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**IN THE DE JURE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

Thomas Benson	§	
	§	
Counterclaimant	§	CASE NO: 2:17-cv-00447
	§	
v.	§	
	§	
STATE OF NEVADA ET. AL.,	§	Writ of Error Qua Coram Nobis
	§	Re: Magistrate's Orders

Writ of Denial

1. FOR NOW COMES THE COURT, ON ITS OWN MOTION, TO review the facts, record, and process resulting in the magistrate filing in the record numerous orders in this court.

Summary

2. For on 06/27/2017 the magistrate of the court filed into the record two documents, Docket #96 and Docket #97, purporting to be orders of the court. While the magistrate included the argument, "For the Court has authority to strike an improper filing under its inherent power to control its docket." For the magistrate is not authorized to speak for the court.

3. For it is a fact, that the Docket is referred to such, because the statutory court is a foreign vessel dry docked in the sovereign territory of Nevada.
4. For it is a fact, that the members of the BAR are foreign agents operating within an association.
5. This court has great admiration for the magistrates. Their training, experience and wisdom are of great value in guiding this court toward a just resolution of issues.
6. But, we are mindful of the wisdom of Thomas Jefferson when he said, “We all know that permanent judges acquire an esprit de corps; that being known, they are liable to be tempted by bribery; that they are misled by favor, *by relationship*, by a spirit of party, by a devotion to the executive or legislative; that it is better to leave a cause to the decision of cross and pile¹ than to that of a judge biased to one side.”²
7. It is, in part, with that inspiration that this court is established as a court of record.³

DETAIL

8. For the following is organized into three sections:
9. I. Judicial cognizance
10. II. Findings of facts, Discussion and Conclusion of Law
11. III. Impeachment and Writ

I. Judicial Cognizance

12. For this court takes judicial cognizance of and decrees the following:
13. **JUDICIAL COGNIZANCE:** Judicial notice, or knowledge upon which a judge is bound to act without having it proved in evidence. Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 760.

¹ Cross and pile: a coin flip.

² Thomas Jefferson to Abbe Arnoux, 1789. Papers, 15:283

³ See paragraph 13 and Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426

14. "For the omission of a Christian name by either the plaintiff or the defendant in a legal process prevents the court from acquiring jurisdiction, ..." Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 8th Edition page 2287.
15. Gregg's Manual of English: "A name spelled in all capital letters or a name initialed, is not a proper noun denoting a specific person, but is a fictitious name of a dead person, or a nom de guerre."
16. "Complaint must identify at least one plaintiff by true name; otherwise no action has been commenced." *Roe v. New York* (1970, SD NY) 49 FRD 279, 14 FR Ser 2d 437, 8 ALR Fed. 670. For the reasoning behind a true name is that neither a State, nor the United States, can pick up a pencil or sneeze, being nothing more than a "piece of paper". They cannot, therefore, assume the liability of actions nor write a complaint. All activities carried on by governmental agencies are carried out by its agents and actors.
17. For the people of the United States of America and Nevada do not waive their sovereignty to the agencies that serve them being the sovereigns who ordained and established the Constitution for the United States of America and the Nevada state.⁴
18. For there are two distinguishing and critical characteristics of a court of record are: 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.

⁴ We the people of the State of Nevada Grateful to Almighty God for our freedom in order to secure its blessings, insure domestic tranquility, and form a more perfect Government, do establish this Constitution.

19. For on the 27th day of June, 2017 the magistrate, without the authority of the court, filed two documents purporting to be the orders of the court.
20. For Nancy J. Koppe has not filed an action against claimant.
21. All political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government, of right, originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.⁵
22. For the people of this state have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign and independent state; and to alter and abolish their constitution and form of government whenever they may deem it necessary to their safety and happiness, provided such change be not repugnant to the constitution of the United States.⁶
23. "...at the Revolution, the sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but they are sovereigns without subjects...with none to govern but themselves...." CHISHOLM v. GEORGIA (US) 2 Dall 419, 454, 1 L Ed 440, 455 @DALL (1793) pp471-472.
24. "For the very meaning of 'sovereignty' is that the decree of the sovereign makes law."
American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 29 S.Ct. 511, 513, 213 U.S. 347, 53 L.Ed. 826, 19 Ann.Cas. 1047.
25. "For the people of this State, as the successors of its former sovereign, are entitled to all the rights which formerly belonged to the King by his prerogative." Lansing v. Smith, 4 Wend. 9

5 Nevada Constitution, Section 1. Inalienable rights. All men are by Nature free and equal and have certain inalienable rights among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; Acquiring, Possessing and Protecting property and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

6 Nevada Constitution, Section 2, All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people;.

(N.Y.) (1829), 21 Am.Dec. 89 10C Const. Law Sec. 298; 18 C Em.Dom. Sec. 3, 228; 37 C Nav.Wat. Sec. 219; Nuls Sec. 167; 48 C Wharves Sec. 3, 7.

26. "A consequence of this prerogative is the legal *ubiquity* of the king. His majesty in the eye of the law is always present in all his courts, though he cannot personally distribute justice. Fortesc.c.8. 2Inst.186 His judges are the mirror by which the king's image is reflected." 1 Blackstone's Commentaries, 270, Chapter 7, Section 379.
27. "For the state cannot diminish rights of the people." *Hertado v. California*, 100 US 516.
28. "For the assertion of federal rights, when plainly and reasonably made, is not to be defeated under the name of local practice." *Davis v. Wechsler*, 263 US 22, 24.
29. "Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them." *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 US 436, 491.
30. "There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of constitutional rights." *Sherar v. Cullen*, 481, F 946.
31. "Republican government. One in which the powers of sovereignty are vested in the people and are exercised by the people, **either directly**, or through representatives chosen by the people, to whom those powers are specially delegated." *In re Duncan*, 139 U.S. 449, 11 S.Ct. 573, 35 L.Ed. 219; *Minor v. Happersett*, 88 U.S. (21 Wall.) 162, 22 L.Ed. 627." *Black's Law Dictionary*, Fifth Edition, p. 626.
32. "This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound

thereby; any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.”

Constitution for the United States of America, Article VI, Clause 2.

33. “COURT. For the person and suit of the sovereign; the place where the sovereign sojourns with his regal retinue, wherever that may be.” Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 318.
34. “COURT. An agency of the sovereign created by it directly or indirectly under its authority, consisting of one or more officers, established and maintained for the purpose of hearing and determining issues of law and fact regarding legal rights and alleged violations thereof, and of applying the sanctions of the law, authorized to exercise its powers in the course of law at times and places previously determined by lawful authority.” *Isbill v. Stovall*, Tex.Civ.App., 92 S.W.2d 1067, 1070; Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 425
35. “COURT OF RECORD. To be a court of record a court must have four characteristics, and may have a fifth. They are:
36. **A.** A judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it *Jones v. Jones*, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; *Ex parte Gladhill*, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, *Ledwith v. Rosalsky*, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426
37. **B.** Proceeding according to the course of common law *Jones v. Jones*, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; *Ex parte Gladhill*, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, *Ledwith v. Rosalsky*, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426
38. **C.** Its acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony. 3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; *For the Thomas Fletcher*, C.C.Ga., 24 F.

481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229;

Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231

39. **D. Has power to fine or imprison for contempt.** 3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; For the Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231. Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426
40. **E. Generally possesses a seal."** 3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; For the Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231. Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426
41. "...our justices, sheriffs, mayors, and other ministers, which under us have the laws of our land to guide, shall allow the said charters pleaded before them in judgement in all their points, that is to wit, the Great Charter as the common law...." Confirmatio Cartarum, November 5, 1297" "Sources of Our Liberties" Edited by Richard L. Perry, American Bar Foundation.
42. "Henceforth the writ which is called Praeceptum shall not be served on any one for any holding so as to cause a free man to lose his court." Magna Carta, Article 34.
43. "Trespass. Any misfeasance or act of one man whereby another is injuriously treated or damnified." 3 Bl. Comm. 208 An injury or misfeasance to the person, or rights of another person, done with force and violence, either actual or implied in law."⁷

⁷ Black's Law Dictionary 2nd Ed. Pg. 1171

44. **“Trespass.** In its more limited and ordinary sense, it signifies an injury committed with violence, and this violence may be either actual or implied; and the law will imply violence though none is actually used...”⁸
45. **“Inferior courts”** are those whose jurisdiction is limited and special and whose proceedings are not according to the course of the common law.” Ex Parte Kearny, 55 Cal. 212; Smith v. Andrews, 6 Cal. 652; “Criminal courts proceed according to statutory law. Jurisdiction and procedure is defined by statute. Likewise, civil courts and admiralty courts proceed according to statutory law. Any court proceeding according to statutory law is not a court of record (which only proceeds according to common law); it is an inferior court.”
46. **“However, no statutory or constitutional court (whether it be an appellate or supreme court) can second guess the judgment of a court of record. ‘For 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. cited by SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973)
47. **"For the people have succeeded to the rights of the king, the former sovereign of this state. They being expressly named... For the People are not expressly included in the general provisions are not, therefore, bound by general words in a statute restrictive of prerogative, without of the act, and nothing shall be taken against them by implication. Where the People are not named they are not bound.... but he cannot be divested of any right, power or interest,**

nd
8 Black's Law Dictionary 2nd Ed. Pg. 1171

unless the statute is made by express words to extend to him... It is a maxim of the common law, that when an act of parliament is made for the public good, the advancement of religion and justice, and to prevent injury and wrong, the King shall be bound by such act, though not named; but when a statute is general, and any prerogative right, title or interest would be divested or taken from the King, in such case he shall not be bound, unless the statute is made by express words to extend to him." (For the People v. Herkimer, 4 Cowen (NY) 345, 348 (1825).

48. "For the United States Supreme Court has clearly, and repeatedly, held that any judge who acts without jurisdiction is engaged in an act of treason." U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200, 216, 101, S. Ct. 471, 66 L.Ed. 2d 392, 406 (1980); Cohens v. Virginia, 19 U.S. (6 Wheat) 264, 404, 5 L.Ed 257 (1821).

II. Findings of Fact, Discussion and Conclusion of Law

49. For the record shows the claimants filed an action against defendants named herein;
50. For the claimant has filed this action to challenge the authority of the defendants named herein for having exceeded defendants' authority in a complaint file in the inferior court. For the claimant named herein has not been named in the complaint, but the claimant, a living man, has been imprisoned without cause, even though claimant has not been named in any complaint. For the named defendant in the inferior court case is THOMAS ARVEL BENSON, a fiction and not the living man held in imprisonment. "A name spelled in all capital letters or a name initialed, is not a proper noun denoting a specific person, but is a fictitious name, or a name of a dead person, or a nom de guerre." Gregg's Manual of English.

51. For the U.S. Government Style Manual, in Chapter 3 requires **only** the names of corporate and other fictional entities, or those serving in corporate capacities to be in **all capital letters**. Fictitious names exist for one purpose. **Fictions are invented to give courts jurisdiction.** Snider v. Newell 44 SE 354.
52. For the decisions of a court of record are final. "For 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. cited by SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973) As such, the comment is made in error as the decisions of this court of record may not be appealed to any court.
53. For the genius of a court of record is not to be undermined. It is the birthright of every American to settle issues in a court of record, if he so chooses. That choice has been made in this matter, and has been so stated in the first paragraph in this action.
54. For the magistrate and clerk are a persons appointed or elected to perform ministerial service in a court of record⁹ because all judicial functions in a court of record are reserved to the tribunal, which must be independent of the magistrate.
55. For the magistrate of this court has usurped the independent powers of the tribunal of this court of record by making, under color of law¹⁰, discretionary judgments which are reserved to and

9 Official's duty is "ministerial" when it is absolute, certain and imperative, involving merely execution of a specific duty arising from fixed and designated facts. (Long v. Seabrook, 260 S.C. 562, 197 S.E. 2d 659, 662; Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, page 899)

10 18 USC 242 makes deprivation of rights under color of law a felony punishable up to 20 years in prison.

should have been made by the tribunal independently of the person of the clerk designated generally to merely file documents for the court.¹¹

56. For the above entitled action is at law in a court of record. For the orders are to be submitted by the plaintiff/claimant. See PARKINSON'S HANDY BOOK FOR THE COMMON LAW JUDGES CHAMBERS, page 51 and 52.

57. For on February 10th, 2017 claimant filed a claim consisting of Actions for Trespass and Actions for Trespass on the Case for damages. For the opening sentence decreed, "Comes now Thomas Benson ("Benson") a people of sound mind of Nevada, in this court of record and complains of;"

58. For the magistrate has no authority to act as the tribunal in a court of record. "For the United States Supreme Court has clearly, and repeatedly, held that any judge who acts without jurisdiction is engaged in an act of treason." U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200, 216, 101, S. Ct. 471, 66 L.Ed. 2d 392, 406 (1980); Cohens v. Virginia, 19 U.S. (6 Wheat) 264, 404, 5 L.Ed 257 (1821).

59. For any ruling, entry or order issued by the magistrate (judge) in a court of record is both an attempt by the magistrate to usurp the authority of this Court, but also an act of treason¹² to overthrow the republican¹³ form of government and is addressed in the varying levels of

11 One characteristic of a court of record: A judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo. App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689 Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426

1. 12 For the United States Supreme Court has clearly, and repeatedly, held that any judge who acts without jurisdiction is engaged in an act of treason. U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200, 216, 101, S. Ct. 471, 66 L.Ed. 2d 392, 406 (1980); Cohens v. Virginia, 19 U.S. (6 Wheat) 264, 404, 5 L.Ed 257 (1821).

13 Republican government. One in which the powers of sovereignty are vested in the people and are exercised by the people, either directly, or through representatives chosen by the people, to whom those powers are specially delegated. In re Duncan, 139 U.S. 449,

Seditious Contempt of Constitution. For the clerk is responsible the commission of a crime even if the magistrate directed the clerk to perpetrate the crime.

60. For nowhere did the clerk or the magistrate object to claimants being people of the United States of America or any other state within the union.

61. For at no time did any of the defendants object to the court being a court of record.

62. For it is the design of our system of jurisprudence that courts have no jurisdiction until a party comes forth and declares a cause needing resolution. For the particular jurisdiction depends on how the cause is declared by the claimant(s), counterclaimant(s), plaintiff(s) or counterplaintiff(s). Jurisdiction may be administrative, at law, in equity, or in any of many other formats. In this case the jurisdiction is at law in a court of record under the sovereign authority of the people.

63. For it is essential to understand what are a sovereign, a magistrate, a court, and a court of record.

64. For a court is "For the person and suit of the sovereign."¹⁴

65. For the sovereign is the people either in plural¹⁵ or in the singular capacity.¹⁶ Singular capacity in this case is Thomas Arvel Benson, a people as contemplated in the Constitution for the United States of America and the Nevada Constitution of 1850.

11 S.Ct. 573, 35 L.Ed. 219; *Minor v. Happersett*, 88 U.S. (21 Wall.) 162, 22 L.Ed. 627." *Black's Law Dictionary*, Fifth Edition, p. 626.

14 *Black's Law Dictionary*, 4th Ed., 425, 426

15 PEOPLE, n. L. *populus*. For the body of persons who compose a community, town, city or nation. We say, the people of a town; the people of London or Paris; the English people. In this sense, the word is not used in the plural, but it comprehends all classes of inhabitants, considered as a collective body,... *Webster's 1828 Dictionary*

16 PEOPLE.... Considered as.... Any portion of the inhabitants of a city or country. *Ibid*.

66. For Nevada, the State of Nevada and the United States of America have no general sovereignty. Theirs is a clipped sovereignty. Whatever sovereignty they have is limited to their constitutionally defined spheres of control. For the general sovereignty is reserved to the people without diminishment.¹⁷ When a state attempted to diminish one's rights, it was determined that the state could not diminish rights of the people.¹⁸
67. It is by the prerogative of the sovereign¹⁹ whether and how a court is authorized to proceed. In this case, the chosen form of the court is that of a court of record.
68. A qualifying feature of a court of record is that the tribunal is independent of the magistrate appointed to conduct the proceedings.²⁰
69. For the magistrate is a person appointed or elected to perform ministerial service in a court of record²¹. His service is ministerial because all judicial functions in a court of record are reserved to the tribunal, and by definition of a court of record, that tribunal must be independent of the magistrate. For the non-judicial functions are "ministerial" because they are

17 "...at the Revolution, the sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but they are sovereigns without subjects...with none to govern but themselves" CHISHOLM v. GEORGIA (US) 2 Dall 419, 454, 1 L Ed 440, 455 @DALL 1793 pp471-472 "For the people of this State, as the successors of its former sovereign, are entitled to all the rights which formerly belonged to the King by his prerogative. Through the medium of their Legislature they may exercise all the powers which previous to the Revolution could have been exercised either by the King alone, or by him in conjunction with his Parliament;..." Lansing v. Smith, 4 Wendell 9 (N.Y.) (1829), 21 American Decision 89; 10C Const. Law Sec. 298; 18 C Em.Dom. Sec. 3, 228; 37 C Nav.Wat. Sec. 219; Nuls Sec. 1'67; 48 C Wharves Sec. 3, 7.

18 Hertado v. California, 100 US 516

19 "...at the Revolution, the sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but they are sovereigns without subjects...with none to govern but themselves..... CHISHOLM v. GEORGIA (US) 2 Dall 419, 454, 1 L Ed 440, 455 @DALL (1793) pp471-472. For the people of this State, as the successors of its former sovereign, are entitled to all the rights which formerly belonged to the King by his prerogative. Lansing v. Smith, 4 Wend. 9 (N.Y.) (1829), 21 Am.Dec. 89 10C Const. Law Sec. 298; 18 C Em.Dom. Sec. 3, 228; 37 C Nav.Wat. Sec. 219; Nuls Sec. 167; 48 C Wharves Sec. 3, 7.

20 Court of Record: A judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689 Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426

21 Long v. Seabrook, 260 S.C. 562, 197 S.E.2d 659, 662; Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, p 899

absolute, certain and imperative, involving merely execution of specific duties arising from fixed and designated facts.

70. At implementation of the Constitution March 4, 1789, the soul of law in America was personal liberty under the common law; to wit; “Personal liberty consists in the power of locomotion, of changing situation, of removing one’s person to whatever place one’s inclination may direct, without imprisonment or restraint unless by due course of law.” William Blackstone and John Innes Clark Hare, cited in John Bouvier, *Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, Third Revision (Being the Eighth Edition)*, revised by Francis Rawle (West Publishing Co.: St. Paul, Minn., 1914) (hereinafter “Bouvier’s”), p. 1965 (s.v. “Liberty”).
71. “Due course of law,” supra, is synonymous with “due process of law” and means process according to the law of the land, i.e., the Constitution, interpreted according to the principles of the common law; to wit: “Due process of law is process according to the law of the land. . . .” Mr. Justice Matthews, delivering the opinion of the Court in *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516, 533, 3 Sup. Ct. 111, 292, 28 L. Ed. 232 (1884). “Due process of law . . . refers to that law of the land which derives its authority from the legislative powers conferred upon Congress by the Constitution of the United States, exercised within the limits therein prescribed and interpreted according to the principles of the common law. . . .”
72. It is such an imperative that government agents and employees obey procedural law that the congress in its wisdom enacted federal statutes under the “Private Attorney General Act” that permit any individual American people to serve as “private attorney general” for the purpose of arresting government agents or employees for felonies.

76. IT IS FURTHER THE ORDER OF THIS COURT THAT, the previous orders are hereby reinstated as though they were never stricken from the record. The ruling in this matter stands.

77. IT IS FURTHER THE ORDER OF THIS COURT that any further rogue interference of this court by any officer shall be a contempt of this court and said perpetrator will be in held in contempt without motion and without hearing.

78. IT IS FURTHER THE ORDER OF THIS COURT that all parties to this action are invited to provide as evidence to this court within 20 days why this order is not valid.

Witness the seal of this court this 3rd day of July, 2017.

For the Court

By: /s/ thomas-avel: benson
Attornatus Privatus



73. For the magistrate is also not permitted to make orders in this court for two reasons. For the first of which is this is a court of record and the duties of the magistrate are independent of that of the tribunal. For the second reason it the magistrates, both District Judge Richard F. Boulware and Magistrate Judge Nancy J. Koppe, are neither is on a Constitutional oath, their oaths having been taken after March 1st, 1991, when the oath was materially changed thus eliminating the support of the Constitution for the United States of America as required by said constitution at Article VI, Clause 3. As such, neither judge is qualified to sit on the bench for the District Court of the United States.

74. A third reason that neither judge is permitted to make orders, is both are foreign agent members of the BAR, a foreign corporation owned by the Northern Trust Company, a corporation formed under the crown of England. Article 1 Section 9, clause 8 of the Constitution for the United States of America, disallows the United States from granting a title of nobility to anyone. Article 1, Section 10, clause 1, disallows the states from granting a title of nobility to anyone. As such, the title of nobility of Esquire is foreign and all who have a title of nobility must be registered with the United States of America as a foreign agent as required by the Foreign Agent Registration Act of 1938. Failure to be so registered is a violation of said Act and a felony.

ORDER

75. IT IS HEREBY THE ORDER OF THIS COURT that both orders submitted by the magistrate Koppe are hereby void and invalid.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, certify that the true copy of foregoing documents was served to the court and the following person by first- class mail or better;

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Clara L. Benson
Carrier name and mark

July 3, 2017