

Bill Thornton video

From handwritten notes:

Counter claim; do it before they have gotten started; when they make the charges. You can do a habeas by motion. 99% will be denied. If you do a common law, constitutional habeas, by what authority do they presume to rebel against the sovereignty of the state or county... claim: you have exceeded jurisdiction. You have damaged me; use the bill of rights, here is my monetary claim.

Juries: they have citizen, not people sitting on juries. People or citizen, US owns the citizens, the people own the government.

MORE TO COME...I'LL GET THIS OFF TO YOU NOW.....

Before the judge:

When you are the

3 plus hours in;

Government code, basically a set of instructions from the legislature to the public employees explaining to them what the govt is about. Section 100, sovereignty of the state lies in the people. The state has no absolute sovereignty.

The constitution is to be used with the backing of Constitution. Sect 1983 lawsuits are based on violations of civil rights. They are under the federal sovereignty under those issues. This defines the federal law as the higher law. You are above the state when you are sovereign; the state is an agency. State cannot claim any statutory protection. This goes back to common law. If you are truly sovereign you can make up any system of rules.

Calif code, 11120, Bagley King (?) act- has a main focus on conducting public meetings among public agencies and very narrowly defined private meetings. There is something here that says **the people of this state do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies that service them.** Wash State RCW 42 17. 251, public disclosure law. Someone says the 11120 is repealed, but it is still on the legislature site. 54950 is still there and they overlap, which also says the people do not yield their sovereignty.

Go to the common law for one simple reason; the common law is recognized by the US and will be enforced for you. If you have an issue under the constitution you can use the common law to enforce it. The judicial power of the US applies to all cases in law and at equity that arise in the US. They will back you with judicial power.

The courts are an agency. When we act through the court we act through our representatives. But in the republic with our sovereignty we act on our own and we do not yield. You may have to fight for it. The Ralph M Brown Act is the 54950, check to see if this is repealed.

Whenever you do a case, make a fresh check on the status of rules, because they do change. (Lynn do the rule nunc pro tunc back to when the rule was in effect—it's your court and your rules). Sovereignty in government, ect....it means sovereignty only in those areas where it has been granted permission to act. They cannot go beyond their

limits. If they go beyond their limits they are eligible for a lawsuit. People are not members of the government, they own the government. Stakeholder is another word they use as members.

They can't change the definition of sovereignty because it retains the meaning it had at the time the constitution was formed. They might try to fool you. Justice Scalia goes to the original meaning of the word. Who is the tribunal? The sovereign is. You are the ultimate judge. Stakeholders is the new word popping up in government. It hasn't been used in an authoritative method. It's on the mining claims, or from the inquisition when they threatened with stakes and racks stakeholder: to own. The people own the US.

Another word that has popped up is regional. What is a region?

Sovereignty: the power to do anything within a state without accountability. They do anything, like war. Sovereignty means there is nothing higher. If there is sovereignty in government you can do anything you want.

Citizen: definitions: the citizens of the state are 1. all person born in the state and residing within, except the children of transient aliens and of alien public ministers and counsels. 2. all persons born out of the State who are citizens of the United States and residing within the State.

If you are the plaintiff you are the boss. If they do something you don't like OBJECT and back that up with a court order. When you issue an order they don't always obey it so you have to push it further. Do a mandamus to a higher court in their system. You get the appellate court or the supreme court to order the judge of the court you are in to toe the line. You direct the employee contracted to you to do something and he doesn't cooperate. Then you go back to the company you contracted with and tell them to make the employee to shape up or get me another employee. The judge is an employee and the state is the employment agency and the appellate court is the higher court. the procedure you follow is mandamus. You are still the higher superior court.

The mandamus is an order not to be disobeyed. Taking something to the US Attny Gen...did you order this, delegate this authority and send the packet registered mail. The idea is the federal government has these rules and the states prosecute under the rules. The federal government says before you enforce any rules you get our permission first. The feds are very involved in the state. The feds got the money from the state by taxation and by borrowing money from the banks. They have turned it around and the states now depend on the federal government. They are getting federal funding. When they conduct a federal procedure they get federal funds.

Default judgment is separate from the mandamus. The default is they don't answer in the time required. You have to get a writ of execution and deliver it to the sheriff. Here are the preambles to 1829 constitution of Calif. The people "We the people of California; grateful to Almighty God... most states have 2 constitutions, the real one by the republic and the later one they are using. The people of a republic are above the government law.

The people who are citizens are of the governmental entity and are not sovereign. The sovereigns know they are exempt and the citizens don't know.

In a republic the people are free. In a republic whatever rules are created by vote or people are advisory. In a democracy they are mandatory. In the republic if 100% of society is against you then it becomes mandatory. In a republic the rules are advisory on the minority; in a democracy the rules are mandatory on all.

To deprive people of sovereignty you get them to agree to be citizens of the entity. Under the 14th amendment this is what happened.

Don't get locked into a single meaning on words. (Lynn's note, put your definition in your case and don't then define the words). The definition of the court is the person of the sovereign. A court is a person in the suit of the sovereign. The word person in this sense is the sovereign. Read the website for an article for how the supreme court has used definitions.

Common law maxim says that substance overcomes form. Form is less than substance. I have a thought in my head and my problem is to communicate that thought to you. The thought is the substance and the words are the substance. When the supreme court looks at a word, the dictionary doesn't play a solid part of the decision. The supreme court will look at the context in which the word is used and then come up with a decision, such as legislative intent, the intent of the parties in a dispute. Don't blindly assume that words have single meanings.

The very meaning of sovereignty is that the decree of the sovereign makes law. If you can't run your own house you aren't sovereign. If you can't make law, you are not sovereign. **The law in the case is decreed as follows:** this is the first phrase in your case. When they come in with their own law, they cite codes. That is not law. Codes are codes and they are not law. Statutes are not law either. **Law in the absence of any clarification means common law.** Looks at the book called the Constitution of the USA, analysis and presentation...this is on the 1215.org website. Look in this book for the definition of 'in law.' A landmark case is on that has not been overturned.

You can shepardize your case. There's a set of books regularly published. Look up a specific case and see if any other cases have overridden. If you are the sovereign and decree the law, or decree that a particular case is your law, then shepardizing means nothing. But now you have made it your law. Bill's cases are very fundamental; maxim is that the law does not entertain trifles. An example of a trifle is stepping on someones' lawn and got off the lawn and the owner will now sue you for breaking a blade of grass. That is a trifle. You are not going to sue somebody for a dime. We don't bother with trifles. If you have something major, deal with basic, clear stuff.

Reservation of sovereignty, your sovereignty cannot be contracted away from you. Jicarilla tribe decision.

A county is a person in a legal such. Rights and duties are ascribed to him (it). You are only a person if rights and duties are assigned to you. The word rights gets abused a lot. If I am a tribunal, a right is god-given and cannot be denied. If a right is granted by a government, it is a privilege. So a person is given a privilege and owes duties back. to be a person is to be a citizen. The term citizen and citizenship are distinguishable from residents and residency and domiciles. Cases supporting republic *Gaines V. Backford* 31 Ky 1 Dan.

Republic vs democracy. Calif admissions to the Union....the people of California have presented a constitution and asked admission into the Union which constitution was submitted to congress by the President to the US by message date February 13, 18..... etc ... this is a legal concept. The federal constitution guarantees a republican form of government to the states. They examined the constitution to see that it was republican. The second Calif constitution was never approved by Congress, and that's the one in use today.

Court of record:

1. keeps a record of the proceedings 2. the tribunal is independent of the magistrate (judge) 3 proceeding according to the common law 4 power to fine or imprison for contempt 5. generally has a seal. Note that a judge is a magistrate and is not the tribunal. The tribunal is either the sovereign himself, or a fully empowered jury (not paid by the government). Black's law diction, 4th ed, 425, 426. any time you issue an order have a sovereign seal, bill uses his name, date of birth, etc. it can be anything you want and it should say seal. No. 5 is optional.

The magistrate is a ministerial office; he can minister and he cannot manage. He can carry out the rules of the court and he cannot make the rules of the court. the tribunal exercises the discretion (the sovereign).

A public officer belonging to a civil organization of the state; in England a person to conduct the peace. Used to be justice of the peace in America. It doesn't necessarily mean one exercising any judicial functions. A notary could be a magistrate.

Sect 807, Calif Penal Code; magistrates are the judges of all the courts. All courts are courts of record, then what power does a judge have to make any decision. NONE. If he doesn't have any power who is the tribunal? It has to be the sovereign. The state cannot prosecute anybody in a court of record. They have to borrow a sovereign or assemble a jury of sovereigns. If the jury gets a stipend per day they are not a sovereign jury. There's no itemization of expenses for jury stipends.

There are arraignments in the criminal court; they want you to agree to step out of the court of record and they want the magistrate to be the tribunal and they must have your agreement. The whole code system is contract and you contract when you go to arraignment. Are you guilty, not guilty or nolo contendere. Nothing is there to say that you object to the codes.

A threat of waiver form: “#7 on their FARETTa...you right to represent yourself may be ended and you may be excluded from the court. you will not be successful at any appeal if your represent yourself. They are splitting you. You’ve heard of the strawman concept. In this capacity your attorney, the court is granting you the privilege to be an attorney and your you is represented by your other you, the attorney. When you agree to this you accept the jurisdiction of the court. do you wish the court to permit you to represent yourself as an attorney..you are in their jurisdiction. I am myself and in my own capacity when I go to court. in a civil case, there’s no agreement to let the judge do the judging and by your action you accept the judge as the authority when in fact if you are the plaintiff in the common law court you are the judge.

You want the court of record. You don’t ask for a jury. You just demand a court of record and don’t demand a jury. We just need a sovereign in the court. a law suit is the witnesses or followers of the Plaintiff, in English law. Biblical Law, Leviticus, the victim and the witnesses were responsible for the outcome with the bad guy.

A court in suit of the sovereign, you have the court or your witnesses. In modern law a generic term applying to any proceeding in which the plaintiff is after the remedy at law or in equity. I am the sovereign plaintiff, I have my suit and that creates the court and I call it a court of record and I have hired a magistrate (judge) but I make the decisions because I am the king and I sit on the throne.

Tribunal is the group of judges. But a magistrate cannot judge or he becomes the tribunal. All judges in Calif are magistrates. You the sovereign are the tribunal. The court is an assembly of the retinue of a sovereign.

Minute order: a minute order issued by a judge is not part of the record and is not an order. What it is, in a court of record, the judge, magistrate, cannot make a decision. Only the tribunal can make the decision. It mandates a court of record in the Calif. Constitution. As long as they can bamboozle you into thinking that minute orders are real, they get away with it. MINUTE, the word means very small. Back in the old days when they made up court papers you would file (wire) you gave them to the clerk and the clerk hung the file on a wire. That’s where file came from. Whenever a court order was issued it was written in a large hand so everyone could read it. The court’s notes were written in a minute, or small hand. Anything thing that is minute are court notes. The judge can act as a clerk, so he issues a minute order and he hasn’t violated the court of record. If you accept it as an order then great. In common law the record is there by sovereign authority.

****File the paper on demand**....tell the clerk this. The job of the clerk is dependent on the satisfaction of the judge. If the judge isn’t happy with the clerk, then the clerk gets no promotions or raises. The clerk has a problem because it is your court. how can the clerk serve two masters. They have a stamp that says file on demand. This is how you force a paper to be filed.

****If they refuse to file on demand we would send the order in by registered mail and they always got filed.** Could you file a cross complaint with file on demand.

Every county only has one court; they have several buildings but there is only one court in every county. It's all heading stuff and you can change the heading if you want to. whose court is it? Mine. The rules of court that says things have to be a certain way, but a freedom clause unless the court orders otherwise. If your papers don't match up you can have them filed by sovereign order. You can get practical and not fight out every issues. Titles and headings do not affect the substance of your suit. No clerk can give advice. Don't ask for advice. But if you run into a problem, say "What do you required." Or make the cover sheet make it the way they want and note cover sheet on the right and then put the papers behind it the way you want. Titles and headings do not controle; the control is what is in the paragraph.

When you do a counter claim on a proceeding, enclose all the paperwork only if you have a defendant, such as the DA, whatever. They are the new defendant. Put the copy of the original criminal complaint. The counterdefendant needs to know what the fight is all about.

The proceedings of the court of common law is record; the minute order is not of record. The record of the court is the list of what was the issue and what was the decision made. The record is only what are the issues to be decided and was it granted or denied. It's part of the docket. The minute orders are in the docket, but they are not orders. the real record is the issue or motion presented and what decision was made. Everything else is notes. It's not what the court reporter writes. That's a side thing. A record specifically means what was the issue and what, not how, was it decided.

Proceedings in courts of chancery, equity, are not record. The king laid out all the laws and they were called common law. Then the judges could only make decisions made on the common law the king had created. If you didn't like the results of the law you had to go to the king. The king created a new class, the chancellors in the equity court. he was the kings right hand man and could make law on the spot as opposed to the judges who could only rule on existing law. The judge in equity court is a chancery, not a judge.

After 1938 when they took the words and mixed the words in, the constitution says the judicial power is available in all equity, they cannot pass legislation to erase that border. Common law makes it tough for judges so they went as far as they constitutionally could go and listed all the laws, common and equity in the same book. Rules 7a, b, c are contradictory because they have mixed common law with equity. Corporate courts are another issue, so you have to insist on a court of record. If they won't give it, they went beyond their jurisdiction. There must be an injured party in the court of record and you are entitled to a jury of peers, sovereigns. And you are innocent until proven guilty in a court of record.

The court is always in session; they are always open. There is a judge on duty 24 hours a day seven days a week. The equity courts are not courts of records and the records they

keep are not legal records. They get around this with minute orders. they have to take advantage of your ignorance. If you find out and let them know you found out they may choose not to believe you. If you are talking with legal theory and know a minute order is not an order it's easy to counteract.

In a case they issued a minute order putting someone in state hospital. They issued an order to let her go because it was a minute order and not an order. They could get in trouble with this. Goethe said there is nothing so fearful as ignorance in action. We are dealing with a lot of ignorance, and arrogance. You are building a record and at some point someone will lose his job. Someone higher up will not crash the system to win one case. Hopefully you will run into someone honest.

Minutes are called because the writing was small, Toeber, in Bouvier's Law Diction 14th Ed. 1870. Minutes are not considered as any part of the record 1 Ohio 268 Sect 13 Pick Vs. Ma?

Case from San Bernadino County: sovereign sues someone after someone in the intersection and the sovereign/plaintiff was struck on his bicycle. He had several injuries that amounted to \$50K to \$75K in surgery. Whenever a licensed minor is involved in an accident the liability is limited to \$15K and of the parent is limited to 15K. they had \$15K in insurance. So the victim made the majority of the loss. No one would yield so the plaintiff said they were responsible for the whole thing, as common law says there is a remedy for every wrong. He also sued the state of Calif because the state, the lawmaking body did not have liability for the laws they make. They laws in the republic are advisory and are suggestion. But when a state jumps in and participates in commerce they lose sovereign immunity and they are liable. The plaintiff stated the state licensed the driver and has quality control in the traffic cops and the state has programs and is a member of the whole environment and has a liability.

The state made a demurer. Whoever makes the demurer automatically agrees to all the facts. All the facts are based on law. Never do a demurer unless you are ready to agree to the facts. When you answer the lawsuit you say no the facts are wrong, etc. a demurer is half an answer. The first half where you challenged the facts is not there. So you automatically agree to that and the only other half is to offer the law. Purely at the discretion of the court, arguing on law, once it is settled the court can jump to the judgment with no trial.

Bill has a case against 4 judges, 6 DAs, 5 public defenders and everyone of them demurred. Just wait. This will be fun. They all agreed to the facts. A motion was made challenging jurisdiction and they admit that and we said they never responded to it and the demur says that is true. The judges quoted a case that they agreed to all the facts if they demurred. The case is still going and we need to write the final judgment.

Back to the case, the Plaintiff filed an Action. An action is a court proceeding and a complaint is a court proceeding with a magistrate. There was an action for trespass. Later they filed a first amendment action to clarify it. The opposition did a demur, there

was a failure to state a claim and the complaint is uncertain and ambiguous. It doesn't matter how clearly you wrote it, they won't 'understand' it. This was all boilerplate.

To all parties please take notice and he makes points and cites authorities. After that he had his conclusion. They never gave the demur, they gave notice but never gave the demur. You must have NOTICE and a specific demur and specific points of authorities. Parag 1 and 2, this is a general demur and makes a blanket statement. Bouvier's: where they make a general objection and are not specific, the court must deny the demur. In the demur it did get denied rather than granted by the judge. We knew we had a defective lawsuit and we wanted an excuse to fix the problem. Since the judge denied it, they came back with their own thing.

The judge called the case and the plaintiff and defendant's attorney responded. The plaintiff had a tape recorder, and you have to have permission of the court. judge says to turn it off. Plaintiff says, excuse me, this is, judge says that is a standing ruling, it's a California rule of courts. You can get permission. Judge says you may leave the recording on, are you an attorney at law. I have to hold you to the same rules that I do for everyone who practices the law in my courtroom. Those are the rules of the court. Plaintiff says which rules? Calif rules of court. period. Ok. Plaintiff objects for the record. This is a court of record and we have chosen the rules that govern the procedure. Do you have my action in front of you in the second paragraph. Judge goes back to the calif rules of court.

What the plaintiff basically when a judge misbehaves and issues an order, you can't attack the discretion of the judge. Discretion on the part of the judge, unless it goes overboard, the judge, with discretion can exercise it and you have no complaint even if he does it maliciously. It doesn't matter if he has not discretion it is not allowed. When the judge makes a decision, he is outside and if he gives that decision to the clerk it is an error in procedure and the clerk filed something from one who had not authority. If he files an order which the judge is not allowed to do in a court of record, the clerk made a mistake and that is the error in procedure, not judgment. We can correct an error in procedure is simple to correct. Issue a writ of error coram nobis. Coram nobis says the court is correcting its own error. The plaintiff does the writ of error. But first you have to do judicial notice, where the court takes notice of something. It can take notice of the english language, the laws, the court record. They don't have to be proven in evidence and they stand on their own without proof. When a court takes judicial notice of something these are things the court will consider when it arrives at some decision. That is different than a judicial cognizance which is a notch higher and is mandatory on the judge. If the court takes jdicial notice it is advisory. Judicial cognizance it must apply with the case.

Judicial notice said

The court on it s own motion take its own notice of the follow 1 all items mention in calif evidence code section; people do not relinquish their sovereignty; the meaning of sovereignty, judicial notice of the rights belonging to the king; the state cannot diminish

the rights of the people. Whatever the sovereign says are his rights, are his rights. You can't deny tape recording because of a local practice rule.

The sovereign issues the judicial notice; he specified the FRCP as the rules of the court and not the Calif rules. It's simpler to adopt the FRCP and they are universal throughout the US. It's a constitutional right to be a sovereign because of the preamble. We choose to direct in sovereign action. They define the court of record.

The magistrate couldn't issue an order denying the demur. Only the Plaintiff, sovereign can do this. The common law, put it in writing. Common law is not 'written.' There is no single authoritative source for common law. With statutory law you have the legislature to look at. The common law is custom and usage and time immemorial. There is no identifiable source. They came up with the Magna Charta. King James died, and the nobility who forced the king to sign it, went to get King Edward to sign a document reaffirming the validity of the Magna Charta. He said: our justices, sheriffs, mayors, and others shall allow the said charter that the great charter is the common law. If the defendant wants it, he can demand the Magna Charta be the public law and it must be obeyed by the public servant. This was in common law in 1789. so you let the magistrate know you are bring it in. It says a man cannot lose his freedom while he is waiting for a court.

The attorney for the defendant said the common law was quaint. Bill's word for quaint was precedent. An act of the court shall prejudice of no man. Then the court, Plaintiff, made some findings of fact and found that the court makes its own motion ... Wm Jones is one of the people, the court is a court of record, all properties have been properly appraised of the foregoing. That was signed by Wm Jones, Attornatus Privatus which is latin. In your own court, Wm Jones is the Plaintiff, also the sovereign, and also in the capacity of private attorney representing the court. the court represents the court, the sovereign and the suit of the sovereign.

This is an artificial entity and it must have a voice, the private attorney. The court is a fiction, the person of the sovereign and the suit of the sovereign. A private attorney is different from a public attorney and does not hold his services to the public and is attorney for only one specific purpose. He signs it
THE COURT, By: Wm, Jones, Private Attorney and they put a gold seal in the corner. He could not use the term master, because the master is more like the magistrate or the judge. The order has to come from the court, but the magistrate can sign the order at the order of the court to witness the order. That gets the court seal. You want a court seal on all court orders. go to office depot and order a corporate seal as long as it says seal. Put your name, birthday, whatever. Take a gold round stamp that is preglued and then crimp it with the court seal. It copies well.

Writ of error, when you issue an order you are not an order. If you issue an order as a judge, you don't explain it you just issue it. In Calif if a trial lasts under 8 hours then you must tell the judge in advance of the decision that you want him to explain the decision. Do this in writing. Request for explanation of judgment and you let the magistrate know

he is obligated to make the explanation. If over 8 hours you have a day or two in which to make the explanation. We are not judges and the common law is not strong in the US and the balance of power has been upset. We have to lean heavily on being right and explaining our paperwork.

We have a log explanation on the writ of error, Coram Nobis Resident. The court comes now to review the facts, record and process resulting in the rulings dated Feb 18, 1999. The record shows that this court of record held a hearing on Feb 18, 1999 for the purpose of considering defendant's demurrer to plaintiff's personal action of trespass for damage. Plaintiff was present in person and defendant though absent was represented by counsel. The record shows transcript 1-9 that the magistrate did not conduct the hearing in accordance with either the stated rule of court (FRCP) specified in actions of Trespass, page 1 line 19 or the foundation rules of a court of record Judicial Notice page 5, lines 4-8. Instead the magistrate conducted his own court without notice or concurrence of the parties, and without due process. In fact, at one point the magistrate made it clear that he believed he was the owner of the court room (transcript page 2 line 30) not satisfied with the local rules of court, he became a loose cannon and at some point imposed his own rules (transcript page ...) and at other points rules of another jurisdiction foreign to this court (transcript page ___) in the exchange between plaintiff and magistrate the magistrate made it perfectly clear that the fact that this is a court of record was of no consequence to him. In two words, "so what." (Transcript, page ___) Further without proper authority the magistrate stepped out of his function as a magistrate and, by his actions and statements figuratively assumed the cloak of a tribunal (page 3, lines 22,) pages..

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 choose. Throughout the transcript the record shows that rules of the court were not followed, that the magistrate attempted to function as a tribunal, and that the court was ineffective in furthering the goal of justice for all. These failures to follow the prescribed procedure are sufficiently disruptive to the goal of providing the justice that the court finds it necessary to issue a writ of error quae coram nobis resident as follows:

(get someone to help you write your order so you aren't so biased)

THE COURT, HAVING REVIEWED THE FACTS, THE RECORD AND THE PROCESS BY WHICH THE RULING WAS ISSUED and finding that the magistrate rendered a ruling by applying the rules from several jurisdictions foreign to this court without leave of court, and finding that the orderly decorum of the court was replaced by defective impromptu process and usurpation of legislative and court powers without leave of the court. [the plaintiff, sovereign, makes the law]

And, finding that there is partial merit on the defendants' demurer, namely that the action, though barely sufficient, should contain a complete statement of facts upon which to grant relief.

And, desiring that fair justice be served for all parties, defendant as well as plaintiff,

NOW THEREFORE THE COURT issue this writ of error, quae coram nobis resident,
TO WIT:

THE COURT RESCINDS ALL RULING entered February 18, 1999;

Further, the court orders that in the interest of justice and fair play to all parties, plaintiff and defendants, and with the concurrence of the plaintiff that the action for trespass is dismissed with prejudice if the plaintiff does not file a first amended action on or before June 8, 1999; [they were as hard on the plaintiff as they were on the defendant to be fair]

Further, the court orders that if the defendant chooses to file and answer to the first amended action, then the filing fee paid for the answer filed under the rescinded court order are applied to that answer to the first amended action, for the court wills not the pains of its errors on the defendants

Further, the magistrate, plaintiff and defendants are invited to each file and serve on all other interested parties a brief no later that June 7, 1999 to show cause to this court why this order should not take effect or should be modified. The court mindful of the rights of the parties and the importance of fair play, will liberally construe the arguments presented. [note you can revise an action as many times as you want until you serve somebody with it. You have to pay attention to the rules of fair play. Real definition of a court is the stage upon which you put a show to convince the rest of the world the sovereign is right or wrong. Stay within acceptable limits and take that into account. You want others on your side and it won't do it if you become overly demanding]

[order the fees transferred. When you act on your own motion it is an unfair maneuver; all parties have to be apprised and you issue an order to show cause, telling them let us know if we are wrong; maybe there is another point of view. Some courts may have a seal and others don't. have them make your seal; but courts didn't always have seals this case was intentionally slow because they are setting it up as an example. The case is on the internet. The judge was found in contempt. Can you use this procedure as a defendant. Only if you counterclaim. The primary point in counterclaim is jurisdiction. Child support is federal. The states don't support them. Only citizens get licenses]

further The Case Management Conference scheduled for May 7, 1999, will be reset by tto a date determined by the clerk, no later than Sept 6, 1999, unless for cgood cause.

THE COURT

WINTESS: THE Sseal OF THE court, THIS FIFTH DAY OF May, 1999

William Jones
Attornatus Privatus

We told the judge he usurped the legislative power in the court.
When they do something you don't want in court, you object; that's not might wish.
Overruled. Let it be noted in the record it is not my wish. Don't discuss the case..it's all in the paperwork.

Why are you going to court? the Plaintiff and I met to clarify his mind on the court. what is the point you are going to make. ;you must have this clear. When you get there you won't think effectively on your feet. Preprogram your brain. Know what you are going to accomplish. Any deviation...what do you want...it's in the paperwork. It's self explanatory. It says everything I needed to say at the time and I don't need to add anything. Judge: you're done? You want a case management conference set? The attorney asks if there's a reason for it. The judge says its all explained in the paperwork. The attorney said he couldn't make heads nor tails of it either. Judge says the court has rules and no one forced him to be here. He is here of his own free will. I have advised him and will continue to advise him he will have to follow the rules in the rules of the forum of the state of Calif. This includes the Calif rules of court. he is talking to the opposing attorney so he can get away with that. It didn't matter there if the plaintiff objected. We have a case and Mr. Jones we'll set the matter for a try. Do want to set the trial today. Jones says there are some matters to take care of. Attorney wants to clarify that it isn't the order. The dispute was about the tape recording. The procedure says you can request that. The judge says I will direct you to that. I just want you to know where you are coming from. Judge says you are in the drivers chair. Do you want to come back in August. Jones, did object for the record on the judge picking a date. I will set for dismissal and when you don't show up your case is dismissed. Set for mon. august 16. The judge made no ruling on the complaint for today. It doesn't matter what the judge says, the attorney says thank you , your honor. Put a request to the clerk of the court to have the first amended action rejected. This led to contempt of court against the judge. The green lettering on the clerks document was added into a preprinted form. She said the court directed her to do blah blah blah.

Jones put an order in and the judge threw it out again. The signature was unreadable on the judge's order to throw it out. A hearing was held with certain admissions. Jones vs Smith. Judge says this is, I don't accept paperwork Mr. Jones. It's pertinent for a future issue. He gave the judge paperwork relating to his contempt. You are required to serve me before I can accept it, so Jones hands it to the attorney. Judge, what do you want to do, set a trial date. Jones, no I have some administrative procedures.

Jones says he has questions and the judge says he can't answer questions. Would you give me your full name. my full name? Yes, Roy Steven Legume. Judge roy bean the hanging judge of the wild west. They changed the name. do you or anyone you know of have a claim against me, asks Jones. Judge: I have no claim on you. Jones, do you know whose name is on this order. Judge says it's his. You have to get a stipulation to their agreement. Judge: I vacated the order because the clerk made an error. Jones, I wish the record to show that I object to that.

Attorney wants to compel a deposition.

Bill, speaking of depositions; when you do a common law lawsuit you must supply all the paperwork up front, all medical, everything right with your lawsuit. There is no such thing as discovery. You served it all and there is no discovery. The only remedy that a defendant has, if you have no information, he will file motion in limine to block out any

evidence to avoid a trial by surprise. That's his remedy. You provided everything and there is nothing more to present. They go through all kinds of gyrations because you won't cooperate. Lawsuits are civilized, psychological and warfare of attrition. Run their costs up. The higher the better. They may decide to settle with you at some point.

The attorney says they will compel depositions. Judge says he wants a continuance of the case manager's conference. He may want to file an amended action. The judge is thinking he's in charge. They get a new hearing date. The whole purpose of this hearing for the Plaintiff was to get absolute proof of who signed the order and they got the admission. Now they go to the order sealing of papers. They didn't want the opposition to see all the strategy of the sovereign/Plaintiff. They had a problem with the judge. They didn't want the opposition to see all the strategy. The judge is not a party to the action or a defendant. They invoked by sovereign prerogative that all meetings must be public except meeting that deal with heal issues and personnel issues. When there's a meeting of how to discipline a public employee they can be private. The judge is a public employee and we have a disciplinary problem and we can operate in secret and we put in an order sealing the papers. The top sheet had the caption and there was no text. The remainder of the case and the first page was placed in a sealed envelope with the top sheet on there. The order sealing the papers you are boss and you want to put on a good image.

Caption the top:
Order sealing the papers:

William Jones
123 main street
Somewhere, ca

Attornatus privates

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIORNIA
COUNTY OF CALAMITY

WILLIAM Jones)	Case No
Plaintiff)	ORDER
)	SEALING OF PAPERS
)	In Re: Motion File
v.)	

.The court comes now to define that the matter before it is a personnel matter .

1. COMES NOW to find that the matter before it is a personnel matter requiring the court's protection of the privacy of the persons herein named.
- 2.
3. the attached envelope containing papers pertaining to personnel matters is hereby ordred sealed. It may be opened only by the court or by the following persons:

Ihold Fylings, (clerk) Roy LeGume or William Jones. The order to seal may be countermanded either verbally or in writing, temporarily or permanently, at any time in our out of court session by Ihold Fylings and Roy LeGume acting in common agreement between themselves.

this envelope contains the following paper:

Notice of motion

Motion for Contempt

Affidavit of William Jones

Affidavit of A. Witness

A copy of the caption page of each paper must be attached to the outside of the envelope.

Seal on
right.

THE COURT

WITNESS, the SEAL of the COURT this 27th day of September 1999

William Jones, private attorney

Who sets the rules and decide which side of the page to put things on. The sovereign/plaintiff.

Notice Motion for Contempt confidential

Contempt: you have an affidavit of here's what happened and then you ask the court for an order for contempt. You make the motion. Space down so the cover sheet goes on the outside of the envelope. Use //// marks to fill up the page when you aren't making the text visible. You can have civil, criminal, misdemeanor contempt and misdemeanor means jail time; criminal does not necessarily mean jail time. He had the contempt hearing and scheduled it for the same date as Jones had other hearings.

Bill, I don't care if we have a good judge or bad judge; any order he issues I am going to Vacate. Watch for traps, 'do you have anything to add, Mr. Jones.' Jones wanted to find out in the contempt hearing who ordered the clerk to vacate the filing. The judge dodged around the answers. Before we went into the courtroom we reviewed exactly why we were there. Stay on point! They are there to knock you off point.

Asking the judge to speak is a psychological technique to gain control. Here Bill goes through the transcript. All the forms and transcripts are on the website www.1215.org. The judge is not the court and cannot hold himself in contempt. Why did the Judge spend all this time discussing all this? If he was really in charge he would have thrown them

out. That was transcript #5. he established who signed the document in the second hearing he established who ordered the court. they researched all this and it took several months to write the ruling. Contempt is all about dignity and authority of the court. the court is the plaintiff.

Judicial cognizance is different than judicial notice. Use the ruling of contempt document to lock down your sovereignty issues and look under judicial cognizance. Judge said a court cannot find itself in contempt; the actual Calif. Code, which was decreed as law of the case; sect 3, 1209 : misbehavior in office, or other willful neglect or violation of duty by an attorney, counsel, clerk, sheriff, coroner, or other person (judge) appointed or elected to perform a judicial or ministerial service.

With the codes, the legislature review all this with the law review. As Bill studied it he found 3 groups who understand sovereignty: the legislative committee, the judges of supreme and appellate courts and finally people like you and me who stumble on the sovereignty information. Only the supreme court justices really understand the sovereignty issues. They can control the inconsistencies through suggestions.

Sec 3, 1209 Calif Code: they wanted to keep the judges in line, but didn't want to let them off the hook.

Then there is findings of facts that plaintiff had leave to file the first amended action (within 30 days). we produce affidavits, the government produces certified documents. When we made motions for contempt of court we wore the Plaintiffs hat and went hell bent, as the accuser and you make strong statements against the opposition. Now in the findings of Facts, the plaintiff has to wear the tribunal hat, and you get to the center of the road and are not in the accusatory mode. Never lose site of the fact of who is the court, the plaintiff, and who issues the orders, the plaintiff/sovereign.

Notice that you get repetitive and avoid pronouns because they tend to lose the meaning. Repeat the action, use the names, don't refer to it as the action, and you as the individual. Judges have no authority until someone files a lawsuit. The jurisdiction is at law in a court of record under the sovereign, one of the people.

Duly means it meets the requirements of substance and form, common law and statutory. Unduly means all the requirements were not met. The King/sovereign brought in his choice of law. The judge kept citing Calif rules. The sovereign when it works can bring the code into the case as law. What the plaintiff says is law. You cannot do any of this if you are the defendant. You have to flip your status out of defendant status to plaintiff with a counter complaint or habeas. A court of record is specified by the California statutes.

That order, if you are a defendant, and you are issuing an order to have the case dismissed against you; you must assert yourself in the body of the order as sovereign outside the jurisdiction and this is an order from your court to their court. then the defendant can issue the order. And, you want to accompany an order to show cause; tell

me why I am wrong. If you do that you give a deadline. If they don't respond, it's locked in. Bill has never had anyone answer the show cause.

When a Calif court finds an attorney in contempt he gets the privilege of 'execution of this order shall be stayed pending the filing within six judicial days of a petition for extraordinary relief.....

Two purposes of contempt: preserve the dignity and authority of the court. the judge was pulled off the case by the presiding judge. The profile of the new judge showed he studied the common law. The superior court has an appellate division and that hears appeals from a municipal court. the appellate division of the superior court is staffed by very sharp, knowledgeable people. The man they assigned was their big gun and used to be the presiding judge on the appellate division. This contempt ruling will be valuable to us as the logic goes from the constitution all the way down the chain as to why the sovereign is the boss. The judge got reassigned from the main court and pulled off 900 cases. The new judge still tried the judge tricks and some orders were issued to correct him. But he was knowledgeable.

Learn by experience. Do the homework and read all this case. We've never had a single order of show cause responded to.

Question on when you use the special master vs as the sovereign. You are never the master when you are the sovereign of your own court. if your court makes a decision you are the highest authority and it cannot be appealed. You can be a special master in someone else court by appointment. You are the do all and be all, between you suit and yourself you have created the artificial entity called the court. set your mind back to the 15th century and put yourself as the king of the realm. If you have one subject, you own the subject. As you grow, you hire people to manage your affairs. You set up courts and I the king am the law giver and you are the administrator. You hire people to carry on various tasks. In the US you are sovereigns without subject. But, people become your subject when you hire them. Who are they? The judge, the clerk, the court reporter, the marshal are all in your jurisdiction when you are running the case. The clerk of the court is the warehouseman of your paperwork.

Bill was special master when the sovereign couldn't do it because he was in jail. So he appointed Bill as the sovereign/ judge in the court. the sovereign can be his own clerk if necessary. But use the clerk, pay the fee, you get the entire staff available to you. No matter what a hearing is, you have done your talking on paper and there is nothing to talk about. Very typically the opposing attorney starts offering information to the judge that was not in the paperwork. That's not legit. The whole purpose of the hearing is to clarify something that you wrote. The judge won't let you talk if he has no questions. You have said everything you are going to say in your paper and that is it.

If the court is confused and needs more information, they can ask. They cannot put in any new information. The normal timing dealing with motions....you make a motion and a hearing is set in 30 day; then the other person has 20 days to answer; then you have 5

days to reply to the answer and for the judge to read all the information. Filed the motion, 20 answer, 5 to reply, 5 for the judge to read it. Make all your arguments. Whoever makes the motion says what he's going to say. In the reply you deal with the motion and what was said. If you wander off topic, it'll be thrown out. The reply is restricted to the issues that are there and you can't bring in any more facts because there is no follow up paper. The only purpose of the hearing, the judge has read all three, so it's an opportunity to ask questions. That's it, the decision is next.

The real world is common law. The fictional world is statutes. The judge in the fictional statutory world has the discretion to apply the codes. When you find defects in the opposition, use some strategy. Failure to object means you agree. On the other hand don't educate the other side and tell them what is wrong so they can fix it. If you don't tell them what needs to be corrected, you have to have an exit plan. Don't reveal when they have time to correct. When you do a motion and there is a hearing and someone tries to bring new facts, I object. That is not my wish. You might say it's not my wish that new information be allowed in. Is this a trial by surprise?

Do a counterclaim and show up at the hearing; set the date of the counterclaim as the date of the hearing. Now you are not appearing as the defendant and they have to suspend. So they can only hear the counterclaim. If you do a counterclaim, the judge doesn't read it, who's in charge? The sovereign. You are going to vacate his decision.

Someone raided by the IRS. Those records raided by the IRS are contaminated. The judge or whoever, will say they want you to produce a filing report. I'd love to if I could but I lost control of the records and they were put in the hands of the adversary and I have no way of knowing they are correct any more. You could sue the IRS in the state court, and that's an interesting technique. Remember that the state and federal govt are foreign entities relative to each other. One of the duties of the governor is to protect the citizens of the state by a foreign entity, including the federal govt. they are in bed together. The action against the speaker, was theft. Do a counter claim based on common law theft and that would be trespass. A trespass involves arrest, deprivation of rights and more. Do a claim as there is no action yet; do the claim before they have a complaint against you. As soon as they do a claim you can raise the issue of vindictive projection. When you raise this issue it is the one issue that you do not have to prove and the burden of proof is on them. That is automatic.

Get their pocket commissions. If he files under common law there is no discovery. Put the evidence in that you do have. Claim theft right up front and they took it without the proper steps and the burden of proof that it is not vindictive prosecution. If they have a proper raid, they have to have a proper warrant. If they have a warrant they still call it a raid. The sovereign gets to define the words in the case.

How can we turn a 23 member legal grand jury into a 25 member lawful grand jury. That's not the subject of this seminar and I don't know. However, my sense is that the grand juries are all statutory grand jury. Read article 61 of magna charta and, also 51 or 52, and this lays out the procedures. The statutory grand juries do not have the number of

25 which is specified in the magna charter. Form your grand jury, but you have no credible power. Before the grand jury does anything, go to the court administrator and ask for a room to meet in, there in the government bldg. that will give you the credibility. Once that is settled you can start acting as a grand jury. Pick small obvious things so you can build credibility. They will call you kooks and undermine your credibility.

Question: I had funds in a private commodity account. They took the funds and won't give them back, so sue them. They misapplied the funds; they admitted they got it, and they used them. Do an original claim. They aren't attacking you, they are just stealing your property. You handed your money to someone in trust and the govt raided him and took the money and they are refusing to give it back so you have a cause of action. You don't have to sue everyone in sight. Just sue the bad guys. Go straight to the point of where the trouble started and let them explain why they didn't get the money back.

How would respond as Joe Bannister in his arrest. The general answer is to do a counter claim. When you are suing at law, and you have that in common law, you are the sovereign and you decree what the law is and how they harmed you. There's no jury so you the sovereign decide who is guilty.

Don't be anxious to be a special master. You could put the paper work together for him and have him sign it and file the papers for him. Get a seal. When you have the man's seal and he acknowledges that seal, you can use the seal as power of attorney. When I do a seal for someone else. I seal it by crimping the paper. If its an order I put the gold seal on it and then crimp it. Anybody can file a habeas for anyone else. Any sovereign can come to the aid of any one else.

Use the procedure specified in title 28, 1441 and 1442 on habeas. Look in the FRCP. They have a nice, clean procedure laid out. Very simple, about 4 to 5 paragraphs. Take that in to federal court. Question: how do you proceed to the end; it tells you the procedure. You issue the order for the judge to sign; if he refuses to sign it, remember this. When you put together your court you hire the magistrate to sit there as an administrator. He has an implied contract with you and he does it for free. Your court is not charged for the magistrate provided by the govt. when you come to a conclusion you present it to the magistrate for signature. If he refuses to sign it, you go to the appellate court and the issue is not the habeas at all. The issue is the magistrate is not fulfilling the contract and you want a mandamus ordering him to do it. He's a federal officer and you could ask the congressman to start an impeachment proceeding against the judge. Congress can dump a judge any time. If you can make him look bad enoughno judge wants that to happen. That judge wants to be promoted and he won't be with impeachment possibilities.

Twenty silver dollars, a jury trial can be had. Not an area Bill understands. A police report just puts it in the record, for the DA to look at to prosecute. The sovereign does the lawsuit, now it's really public. Don't depend on the cops or the prosecutors to do it. Forget the internal investigations; they whitewash everything.

When public officials fail to perform duty you can issue a quo warranto. You could do this with a grand jury of 25. If everyone does his part to pressure public officials we would have a quick turn around.

Somebody mentioned getting rid of the IRS. Now there's discussion of a national sales tax and get rid of the income tax. The underground economy is bigger than the mainstream economy. IRS used to hire the top 10% of accountants coming out of college; now they hire the bottom 10% of those who will even apply. We do our part and infect others with freedom and protecting their rights. Don't attack the government, defend your rights. Sue the government when they trample on your rights. Do counter claims when people exceed authority. You can use RICO if you can show a pattern of behavior. Protect your rights through the courts and encourage the government to obey the law. There are the rogue elements in govt who don't obey the law. The members of government have declared their independence from the people. We all have a common interest in protecting our rights and making sure those in govt who disobey the law are called to task for it. They are taken care of through the courts. In the American revolution it was equally divided among pro, anti king and those who didn't care one way or the other. 10% of 1/3 of the population convinced them to let go. When I am attacked, settle the attack. Ok, I will pay the ticket with conditions: without prejudice. You have paid and they are happy. They're happy and I'm not. Now I can put full energy in attacking them in the court. they took the money and perfected their crime.

A well conducted suit at law will cost them 25K to 100K to defend; that's a lot more than your traffic ticket. These guys are conducting a government business. If they put you in jail, it's money in their pocket. It's not an expense. The person in jail is an asset they can borrow against. Settle the account and then sue them; they lose the profit. The case, win or lose, not important in the big picture. You run their costs up and you have the effect.

Do a notice and demand.

Whenever you have legal, statutory procedures there is a common law equivalent. When they create the statutory law, they build in somewhere a procedure that give you the common law benefit you are looking for. The lis pendans. When you have an interest in the property, file the lis pendans and it notifies there is a lawsuit involved. They buy the property, they lose the right to the property and they lose their money too. Follow the common law procedure and try to file a lis pendans, they will say only an attorney can file it. So in one sense you say I am the attorney of record on my own case. But this is better: in the civil code, sect 800, maybe 870, there is a procedure calling for a notice of preservation of interest. This is the statutory execution of the common law procedure. In this section it tells you how to make out the form. File it with the county recorder against the property. Find out what properties a judge has, put a preservation of interest and in that you say the basis the lawsuit against that judge. It screws up his credit, ability to sell the property. Go down and make the declaration. There will be the right form [lynn's note: look in the county clerk manual].

Notice to the county clerk; the minute you receive any affidavit it is recorded. Should you fail to statute LXX titles against crimes sect 5403...put the statute in...failure to record with clerk...shall without reference to the value of the record have a fine of \$2K and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not more the 3 years.

.remember Preservation of Interest. You will find it in the codes.