

You are KING ! The government is your servant.

Our Founders gave us the mechanism to enforce our Constitution: our **COMMON LAW GRAND JURIES - The primary tool our Founders gave us to keep our governments centered under our Constitution.**

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Questions and Answers:

1. **What is American Exceptionalism?** All human societies throughout history are of only one design, a pyramid with the rulers at the top and the People at the bottom , working for the rulers, be they Kings, Lords, Dictators, etc. Our Founders took that conventional design and inverted it by putting "**We the People**" as the highest ranking Sovereign. Then , below **We the People** are the States that the people created. Additionally, We the People created the Constitution for these united States of America to execute only the 20 enumerated powers in Article 1 Section 8. So **We the People** are the highest ranking sovereign, the **Consentors**, and the States and the Federal Governments are our servants. **WE ARE THE KING'S BENCH!** (the King's Bench was the supreme level tribunal in existence when the Declaration of Independence was signed and the link to the King as our sovereign was severed).

Another way to think about American Exceptionalism is to think about the system one minute before our Declaration of Independence was signed and one minute after it was signed. One minute before signing, the highest ranking sovereign in the system in America was the King of England. It is the highest ranking sovereign that decides what is law and what isn't law. Now think about our situation one minute after declaring independence from the King. Who now is the highest ranking sovereign in the system? Our a founders could have asked George Washington to be our King, but instead they decided that the highest ranking sovereign in this new nation would be **We the People**. We the People became the Kings with no subjects ! Furthermore, when we Kings meet as our Common Law Grand Jury, we meet as the highest ranking court of record in the land. This means that not even the US Supreme Court can review a decision made by one of our Common Law Grand Juries.

2. **According to our a Constitution, who has both the authority and the responsibility to decide if an Act passed by Congress or any action by any government official or entity is Constitutional?** Although most Americans assume the Supreme Court of the United States owns this responsibility, it does not. Nowhere in Article 3 of our US Constitution , where the Judiciary is defined, is the US Supreme Court delegated any authority or responsibility to decide about the Constitutionality of an Act passed by Congress or rulings or Executive Orders from the Executive branch, or unconstitutional judicial decisions. In fact, our Constitution would probably not ever been ratified if the sovereign States knew an element of the central government, the Supreme Court, would be the arbiter of disputes between the States and the the federal government(the word federal means contract) .Only the **States and We the People** have both

the authority and the responsibility to decide if an Act of a Congress, an Executive Order, an agency rule or regulation, or judicial decisions are Constitutional.

3. Who are the parties to the contract we call our Constitution ? We the People created the Federal government and gave it very limited authority, reserving most authority for the People and the States. Whenever anyone takes an office as a public servant in any branch of our government, they must before taking the oath of office in accordance with Article 6, Clause 3 "*The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution;...*"

4. Who is the highest ranking law enforcement officer in every County? Unlike Hollywood scripts, every County Sheriff outranks the most senior officer from any other agency, including the FBI and our military leaders, and even our President when he/she are within a county's borders, etc.

5. According to our Constitution, what are the only 5 things that the Federal Government can enter a State to enforce? The Federal Government is only authorized to enforce treason, treaty violations, piracy, counterfeiting, and establishing Post Roads within any States borders.

Why do we have a Federal government with 76 armed divisions coming into the States enforcing all kinds of Unconstitutional Acts, statutes, Rules, and Regulations?

6. Our Founders believed that for a government to be legitimate, it must operate with the consent of the governed. What are the 4 methods for We the People to give or withdraw our consent ?

- a) Elections via Ballot box
- b) Common Law Grand Jury by We the People
- c) Assembly of We the People or elected delegates of We the People
- d) Article 5 Convention of the State's

7. As founded, does the USA have a Common Law or a Civil Law legal system? The USA was founded as a Common Law nation. Progressives have created a separate civil system, referred to as statutes. Statutes were originally created for the legislature to tell government workers how to do their work, but Progressives have mutated statutes to attempt to make us believe we must obey and conform to their system of statutes. Instead, we are natural persons, one of We the People, and not subject to statutes unless we agree voluntarily to be subject to them.

8. What is the main difference between Common Law and Civil Law legal systems? A civil law system is based on the assumption that elected politicians and unelected bureaucrats are smart, moral, and honest enough to write a set of laws that will enable a just, productive, and

happy society to flourish. Under a civil law system, the State is the highest ranking sovereign and We the People's rights come from the State.

In contrast, common law systems assume we are NOT that smart, moral, and honest and therefore our laws need to come from God or by observing nature, and therefore called Natural Laws. In our Common Law system, We the People are the highest ranking sovereigns in our political system.

Two principles of Common Law are

1. For every injury there must be a remedy
2. For there to be a crime, there must be a victim whose body or property has been injured and the State can not be the victim.

Three important values of Common Law are Justice, Honor, and Mercy. Justice in Common Law is synonymous with virtue.

9. What is the difference between a law and a statute?

Under our Common Law system, our laws come from nature or God and are few but profoundly common sensical. Statutes come from governments and are intended to tell the government employees how to do their job. Statutes do not apply to We the People unless we voluntarily give our permission

10. What is the definition of our main problem?

Some think our Constitution is faulty and needs some new Amendments, for example, from an Article 5 convention and then our problems will be fixed. Although our Constitution isn't perfect, the evidence suggests it worked really well while it was embraced and enforced. This suggests that the root cause of our problems does not lie within our Constitution itself. It therefore defies all logic that by simply adding some new Amendments all of a sudden our governments will embrace and enforce the newly modified Constitution when they continually trample on the current version.

11. If our Constitution is ok, what are root cause(s) of our " out of control"

unconstitutional government behavior? Simply put, we stopped enforcing our Constitution and our politicians oaths of office. We lost the main enforcement mechanism that the Founders designed into our system to decide whether an Act of Congress is Constitutional or not, the **States** and **We the People**. We the People speak to our government through our **Common Law Grand Juries**. Why did we lose this critical enforcement mechanism? In the case of the States, the political leadership generally is only concerned about accumulating more power and more money while remaining a member in good standing of the **Monolithic Extractive Elite Ruling Class**. Basically, they learned they could gain more money and power by going along with the Unconstitutional Federal behavior rather than by enforcing our Constitution to stop it.

In the case of We the People, the Progressives did a great job cutting out our Constitution from the majority of our educational processes, including public schools and law schools, while burying our Common Law Grand Jury (CLGJ) in 1946 by calling the Presentment function of an independent CLGJ obsolete, causing We the People to frankly fall asleep.

It is simply up to us, **We the People**, to wake up and take back our **CONSENTORS** role, using Common Law Grand Juries in every one of our 3141 counties to root out corruption and Unconstitutional behavior. Remember, **WE ARE THE KINGS BENCH !**

12. What is our current strategy and why is it doomed to fail?

Federal Government is a broken system with very strong and very bad incentives in place, and the major root cause is the loss of the **States and We the People** as the corrective action mechanism to hold ALL of our governments accountable to our Constitution, the supreme law of the land and simultaneously hold our politicians accountable to their oaths of office. In order to join the Union, each State had to agree to making our Constitution the Supreme Law of our Land.

Our current strategy is called a "Hero strategy" which is to say we work hard to elect candidates that make promises but usually do not follow through on their promises. How many times have we worked hard to elect candidates who say all the right things and promise to vote constitutionally, even swearing an oath of office to preserve, protect, and defend our Constitution from enemies both foreign and domestic, and then once in Washington they get captured by the system and become moderates or even liberals voting for all kinds of Unconstitutional Acts? This is defined as our Hero Strategy, which is to think if we work hard enough, we will be able to hire enough "heroes" to go to Washington and straighten it out. This strategy is not working nor can it work, simply because the reality is our system of government is a truly broken system that must be repaired, and the repair **MUST** be to address the **root causes**, which is the **lack of the CONSENTORS acting to keep the Acts of Congress within Constitutional bounds while holding our politicians accountable to their oaths of office.**

Simply put, our current strategy does not address the root causes of our problems. We simply have not been using the tools our Founders gave us to enforce the Law that Governs Government, our Constitution.

No matter how many heroes we send, we can not evade our duty as "CONSENTORS" to repair our system back to its original design if we want to restore our Constitution and the Rule of Law. We spend large amounts of energy and money to get candidates elected only to have them succumb to the existing incentives and start voting to optimize results for the Monolithic Extractive Elite Ruling Class.

In his farewell address, George Washington warned us that this day would come when duty to the political party was more important than duty to our country.

Summary:

If our Constitution is agreed by all to be the Supreme Law of the Land, why is it not being enforced? We lost the primary enforcement mechanism originally designed by our Founders : the States and We the People, THE CONSENTORS : Why ? Monolithic Extractive Elite Ruling

Class buried the Common Law Grand Jury in 1946 by calling it "obsolete" while We the People were not paying attention!

13. History of our Common Law Grand Jury

Because many of our Founders came from England, the USA was founded with a Common Law legal system. This is in contrast to the nations on the European continent, like Germany, France, etc. which adopted a Civil Law system. Under a civil law legal system, the laws are written by elected and unelected government officials and the State is considered the highest ranking Sovereign. The theory is that man's rational and moral capability is sufficient to develop a complete set of integrated laws for society to be peaceful and thrive.

By contrast, a Common Law system has as a foundation Natural Laws, and the theory is that man is neither smart or moral enough so we need to discover nature's laws and then aim to live in concert with them. In our Common Law system, We the People are the highest ranking sovereign instead of the State, and the State is our servant. To learn more about Common Law, please review the Common Law at www.taskforceliberty.org. Other useful sites www.taskforceliberty.com and www.1215.com.

As an important part of a Common Law system and the critical enforcement mechanism for our constitution, the Common Law Grand Jury (CLGJ) was developed in England well before the USA gained its independence. The roots of our CLGJ go all the way back to Articles 52 and 61 of the Magna Carta written in 1215. The CLGJ has three main purposes:

1. Protect the common people from unjust charges from Kings, Lords, Prosecutors, and other people in power.
2. From evidence either discovered or given to it, investigate who should be charged for crimes committed and create an indictment or presentment against the likely criminals, while judging both the facts and the law
3. Reach into both the elected and unelected governments and root out corruption. Of course corruption includes any behavior that is repugnant to our Constitution.

For 75 years after the ratification of our Constitution, the enforcement mechanism of the CLGJ kept all Federal spending constrained to the Enumerated Powers in Article 1, Section 8.

In the design of the government that our Founders decided upon, the CLGJ plays a critical role beyond keeping over zealous prosecutors, politicians, bureaucrats, and judges in check.

Common Law Grand Juries are the key way for We the People to keep the government centered on our Constitution. When a government official ignored our Constitution, a complaint would be created which specifies in writing the victim, the injury, and the likely defendant. The Complaint is given to one of the 4 Administrators, and if justified, an investigation into the alleged crime is conducted. If the Administrators find probable cause exists, the Administrators write up the case and deliver it to the CLGJ. The Administrators lay out the case with the evidence to the whole CLGJ. If the majority of the CLGJ votes positive, a Presentment from the CLGJ, warning the defendant of their out of bounds behavior and the injuries they have caused. In accordance with the Magna Carta, which became part of our Common Law due to the Confirmatio Catarum(1297), the Presentment starts a 40 day clock giving the alleged criminal defendant time to

implement suitable corrective actions or to rebut the Presentment. If neither appropriate corrective actions to restore the victim have taken place nor an effective rebuttal has been offered by the defendant within the 40 day period, then the CLGJ will meet to review the case and likely will vote to issue and Indictment. A True Bill of Indictment issued from a CLGJ initiates the last two steps of the process, the Distrain , which encumber all assets of the defendants and their spouse , and Distress, which is the effective mobilization of the public to secure enough assets of the defendants to restore the victim(s). The assets can include homes, boats, cars, airplanes, bank accounts, pay checks, etc.

If the accused rebut the charges in the Presentment, the CLGJ will decide if the rebutment effectively releases the accused from the charges or do the accused have to stand trial in front of the Petite Jury.

The American version of the Common Law Grand Jury and Common Law itself is so critical to the proper operation of our system of government that they are included in both the 5th and 7th Amendments to our Constitution. Our 5th Amendment says among other things that "*No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury,...*"

In 1992, a critical event happened when US Supreme Court Justice Scalia writing the majority(6-3) opinion called the CLGJ ...the 4th branch of our government owned by We the People, a Constitutional fixture fully independent and separate from the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

The CLGJ is made up of 25 persons from We the People. Together, they have both the authority and the responsibility to investigate **ANY** unlawful issues that gain their attention. Because it is an investigative body, a person testifying to the CLGJ cannot bring a lawyer with them. All investigations and deliberations of the CLGJ are secret, with only the indictments or presentment voted by the CLGJ becoming public. Only the foreperson and the Administrative Investigators elected by the CLGJ, becomes known publicly as he/she must sign the indictments and presentments. Stiff jail terms are the penalty for anyone who interferes in any way with the operations of the CLGJ .

Some of the power of a CLGJ can be quickly comprehended by understanding two of the simple principles and 3 values of our Common Law Grand Jury:

PRINCIPLES

1. For every injury, there must be a remedy
2. For a crime to have been committed, there must be a victim and the Government cannot be the victim.

VALUES

Justice, Honor, and Mercy

Think for a minute on how many people are rotting their lives away in our jails and prisons without causing an injury to a victim ? The civil law statute based system has grown into a hugely profitable business where even the judges retirement accounts get portions of the fines we pay.

14. Whatever happened to our CLGJ?

The Progressives from both parties wanted to implement a very different design of our government than what our Founders laid out in our Constitution, a republican form of government. As they attempted to make "progress" past our Constitution, they quickly learned that if the population remained very educated and aware of the meaning of our Constitution, they stood little chance of changing our society they way they wanted. So they decided to sever the connection between We the People and our Constitution. They set about "burying" our Constitution in the late 1800's and early 1900's by first omitting it from public education and law schools. Then, in 1946, the Progressives used an opportunity to rewrite the US Penal Code to attempt to bury our CLGJ by simply calling our Common Law Grand Jury "obsolete".(see link below)

Instead of having a CLGJ looking over the shoulder of politicians and making sure they were embracing our Constitution while holding them accountable to their oaths of office on a daily basis, the Progressives wanted a very different type of Grand Jury that they could then fully control. We call these Grand Juries " Puppet Grand Juries" or " Statutory Grand Juries"because they are under the control of the prosecutors and the judges. This is what today's Grand Juries have become...." Puppet grand juries" that only consider the evidence that the Prosecutor wants them to see and typically do only what the prosecutor and judge wants them to do..

However, our CLGJ is not obsolete because it is embedded firmly in our 5th and 7th Amendments. To make it obsolete, the Constitution would have to be amended.

Which way forward?

Luckily the Progressives did not get our Constitution changed. Also, luckily, there is a group of people with a deep love for our country and our Constitution that have come together as Task Force Liberty in order to educate We the People on both the history of our CLGJ and how we can go about reestablishing them. We are on a mission to bind our government with the chains of our Constitution!

15. USING OUR CONSTITUTION TO RESTORE OUR CONSTITUTION

NULLIFY, PRESENT AND INDICT

Benefits of reestablishing our Common Law Grand Juries:

Most of the problems we face as a nation have as a root cause the **lack of adherence to our Constitution**. The Founders designed a very effective system that the Progressives modified to their liking. For example, the Founders wrote a list of Enumerated powers delegated to the federal government in Article 1, Section 8 of our Constitution, yet today most of the spending and enforcement actions of the Feds are outside these enumerated powers. Additional behaviors like creating the Federal Reserve Bank and the initiating of war by the President are clearly Unconstitutional.

How did the Founders expect **We the People** to apply corrective action to a government that deviated from the 18 Enumerated Powers in Article 1, Section 8? They gave us the best tool for the job, the Common Law Grand Jury.

Additionally, the CLGJ can act as direct Consentors by deciding that any Act of Congress is defective because it is repugnant to our Constitution, and therefore null and void from the time of its creation, with no act needing to be passed to so declare. The CLGJ will then simply refuse to indict anybody charged with violating such a Act. This means, for example, that issues like Common Core, Agenda 21, gun control, and Obamacare, which are clearly unconstitutional simply because guns, education, development, and health care issues are NOT among the 18 Enumerated Powers granted to our Federal Government by the Sovereign States, would likely become null and void as CLGJ refuses to indict anyone charged with violating such unconstitutional Acts. By the way, grand and petite jury nullification is the primary way we eliminated Prohibition once Grand Jurors decided that, even though it was embedded into our Constitution it was simply a bad law.

CLGJ can and will likely address both voter fraud and illegal immigrants wherever found.

Because the CLGJ is the highest-level court of record, the decisions of the CLGJ are not reviewable or appealable unless the CLGJ decision impinges on someone's rights. Even the US Supreme Court can not overturn a decision by the CLGJ.

Also, a CLGJ can decide to hold accountable those in political office to their oath of office, which means accountable to the Constitution, and can hold all politicians accountable to their constituents by preventing politicians from taking campaign money from "special interests" and lobbyists because that is in fact bribery, an indictable offense.

16. What is a Writ? A writ is an order that is issued from a court of superior jurisdiction that commands an inferior tribunal, corporation, Municipal Corporation, or individual to perform, or refrain from performing, a particular act, the performance or omission of which is required by law as an obligation.

17. What is a Writ of Mandamus? We command. This is a writ which issues from a court of superior jurisdiction and is directed to a private or municipal corporation, or any of its officers, or to an executive, administrative, or judicial officer, or to an inferior court, commanding the performance of a particular act therein specified, and belonging to his or their public, official, or ministerial duty, or directing the restoration of the complainant to rights or privileges of which he has been illegally deprived.

Please consider taking a serious interest and role in Restoring Our Constitution by reestablishing the primary tool our Founders designed into our system, our **COMMON LAW GRAND JURY !**

References

STATUTES ARE NOT LAW

STATUTE. [Blacks law 4th edition] The written will of the legislature, solemnly expressed according to the forms prescribed in the constitution; an act of the legislature.

US SUPREME COURT DECISION - The common law is the real law, the Supreme Law of the Land, the codes, rules, regulations, policy, and statutes are " not the law",[Self v. Ray, 61 Wn(2d) 261]

US Supreme Court Decision: " All codes, rules, and regulations are for government authorities only, not human/Creators in accordance with God's laws. All codes, rules, and regulations are unconstitutional and lacking due process...."[Rodriques v. ray Donavan(US Dept of Labor) 769 F. 2d 1344 , 1348, (1985)]

TO BE CONVICTED UNDER A STATUTE YOU MUST GIVE YOUR CONSENT

US Supreme Court Decision-" every man is independent of the laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowman without his consent." [Cruden v. Neale, 2 N.C.338(1796) 2 S.E.]

US. Supreme Court Decision-" Under our system of government upon the individuality and intelligence of the citizen, the state does not claim to control him/her, except as his/her conduct to others(injured party) leaving him/her the sole judge as to all that affects himself/herself."[Mugler v Kansas 123 U.S. 623, 659-60]

US. SUPREME COURT DECISION. - " For a crime to exist, there must be an injured party. There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of the exercise of Constitutional rights." [Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F.945]
PEOPLE NULLIFICATION(to make null or void) when statutory charges are brought against the people the court cannot proceed without your "CONSENT" it's called an arraignment, if you do not plead you cannot be tried.

To see where our Common Law Grand Jury originates from , see Article 61 in the Magna Carta at <http://www.1215.org/lawnotes/lawnotes/magna.htm> and www.libertyfund.org where you need to find and read The Magna Carta with Commentary by McKechnie.

Everyone interested in becoming a jurist needs to read and understand: download The Common Law Grand Jury Handbook from www.nationallibertyalliance.org or buy it at Amazon.com

A book published in 1963 that covers the history of the Common Law Grand Jury from 1776 through 1941:

The People's Panel book at http://ussawatchdog.files.wordpress.com/2010/07/the_peoples_panel_rotated.pdf#page=126&zoom=90,127,12

Here is a link from a retired lawyer explaining how the Progressives in 1946 used an opportunity to rewrite the US Penal Code to announce unilaterally that Common Law Grand Juries are considered "obsolete".

<http://www.clgj.info/the-4th-branch-of-government.html>

Link to US Supreme Court Justice Scalia's 1992 majority (6-3) opinion in US v Williams explaining the independence of our CLGJ
<http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/html/90-1972.ZO.html>

Here is a recently posted pretty clear summary of the key points about Common Law Grand Juries:

<http://lisaleaks.com/2014/01/26/common-law-grand-jury/>

Notes for future additions :
If it's not a Runaway Jury by Roger Roots ?

US. SUPREME COURT DECISION. - " For a crime to exist, there must be an injured party. There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of the exercise of Constitutional rights." [Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F.945]"

481 F.2d 945
Archie P. SHERAR, Appellant,
v.
Joseph M. CULLEN, District Director Internal Revenue
Service, et al., Appellees.
No. 71-1558.
United States Court of Appeals,
Ninth Circuit.
July 3, 1973.
Rehearing Denied Aug. 13, 1973.

18. What is the difference between the Constitution for the United States and the Constitution of the United States ? TBD

19.

QDRAFT :What is corporatism and why does it exist ? Every government organization keeps at least two sets of accounting records. One is shown to the public and the other, referred to as Comprehensive Annual Financial Review(CAFR) , is frequently kept hidden from the public. Usually most government organizations have accumulated significant surpluses, reserves, and pension funds(?) . For example, Manatee County has over \$650M. These funds get invested using professional money managers in various financial instruments including common stocks. This implies that the sum of all government funds invested in common stocks makes the governments that biggest shareholders in many companies. This Implies when the government asks a corporation to do something or not do something, the business will likely be highly likely to comply, even if it is unconstitutional.

Notes2

Magna Carta

CIPIDD

Contempt of Constitution

Trial by Jury without a judge

Jurisdiction