

# FILE ON DEMAND

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**COMES NOW Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury to Demand** that the clerk perform only a ministerial function, that the clerk not perform any tribunal functions, and that the clerk file the attached. Any clerk who fails to obey the law shall be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. Any attorney or judge advising or intimidating clerks to violate the law will also be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. Clerks, attorneys, judges and other officers of the court are expected to know the law. – Clerk is to file. **18 USC § 2076** Whoever, being a clerk of a district court of the United States, willfully refuses or neglects to make or forward any report, certificate, statement, or document as required by law, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

**WARNING:** THE UUSCLGJ HAS PREDETERMINED THAT MISFILING THIS TRUE BILL WILL RESULT IN INDICTMENT

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

**18 USC § 2071** - Concealment, removal, or mutilation generally – (a) Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries away any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, or in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (b) Whoever, having the custody of any such record, proceeding, map, book, document, paper, or other thing, willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys the same, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States. As used in this subsection, the term “office” does not include the office held by any person as a retired officer of the Armed Forces of the United States.

# Unified<sup>1</sup> United States Common Law Grand Jury:

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

**FILED:** via USPS, August 25<sup>th</sup> 2014 in: 90 district courts of the United States, 13 appeal courts of the United States.

**SERVED UPON:** via USPS, 972 district court judges, 90 Chief court judges and 602 magistrates.

**COPIED: Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia**

## A TRUE BILL OF INFORMATION UNDER COMMON LAW

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

**Let this information serve notice to all magistrate/judge patriots, that an Evil Day has arrived in America, and that "all that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing";<sup>2</sup> therefore obey<sup>3</sup> and thereby escape tyranny and save the Republic.**

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

The Common Law Grand Jury on Behalf of the People of whom custody by virtue of its prerogative is had, submits the following facts to the judiciary for Action, under command. Therefore be forewarned "*Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak, or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading. . .*"<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>**UNIFIED** - Every county in the state has constituted the Common Law Juries.; **CONSTITUTED** - The People of each county have come together to agreed and declared a return to Common Law Juries.

<sup>2</sup> -- a true maxim by an unknown author

<sup>3</sup> The Code of the U.S. Fighting Force is a code of conduct that is an "ethical guide" and a United States Department of Defense directive consisting of six articles to members of the United States Armed Forces, addressing how American military personnel in combat should act when they must "evade capture, resist while a prisoner or escape from the enemy." It is considered an important part of U.S. military doctrine but is not formal military law in the manner of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and public international law (such as the Geneva Conventions).

<sup>4</sup> U.S. v. Tweel, 550 F.2d 297, 299. See also U.S. v. Prudden, 424 F.2d 1021, 1032; Carmine v. Bowen, 64 A. 932

## **“COMMON LAW” - GOVERNMENT’S PRIMARY DIRECTIVE**

*“To secure Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed”*. – **Thomas Jefferson, Declaration of Independence.**

It is the People by Jury that consent to government. To dismiss Common Law and its Grand Jury is to dismiss the Bill of Rights and reject our founding document. The Common Law Grand Jury is an unalienable right, protected under the law by the 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment. Common law is synonymous with natural law which can never be codified/supplanted, common law is our American Heritage, born of the Declaration of Independence, ordained in eternity by God. Any attempt to subvert this action by the People to Jurisdictions unknown is high treason.

In a stunning six to three decision (US v Williams, 1992) that went virtually unnoticed, until now, Justice Antonin Scalia writing for the majority said:

*“The grand jury is mentioned in the Bill of Rights, but not in the body of the Constitution. It has not been textually assigned, therefore, to any of the branches described in the first three Articles. “It is a constitutional fixture in its own right. In fact the whole theory of its function is that it belongs to no branch of the institutional government, serving as a kind of buffer or referee between the Government and the people. The common law of the Fifth Amendment demands a traditional functioning grand jury”... “It is in effect a fourth branch of government governed and administered to directly by and on behalf of the American people, and its authority emanates from the Bill of Rights”*”.

Our Founding Fathers presciently thereby created a "buffer" the people may rely upon for justice when public officials, including judges, criminally violate the law. Thus, citizens have the unbridled right to empanel their own grand juries and present "True Bills" of indictment to the court, which is then required to commence a criminal proceeding.

### **GRACE OF GOD NOT MEN**

Our founding fathers, by the grace of God, found these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights; that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights; Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Therefore 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 themselves and their posterity, they did ordain and establish the Constitution for the United States of America.

But we became distracted and we lost our way and the enemy of Liberty rooted itself within and turned justice into injustice; tranquility into turmoil; safety into danger; America has become an occupied nation incapable of defending itself from enemies foreign and domestic; and the blessings of liberty are replaced by the curse of slavery.

A Constitution based on Common Law, under the principles of virtue, not decrees of men, in Article VI we made clear the supreme law of the land that every judge in every state shall be

bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Because men's rights are inalienable<sup>5</sup> the People can never give them up neither for themselves nor their posterity. Therefore all fiction is without merit and an assault upon God and the very foundation of America's Justice. "*An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no right; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed.*"<sup>6</sup> "No one is bound to obey an un-constitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it."<sup>7</sup>

We the People need not the approval of our servants to take up our power and secure our nation. We the People need not the permission of servants to empanel our own Grand Juries; to file True Bills of Information or Presentments. We reject the arrogance of those who believe or assume we do for they will find no mercy from the wrath of the People in our courts of justice. We the People are the authority.

Statutory courts holding fiction over the Law of the Land are without the authority of the People and therefore their actions are acts of subversion against the United States of America and acts of treason against the People.

## WAR

To war against common law jurisdiction is to war against the Constitution for the United States of America, Bill of Rights, Declaration of Independence, Magna Carta and the Holy Bible, such an action would be treason.

*"We (judges) have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given. The 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.**

## DUTY - PROTECT AGAINST INVASION

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

## ALL JUDGES ARE DUTY BOUND TO OBEY BY OATH:

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

The Constitution for the United States of America defines the only lawful jurisdiction:

**Article III Section 1.** The Judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish...

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<sup>5</sup> Incapable of being repudiated or transferred to another; Not subject to forfeiture.

<sup>6</sup> Norton vs Shelby County 118 US 425 p. 442

<sup>7</sup> 16th American Jurisprudence 2d, Section 177 late 2nd, Section 256

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

## PEOPLES' COURT

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

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

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

**Article III Section 2.** The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; ...

**Amendment V.** No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury ... nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; ...

**Amendment VI.** In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial<sup>8</sup> jury...

**Amendment VII.** In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

*"Any government, that is its own judge of, and determines authoritatively for, the people, what its own powers are over the people, is an absolute government, of course. It has all the powers that it chooses to exercise. There is no other, or at least, no more accurate definition of despotism than this". Lysander Spooner, Trial by Jury (1852).*

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

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<sup>8</sup> Free from undue bias or preconceived opinions

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

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

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

*“A court of record is a judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it, and proceeding according to the course of common law, its acts and proceedings being enrolled for a perpetual memorial.”* [Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689].

*"The judgment of a court of record whose jurisdiction is final, is as conclusive on all the world as the judgment of this court would be. It is as conclusive on this court as it is on other courts. It puts an end to inquiry concerning the fact, by deciding it,"* [Ex parte Watkins, 3 Pet., at 202-203. [412 U.S. 218, 255]; SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE, 412 U.S. 218 (1973) 412 U.S. 218]

Federal judges do not have discretionary powers in courts of law; their positions are that of magistrate, they are not the tribunal, a written decision by a district judge proves it not to be a court of record.<sup>9</sup>

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

Whereas the duty of magistrates/judges are to uphold the common law,<sup>10</sup> to guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and protect each of them against invasion.<sup>11</sup> Instead progressive legislators committed high treason and any magistrate/judge that uphold such an unholy alliance with said traitorous legislators would be guilty of the same and have no immunity. Any magistrate/judge that does not act now to save the republic or remains silent is a co-conspirator and guilty of high treason.<sup>12</sup>

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

<sup>9</sup> A "court of record" is a judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it, and proceeding according to the course of common law, its acts and proceedings being enrolled for a perpetual memorial. Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc., Mass., 171, per Shaw, C. J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689.

<sup>10</sup> Article VI Section 2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

<sup>11</sup> Article IV Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion;

<sup>12</sup> Article III Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort...

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

28 U.S. Code §132 defines the creation of district courts as “courts of record” and therefore under common law.

**28 U.S. Code § 132 - Creation and composition of district courts** (a) There shall be in each judicial district a district court which shall be a court of record known as the United States District Court for the district.

"Decency, security and liberty alike demand, that magistrates/judges be subjected to the same rules of conduct that are commands to the People; In a Court of laws, existence of the court will be imperiled if it fails to observe the law scrupulously. Crime is contagious. If magistrates/judges becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for the law, it invites every man to become a law unto himself, and against that pernicious doctrine We the People have resolutely set our face, therefore we command all magistrates/judges to "OBEY THE LAW OF THE LAND AND UPHOLD JUSTICE" or face the serious legal consequences that is arising from the People through the Unified Common Law Grand Juries now constituted in every county of forty-nine states totaling 3,034 of the 3142 counties within the 50 United States and rising.

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

We the Tribunal under seal and our own authority secured by contract, the 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment's Common Law, move the judges/magistrates of the district courts and Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia to perform enforcement, through a "writ of mandamus," *see attached*, necessary to end tyranny and reinstate law and order, thereby directing all federal, state, county, city, town, and villages judges/magistrates, court clerks, county clerks, county sheriffs and United States marshals to enjoin the People as follows:

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

All federal, state, county, city, town, and villages judges/magistrates are to obey under penalty of 18 USC §2071,<sup>13</sup> law of the land, and are not to conceal, remove, mutilate any record,

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<sup>13</sup> **18 USC § 2071** - Concealment, removal, or mutilation generally (a) Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries away any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, or in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (b) Whoever, having the custody of any such record, proceeding, map, book, document, paper, or other thing, willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys the same, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States. As used in this subsection, the term "office" does not include the office held by any person as a retired officer of the Armed Forces of the United States.

proceeding, paper, document, or other thing filed with the court clerk or county clerk by the Common Law Grand Jury.

All federal, state, county, city, town, and villages judges/magistrates are to obey under penalty of 18 USC §1512,<sup>14</sup> law of the land, are not to alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; or intimidate, threaten, or corruptly persuades another person to withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding; or obstructs, influences, or impedes any official proceeding.

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

All clerks under penalty of 18 USC § 2076,<sup>15</sup> law of the land, are to file and are not to refuse or neglect to make or forward any report, certificate, statement, or document as required by law.

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

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

Quoting the case *United States v. Williams*,<sup>16</sup> Justice Antonin Scalia writing for the majority said: "*Because the grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside no supervisory judicial authority exists. Rooted in long centuries of Anglo-American history,*<sup>17</sup> *the grand jury is mentioned in the Bill of Rights, but not in the body of the Constitution. It has not been textually assigned, therefore, to any of the branches described in the first three Articles. It is a constitutional fixture in its own right,*<sup>18</sup> *In fact the whole theory of its function is that it belongs to no branch of the institutional government, serving as a kind of buffer or referee between the Government and the people.*<sup>19</sup> *Although the grand jury normally operates, of course, in the courthouse and under judicial auspices, its institutional relationship with the judicial branch has traditionally been, so to speak, at arm's length.*<sup>20</sup> *Recognizing the tradition of independence, we have said that the Fifth Amendment's*

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<sup>14</sup> **18 USC §1512** (b) Whoever knowingly uses intimidation, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct toward another person, with intent to - (1) influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding; (2) cause or induce any person to - (A) withhold testimony, or withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding; (B) alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; ... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both. (3) ... (c) Whoever corruptly—(1) alters, destroys, mutilates, or conceals a record, document, or other object, or attempts to do so, with the intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; or (2) otherwise obstructs, influences, or impedes any official proceeding, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

<sup>15</sup> **18 USC § 2076** - Clerk is to file. Whoever, being a clerk of a district court of the United States, willfully refuses or neglects to make or forward any report, certificate, statement, or document as required by law, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

<sup>16</sup> *UNITED STATES, v. WILLIAMS*; No. 90-1972.112 S.Ct. 1735; 504 U.S. 36; 118 L.Ed.2d 352.

<sup>17</sup> *Hannah v. Larche*, 363 U.S. 420, 490, 80 S.Ct. 1502, 1544, 4 L.Ed.2d 1307 (1960) (Frankfurter, J., concurring in result)

<sup>18</sup> *United States v. Chanen*, 549 F.2d 1306, 1312 (CA9 1977) (quoting *Nixon v. Sirica*, 159 U.S.App.D.C. 58, 70, n. 54, 487 F.2d 700, 712, n. 54 (1973)), cert. denied, 434 U.S. 825, 98 S.Ct. 72, 54 L.Ed.2d 83 (1977)

<sup>19</sup> *Stirone v. United States*, 361 U.S. 212, 218, 80 S.Ct. 270, 273, 4 L.Ed.2d 252 (1960); *Hale v. Henkel*, 201 U.S. 43, 61, 26 S.Ct. 370, 373, 50 L.Ed. 652 (1906); *G. Edwards, The Grand Jury* 28-32 (1906).

<sup>20</sup> *United States v. Calandra*, 414 U.S. 338, 343, 94 S.Ct. 613, 617, 38 L.Ed.2d 561 (1974); *Fed.Rule Crim.Proc.* 6(a).



*constitutional guarantee presupposes an investigative body acting independently of either prosecuting attorney or judge<sup>21</sup>. Given the grand jury's operational separateness from its constituting court, it should come as no surprise that we have been reluctant to invoke the judicial supervisory power as a basis for prescribing modes of grand jury procedure and the grand jury is unfettered by technical rules.<sup>22</sup>”*

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

The truth be known, experience has shown, if we were to indict and thereby remove from office all magistrates/judges that are "not" in good behavior we suspect very few magistrates/judges would survive. Therefore let this True Bill of Information also serve as an olive branch to all federal magistrates/judges and let it be known that we are not concerned with your past sins, we are not on a witch hunt, our only desire is to save the Republic and preserve the blessings of liberty. Our only requirement is that you obey this order and the law of the land from this point forward and together we will move forward and re-found our American heritage. If you refuse We the People “will” move towards indictment, and thereby remove from office every magistrate/judge that continues in silence and does not act. You have seven days from the date of this True Bill to act or face the wrath of We the People from which there will be “no mercy,” it surely will come, duty requires it, we promise.

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

*Signed and sealed August 25, 2014*

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Grand Jury Foreman

Judges/magistrates are to seek no council save Article VI paragraph 2 and God. You have a duty to act; action by council will be considered non-action.

On August 14, 2014 the Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury convened under the above Unified United States Seal for the purpose of drawing up this True Bill for enforcement, fortified under seals of the following states:

<sup>21</sup> Id., at 16, 93 S.Ct., at 773 (quoting Stirone, supra, 361 U.S., at 218, 80 S.Ct., at 273)  
<sup>22</sup> Id., at 364, 76 S.Ct., at 409.