

FILE ON DEMAND UNDER PENALTY OF LAW

CLERK PLEASE PAY ATTENTION, IGNORANCE OF THE LAW IS NO DEFENSE.

TO CLERK;

You are directed to obey the Law by “Time Stamping” and providing a court case number on the enclosed copy of the front page of the “Complaint” and return said copy using the enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope without delay. If you decide to not obey the Law, clearly stated below please include in your “unlawful refusal to forward and return” of the enclosed document(s), a copy of your oath, surety bond and financials as required by law. in accordance with 1 Stat 122 and 2 Stat 298 and FRCP Rule 902, Article VI Clause 3, Title 31 USC §225.1, You are compelled to answer under 28 USC §1361.

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.*”

CLERK IS NOT TO BE PERSUADED – 18 USC §1512 (b) *Whoever [Judges] 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.*

CLERK CANNOT CHARGE A FEE – as per the UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT “*Living as we do under a common government, charged with the great concerns of the whole Union, every citizen of the United States from the most remote states or territories, is entitled to free access not only to the principal departments established at Washington, but also to its judicial tribunals and public offices in every state in the Union.*” - Crandell v. Nevada, 73 U.S. 35 (1867)

JUSTICE TO ALL WITHOUT SALE – as per AMERICAN JURISPRUDENCE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW §326 *Justice and Open Courts; Remedy for All Injuries. - In most of the state Constitutions there are provisions, varying slightly in terms, which stipulate that justice shall be administered to all without delay or denial, without sale or prejudice, and that the courts shall always be open to all alike. These provisions are based largely upon the Magna Charta, chap. 40, which provides; “We will sell to no man. We will not deny to any man either justice or right.” The chief purpose of the Magna Charta provision was to prohibit the King from selling justice by imposing fees on litigants through his courts and to deal a death blow to the attendant venal and disgraceful practices of a corrupt judiciary in demanding oppressive gratuities for giving or withholding decisions in pending causes. It has been*

appropriately said that in a free government the doors of litigation are already wide open and must constantly remain so. The extent of the constitutional provision has been regarded as broader than the original confines of Magna Charta, and such constitutional provision has been held to prohibit the selling of justice not merely by magistrates but by the State itself.

CLERK IS NOT TO REMOVE AND RETURN – as per **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...*

§175.25 *A person is guilty of tampering with public records in the first degree when, knowing that (s)he does not have the authority of anyone entitled to grant it, and with intent to defraud, (s)he knowingly removes, mutilates, destroys, conceals, makes a false entry in or falsely alters any record or other written instrument filed with, deposited in, or otherwise constituting a record of a public office or public servant. Tampering with public records in the first degree is a class D felony.*

§175.05 – *Falsifying public records in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor. A person is guilty of falsifying public records in the second degree when, with intent to defraud, he: Makes or causes a false entry in the public records; or alters, erases, obliterates, deletes, removes or destroys a true entry in the public records; or Omits to make a true entry in the public records in violation of a duty to do so which he knows to be imposed upon him by law or by the nature of his position; or Prevents the making of a true entry or causes the omission thereof in the public records.*

§175.20 – *Tampering with public records in the second degree. A person is guilty of tampering with public records in the second degree when, knowing that he does not have the authority of anyone entitled to grant it, he knowingly removes, mutilates, destroys, conceals, makes a false entry in or falsely alters any record or other written instrument filed with, deposited in, or otherwise constituting a record of a public office or public servant. Tampering with public records in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.*

ARTICLE VI, PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION declares that federal law is “*the supreme law of the land.*” As a result, when a federal law conflicts with a state or local law, the federal law will supersede the other law or laws. This is commonly known as “preemption.”

42 U.S. CODE § 4846 – *State laws superseded, and null and void ... Any law, regulation, or ordinance purporting to establish such different requirement, prohibition, or standard shall be null and void.*