certified question provides for a different allocation, or the California Supreme Court provides otherwise; and

(3) the California Supreme Court may in its discretion assign a certified question such priority on its docket as considerations of fairness, exigency, and comity may require.

(h) [Notice to California Attorney General] If the certified question concerns the proper interpretation of a California statute, in litigation in which the State of California or an officer, agency, or employee of the state is not a party, the clerk of the California Supreme Court shall notify the California Attorney General and the California Supreme Court may permit him or her to file briefs on the issue.

(i) [Transmission of opinion] The clerk shall forward the California Supreme Court's written opinion stating the law governing the certified question to the certifying court, under the seal of the Supreme Court, and also shall forward copies of the opinion to counsel of record.

(j) [Publication effect] The precedential effect of the

California Supreme Court's answer to a certified question shall have the same authoritative and precedential force as any other decision of the court, and shall be published in the official Reports.

(k) [Procedural rules] The California Supreme Court or the Judicial Council may adopt procedures governing practice under this rule.

(Adopted, eff. Jan. 1, 1998.)
[Amended December 27, 1946, effective March 19, 1948; December 29, 1948, effective October 20, 1949; January 21, 1963, effective July 1, 1963; February 28, 1966, effective July 1, 1966; March 2, 1987, effective August 1, 1987; April 30, 1991, effective December 1, 1991.]

California Codes California Code of Civil Procedure CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE SECTION 387-388 - INTERVENTION

387. (a) Upon timely application, any person, who has an interest in the matter in litigation, or in the success of either of the parties, or an interest against both, may intervene in the action or proceeding. An intervention takes place when a third person is permitted to become a party to an action or proceeding between other persons, either by joining the plaintiff in claiming what is sought by the complaint, or by uniting with the defendant in resisting the claims of the plaintiff, or by demanding anything adversely to both the plaintiff and the defendant, and

is made by complaint, setting forth the grounds upon which the intervention rests, filed by leave of the court and served upon the parties to the action or proceeding who have not appeared in the same manner as upon the commencement of an original action, and upon the attorneys of the parties who have appeared,

or upon the party if he has appeared without an attorney, in the manner provided for service of summons or in the manner provided by Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 1010) Title 14 of Part 2. A party served with a complaint in intervention may within 30 days after service move, demur, or otherwise plead to the complaint in the same manner as to an original complaint.

(b) If any provision of law confers an unconditional right

to intervene or if the person seeking intervention claims an interest relating to the property to transaction which is the subject of the action and that person is so situated that the disposition of the action may as a practical matter impair or impede that person's ability to protect that interest, unless that person's interest is adequately represented by existing parties, the court shall, upon timely application, permit that person to intervene.

388. In an action brought by a party for relief of any nature other than solely for money damages where a pleading alleges facts or issues concerning alleged pollution or adverse environmental effects which could affect the public generally, the party filing the pleading shall furnish a copy to the Attorney General of the State of California. The copy shall be furnished by the party filing the pleading within 10 days after filing.

NOTE: No law compels a private sector non-governmental work eligible man or woman to submit a form W-4 or W-9 (or their equivalent) nor disclose an SSN as a condition of being hired or keeping one's job. With the exception of an order from a court of competent jurisdiction issued by a duly qualified judge, no amounts can be lawfully taken from one's pay (for taxes, fees or other charges) without the worker's explicit, knowing, voluntary, written consent. See: <http://www.preferre dservices.org/Nonconsensua lTaking.html>

Editor comment: however some 'employers' being ignorant or in fear of an IRS audit will demand the W-4 or they don't get hired! It is a form of discrimination, but what is to do in these days of the recession? Submit the

form and get a job or not and starve! The de-facto government (Fed and States) do not want to recognize the 'exchange' of one's labor for payment for labor and that it is not income! One has not made a profit in that exchange! Plus the IRS says the Fed Reserve Notes are worthless and the Fed reserve bank says they have no value as a commodity, their just a piece of paper!



Mad Mike

From: "Carl R. Boltz" <whiteknight@highpines.net>
To: "Mike Anthony Radogna" <maddog51@enter.net>
Sent: Sunday, August 13, 2006 7:45 PM
Subject: Fw: Emailing: mailfr.htm

----- Original Message -----

From: jdsoder
To: Carl R. Boltz
Sent: Sunday, August 13, 2006 3:50 PM
Subject: Re: Emailing: mailfr.htm

Thank you,

----- Original Message -----

From: Carl R. Boltz
To: Jeff Soder
Sent: Sunday, August 13, 2006 2:10 PM
Subject: Emailing: mailfr.htm



United States Postal Inspection Service

Mail Fraud & Misrepresentation

Title 18, United States Code

Section 1341. Frauds & swindles

Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange, alter, give away, distribute, supply, or furnish or procure for unlawful use any counterfeit or spurious coin, obligation, security, or other article, or anything represented to be or intimated or held out to be such counterfeit or spurious article, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, places in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service, or deposits or causes to be deposited any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by any private or commercial interstate carrier, or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or thing, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail or such carrier according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. If the violation affects a financial institution, such person shall be fined not more than \$ 1 million or imprisoned not more than 30 years, or both.

Section 1342. Fictitious name or address

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8/14/06

Whoever, for the purpose of conducting, promoting, or carrying on by means of the Postal Service, any scheme or device mentioned in section 1341 of this title or any other unlawful business, uses or assumes, or requests to be addressed by, any fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address or name other than his or her own proper name, or takes or receives from any post office or authorized depository of mail matter, any letter, postal card, package, or other mail matter addressed to any such fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address, or name other than his or her own proper name, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Section 1345. Injunctions against fraud

(a)

(1) If a person is —

- (A)** violating or about to violate this chapter [18 U.S.C. Section 1347 et. seq.] or section 287, 371 (insofar as such violation involves a conspiracy to defraud the United States or any agency thereof), or 1001 of this title;
- (B)** committing or about to commit a banking law violation (defined in section 3322(d) of this title),
- (C)** committing or about to commit a federal health care offense.

The Attorney General may commence a civil action in any federal court to rejoin such violation.

(2) If a person is alienating or disposing of property, or intends to alienate or dispose of property, obtained as a result of a banking law violation (as defined in section 3322(d) of this title) or a Federal health care offense or property which is traceable to such violation, the Attorney General may commence a civil action in any federal court —

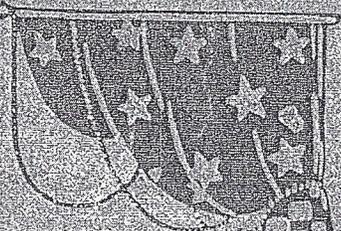
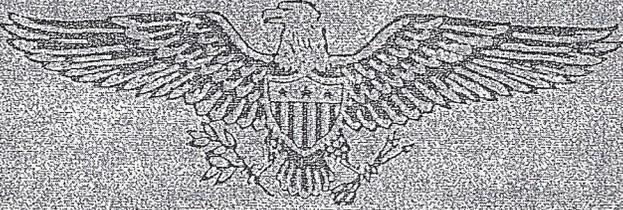
(A) to enjoin such alienation or disposition of property; or

(B) for a restraining order to --

- (i)** prohibit any person from withdrawing, transferring, removing, dissipating, or disposing of any such property or property of equivalent value; and
- (ii)** appoint a temporary receiver to administer such restraining order.

(3) A permanent or temporary injunction or restraining order shall be granted without bond.

(b) The court shall proceed as soon as practicable to the hearing and determination of such an action, and may, at any time before final determination, enter such a restraining order or prohibition, or take such other action, as is warranted to prevent a continuing and substantial injury to the United States or to any person or class of persons for whose protection the action is brought. A proceeding under this section is governed by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, except that, if an indictment has been returned against the respondent, discovery is governed by the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.



CONGRESS DECLARES BIBLE
"THE WORD OF GOD"

PUBLIC LAW 97-280—OCT. 4, 1982

Public Law 97-280
97th Congress

96 STAT. 1211

Joint Resolution

Authorizing and requesting the President to proclaim 1983 as the "Year of the Bible".

Whereas the Bible, the Word of God, has made a unique contribution in shaping the United States as a distinctive and blessed nation and people;

Whereas deeply held religious convictions springing from the Holy Scriptures led to the early settlement of our Nation;

Whereas Biblical teachings inspired concepts of civil government that are contained in our Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas many of our great national leaders—among them Presidents Washington, Jackson, Lincoln, and Wilson—paid tribute to the surpassing influence of the Bible in our country's development, as in the words of President Jackson that the Bible is "the rock on which our Republic rests";

Whereas the history of our Nation clearly illustrates the value of voluntarily applying the teachings of the Scriptures in the lives of individuals, families, and societies;

Whereas this Nation now faces great challenges that will test this Nation as it has never been tested before; and

Whereas that renewing our knowledge of and faith in God through Holy Scripture can strengthen us as a nation and a people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to designate 1983 as a national "Year of the Bible" in recognition of both the formative influence the Bible has been for our Nation, and our national need to study and apply the teachings of the Holy Scriptures.

Approved October 4, 1982.

Scriptures for America, P.O. Box 766, LaPorte, Colo. 80535

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The Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania. [1786

or goods so lost and paid or delivered or any part thereof from the respective winner or winners thereof with costs of suits, by action of debt, or case, for the value of the money or thing so lost, founded on this act, to be prosecuted in any court of record or where the value is under ten pounds before any justice of the peace within this commonwealth, subject to an appeal as in other cases, in which action no essoin, protection or wager of law nor more than one imparlance shall be admitted, and in which actions it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff or plaintiffs to allege that the defendant or defendants are indebted to the plaintiff or plaintiffs or received to his or their use the money so lost and paid or converted the goods, one of him or them to the use of the defendant or defendants whereby the action of the plaintiff or plaintiffs accrued to him or them according to the form of this act, without setting forth the special matter.

[Section X.] (Section XV. P. L.) And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person within this commonwealth shall challenge by word or writing the person of another to fight at sword, rapier, pistol or other deadly weapon such person so challenging shall forfeit and pay for every such offence being thereof lawfully convicted by the testimony of one or more credible witnesses or by the confession of the party offending the sum of one hundred pounds, or shall suffer twelve months imprisonment without bail or mainprize, and the person who shall accept any such challenge shall in like manner forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds or suffer such imprisonment for and during six months, and if any person shall willingly and knowingly carry and deliver any written challenge or shall verbally deliver any message purporting to be a challenge, or shall consent to be a second in any such intended duel, and shall be thereof legally convicted as aforesaid, he or they so offending shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds or suffer six months imprisonment as aforesaid.

[Section XI.] (Section XVI. P. L.) Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons whatsoever shall erect, build or cause to be erected or built, any play house, theatre, stage or scaffold for acting, showing or exhibit-

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TREASON- JUDICIAL NOTICE

TO PUBLIC SERVANTS

On the night of December 23, 1913 the United States Congress passed the **Federal Reserve Act** and thereby committed the greatest act of **TREASON** in history. It surrendered this nation's sovereignty and sold the American people into slavery to a cabal of arch-charlatan international bankers who proceeded to plunder, bankrupt, and conquer this nation with a **money swindle**.

The "money" the banks issue is merely bookkeeping entries. It cost them nothing and is not backed by their wealth, efforts, property, or risk. It is not redeemable except in more **debt** paper. The Federal Reserve Act forced us to pay compound interest on thin air. We now use worthless "**notes**" backed by our own credit that we cannot own and are made subject to compelled performance for the "**privilege**".

From 1913 until 1933, the United States paid the "interest" with more and more gold. The structured inevitability soon transpired: the Treasury was empty, the debt was greater than ever, and the United States declared bankruptcy. In exchange for using notes belonging to bankers who create them out of **nothing** on our own credit, we are forced to repay in substance (labor, property, land, businesses, resources, life in ever-increasing amounts. **This may have been the greatest heist and fraud of all time.**

When a government goes bankrupt, it loses its sovereignty. In 1933 the United States declared bankruptcy, as expressed in Roosevelt's Executive Orders 6073, 6102, 6111, and 6260, House Joint Resolution 192 of June 5, 1933, confirmed in Perry v. United States, (1935) 294 U.S. 330-381, 79 L.Ed 912, as well as 31 USC 5112, 5119, and 12 USC 95A. The bankrupt United States went into receivership, reorganized in favor of 115 creditors and new owners. In 1913, Congress turned over America... lock, stock and barrel to a handful of criminals whose avowed intent from the beginning was to plunder, bankrupt, conquer, and enslave the people of the United States of America and eliminate this nation from the face of the earth. The goal was, and is, to absorb America

into a one-world private commercial government, a "**New World Order.**"

On March 9, 1933 President Roosevelt called for the passing of The WAR POWERS ACT TITLE 12 USC. Section 95 (a) and 95 (b). This act declared all United States Citizens to be the enemy of the United States Government, and placed us under permanent Emergency Rule, bypassing Constitutional constraints on government.

With the Erie R.R. v Tompkins case of 1938, the Supreme Court confirmed their success. We are now in an international private commercial jurisdiction in colorable admiralty-maritime under the Law Merchant. We have been conned and betrayed out of our sovereignty, rights, property, freedom, common law, Article III Courts, and

The **Bill of Rights** has been statutized into "civil rights" in commerce. You have destroyed the Republic. America has been stolen. We have been made slaves, i.e. permanent debtors, bankrupt, in legal incapacity, rendered commercial "persons," "residents," and corporate franchisees known as "citizens of the United States"

Since 1933 what is called the "United States Government" is a privately owned corporation of the Federal Reserve/International Monetary Fund. It is merely an instrument whereby the bankers administer their ongoing subjugation and plunder of what was once considered "**the last great hope of human freedom.**" All "public servants," officials, Congressmen, politicians, judges, attorneys, law enforcement officers, States and their various agencies, etc., are the express agents of these foreign principals - see Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938; 22 USC 286 et seq, 263A, 185G, 267J, 611(C) (ii) & (iii); Treasury Delegation Order #91 - who have stolen the country by clever, intentional, and unrelenting fraud, trickery, treachery, non-disclosure, miss-representation, intrigue, coercion, conspiracy, murder. If there is a greater tragedy in human history it is hard to know what it is.

An insidious aspect of this is that "officials" like you may think you are "public servants," are upholding the "law," or other hoaxes. In truth you are conscientiously and assiduously serving the archenemies of yourselves, your own rights, your

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1. **Actual Fraud / Constructive Fraud**
(A) to make material misrepresentations
(B) knowingly, intentionally, and negligently misrepresented facts by trick or scheme
2. **Undue Influence**
(A) intentional misrepresentation
3. **Unjust enrichment**
(A) to intentionally misrepresent facts to enrich another party unjustly
4. **Conversion**
(A) to obtain money(s) by false pretenses i violation of Pa. Consolidated Statutes Sec. 3922.
5. **Aiding and abetting**
(A) to work in concert with another to alter facts by trick or scheme.
6. **Deceptive Trade Practices Pa Consolidated Statutes Sec. 4101**
(A) to work together to intentionally and fraudulently modify facts.
7. **Misprison of a felony 18 U.S.C. Sec. 4**
(A) to thwart reporting of criminal wrongdoing.
8. **Accessory after the fact 18 U.S.C. Sec. 3**

A chief purpose of this complaint is to make a reporting of felony activity, including cover up of same, to this honorable judicial conduct review board and to preserve petitioner's right to bring this and related actions for damages pursuant to cause(s) of action.

02

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NOTICE TO COUNTY CLERK

The minute you receive any affidavit, it is recorded. Should you refuse to record My affidavits, once deposited with you, you are committing a crime against justice under Statutes at Large Sec. 5403 and it is punishable by up to a \$2000 fine and 3 years imprisonment. If your county attorney told you not to file any documents like mine, you are still responsible, as I do not accept any third party interveners. Any attorney, district attorney, or anyone from the lawyering craft are all third parties and do not have a license to make a legal determination in this matter as they do not represent Me and you, the county clerk, do not have the authority to represent Me.

Title LXX.---CRIMES.--- CH. 4. CRIMES AGAINST JUSTICE

(Destroying, &c., public records.)

SEC. 5403. Every person who willfully destroys or attempts to destroy, or, with intent to steal or destroy, takes and carries away any record, paper, or proceeding of a court of justice, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of such court, or any paper, or document, or record filed or deposited in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer, shall, without reference to the value of the record, paper, document, or proceeding so taken, pay a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, or suffer imprisonment, at hard labor, not more than three years, or both: [See § 5408,5411,5412.1]

Title LXX.---CRIMES.--- CH. 4. CRIMES AGAINST JUSTICE

(Conspiracy to defeat enforcement of the laws.)

SEC. 5407. If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire for the purpose of impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating, in any manner, the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen the equal protection of the laws, or to injure him or his property for lawfully enforcing, or attempting to enforce, the right of any person, or class of persons, to the equal protection of the laws, each of such persons shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. See § § 1977-1991, 20042010, 5506-5510.1

Title LXX.---CRIMES.--- CH. 4. CRIMES AGAINST JUSTICE

(Destroying record by officer in charge.)

SEC. 5408. Every officer, having the custody of any record, document, paper, or proceeding specified in section fifty-four hundred and three, who fraudulently takes away, or withdraws, or destroys any such record, document, paper, or proceeding filed in his office or deposited with him or in his custody, shall pay a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, or suffer imprisonment at hard labor not more than three years, or both-, and shall, moreover, forfeit his office and be forever afterward disqualified from holding any office under the Government of the United States.

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1. **Actual Fraud / Constructive Fraud**
(A) to make material misrepresentations
(B) knowingly, intentionally, and negligently misrepresented facts by trick or scheme
2. **Undue Influence**
(A) intentional misrepresentation
3. **Unjust enrichment**
(A) to intentionally misrepresent facts to enrich another party unjustly
4. **Conversion**
(A) to obtain money(s) by false pretenses i violation of Pa. Consolidated Statutes Sec. 3922.
5. **Aiding and abetting**
(A) to work in concert with another to alter facts by trick or scheme.
6. **Deceptive Trade Practices Pa Consolidated Statutes Sec. 4101**
(A) to work together to intentionally and fraudulently modify facts.
7. **Misprison of a felony 18 U.S.C. Sec. 4**
(A) to thwart reporting of criminal wrongdoing.
8. **Accessory after the fact 18 U.S.C. Sec. 3**

A chief purpose of this complaint is to make a reporting of felony activity, including cover up of same, to this honorable judicial conduct review board and to preserve petitioner's right to bring this and related actions for damages pursuant to cause(s) of action.

1. Magisterial District No. **03-2-08** CITATION/SUMMONS 2. Docket Number

3. Address of Magisterial District Office: **136 S. Main Street, Nazareth, PA 18064** 610-759-6424

4. Driver Number: **7777999** 8. Sex: M F

5. C.D.L. State PA Last

9. Defendant Name: **JANIS WRIGHT**

10. Defendant Address (Street-City-State-Zip Code): **RD 11 EASTON PA 18042**

11. Veh. Reg. No.: **FL 1760** 12. Reg. Yr.: **10/09** 13. State: **PA** 14. Make: **FORD** 15. Type: **VH** 16. Color: **White**

17. Veh. Reg. No.: **1760** 18. Reg. Yr.: **10/09** 19. State: **PA** 20. Make: **FORD** 21. Type: **VH** 22. Color: **White**

23. Owner/Lessee or Carrier Name & Address: Same as Defendant Not Required

24. Charge: Maximum Speed Limits Drivers Required to be Licensed Careless Driving
 Stop Signs & Yield Signs Registration & Certification of Title Required
 Driving Vehicle at Safe Speed Unlawful Activities Traffic-Control Signals
 Operation of Vehicle without Official Certificate of Inspection
 Driving while Operating Privilege is Suspended or Revoked
 Other: **OPERATED VEHICLE WITHOUT VALID LICENSE**

25. Nature of Offense: Radar Clodet A.O.V.
 Speeding _____ MPH Allowed _____ MPH ESP Vascar Other
 Operated Vehicle with Expired Inspection Operated Vehicle without Valid License
 Operated Vehicle with Suspended/Revoked License Operated Unregistered Vehicle
 Violated 67 Pa. Code _____ Ref. 49 CFR _____

26. STATUTE ORDINANCE 27. SEC. **75.13**

28. SUB SEC. **1**

29. FINE **10.00**

30. E.M.S. _____

31. MCARE _____

32. COSTS _____

33. [C.P.I.A.T.] _____

34. TOTAL DUE \$ **10.00**

Filed on Info. Received Lab Services Requested

35. Location: **248 AT NAZARETH TWP**

36. Zone _____

37. Route: **UPPER NAZARETH TWP**

39. Code: **215** 40. Dir. of Trv: **N S E W**

41. Date: **10/20/09** 42. Time: **1:00** 43. Day: **SUN** 44. County: **Northampton** 45. Code: **38**

46. Defendant's Signature: **JANIS WRIGHT** Acknowledges Receipt of Citation Issued Filed

48. I verify that the facts set forth in this citation are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief. This verification is made subject to the penalties of Section 4904 of the Crimes Code (18 Pa.C.S. § 4904) relating to unsworn fabrication to authorities.
 OFFICER'S SIGNATURE: **J. G. [Signature]** BADGE NO. **36**

49. Station Address of Police Officer: **100 NEWPORT AVE., NAZARETH, PA 18064** 50. ORI Number: **3483210**

51. Speed Timing Device Operator: _____ 52. Miles Followed _____

53. Speed Equip. Serial No. _____ 54. Secs. Timed _____

55. Station Equip. Serial No. _____ 56. Station Equip. Tested _____

59A. Juvenile YES NO YES NO YES NO YES NO

61. Hzb. Mat. YES NO YES NO YES NO

62. Remark/Subpoena List

PETER DENEY. Disbanded on 5-18-09
Northampton Twp 2-201(2)

NOTICE
 If you plead guilty or are found guilty, points may be assessed against your driver's record. An accumulation of points may result in the suspension of your driving privilege. If so, your driving privilege WILL BE SUSPENDED if you plead guilty or are found guilty of certain offenses under the Vehicle Code, including but not limited to: 75 Pa.C.S. §§ 1371, 3341, 3345, 3367, 3718, 3733, 3736, subsequent convictions of 75 Pa.C.S. § 1501, a violation of 75 Pa.C.S. § 3361 when occurring in an active work zone and an accident report is submitted by the police, and a violation of 75 Pa.C.S. § 3362 when occurring in an active work zone.

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24. Charge: Maximum Speed Limits Drivers Required to be Licensed Careless Driving
 Stop Signs & Yield Signs Registration & Certification of Title Required
 Driving Vehicle at Safe Speed Unlawful Activities Traffic-Control Signals
 Operation of Vehicle without Official Certificate of Inspection
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 Other: **OPERATED VEHICLE WITHOUT VALID LICENSE**

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Date;

Certified Mail # [123 456 789]

From: Your Name
Manager [if sending to a city or county]

To: Finance Officer or City

Your Street or P.O. Box
to a state]

Auditor General [if sending

Your City, Your State & ZIP

REF: FOIA Request

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act. Please send the following complete and accurate current documents for examining, photocopying, and redistribution:

1. Provide a copy of the []'s most recent "Comprehensive Annual Financial Report" (CAFR), or "Combined Financial Statement" (CFS), as required by Federal, state, and local law. Also send a copy of what ever subsequent financial reports are referenced within the notes of the CAFR or CFS. It is my understanding that School Districts and Enterprise Authorities are required to file their own CAFR or CFS. Please include a copy of their CAFR or CFS report that are located within your jurisdiction.

2. Please identify and provide bona fide full written disclosure of the true revenue structure, whether budgetary or restricted by statute or the like, for any and all of the [] general and / or venture projects, whether handled directly or indirectly by the [] or handled directly or indirectly by designated agents. If handled by agents, please provide bona fide full written disclosure of the names of all such agents.

3. Provide a bona fide full written reconciliation between the [] CAFR or CFS and the financial statements as shown within the []'s annual operating budgetary accounting statement(s).

4. The [] has substantial revenues in CAFR comprehensive disclosures of cash and investments. Provide a bona fide listing of all of the most recent audit and designated account numbers for these revenue accounts including, but not limited to, the []'s venture accounts.

5. Provide a copy of the CAFR or CFS mailing log record 5 years of everyone that received a copy of the []'s CA

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Such records are required to be maintained by either Federal, state, and local law.

6. Provide a bona fide comprehensive listing of all corporate governmental entities that produce a CAFR or CFS that do business for or within the [].

7. Provide a bona fide copy of the []'s policies, process, and / or parameters used to determine surpluses or potential surpluses from dedicated funds and the procedure in which refunding of excess revenues to the citizens can be accomplished and / or such surpluses transferred to eliminate budgetary deficits. This letter is to be considered as written lawful Notice, from me, [Your Name], of your required oath of office and fiduciary responsibility to provide bona fide full written full disclosure when answering this request.

8. Provide a copy of the RICO statutes that are applicable within the []'s jurisdiction as they apply to financial fraud and/or misappropriation of funds.

9. Send a copy of the []'s policies, procedures, steps, etc., that are utilized to bring about the simple and conspicuous mention of the Comprehensive Financial Report and/or the Combined Financial Statement to the general public for educational and mandatory disclosure purposes.

Note: What I, [Your Name], am requesting with this letter is a bona fide comprehensive summary accounting disclosure by written statement of all financial documentation as noted above. If you have any questions about this FOIA request, please do not hesitate to contact me in writing.

Thank you for your assistance, Sincerely,

[Your Name]
All Rights Reserved

This is in response to your recent article, "Traffic Courts". You have provided some good and valid information in this piece, but you end it by saying that this jig will not be up until the passage of J.A.I.L. because there is too much money in it. We admire the objectives of J.A.I.L., but we strongly disagree that the fraudulent, deceptive and criminal actions of the court cannot be stopped now, because we have stopped those unconstitutional courts by our group's winning over 300 victories in New Mexico courts, without any losses. Our methods are based in and supported by the Constitution. We have attempted, on many, many occasions, to share our methods with your members and to support the J.A.I.L. platform, but you have never responded, once, to our E-mails.

When I was foreman of the San Miguel County grand jury and exposed the blatant fraud in that corrupt system, you did respond and you published my material. I am extremely perplexed that you are not willing to publish Constitutionally based methods that win each and every time in court and which methods would greatly advance the position of J.A.I.L. for all states and help your members win cases now. Our methods work in New Mexico and can work anywhere, but only with those serious and patriotic Citizens who are willing to do the work and really want to win their cases and defeat this evil, corrupt system called American government, in ALL its forms.

In reference to your article, we have a few comments that may reinforce your lawful positions. In the first place, any stop or detention by government is an arrest. Any time government stops or detains a Citizen, a complaint must have been made by a party injured by actions of the arrested Citizen. If no complaint was made by an injured party, then the arrest is unlawful and unconstitutional. All government officers are required to take oaths to support the Constitution, thus, by the actions of the fraud acting as officer, he/she, in making this arrest, without complaint, perjured his oath, violated the Constitution and powers and Rights guaranteed therein to American Citizens. Thus, pursuant to the 14th Amendment, and the self-executing Sections 3 and 4, the fraud and imposter acting as officer immediately vacated his office upon his criminal actions, and is entitled to no benefits of his former office, including salary and pension. This action extends to the customs and practices of the entire police department in which the city/municipality is located and all its public officers.

Further, most states, if not all, require all public officers, including police, to have, by law, surety bonds or faithful performance bonds, which assures the faithful performance of duty by the officer. This has nothing to do with liability insurance. The bond assures the state and its Citizens that the officer will perform his duties pursuant to his oath, and if he does not, when the bond is called, a monetary payment is made to either the state or the Citizen injured by the officer's actions. However, be fully aware that most states do not abide by their own surety bond laws, thus they do not follow their own laws, yet hold the Citizens strictly to the "law". When states do not follow their own laws, that amounts to, including, but not limited to, fraud, with intent to deceive. Most states also have laws that prohibit public funds from being expended on illegal government actions, yet this happens each and every day and it seems that very few people take any effective action to stop it. We do.

For those who may say, in spite of what is stated above, that the police have the right to

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stop Citizens from illegal driving activities, please be aware of the definition of “driving”, as defined in federal law, and adopted by many states. Driving is defined as “driving a commercial motor vehicle”. Most Citizens TRAVEL, not drive, in their own private automobiles or motor conveyances, and do not “drive” commercial motor vehicles. A law must be valid to exist, and must exist to be enforced. All laws created for the American People by congress, or any other body, must conform with the Bill of Rights, or those “laws” are invalid, unconstitutional, and without force or effect, whatsoever. However, if you do not know and demand your Rights, you have none. By the states using this definition of “driving”. then arresting and citing Citizens for driving “offenses”, etc., the states are either citing Citizens for alleged violations of laws which do not lawfully exist, or misapply existing law. In either case, it is fraud, with intent to deceive the Public. The states are converting Constitutional Rights into privileges, then regulating them, and incredibly, the Citizens allow it.

Any action by government which begins as a violation of due process of law, or of the Fourth Amendment, or any powers of and Rights guaranteed in the Constitution to American Citizens, or fraud, deceit, with intent to defraud the People, is unconstitutional, unlawful, and such action brought by government to “court” and heard by that court furthers the criminal actions by government, condoned by the court. Simply for the court to hear such actions demonstrates that the court, on its own, and pursuant to the oath of the presiding judge, is unconstitutional, devoid of due process of law, forfeits any perceived jurisdiction, and any rulings rendered are null and void, without force or effect, whatsoever, upon American Citizens. Merely for the presiding imposter acting as “judge” to sit in such a court is treason.

Fraud abounds in the American judicial system, and a Citizen must be aware of it to protect himself. If he is not, then he will lose. Most People think of themselves as U. S. citizens, not American Citizens, and there is a major difference. American Citizens have full Rights guaranteed in the Constitution, and U. S. citizens do not. When an American Citizen goes to court and knows and demands his Rights, knows and points out the fraudulent nature of the court, challenges its jurisdiction, and the Constitutional duty of the fraud acting as judge, that Citizen is virtually assured of victory. However, when the U. S. citizen goes to court, unaware of the reality of that court, he is virtually assured defeat. For victory, the nature of the beast must be fully understood.

As previously stated, what is not authorized in the Constitution is prohibited. American Citizens, not U.S. citizens, are guaranteed trial by jury, not hearing by judge. Any hearing by judge is unlawful and unconstitutional and operates in violation of due process and Constitutional Rights, including, but not limited to, unlawful and Constitutionally unauthorized usurpation of the power of the jury. ALL courts in America are unconstitutional courts, including the supreme court, and operate as administrative, legislative, territorial or district courts which operate under Article I and/or IV, and not Article III. Remember, if you do not know and demand your Rights, in America, you have none. No court has proper jurisdiction to hear any case for the American Citizen. However, if the Citizen does not challenge the court’s jurisdiction, and accepts it, then he is subject to the rules of that accepted jurisdiction, and he loses. Of course, the whole process is

deception, but if the Citizen accepts the deception, he is part of his own problem. As Citizens, we must be fully aware of the entire fraud in all systems, public and private, and oppose all enemies, foreign and domestic. The domestic enemy is virtually ALL government in ALL positions. Unless and until we, as Americans, recognize and act on this reality, America will lose.

Our methods lock in the courts to the Constitution, and our Motions require the presiding fraud acting as judge to support the Constitution, specifically, the Bill of Rights, or he commits treason, by his own ruling, on the public record. Few "judges" are willing to do this. We win before we ever get to the subject matter.

There is much, much more we could say on the courts, but for the sake of brevity, we shall end here. J.A.I.L. is not the only web site to which we have sent our methods, with the same non-response. We have sent them to over 100 web sites claiming to be advocates for the People, which mostly complain of problems in court and government, but, who, apparently, are uninterested in methods that defeat government in court. As many of you know, government has long established "opposition" to itself, and controls that opposition, for its own benefit, while you who support the opposition are, in fact, being controlled by that government you oppose.

Sincerely,

Jack and Margy Flynn, American Citizens

jackmargyflynn@yahoo.com