DRIVER. One employed in conducting or operating a coach, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle, with horses, mules, or other animals, or a bicycle, tricycle, or motor car, though not a street railroad cat. See Davis v. Petrinovich, 112 Ala.654, 21 South.344.36 L.R.A 615: Gen.St.Conn. !()@. §2038; Isaas v. RialroaD Co. 47 N.Y. 122.7 Am. Rep.418. Black’s law Dictionary, 3rd Ed. 993, p. 622 verified

Wallace v. Woods, 340 Mo. 452,102 S.W.2D 91,97. Black’s Law Dictionary, 4th Ed. 1951, p. 585

DRIVER. “One employed in conducting or operating a coach, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle, with horses, mules, or other animals, or a bicycle, tricycle, or motor car, though not a street railroad cat. A person actually doing driving, whether by owner to drive or driving his own vehicle.”

**Black’s Law Dictionary ( a secondary source of Law) from the 1st edition to the 4th edition revised reveals the legal definition of “driver” and it is backed by case law:**

1. **Davis v. Petrinovich, 112 Ala. 654 (1896)**
2. **Issacs v. Railroad Co., 47 N.Y. 122. 7Am. Rep. 418(1871)**
3. **Wallace v. Woods. 340 Mo. 452936)**

**U.S SUPREME COURT AND OTHER HIGH COURT CITATION PROVING THAT NO ICENSE IS NECESSARY FOR NORMAL USE OF AN AUTOMOBIE ON COMMON WAYS**

**“The right of a citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, by horse drawn carriage, wagon, or automobile, is not a mere privilege which AY BE PERMITTED OR PROHIITED AT WILL, BUT A COMMON RIGHT WHICH HE HAS UNDER HIS RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PERSUIT OF HAPPINESS. Under normal conditions, travel at his inclination along the public highways or in public places, and while conducting himself in a orderly and decent manner, neither interfering with nor disturbing another’s rights, he will be protected, not only in his person, but in his safe conduct.”**

**Thomas v. Smith, 154 SE579, 11 American Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, section 329 , page 1135 “The right of the Citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, in the ordinary course of his life and business, is a common right which he has under the right to enjoy life and liberty, to acquire and possess property, and to pursue happiness and safety. It includes the right, in so doing, to use the ordinary and usual conveyances of the day, and under the existing modes of travel, includes the right to drive a horse drawn carriage or wagon thereon or to operate an automobile thereon, for the usual and ordinary purpose of life and business”**

**Thompson vs. Smith, supra.: Teche Lines vs. Danforth, Miss., 12 S.2D 784 “… the right of the citizen to drive on a public street with freedom from police interference… is a fundamental constitutional right”**

**White, 97 Cal.App.3d.141, 158 Cal.Rptr. 562,566-67 (979) “citizen have a right to drive upon the public streets of the District of Columbia or any other city absent a constitutionally sound reason for limiting their access.”**

**Caneisha Mills v D.C 2009 “ The use of the automobile as necessary adjunct to the earning of a livelihood in modern life requires us in the interest of realism to conclude that the right to use an automobile on the public highways partakes of the nature of a liberty within the meaning of the Constitutional Guarantees and Bill of Rights…”**

**Berberian v . Lussier (1958) 139 A2d 869, 872, See also: Schecter v. killingsworth, 380 p.2d 136, 140; 93 Azir. 273 (963). :The right to operate a motor vehicle [an automobile] upon the public streets and highways is not a mere privilege. It is a right of liberty, the enjoyment of which is protected by the guarantees of the federal, state constitutions, and bill of rights”.**

**Adams v City of Pocatello 416 p.d 46,48; 91 Idaho 99 (1966). “A traveler has an equal right to employ an automobile as means of transport and occupy the public highways with other vehicles in common use.”**

**Campbell v. Walker 78 Atl. 601, 603, 2 Boyce (Del.) 41. “The owner of an automobile has the same right as the owner of other vehicles to use the highway, \*\*\* A traveler on foot has the same right to the use of the public highways as an automobile or any other vehicle.”**

**Simeone v. Linsay, 65 Atl. 778, 779; hannigan v. Wright, 63 Alt. 234, 236. “the right of the citizen to DRIVE on the public street with freedom from police interference, unless he is engaged is suspicious conduct associated in some manner with criminality is a FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIOANLE RIGHT which must be protected by the courts.”**

**People v. Horton 14 Cal. App, 3rd 667 (1971) “The right to make use of an automobile as a vehicle of travel long highway, is no longer an open question. The owners thereof have the same rights in the roads and streets as the driver of a horse or those riding a bicycle or traveling in some other vehicle.”**

**House v. Cramer, 112 N.W. 3; 134Iowa 374; Farnsworth v. Tampa Electric Co. 57 So. 233, 237, 62 Fla.166. “The automobile may be used with safety to others of the highway, and in its proper use upon.**

**Williams v. Fears, 179 U.S. 270, 274, 21 S.Ct. 128, 45 L.Ed. 186. “Our nation has thrived on the principle that, outside areas of plainly harmful conduct, every man is left to shape his own life as he thinks best, do what he pleases, go where he pleases.” Id., at 197.**

**Kent v. Dulles see Vestal, Freedom of Movement, 41 Iowa L. Rev. 6, 13-14. “ The validity of restrictions on the freedom of movement or particular individuals, both substantively and procedurally, is precisely the sort of matter that is the peculiar domain of the courts. “ Comment, 61 Yale L.J. at page 187. “A person detained for an investigatory stop can be questioned but is “not obliged to answer, answers may not be compelled, and refusal to answer furnishes no basis for an arrest. “Justice White, Hiibel “Automobiles have the right to use the highway of the land on equal footing with other vehicles.”**

**Cumberland Telephone. & Telegraph Co. v. Yeiser 141 Kentuky 15. “Each citizen has the absolute right to choose for himself the mode of Conveyance he desires, whether it be by wagon or carriage, by horse, motor or electric car, or by bicycle, or astride of a horse, subject to the sole condition that he will observe all those requirements that are known as the law of the road.”**

**Swift v City of Topeka, 43 U.S. Supreme Court. “no License Necessary to drive Automobile On Public Highway/Streets No License is Necessary “**

**Freely YHVH.name 4 Kansas 671,674. The Supreme Court said in The U.S. v. Merky (1960) 361 U.S. 431: An administrative regulation, of course, is not a “statute”.” A traveler on foot has the same right to use of the public highway as an automobile or any other Vehicle.**

**Cecchi v. Lindsay, 75 Alt. 376 .377, 1 Boyce (del) 185. Automotive vehicles are lawful means of conveyance and have equal rights upon the streets with horses and carriages**

**Chicago Cach Co. v. City of Chicago, 337 III. 200 205 ; see also:**

**Christy v. Elliot, 216 III. 31;**

**Ward v. Meredith, 202 III. 66;**

**Shinkle v. McCullough, 116 Ky. 960;**

**Butler v. Cae, 116 Ark. 26, 28,28-29….. Automobiles are lawful vehicles and have equal rights on the highways with horses and carriages. Daily v. Maxwell, 133 S.W. 351, 354.**

**Matson v. Dawson, 178 N.W. 2d 588, 591.   “A farmer has the same right to use f the highway of the land, whether on foot or in a motor vehicle, as any other citizen.”**

**Draffin v. Massey, 92 S.E.2d 38,42. “Persons may lawfully ride in a automobile, as they may lawfully ride on bicycles. Doherty v. Ayer, 83 N.E. 677, 1 Mass. 241, 246;**

**Molway v. City of Chcago, 88 N.E. 485, 486, 239 III. 486;**

**Smiley v. East St. Louis Ry Co., 100 N.E. 157, 158. “A soldier’s personal automobile is part of his “household goods [.]”**

**U.S. v. Bomar, C.A.5(TEX.),8 F 3d 226, 235 “19A words and phrases – Permanent Edition (west) pocket part 94. “[I]t is a jury question whether……….. anautomobile ………….. is a motor vehicle[.]**

**United States v. Johnson, 718 F.2d 1317, 1324 (5th ir. 1983). Other right to use an automobile cases;**

**EDWARDS V. CALIFORNIA, 314 U.S. 160**

**TWINING V. NEW JERSEY, 211 U.S. 78-**

**WILLIAMS V. FEARS , 179 U.S. 270, AT 274-**

**CRANDALL V. NEVADA 6 WALL. 35. AT 43-44- THE PASSENGER CASES. 7 HOWARD 287. AT 492-**

**U.S. V. GUEST , 383 U.S. 745, AT 757-758 (1966)**

**GRIFFIN V. BRECKENRIDGE, 403 U.S. 88, AT 105-106 (1971)**

**CALIFANO V. TORRES , 435 U.S. AT NOTE6**

**SHAPIRO V. THOMPSON, 394 U.S. 618 (1969)**

**Califano v. azavorian, 439 us. 170, at 176 (1978) look above citations up in American jurisprudence. Some citations may be paraphrased.**

**Ex Parte Dickey, ( Dickey v. Davis) , 85 SE 781 “Every citizen has an unalienable right to make use of the public Highway of this land, every citizen has full freedom to travel from place to place in the enjoyment of life and Liberty. “People v. Nothaus, 147 Colo2010. No state government entity has the power to allow or deny passage on the highways, byways, nor waterways. Transporting his vehicle and personal property for either Recreation or business, but by being subject only to local regulations there for safety caution traffic lights speed limits Etc travel is not a privilege with requiring a license vehicle registration or forced insurance”**

**Chicago Coach Co. v. City of Chicago 337 III 200, 169 N.E.22 “traffic infractions are not a crime. “**

**People v. Battle “Persons faced with an unconstitutional licensing law which purports to require a license as prerequisite to exercise of right….. May ignore the law and engage with impunity in exercise of such right”**

**Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham 394 U.S. 147 (1969). U.S. Supreme Court says no license Necessary to Drive Automobile on Public Highways/streets No License is Necessary. YHVH. Name 3 “The word “operator” shall not include any person who solely transports his own property and who transports no persons or property for hire or compensation.”**

**Statutes at Large California Chapter 412 p. 83 “ Highways are for the use of the traveling public, and all have the right to use them in reasonable and proper manner: the use thereof is an inalienable right of every citizen. “**

**Escobedo v. State 35 C2d 870 in Cal Jur 3d p. 27 “RIGHT – A LEGAL RIGHT, a constitutional RIGHT means a RIGHT protected by the law , by the constitution, but government does not create the ides of RIGHT or original RIGHT; it’s acknowledges them… “Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, 1914, p. 2961. “ Those who have the right to do something cannot be licensed for what they already have right to do as such license would be meaningless.”**

**City of Chicago v Collins 51 NE 907,910. “A license means leave to do a thing which the licensor could prevent. “**

**Blatz Brewing Co. v. Collins, 160p. 2d 37, 39; 69 Cal.A.2d 639. “The object of a license is to confer a right of power. Which does not exist without it.”**

**Payne v. Massey (19\_) 196SW 2nd 493,145 Tex 273. “The court makes it clear that a license relates to qualifications to engage in profession, business, trade or calling; Thus, when merely traveling without compensation or profit, outside of business enterprise or adventure with the corporate state, no license is required of the natural individual traveling for personal business, pleasure and transportation.”**

**Wingfield v. Fielder 2d Ca. 3d 213 (1972). “If [STATE] officials construe a vague statute unconstitutionally the citizen may take them at their word, and act on the assumption that the statute is void.”**

**Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham 394 U.S. 147 (1969). “With regards particularly to the U.S. Constitution , it is elementary that a right secured or protected by that document cannot be overthrown or imaire by any state police authority.”**

**Donnolly v. Union Sewer Pipe Co,. 184 US 540: Lafarier v. Grand Trunk R,R. Co., 24 A. 848; O’Neil v. Providence Amusement Co., 108 A. 887 “The right to travel (called the right of free ingress to other states, and egress from them) is so fundamental that it appears in the Articles of Confederation, which governed our society before Constitution.”**

**(Paul v. Virginia). “[T]he right to travel freely from state to state… is a right broadly assertable against private interference as well as government action. Like the right of association, it is a virtually unconditional personal right, guaranteed by the Constitution & bill of rights to us all.”**

**(U.S. Supreme Court, Shapiro v. Thompson). EDGERTON, Chief Judge: “iron curtains have no place to another according to inclination, is a attribute of personal liberty, and the right, ordinarily, of free transit fro or through the territory of any state is a right secured by the Constitution.” The highways there is an equal right with the users of the vehicles properly upon the highways. The law recognizes such right of use upon general principles.**

**Brinkamn v. Pacholike, 874 N>E> 762, 764 41 Ind, App. 662, 666. “The law does not denounce motor carriages, as such, on public ways. They have an equal right with other vehicles in common use to occupy the streets and roads. It is improper to say that the driver of the horse has rights in the road superior to the driver of the automobile. Both have the right to use the easement.**

**Indiana Springs Co. v. Brown, 165 Ind. 465. 468. U.S. Supreme Court says NO LICENSE NECESSARY TO DRIVE AUTOMOBILE ON PUBLIC HIGHWAYS/STREETS NO LICENSE IS NECESSARY . YHVH. Name 2 2 “A highway is a public way open and free to anyone who has occasion to pass along it on foot or with any kind of vehicle. “Schlesinger v. City of Atlanta, 129 S.E. 861, 867, 11 Ga. 148, 159;**

**Holland v. Shackelford. 137 S.E. 2d 298, 304, 220 Ga. 104; Stavola v Palmer, 7 A.2d 831, 831, 838, 136 Conn. 670 “There can be no one question of the right of automobile owners to occupy and use the public streets of cities, or highways in the rural districts.’’ Liebrecht v. Crandall. 126 N.W. 69. 110 Minn. 454, 456 “The word ‘automobile connotes a pleasure vehicle designed for the transportation of persons on highways.”**

**American Mutual Liability Ins. Co. , v. Chaput, 60 A.2d 118, 120;95 NH 200 Motor Vehicle: 18 USC Part 1 Chapter 2 section 31 definitions: “(6) Motor vehicle.- The term “motor vehicle” means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power And used for commercial purposes on the highways… 10) The term “used for commercial purposes” means the carriage of persons or property for any fare , fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or individual in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit. “A motor vehicle or automobile for hire is a moto vehicle, other than an automobile stage, used for the transportation of persons for which remuneration is received.’**

**International Motor Transit Co. v. Seattle 251 p. 120. The term ‘motor vehicle’ is different and broader that the word ‘automobile’**

**Ity of Dayton v. DeBrosse, NE.2d 647, 650; 62 Ohio app. 232 “ Thus self-driven vehicles are classified according to the use to which they are put rather than according to the means by which they are propelled” Ex part Hoffert, 148 NW 20”**

**The Supreme Court, in Arthur v Morgan, 112 U.S. 495, 5 S.Ct. 241, 28 L.Ed. 825, held the carriages were properly classified as household effects, and we see no reason that automobiles should not be similarly disposed of.”**

**Hillhouse v. United States , 152F, 163, 164, (2nd Cir. 1907). “…. A citizenhas the right to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon… “ State v. Johnson, 243 P. 1073; Cummins v. Homes, 155P 171: Packard v Banton, 44.S.Ct. 256; Hadfield v Lundin, 98 Wash 516, Willis v. Buck 263 P. I 982;**

**Barney v. Board of Railroad Commissioners, 17 P.2d 82, “The use of the highway for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common and fundamental right of which the public and individual cannot be rightfully deprived.”**

**Chicago Motor Coach v Chicago, 169 NE 22; Ligare v Chicago, 28 NE 934; Boon v Clark , 214 SSW 607;25 Am Jur. (1st) Highways Sect.163 “ the right of the citizen to travel upon the highway and to transport his property thereon in ordinary course of life and business…. Is the usual and ordinary right of the citizen, a right common to all.”**

“The rights of a citizen to travel upon the public Highway and to transport his property there on, by horse-drawn carriage, a wagon, or automobile, is not a mere privilege which may be permitted or prohibited at will, but a common right which he has under his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Under the Constitutional guarantee one may, therefore, under normal conditions, travel at his inclination along the public highway or in public places, and while conducting himself in an orderly and decent manner, neither interfering with nor disturbing another’s rights, he will he will be protected not only in his person, but in his safe-conduct.”

Thompson v Smith , 1554 Se 579 11 America jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, section 329, p 1135. “ the right of the citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, in the ordinary course of life and business, is a common right which he has under the right to enjoy life and liberty, to acquire and possess property, and to pursue happiness and safety. It includes the right, in so doing, to use the ordinary and usual convenience of the day, and under the existing modes of travel. Includes the right to drive a horse-drawn carriage or a wagon they're on or to operate an automobile they're on, for the usual and ordinary purpose of life and business.”

Thompson v. Smith, supra,; Teche Lines v Danforth, Miss., 12 S.2d 784”… The right of the citizen to drive on a public street with freedom from police interference… is a fundamental constitutional right”

White, 97 Cal.App.3d.141, 158Cal.Rptr. 562, 566-67 (1979) “citizens have the right to drive upon the public streets of the district of Columbia or any other city absent a constitutionally sound reason for limiting their access’”

**Caneisha Mills v. D.C. 2009 “ the use of the automobile as a necessary adjunct to the earning of a livelihood in modern life requires us in the interest of realism to conclude that the right to use an automobile on the public highways partakes of the nature of a liberty within the meaning of the Constitutional guarantees…”**

**Berberian v lussier (1958) 139 A2d 869, 872, See also; Schecter v. Killingsworth, 380 p.2d 136, 140; 93 Ariz. 273 (1963). “the right to operate a motor vehicle [an automobile] upon the public streets and highways is not a mere privilege. It si a right of liberty, the enjoyment of which is protected by the guarantees of the**

**Adams v City of Pocatello**

What is US Code 242?

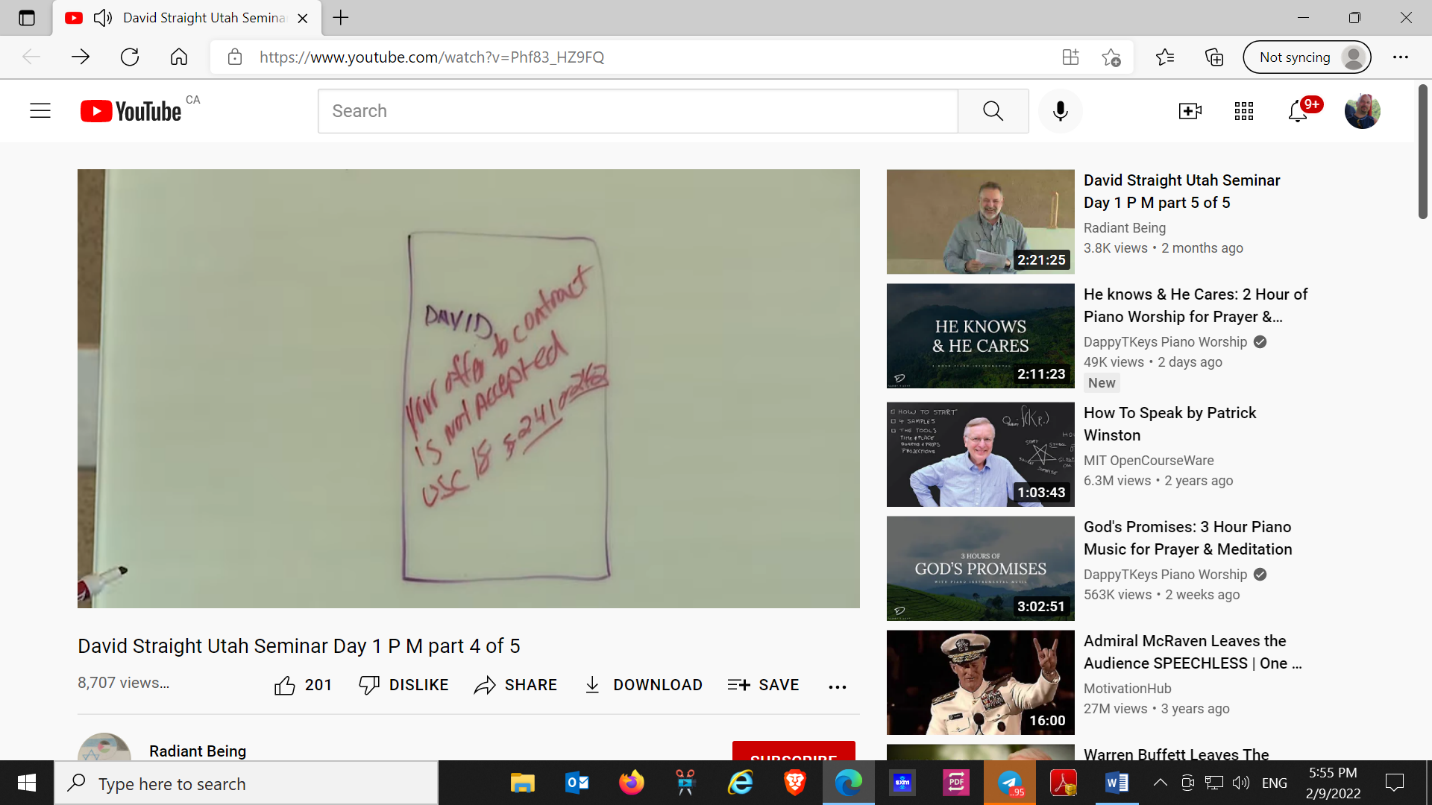
Section 242 of Title 18 makes it a crime for **a person acting under color of any law to willfully deprive a person of a right or privilege protected by the Constitution** or laws of the United States.31 mai 2021

What is Section 241 of the Criminal Code?

241 (1) **Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 14 years** who, whether suicide ensues or not, (a) counsels a person to die by suicide or abets a person in dying by suicide; or. (b) aids a person to die by suicide.20 janv. 2022

Depriving me of my rights to travel in my private property on a public road and being stopped with no harm cause, warent, no injured party, and no jurisdiction, using color of law and attempting to commit treason.

No an employee of government, or police. My status is non-resident, non-person, non-resident



April 29, 2016 From: Lee-Harold: Family of Smith, beneficiary, Trustor, and Secured-party to the Social Security Cestui que Trust LEE HAROLD SMITH Without prejudice 1313 Mocking Bird Ln. Newport, Tennessee 37821 To: The Trustees and their principals: William-T.: Family of Jones and William-T.: Family of Jones d/b/a Trustee of the Social Security Cestui que Trust LEE HAROLD SMITH and d/b/a WILLIAM T JONES Clerk of the Trust business entity titled “GENERAL SESSIONS COURT, NEWPORT 100 N. Main Street, Suite 309 Newport, Tennessee 37821 Certified mail, return receipt requested # 7003 1680 0001 2029 1329 Bruce-D.: Family of Fox and Bruce-D.: Family of Fox d/b/a Trustee of the Social Security Cestui que Trust LEE HAROLD SMITH and d/b/a BRUCE D FOX Officer-of-the-Tribunal of CIRCUIT COURT OF ANDERSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE FOX & FARLEY 310 North Main Street Clinton, Tennessee 37716 Certified mail, return receipt requested # 7003 1680 0001 2029 1336 Donald-R.: Family of Elledge and Donald-R.: Family of Elledge d/b/a Trustee of the Social Security Cestui que Trust LEE HAROLD SMITH and d/b/a DONALD R ELLEDGE Officer-of-the-Tribunal of CIRCUIT COURT OF COCKE COUNTY, TENNESSEE 100 North Main Street, Suite 301 Newport, Tennessee, 37821 Certified mail, return receipt requested # 7003 1680 0001 2029 1343 Michael: Family of Eldridge and Elizabeth: Family of Eldridge 1114 E 25/70 Newport, Tennessee, 37821 Certified mail, return receipt requested # 7003 1680 0001 2029 1350 With Completion of Service and designation of Witnesses To: Loretta-E.: Family of Lynch and Loretta-E.: Family of Lynch d/b/a Trustee of the Social Security Cestui que Trust LEE HAROLD SMITH d/b/a LORETTA E LYNCH United States Attorney General United States D.O.J. 10th& Constitutional Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20530 Certified mail, return receipt requested # 7003 1680 0001 2029 1367 Herbert III: Family of Slatery and Herbert III: Family of Slatery d/b/a Trustee of the Social Security Cestui que Trust LEE HAROLD CROMWELL d/b/a HERBERT SLATERY III, Tennessee Attorney General 425 5th Ave N #2 Nashville, Tennessee 37243 Certified mail, return receipt requested # 7003 1680 0001 2029 1374 Re: “MICHAEL ELDRIDGE and wife, ELIZABETH ELDRIDGE vs. LEE H. SMITH,” Account No. B6LA0051 / Lee-Harold: Smith vs. William-T.: Jones; Bruce-D.: Fox; Donald-R.: Elledge; Michael: Eldridge; Elizabeth: Eldridge; the Trust business entity CIRCUIT COURT FOR COCKE COUNTY, TENNESSEE; et al. Conditional Acceptance of your security-instrument Offer served upon me, Lee-Harold: Smith, the human and the human beneficiary of the Social Security Cestui que Trust LEE H. SMITH, which Trust is the alleged “Defendant” in this case, which alleged service came through the Trustees of the Cocke County Sheriff Office from the Trustees, listed supra, acting in their human being and as human Trustees, wherein the Trust business entity corporation Cocke County security guards titled Sheriff Deputies touted as “Law Enforcement Officers” allegedly served a security-instrument in an attempt to get me to commit myself as the acting Trustee when the people addressed herein are, in fact, the Trustees, knowing full well that as the human beneficiary I have no authority to make any decision/s for said Trust in this Admiralty Jurisdiction Maritime law Tribunal whose standard is the yellow fringed flag, and wherein I as the human beneficiary have no fiduciary responsibility for said Trust; Conditional Acceptance of your Offer for you to prove negligence per your claim by my actions and thoughts, if the COMPLAINT was directed to me, in the incident addressed in the COMPLAINT [hereinafter Conditional Acceptance]. Dear William, Bruce, Donald, Michael, Elizabeth, Loretta, Herbert, and To Whom It May Concern: I am Lee-Harold: Family of Smith [hereinafter Lee-Harold: Smith, I, me, my], a freeman, Sui Juris, Appearing in any Admiralty jurisdiction Maritime law tribunal Specially, Not Generally Or Voluntarily, and In propria persona and as human beneficiary of the Social Security Cestui que Trust LEE HAROLD SMITH aka LEE H SMITH, never as the Trustee. That William, Bruce, Donald, Loretta and Herbert are d/b/a Trustees of the Trusts LEE H SMITH, MICHAEL ELDRIDGE and ELIZABETH ELDRIDGE and are taxpayers. I serve this “Conditional Acceptance” upon The Trustees, their principals and the humans Michael and Elizabeth: Eldridge. Be It Known: The “Conditional Acceptance” to Your Offer establishes a Common Lawcontract between us under the Postal rule, which states: “The postal rule (also known as the mailbox rule or "deposited acceptance rule") is a term of common law-contracts which determines the timing of acceptance of an offer when mail is contemplated as the medium of acceptance. The general principle is that a contract is formed when acceptance is actually communicated to the offeror. The mailbox rule is an exception to the general principle. The mailbox rule provides that the contract is formed when a properly prepaid and properly addressed letter of acceptance is posted. One rationale given for the rule is that the offeror nominates the post office as implied agent and thus receipt of the acceptance by the post office is regarded as that of the offeree. The main effect of the mailbox rule is that the risk of acceptance being delivered late or lost in the post is placed upon the offeror. If the offeror is reluctant to accept this risk, he can always require actual receipt before being legally bound.” I. Pertinent Law(s): American Jurisprudence, Volume 11, Commerce to Constitutional Law, Copyright 1940, 11 AmJur §329 – Constitutional Law, 2. Liberty, Paragraph 4, “Personal liberty largely consists of the right of locomotion–to go where and when one pleases–only so far restrained as the rights of others may make it necessary for the welfare of all other citizens. The right of a citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, by horse-drawn carriage, wagon, or automobile, is not a mere privilege which may be permitted or prohibited at will, but a common right which he has under his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Under this constitutional guaranty one may, therefore, under normal conditions, travel at his inclination along the public highways or in public places, and while conducting himself in an orderly and decent manner, neither interfering with nor disturbing another’s rights, he will be protected, not only in his person, but in his safe conduct.” (Emphasis added by me.) American Jurisprudence, Volume 25, Guardian and Ward to Highways, Copyright 1940, IX. Use of Way, A. In General, 25 AmJur §163 – Generally; Right to Use.–Streets and highways are established and maintained primarily for purposes of travel and transportation by the public, and uses incidental thereto. Such travel may be for either business or pleasure. Highways may also lawfully be used for purposes other than travel and transportation, which are conducive to the public convenience, tend to make them of greater utility and convenience to those who legally have a right to their use, and are not inconsistent and incompatible with the reasonably free passage over them of whoever has occasion to travel upon them. The extent of the public right depends, in some degree at least, upon the needs of the public. The use of highways for purposes of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common and fundamental right, of which the public and individuals cannot rightfully be deprived. The rights of the public to the use of highways cannot be encroached upon by private individuals or corporations. Moreover, streets and highways are for the use of the public in general for passage and traffic without distinction, and all persons have an equal right to use them for purposes of travel by proper means, and with due regard for the corresponding rights of others. The whole community have an equal interest and right to all the privileges and advantages of the highways. The mere fact that the burden of the construction and maintenance of streets and highways and the right to control and manage them rest with the municipal and quasi-municipal corporations in which they are situated does not give to such corporations, or to their inhabitants, any peculiar privileges therein. The right of use is not in the citizens of the corporation alone, even under such circumstances, but remains in the public at large, and the entire public still has an equality of right therein, subject to such limitations as the municipalities are authorized by law to impose. Furthermore, as to the rights of the public, there is no substantial difference between streets in which the legal title to the fee is in private individuals and those in which it is in the public. The right to make a particular use of a highway, which would otherwise be unlawful or improper, cannot be conferred by the consent or petition of abutting owners or citizens generally. The general rule is that a charge or toll cannot be exacted for the use of a highway for the purpose of travel or transportation in the ordinary modes, in the absence of legislative authorization. 25 American Jurisprudence §165 – Mode and Manner of Use.–The public easement includes every kind of travel and communication for the movement or transportation of persons or property which is reasonable and proper in the use of a public highway, or of a particular portion thereof, with all means of conveyance which can be introduced with a reasonable regard for the safety and convenience of the public, and without inflicting upon the owner of the fee an injury differing in kind from that imposed by use and improvement for ordinary public travel, and embraces all public travel, not prohibited by law or by dedicatory restriction, on foot, in carriages, omnibuses, stages, sleighs, or other vehicles, including motor vehicles, as the wants and habits of the public demand. The public is not confined to the use of vehicles in use at the time when the streets or highways were established, but may use such other reasonable means or conveyance as may be discovered in the future, provided they do not exclude the proper use of the highway by other modes or kinds of vehicles, or then to destroy it as a means of passage and travel common to all. The use of such new and improved means of locomotion must be deemed to have been contemplated when the highways and streets were laid out or dedicated, whenever it is found that the general benefit requires it, and such new means of locomotion cannot be excluded therefrom or be deemed unlawful merely because their use may tend to the inconvenience or even to the injury of those who continue to use the highways and streets by former methods. Where sidewalks or footways are provided, they are ordinarily intended for the use of pedestrians, to the exclusion of animal and vehicular traffic, except in the case of certain small vehicles. The rights of the users by any proper mode or means are equal, neither enjoying any superior rights over another, except under regulations governing the movement of traffic, and if the use of one mode of travel or means of conveyance results in injury to the user of another, the latter’s right of action will depend on the question of negligence. Any person has a right to transport over the highway elephants and animals, or machinery, or loads of goods, which, from their height or appearance, or the noise made in transport, are liable to frighten horses or other animals. But while this right is undoubted, it must be so exercised as not to endanger the lives or property of others who have equal rights upon the highway, and as in other cases of the use of a dangerous article, that required degree of care increases with the danger to be apprehended from the use of it and from exposure to it. While highways are constructed and intended for ordinary use, in an ordinary manner, necessity may justify the use of a street for the purpose of transporting things in an unusual manner, or of transporting such things as necessarily obstruct the street for a time, and such uses are not necessarily illegal. Articles of this character may not, however, be unnecessarily permitted to remain stationary in the street, in an improper and dangerous position, or for a longer time than is reasonably necessary for the mere purpose of transportation. The allocation of portions of the way to particular uses is discussed in a subsequent section.” (Emphasis added by me.) II. Definitions: Negligence. The omission to do something which a reasonable man, guided by those ordinary considerations which ordinarily regulate human affairs, would do, or the doing of something which a reasonable and prudent man would not do. Negligence is the failure to use such care as a reasonably prudent and careful person would use under similar circumstances; it is the doing of some act which a person of ordinary prudence would not have done under similar circumstances or failure to do what a person of ordinary prudence would have done under similar circumstances. Amoco Chemical Corp. v. Hill, Del.Super., 318 A.2d 614, 617. Conduct which falls below the standard established by law for the protection of others against unreasonable risk of harm; it is a departure from the conduct expectable of a reasonably prudent person under like circumstances. Pence v. Ketchum, La., 326 So.2d 831, 836. The term refers only to that legal delinquency which results whenever a man fails to exhibit the care which he ought to exhibit, whether it be slight, ordinary, or great. It is characterized chiefly by inadvertence, thoughtlessness, inattention, and the like, while "wantonness" or "recklessness" is characterized by willfulness. The law of negligence is founded on reasonable conduct or reasonable care under all circumstances of particular case. Doctrine of negligence rests on duty of every person to exercise due care in his conduct toward others from which injury may result. Black’s Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition Statute - Anderson on the U.C.C., Texts, Cases and Commentaries, §1-103:6 “A statute should be construed in harmony with the common law unless there is a clear legislative intent to abrogate the common law.” And further, “The Code cannot be read to preclude a common law action.” Hence, statutes are anti-law and merely corporation policies; and, the right to travel is a common law-right, wherein “The Code cannot be read to preclude a common law action.” III. Facts and Events anent the incident and subsequent parties involved: That on July 4th, 2015 C.E. I went to an area in Oak Ridge, Tennessee that is identified as the “Midtown Community Center,” located at 102 Robertsville Road, Oak Ridge, Anderson County, Tennessee to watch the fireworks. That the fireworks were to start at dark. That cars were parked on both sides of the parking lot, so I pulled down to the very edge of the parking lot about ten minutes before the fireworks were to begin. That I parked in the middle between the cars. That while I was still in the truck a woman came up to my window and said, “You will be blocking traffic when the fireworks are over.” That I told her, “I promise I will not block traffic, I will leave as soon as the fireworks end.” That she stated she thought that was rude. That nearly everyone was outside, and I would have been also, but keeping my promise in mind to not block anyone from leaving, I sat through out the fireworks display in my truck so I could be the first one out so as not to block anyone. That I could see the fireworks shoot off, but had a very bad view of them exploding. That at the fireworks finale, I immediately started up my truck, looked around and slowly started to back up. That I was very much aware of all of the little children present as well as all of the other people present. That the people present seemed to have enjoyed the fireworks as much as I did. That there were numerous adults along with their children who were watching the fireworks, and most of them were outside their vehicles. That being aware of all the people present, I started to back up very, very carefully for about 70- 75 feet. That I had my truck under total control as I was backing up, when all at once, I heard a loud shrill noise, and it sounded like spinning tires on wet payment, and immediately I was shot backwards as a rocket that is propelled, and the truck seemed as though it was going backwards at full speed. That at that moment, I had no control of where the truck went. That I felt myself bouncing off of other vehicles, one after another, and all the while I was trying to hit my brakes and get stopped. That my truck finally stopped when it hit a vehicle, and I had both feet on the brakes, as I did not know what had gone wrong. That this happened so quickly that I was in shock from being battered in the truck when it was careening off other vehicles. That I was overwhelmed with fear of what had happened in this crowded area. That I went from total control of my truck to total lack of control in a fraction of a second. That my truck door on the driver’s side was approximately 18 inches from another vehicle and I couldn't get out, so I could not understand what all had happened until I got help to get out. That I immediately turned the engine off and waited for help. That Ben Higgins [hereinafter Ben] came up to the driver’s door, and began to question me. That I told him I believed the throttle had stuck. When Ben asked me if I had any identification, I gave him a copy of an expired TVA identification card. That I also gave him a constructive notice that consists of 4-pages. That he asked if I had a driver’s license, and I told him that I had rescinded my signature on the license. That knowing that I have the right to travel on the public highways, and such is declared under Constitutional Law, see 11 AmJur §329 and being familiar with 25 AmJur §§163 and 165, Ben and since Dave: Clark was there, they both were responsible to protect these rights. That he asked me if I was a sovereign citizen, which meaning of his question still puzzles me considering the Tennessee-Constitution, Bill of Rights §§ 1and 2 supra; therefore, I would have to answer “Yes,” to his query. That I was still in shock, not realizing what had just happened or why it had happened. That Ben asked me, “Have you been drinking?” That assuming he meant alcohol I told him, “I have never drank in my entire life.” That if it was a trick question and he meant any beverage then I must respond yes, I drink water, coffee, tea, fruit juice, etc. on a regular basis. That I wasn't sure what had happened, but I told him I thought my throttle had stuck. That Ben wanted to give me an eye-finger coordination test. That I presume that Ben was attempting to discern if I had suffered from a stroke or some other immediate impairment. That being concerned as to what happened I submitted to the test. That then First responders checked with me to see if I was hurt. That I told them that I wasn't hurt. That I told them I was a type 2 diabetic. That they checked my blood sugar, and I believe it was 178 but I do not know for certain. That they also took my blood pressure, and I believe it was 168/85, to the best of my memory. That my wife had heard the sirens, and called me to see if I was okay. That I explained to her that I had been in a tragic accident. That I didn't know until much later (several hours) the scope of what had happened, such as how many vehicles were hit and if any people were injured. (which there was one). That Ben asked me about insurance, and while Ben was standing there I called my wife again to get the information on my insurance. That, finally, Ben asked, “Can you get out on the passenger side.” That Ben knows, or should know, that a private automobile is not a “passenger” (car for hire) automobile, so apparently he was attempting to create an adhesive contract between me and the Trust business entity STATE OF TENNESSEE in my confusion and shock. That I did climb across the seat and got out on the other side of my truck. That Ben then performed the eye-finger movement for the second time. That he also wanted me to walk the white line and count to nine, then turn around and walk back and count to nine. That being concerned about my health I did this with great haste. That I was then commanded by Ben to say my ABC's from D through Q. That I also performed this task. That then he wanted me to hold my head back and see if I could tell when 30 seconds had passed. That I did this and he said it was 18 seconds but never supported his claim by showing me his stop watch. That later I was asked if I would do a blood test. That my confusion about the tragic incident prompted me to agree. That we, Ben and I, went to the emergency room at The Oak Ridge hospital in Ben’s car and I gave blood. That I asked how long it would be before the results came back. That Ben said it might take 6 months. That I mentioned that I knew the hospital could have the results by the morning. That Ben agreed that they could if I wanted to pay for it. That I was taken to the police station, and Ben and Jenkins were in a room with me. That the sign on the door read something like "interview in progress.” That I told him, “I have nothing to hide, it was an accident.” That this was all I said, as I remember. They said I was free to go home, and I called my stepdaughter to come and get me. That my stepdaughter came to get me and I got home approximately 2:00 am. That then on July 7, 2015 Jenkins and Johnson (I believe about both names) came by to serve a search warrant to get the electronic data box, drug inducia, alocohol inducia, and any distraction like a GPS or a telephone. That neither Ben, Jenkins nor Johnson gave me any information about the blood test to qualify their search, nor any other information to qualify any such search of my automobile. That the 4-page notice I gave Ben on the 4th of July was a constructive notice claiming all of my rights at all times, and waiving none of my rights at any time, along with numerous supreme court decisions, stating I had a right to travel without a license, and that public officials were not immune when acting outside the law and under the color of law. That on the 7th of July when Jenkins and Johnson came by my house to serve the securityinstrument titled ‘search warrant,’ I ask if I could get my personal property from the truck. That Jenkins promised that they would release the truck to me the following day (July 8th) and I could receive my personal property then. That Jenkins left his business card to me to call to get my truck back. That on Tuesday, July 14; Wednesday July 15; Thursday, July 16; and Friday, July 17 I did call the number on the business card that Jenkins gave me to inquire about my personal property, but all I got was a voice recording, stating they were not available, and to leave a message. That on Monday, July 20, and Tuesday, July 21, I again called the same number to the police station, and again I got a voice message stating they were out of the office and to leave a message. That I left a message on their recorder each time I called, and they never did return my call. That on Wednesday, July 22, I got a call from someone at the police station, stating they wanted me to come down to the police station, and sign some search warrant papers. That I was a bit confused so I went there to determine what was going on. That my wife took me there, thinking we were going to sign search warrant papers to find out what had happened to the truck and its linkage in order to get to the bottom of what happened. That the cops immediately told me they have warrants for my arrest (17 I believe). That they gave me another search warrant almost identical to the first one of July 7th . That the search warrant has the earmark of a fishing expedition. That they flashed the stack of warrants at me, intentionally not giving me time to read them, and refused to give me a copy. That they demanded I sign them, and I signed them all: “Lee-Harold: Smith, beneficiary.” That these cops willfully, knowingly and maliciously refused to give me the warrants to read so that I would have a clue as to what was happening. That the search warrant issued and signed by Roger-A.: Family of Miller [hereinafter Miller] on the 21st of July was, to the best of my knowledge, the same information on the warrant that was signed by Miller on July 7th . That Grant: Gouldie [hereinafter Grant] is the signatory of the security-instrument titled “STATE OF TENNESSEE COUNTY OF COCKE, APPLICATION AND AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF SEARCH WARRANT.” That Grant placed as his alleged ‘probable cause’ the following: Electronic Crash Data contained within the electronic components located within the 2006 Dodge Ram Any and all evidence related to the fatality traffic crash that occurred on July 4, 2015, in the parking lot of the Midtown Community Center, 102 Robertsville Road, Cokce County, Tennessee, in which the 2006 Dodge Ram 1500 was involved, including, but not limited to the following: Any indicia of alcohol, controlled substances, or other intoxicant; any indicia of distracted driving, including cellular phones and global positioning equipment; and, any indicia of a medical condition or medical event Any other evidence or items that would be used to package, conceal the foregoing, or prevent its discovery Inspection of the throttle body system pertaining to the stated above vehicle. That Grant then wrote in his “CONCLUSION” paragraph, “Therefore, considering the foregoing, I believe based on my knowledge, training, and experience that Lee Smith’s truck contains certain evidence pertaining to the cause of the fatality crash that occurred on July 4, 2015, in the parking lot at the Midtown Community Center, located at 102 Mims Rd., Cocke County, Tennessee. I also believe based on my training, prior experience, previous investigations, and by having become familiar with impaired driving laws, with the ways in which to detect the impairment of impaired drivers, and basic crash investigations, that I have probable cause to believe that the maroon-colored 2006 Dodge Ram 1500, VIN ID7HA18K96J159166, bearing Tennessee license plate 607BCQ, owned by Lee Smith, contains certain evidence pertaining to violations of Tennessee Code Annotated § 39-13-201, Criminal homicide, and Tennessee Code Annotated § 39-13-103, Reckless endangerment.” That Grant then, in his ‘OFFICER’S RETURN AND SUMMARY INVENTORY OF PROPERTY SEIZED’ wrote, “The within warrant came to hand and was executed on this 21 day of July, 2015, by searching the maroon-colored 2006 Dodge Ram 1500, VIN ID7HA18K96J159166, bearing Tennessee license plate 607BCQ, owned by Lee Smith and taking from it the following evidence which was seized: The stated above vehicle, was inspected by technician, Dave Carey, of Secret City Dodge (Oak Ridge). Carey inspected the mechanical cable lineage from the pedal to throttle body, pedal, throttle body, throttle valve operation, AIS motor, throttle position sensor, and attachment points. Carey also conducted a diagnostic check of the electrical system. All inspections and checks showed no indications of malfunction pertaining to the throttle body system.” That, moreover, Grant wrote, “…Due to the type of impact in this crash, one method to assist in determining the impact speeds for Cromwell’s truck is the truck’s Crash Data Retrieval System. The Crash Data Retrieval System will contain vital information such as change in velocity at the time of the crash. The Crash Data Retrieval System will also contain information about other systems in operation on the truck that may determine whether or not Cromwell attempted to apply the truck’s brakes at any time during the crash. Additionally, the vehicle needs to be examined for other evidence that can help determine the cause of the crash, including any indicia of alcohol, controlled substances, or other intoxicants, any indicia of distracted driving, included cellular phones and global positioning equipment, and any indicia of a medical condition of the driver or the occurrence of a medical event.” That Grant declared that he had “probable cause” for his search warrant but produced no history or evidence to support his claim such as a history of drug/alcohol abuse or a business selling drugs or alcohol; he merely conjectured, and produced no evidence relating to the “Electronic Crash Data contained within the electronic components located within the 2006 Dodge Ram” to support his alleged facts for the warrant, witnessing his fraud regarding his witch hunt. That, however, Grant produced no incriminating evidence whatsoever per his declaration in the ‘OFFICER’S RETURN AND SUMMARY INVENTORY OF PROPERTY SEIZED.’ That Roger knew, or should have known, that Grant gave no substantive evidence supporting his ‘facts’ for the search warrant, also Roger knew this search warrant would be issued from an Administrative Officer under Admiralty jurisdiction maritime law, and that he was acting willfully, knowingly and maliciously against Constitutional law, the common law and Trust law in relation to me. That, additionally, Roger knew, or should have known, the severe conflict of interest in having someone with a vested interest to declare a no-fault with the truck “lineage,” though I am baffled as to the use of this word, unless Grant meant linkage, and then Roger’s conspiracy to deny the truck for inspection and investigation of a disinterested party timely supports a conspiracy between him and the Oak Ridge Police Department in obstruction. That the security-instrument titled ‘search warrant’ had nothing of fact written as to why it was issued, merely conjecture by a vested party officer of the City and was a fishing expedition and a solicitation of a criminal conspiracy with Roger. That since the search warrants of July 7th and July 21st were redundant this action could support a conspiracy to fabricate evidence. That the other thing they listed on the search warrant of July 21st was a folder I had in my truck concerning a security-instrument titled CITATION issued on May 14, 2014, and how I responded by special appearance with a written demurrer that should have been distinguished by Miller at that time. That since no response to the contrary of the facts was received my Miller, this should have been a moot issue. That this folder (notebook) was seen when the first warrant was served. That on July 22, 2015 while at the police station I was handcuffed with my hands behind my back. That the handcuffs were so tight that when they delivered me to their jail, and when they were taken off, my circulation was cut off for approximately three (3) hours. That two men, one named Grant and the other one named Boucher was present at the police station. That I then discovered that the original phone call to me was from Grant. That I was frisked at the police station before I was taken to the county jail by Grant. That the jail is in Clinton, Tennessee. That when I got to the jail, I was frisked again for the second time. That I was booked into the county jail, my picture was taken, my finger prints were taken, and my DNA was taken without my consent. That I objected to this procedure, and told them I had not been convicted. That I was told by the officer that this is their policy. That Steakley was the one who took my private property (photos, fingerprints, DNA). That under the tyranny guise of ‘policy’ my property was stolen to be placed into a data bank, and this was my private property, and a price cannot be placed on my property that was stolen at this booking and Amendment IV of the Constitution for the United States of America and Article I, §7 “Searches and seizures; warrants” of the Tennessee-Constitution was over thrown. That, to date, I have never been justly compensated for the stolen private property. That, moreover, the Trust business entities City of Newport and the County of Cocke receive a net worth increase when I was kidnapped and falsely arrested and imprisoned and the human Trustees of both Trust business entities set the stage to plunder the Social Security Cestui que Trust LEE HAROLD Smith by falsely making me the pseudo-Trustee and placing fiduciary responsibility on me knowing full well that I am the human beneficiary and cannot be both beneficiary and Trustee of the same Trust at the same time, and the charging people are the Trustees. That I was given jail clothes and was told to go inside the bathroom that was in plain sight of the booking-desk. That I was denied my privacy, as this unknown man went into the bath room with me, and gawked at me while I was changing from street clothes to jail clothes. That I was taken in to a cell 2, pod 5 and there were 16 jail cells in this pod. That eight were upstairs, and eight were downstairs. That I was told that cell one and cell two were the only two cells on this pod that were for solitary confinement. That I was on the ground floor on the left side across from the desk which was about 20' away. That the cell I was in was approximately 12' x 15'. That it had metal bunk beds with a mattress about 3" thick with a sink/commode combination. That also a table of about 2'x 2' fastened to the wall with a small metal unpadded seat on each side that was fastened to the wall. That conspiratorially my one-hour free time from the cell was late at night, and this was the only time I could use the phone, knowing everyone was probably in bed. That my wife came to visit on Saturday and it was by closed circuit telephone. That I was on total lockdown for 23 hours a day. That my hour outside the jail cell was between one and two o'clock a.m. That this was my only time to take a shower. That while I was outside the jail cell, they would come into my cell and search it daily. That I am still wondering what they hoped to find, and I made the statement to them, "You had better pray to your god that you don't find anything as I had not been out of the cell except for one hour a day, and had no visitors.” That when I was given jail clothes, I was not given socks. That I was given socks that night when I took a shower. That when I was booked into the jail, I was given a wool blanket, something that looked like a table cloth that I doubled several times to make a very hard pillow, which was about one inch thick. That when I took a shower, there was no wash cloth available, as they said there was a shortage of them. That, however, I know that the Sheriff’s department charges the alleged taxpayers and also files a Treasury form 1099-A, Acquisition or Abandonment of Secured Property, and charges the Trust LEE H SMITH [hereinafter Trust LEE H SMITH or Trust LHS] receive unjust enrichment and double, triple or more dipping. That I had told booking that I was a type 2 diabetic and I needed my medicine twice daily. That through their criminal negligence I didn't get my medicine that night, and I began to tremble very badly and common sense dictates that through all this trauma I would be affected by the diabetes. That I called for the guard at approximately 12:00 a.m. and I asked him what time it was. That I told him I had not had my medication, and they went and got a lancet and took my blood sugar, and gave me some medicine. That I don't remember what my blood sugar reading was. That when I was placed in the jail, besides the blanket and the tablecloth pillow, I was given a plastic cup, small bottle of shampoo about 2 inches high, a tooth brush about 2" long, small stick of deodorant, a small tube of fresh mint about 2" long that doubled for tooth paste, and a small box with a lid that I don't know what it was for. That it looked like a pill box, but our medicine was given to us twice a day. That I was denied my vitamins that my family had brought to the jail. That it was very noisy throughout the night, with very loud racket coming from different cells. That I even heard screaming from other cells. That the lights were dimmed about ten o’clock, but never turned off. That jail doors were slammed all night long, and keys rattling, people talking real loud, and the phone would occasionally ring from other guards. That their walkie-talkie radios were turned up and sounded wide open. That they appeared to have no regard for the inmates. That most days for lunch I had peanut butter sandwich or baloney sandwich, along with a carton of milk. That the peanut butter was so thick, that it would choke you. That dinners and breakfast were much better than lunch. That the intent of the Trustees is to keep me disoriented and feed me sugar and other health disruptive meals, along with lack of sleep and emotional distress of 23-hour confinement so that my mind would not be clear with their alleged arraignment and the Trustees could fraudulently make me the pseudo-Trustee to forward their scheme to steal assets from the Trust and from the alleged ‘taxpayers.” That, further, these Administrative Officers write three (3) bonds they sell on the market regarding these cases supporting that we are being used as their chattel and we are not free humans. That on Thursday July 23 I had to appear before a close circuit TV for a so-called arraignment before Miller and, considering that I was never given the charges to read in order to see if they were/are understandable, I stated I did not understand the charges, and asked to be released on my own recognizance. That Miller denied my release. That there was no assistance-of-counsel present, or any witnesses present in that I was given no opportunity to contact anyone, or delivered to an open forum so that someone could be there, only two officers for the principal, a woman named Steakley and a Shertley and conspiratorially I was given no writing instruments to keep notes. That by the language assistance-of-counsel I do not mean an attorney, an attorney is a fiction of law and an alleged officer-of-the-tribunal; therefore, they work for the opposing side and act merely as a negotiator, to our demise. That I was at this alleged arraignment and was denied due process of law. That I had never been arrested or in jail in my entire life, so this experience was very nerve-racking to me. That Miller declared that he was entering a plea of not guilty, thereby attempting to make me the Trustee to forward his scheme to plunder the Trust LHC along with his cohorts. That I objected, since I didn't understand the charges nor had ever read them, and since the charges applied to the Cestui Que Trust LHS, he, as Trustee, then acted for the Trust making himself liable. That he set bail for the Trust LHS at $202,500 and ordered its beneficiary held as the ransom. That a bond hearing was set for Tuesday, July 28th at Newport, Tennessee at 1:00 p.m. That before going to the bond hearing, I was given peanut butter sandwich and milk. That there were eight of us loaded on a bus like vehicle with handcuffs in front of us, waste chains, and leg irons and we were paraded into the tribunal setting. That my family had obtained an attorney and the first time I saw him was for about ten minutes before the tribunal hearing. That I told him I was under extreme duress. That the bond was lowered from $202,500 to $100,000. That at the bond hearing Ben testified that I said I was a sovereign citizen. That I objected to this, and stated that I had never claimed to be a sovereign citizen. That Ben never defined what he meant as a sovereign citizen. That Victoria: Family of Bannach d/b/a Trustee for the Social Security Cestui que Trust LEE HAROLD SMITH d/b/a Asst. District Attorney, kept saying that I claimed to be a sovereign citizen. That they were trying to use the paper work from a CITATION of May 14, 2015, which never stated anywhere that I was a sovereign citizen. That, however, again referring to the Tennessee-Constitution I am. That Ben lied, because at the wreck when He asked if I was a sovereign citizen, in my confused state I stated "no". That Ben admitted that I gave him more paperwork on July 4th . This was the 4-page Constructive Notice of supreme court decisions stating that I had the right to travel without a license or fee, and traveling was an inalienable right, not to be regulated by government. That Miller declared that I had been defiant at the arraignment, meaning, I suppose, that if one declares that he or she does not understand the nature and cause of the accusation and declares themselves as their rightful position of beneficiary of the charged Trust he or she is considered defiant. That we were taken from the jail to Newport and back to the county jail by Ball and Sitizery where again I was in 23 hours’ lockdown from Wednesday, July 22 until Tuesday July 28. That I was released about 7:00 p.m. on July 28 on $100,000 bond. That when I signed all papers, I signed "beneficiary" after my name, and I signed "without prejudice" above my name. That I was made to sign a electronic keypad, creating a perpetual autograph for the Trustees to fraudulently use anytime. That the Trustee officer would not let me sign "without prejudice" above the electronic-signature knowing that such reservation of rights would not allow unrestricted use of my autograph. That she said I could sign below my name, but not above it, supporting a foreknowledge of the use and restrictions. That on the night of the accident, the district attorney, Dave Clark was riding with a police man, and was on the scene with a District Attorney jacket on. That the charges are as follows; Aggravated assault x 12, reckless endangerment vehicle homicide, driving on suspended or revoked, murder reckless homicide, murder criminally negligent homicide. The docket numbers are 15GS2118, 15GS2119, 15GS2120, 15GS2121, 15GS2122, 15GS2123, 15GS2124, 15GS2125, 15GS2126, 15GS2127, 15GS2128, 15GS2129, 15GS2130, 15GS2131, 15GS2132, 15GS2133 and 15GS2134. That on November 23, 2015, I was told by a friend that used to work at the Y-12 plant that he thought my truck was at the Y-12 impound yard. That I still have not seen the truck, as only people with special clearances can access the impound yard. That the information I have is that Victoria: Bannoch was/is prosecuting the case. That on January 15, 2016 I was ordered back to the tribunal to see if they had evidence to send to the grand jury. That at this hearing, Ben said his training showed that I was a sovereign citizen, as compared with his first testimony at the bond hearing that I told him I was a sovereign citizen. That this being so, Ben gave testimony that I am, in fact, a sovereign citizen and, as such, I claim all of my rights. That, to reiterate, at no time except at the arraignment hearing was I asked if I understood the charges, and at the arraignment hearing I was given nothing to read in order to even begin an understanding of these statutes. That I also told the attorney to challenge jurisdiction, but he never did so. That I found out January 15, 2016 at the tribunal hearing that my truck had been taken to the Secret City Chrysler Jeep Dodge RAM Dealer in Oak Ridge, Tennessee for investigation. That the Secret City Dodge Dealer has a vested interest for the Chrysler Company to falsify their tests considering that the Chrysler Company, the principal of Secret City Chrysler Jeep Dodge RAM Dealer, could be responsible for the death, injuries and repair of the parties and property if there is a faulty drive linkage, or some other mechanical or system fault which were contributory to the incident and/or negligence was a factor. That, further, my insurance company informed me that they offered to pay their private investigator $27,000.00 to investigate my truck and the police would not let them have access to my truck. That, therefore, the Accused have criminally conspired through obstruction to deny access of my truck for forensic evaluation and investigation to determine whether there was a faulty drive linkage, or some other mechanical or system fault which were contributory to the incident and/or negligence was a factor which caused the incident. That Miller, an interested party to the action, then gave an opinion that there was enough evidence to go to a grand jury. That The Accused secretly empanels grand juries and pleads their case for indictment(s). The grand jury is under the control and direction of the Accused and the hearing(s) is/are ex parte in favor of the Accused, or party empaneling the grand jury. The grand jurors are, in great proportion, government officers, agents or people licensed in some way through the Accused principal, the corporate United States, and, therefore, are biased for the corporate government. Furthermore, the hearing being ex parte the jurors are easily swayed by the persuasion of the Accused. The Accused used and uses negative human nature, a proclivity to always think badly of someone, to fraudulently lead jurors to accept the one sided persuasions and brainwashing of the Accused in order to obstruct right-ruling and to overthrow the Constitution for the United States of America [hereinafter Constitution], the rights of the American People, and the American system of justice. That The Accused sets forth a scheme knowing that: Modern Criminal Procedure, Casescomments-questions, Tenth Edition, Chap. 15, C, Evaluating the Grand Jury’s Performance, 1. The debate. “The grand jury is independent only in the sense that it is not formally attached to the prosecutor’s office, though legally free to vote as they please, grand jurors virtually always assent to the recommendations of the prosecuting attorney, a fact borne out by available statistical and survey data.\*\*\*The pervasive prosecutorial influence reflected in such statistics had led an impressive array of commentators to endorse the sentiment expressed by United States Judge William Campbell, a former prosecutor: ‘Today, the grand jury is the total captive of the prosecutor who, if he is candid, will concede that he can indict anybody, at any time, for almost anything before any grand jury.’” California Supreme Court, Hawkins v. Superior Court (described in Note 7, p. 910). That the police report was written by Wesley Carroll, badge number 4722 and approved by someone with the badge number 4128. That this report declared that alcohol and drugs were present. That I cannot argue this, in that any of the Trustees could have placed alcohol, drugs or anything else in the truck after they stole it from me. That the toxicology report came back and said I was free of drugs and alcohol. That the police report was dated 7/5/2015. That additionally Roger, Dave and Victoria are BAR Association Attorneys, which BAR Association is a monopoly in Tennessee inasmuch as they profess to have a license to practice law and that such license is required to practice law in Tennessee. That when asked to produce said license I have never had an attorney produce such a license, only a BAR card issued from a private trust/corporation whose principle is the corporations UNITED STATES or “STATE OF …”. That considering that the BAR Association is the only place someone can get this alleged “license” and the BAR Association is a private trust/corporation, Article III of the Constitution for the United States of America has been and is being overthrown and a state of Treason and Conspiracy to commit Treason has been committed and is still being committed by Roger, Dave and Victoria. That Roger, Dave and Victoria support that his and her being a member of the monopolistic private trust/corporation BAR Association and licensed through it that the Tennessee-State is no longer a “free government.” That there is nothing in the Constitution for the United States of America that requires the Judiciary to be licensed and that the word license is defined as, “The permission by competent authority to an act which, without such permission, would be illegal, a trespass, or a tort.” Black’s Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition. That so being, Roger, Dave and Victoria have declared that they are doing something that is illegal, a trespass or a tort. That the BAR Association and its monopolistic control over the judiciary is not only Treason and Conspiracy to Commit Treason as an overthrow of the Constitution for the United States of America, Article III, but also in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act (Sherman Act, [1] July 2, 1890, ch. 647, 26 Stat. 209, 15 U.S.C. § 1–7) and since this act requires the United States Federal government to investigate and pursue trusts, companies and organizations suspected of violating the Act why is it not prosecuting the BAR Associations and its Attorney members? It is a Federal statute to limit cartels and monopolies, not encourage them wherein the alleged judiciary itself is a monopoly. That the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT is a Tribunal under the Constitution for the United States of America, Article I, Section 8. “The Congress shall have Power… To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court,” inasmuch as Roger and all other alleged judges have their pay diminished; see Constitution for the United States of America, Article III, Section. 1. “The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office,” and his pay is diminished through filing and payment of taxes to one of his principals, the Department of the Treasury – Internal Revenue Service. This means that you, Roger, are merely an administrative officer of the Legislature wherein you enforce their statutes; Statute – Anderson on the U.C.C., Texts, Cases and Commentaries, §1- 103:6 “A statute should be construed in harmony with the common law unless there is a clear legislative intent to abrogate the common law.” And further, “The Code cannot be read to preclude a common law action.” That the District Attorney is supposed to be in the Executive Branch of government yet they are considered “officers of the court,” (wearing conflicting hats) which is a conflict of interest. Moreover, a judge, if there were any lawful judges in this country, has authority over them and, contrary to the separation of powers, can sanction them if they do not bend to his/her will. That as you know, or should know, there are at least Eighty-seven (87) types of law and at lease thirty-one (31) arenas of jurisdiction, to wit: "1. Absolute law, 2. Adjective law, 3. Administrative law, 4. Admiralty law, 5. law of Arms, 6. Antitrust laws, 7. Bankruptcy Act, 8. Blue law, 9. Blue-sky law, 10. Canon law, 11. Case law, 12. Civil law, 13. Commercial law, 14. Common Law, 15. Conclusion of law, 16. Constitutional law, 17. Consuetudinary law, 18. Conventional law, 19. Criminal law, 20. Customary law, 21. Divine law, 22. Decree-law, 23. Ecclesiastical law, 24. Edict, 25. Enabling statute, 26. Enacted law, 27. Environmental Law, 28. Equity law, 29. Ex post facto law (though this type is supposed to be un-Constitutional), 30. Federal law, 31. Forest law, 32. Forfeiture law, 33. Fundamental law, 34. General law, 35. Higher law, 36. Imperative law, 37. Immigration law, 38. Internal law, 39. International law, 40. Judicial decree, 41. Judicial opinion, 42. Law arbitrary, 43. law of Citations, 44. law of Evidence, 45. law of Marque, 46. Law merchant, 47. Law of Môsheh (Moses)-Torah, 48. laws of Oleron, 49. law of the Road, 50. Local law, 51. Maritime law, 52. Martial law, 53. Mercantile law, 54. Military law, 55. Moral law, 56. Municipal law, 57. Natural law, 58. Napoleonic law (in Louisiana), 59. Ordinance, 60. Organic law, 61. Parliamentary law, 62. Penal law, 63. Permanent law, 64. Positive law, 65. Private law, 66. Probate, 67. Procedural law, 68. Prospective law, 69. Public law, 70. Remedial law, 71. Retrospective law, 72. Revenue law, 73. Roman law, 74. Securities law, 75. Special law, 76. law of the Staple, 77. State law, 78. Statute law, 79. Substantive law, 80. Sumptuary law, 81. Tacit law, 82. Tax Law, 83. TrustLaw, 84. United States law, 85. Unwritten law, 86. Usury laws, or 87. Written law, and each one would require a different approach when addressing issues of their respective disciplines. In addition, there are many jurisdictions to consider, for instance: 1. Admiralty, 2. American Common Law, 3. American Equity-Law, 4. Ancillary, 5. Appellate, 6. Concurrent, 7. Contentious, 8. Continuing, 9. Coordinate, 10. Criminal, 11. Equity, 12. Exclusive, 13. Foreign, 14. General, 15. International, 16. Legislative, 17. Limited, 18. Jurisdiction in personam, 19. Jurisdiction in rem, 20. Jurisdiction quasi in rem, 21. Military, 22. Original, 23. Pendent, 24. Plenary, 25. Primary, 26. Probate, 27. Special, 28. Subject-matter, 29. Summary, 30. Territorial, or 31. Voluntary; hence, for the record, any proceedings in relation to this cause is under the common law and under American Common Law jurisdiction. IV. Your Declarations and your Offer, additional facts relevant to this Civil Complaint: That the security-instrument titled SUMMONS has the language “IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR COCKE COUNTY, TENNESSE,” and has written, “You are hereby summoned and required to serve upon Plaintiff’s attorney, whose address is 310 North Main Street, Newport, Tennessee 37821, an Answer to the Petition herewith served upon you within thirty (30) days after service of this Summons and Complaint upon you, exclusive of day service. If you fail to do so, Judgment by Default can be taken against you for the relief demanded in the Complaint.” That this is executed by an officer, Deputy Clerk, of the human William T. Jones d/b/a Clerk wherein the Trust business entity “CIRCUIT COURT FOR COCKE COUNTY” by and through the human William-T.: Jones d/b/a William T. Jones Trustee of the Social Security Cestui que Trusts LHS, MICHAEL ELDRIDGE [hereinafter Trust ME] and ELIZABETH ELDRIDGE [hereinafter Trust EE] and is the agent for the Trustee Bruce-D.: Fox d/b/a Trustee of the Trust parties listed and d/b/a un-Constitutional title of nobility Esquire who is an alleged officer-of-the-tribunal. That Trustee William then assigned or solicited Donald-R.: Family of Elledge d/b/a Trustee Donald R. Elledge of the three (3) Trusts as his officer/agent to manipulate the hearing process creating a cash-cow to the Trustees. That the language “You are” is plural and does not designate any specificity as to any particular party, e.g. human or Trust or person, etc., but is a general statement that could mean anyone or anything, but the SUMMONS was directed at me the human and the human beneficiary of Trust LHS by the Sheriff deputies. That you did not complete service inasmuch as there is no service to any other Trustee besides yourself and since an alleged “Answer” was instructed to be sent to you then you are the primary fiduciary for all three Trusts in this case and it would appear that you are fraudulently manipulating the Trusts whereby the beneficiaries assume a position of pseudo-Trustees, a scheme to create Trusts with no beneficiary, so that through them you can access the assets/corpus of the Trusts to you and your cohorts benefit and unjust enrichment. That your Offer references the parties as all capital letter titles and these designations are of the Social Security Cestui que Trusts referenced. That you wrote “Jury Trial Demanded” knowing full well that the word-“Jury” in this phrase would be an adjective and as such means “makeshift,” meaning you intend to make this up as you go. That you declare that the Trust LHS resides at 1313 Mocking Bird Ln., Newport, Tennessee 37821 knowing full well that this Trust, a piece of paper, is located at the Social Security Administration. That you title a “LEE H. SMITH” as a fiction of law termed “Defendant” and a “LEE H. SMITH” also as a “Defendant,” and then you have your security-instrument sent to me, a human, presenting confusion as to who or what is the real party/ies in interest. That you declare that this “LEE H. SMITH” is a “citizen of Cocke County” [Emphasis added by me] meaning ‘of’ – belonging to – a Trust business entity titled Cocke County giving witness that your action cannot be against me in that I am a human and the human beneficiary of the Trust LHS and definitely not ‘property of’ or ‘belonging to’ the referenced Trust business entity; moreover, the S.S. card declares it is property of the Social Security Administration, no language declares it is property of Anderson County so I am confused. That your facts reference the titles Plaintiff and Defendant and, per the parties in the upper left corner of your COMPLAINT, these are fictions of law and Trust entities so your facts present confused or no real parties in interest in this action. That you produced no evidence that these Trusts were even on the scene, much less responsible for the incidents thereto. That your COUNT I: NEGLIGENCE again relates to these Trusts and you declare that a Trust Defendant that was not there was guilty of: “a. failure to exercise due care; b. failure to keep his vehicle under proper control; and, c. failure to keep a proper lookout.” That however you are gender specific in that you wrote that the Trust was a ‘he,’ and we all know that only a Trustee can act for the Trust and your specificity designates the Trustee to be a male but you did not include his name for service or that service was made to him. That in your COUNT II: NEGLIGENCE PER SE again you relate to a Trust Defendant that to my knowledge was not there and you wrote: “Plaintiff would show that at the time and place set forth herein, the Defendant was operating his vehicle in violation of the following sections of the Tennessee Code Annotated, constituting negligence per se. Tenn. Code Ann. § 55-8-136, “Due Care” Tenn. Code Ann. § 55-8-163, “Limitations on backing” That you presented no document of contract that I or the Trust LHS through its Trustee has with the Trust business entity STATE OF TENNESSEE or COCKE COUNTY whereby either would be subject to the Trust business entity statutes copyrighted in the Tenn. Code Ann. That in your CAUSE OF INJURIES AND DAMAGES [hereinafter CAUSE] you declare as a broad statement the following, “Plaintiff Michael Eldridge would show that as a result of the negligence of the Defendant as set forth herein, he has suffered serious bodily injury, pain and fear and fright, grievous and permanent injuries, loss of enjoyment of life, medical expense, mental anguish, and loss of capacity to earn.” That further in your CAUSE you declare that as a broad statement the following, “Plaintiff Elizabeth Eldridge would show that she witnessed the injuries to her husband, Michael Eldridge, and was also injured and that as a result of the negligence of the Defendant as set forth herein, she has suffered injury to her leg, fear and fright and mental anguish.” That further in your CAUSE you declare that as a broad statement the following, “As a direct and proximate result of the acts, omissions, breaches, failures and/or conduct of Defendant, LEE H. SMITH, as specifically pled herein above, Michael Eldridge and Elizabeth Eldridge, have suffered, and will continue to suffer in the future: bodily injury, permanent injury, and medical expenses.” That on the last page of your COMPLAINT you have a “COST BOND” whereby you have the language “We hereby acknowledge ourselves as sureties for the costs of this cause for all costs, taxes, and damages, in accordance with Tenn. Code Ann. § 20-12-120.” That since you incorporate the word-“taxes” knowing full well that “…every taxpayer is a cestui que trust…”, see Footnote #3 supra, you qualify that this is a Trust-action. That this COST BOND is autographed by both Michael and Elizabeth Eldridge and allegedly witnessed by the human and human Trustee Bruce D. Fox through him and his Trust business entity FOX & FARLEY and, as such, Bruce, et al. have acquired an open end securityinstrument meaning that Bruce and his Trust business entity FOX & FARLEY and the other Trustees have a blank check to tap the Trusts Michael and Elizabeth Eldridge are the beneficiaries of wherein they conspiratorially made Michael and Elizabeth Eldridge pseudoTrustees in order to perpetuate this scheme, and/or are tapping Michael and Elizabeth Eldridge in their human beings and/or are tapping both the humans and the Trusts. That Bruce and his cohorts know that this COST BOND opens the door for Bruce, et al. to tap Trusts ME and EE for any amount he chooses or they choose in that no limit was placed on the Bond as a cap. That I, as the human and human Trustor/Settlor and the human beneficiary, accept that the humans Michael and Elizabeth: Eldridge and the Trusts ME and EE are sureties for this case in reference to me and request the Trustee/s to do the same in order to protect my beneficial interest and to act in their fiduciary capacity in a lawful, prudent and intelligent manner or Show Cause why they did not if funds are taken from my beneficial interest that is due and owing to me at maturation of the Trust. That, additionally, the humans Michael and Elizabeth: Eldridge were attending a fireworks display, meaning that their visual, auditory and olfactory senses were stressfully stimulated immediately before the incident combined with the foreknowledge that they had to fight the traffic departing the parking lot and travelling to their next destination knowing that the Trust business entity police could stop them and write a citation or arrest them for any of the myriad statutory traffic infractions fraudulently issued in violation of 11 AmJur §329 and 25 AmJur §§ 163 and 165 addressed supra. That we all know that if this were legit that you, as the Trustee for all three Trusts, could simply file a Treasury Form 1099-A and collect the sum sought from the Trust LHC and pay the beneficiaries of the Trusts ME and EE immediately, but as the Trustee you would not be permitted to charge Michael and/or Elizabeth a fee percentage inasmuch as that is your fiduciary responsibility as an alleged Public official titled ‘officer-of-the-tribunal.’ That, however, when one follows the money, as it were, the action you have filed creates a cashcow in that you attempt to make the beneficiary of the Trust LHS fiduciary of this Trust and you proceed to bankrupt the human and human beneficiary to pay the beneficiaries Michael and Elizabeth and charge them a considerable fee and file the Treasury Form 1099-A against the Trusts ME and EE, receiving and pocketing the sum filed for. That, moreover, Trustee Donald R. Elledge secretly creates and sells three (3) plus bonds wherein he enriches himself unjustly and since he is the Administrative Officer he can manipulate the case to maturity of the bonds protecting this unlawful vested interest. That William files these securities with the DTC (Depository Trust Company) which increases the net worth of the Trust business entity CIRCUIT COURT OF COCKE COUNTY TENNESSEE. That William can now file bonds and/or a Treasury Form 1099-A on these securities whereby he collects his unjust enrichment from the Trusts, and so on and so forth. That Bruce is presenting this Trust-Law-Case in an Admiralty jurisdiction Maritime Law arena while declaring his case to be a Common Law-case which is, at best, absolute chaos and all the while filing not a shred of evidence with his agent William to support his claims. We all know that logic and common sense support that it is impossible to prove your claim, even if it were in relation to humans, of “… fear and fright, grievous and permanent injuries, loss of enjoyment of life, mental anguish, and loss of capacity to earn” and “fear and fright and mental anguish” as a direct and only result of an alleged negligence unless, of course, you have invented a means to tap into their minds at the time and instance of the incident and beyond, and can prove that in the rest of their lives they will never get well or can never enjoy life, proving that they were enjoying life to begin with specifically qualifying what is meant to ‘enjoy life,’ and that there is nothing Michael can do to earn a livelihood under his present condition, while all the while having the burden of proof that negligence in fact was committed. For example, there are people who are quadriplegics who have conducted a business and are earning a living thereby having the capacity to earn. Your claim would be difficult to prove as stated even on the physical injuries unless proof was established that immediately beforehand they were each in perfect health. However, by construction your COMPLAINT is filed for the Trusts ME and EE and against the Trust LHC of which you, Bruce and your cohorts, are the Trustees of all three Trusts, and you know a Trust cannot sustain such injuries as is claimed making your claims criminally fraudulent by construction and action. I hereby charge the Accused with embracery of the grand jury in violation of Constitutional Law, the Common Law and the abrogation of the Common Law known as statutes, see Title 18 “United States Code” [hereinafter USC] §§ 1503 and 1504; Criminal fraud; Conspiracy to commit fraud; Prosecutorial misconduct; Malicious prosecution; Malfeasance of office; Conspiracy against my Rights; see Title 18 “USC” §241; Deprivation of Rights under color of Law, §242; Falsifying legal documents, §1001; treason, conspiracy to commit treason, and other crimes specified and supported herein. The Accused secretly empanels grand juries and pleads their case for indictment(s). The grand jury is under the control and direction of the Accused and the hearing(s) is/are ex parte in favor of the Accused, or party empanelling the grand jury. The grand jurors are, in great proportion, government officers, agents or people licensed in some way through the Accused principal, the corporate United States, and, therefore, are biased for the corporate government. Furthermore, the hearing being ex parte the jurors are easily swayed by the persuasion of the Accused. The Accused used and uses negative human nature, a proclivity to always think badly of someone, to fraudulently lead jurors to accept the one sided persuasions and brainwashing of the Accused in order to obstruct right-ruling and to overthrow the Constitution for the United States of America [hereinafter Constitution], the rights of the American People, and the American system of justice. For example, I incorporate this statement from: Modern Criminal Procedure, Casescomments-questions, Tenth Edition, Chap. 15, C, Evaluating the Grand Jury’s Performance, 1. The debate. “The grand jury is independent only in the sense that it is not formally attached to the prosecutor’s office, though legally free to vote as they please, grand jurors virtually always assent to the recommendations of the prosecuting attorney, a fact borne out by available statistical and survey data.\*\*\*The pervasive prosecutorial influence reflected in such statistics had led an impressive array of commentators to endorse the sentiment expressed by United States Judge William Campbell, a former prosecutor: ‘Today, the grand jury is the total captive of the prosecutor who, if he is candid, will concede that he can indict anybody, at any time, for almost anything before any grand jury.’” California Supreme Court, Hawkins v. Superior Court (described in Note 7, p. 910). This Counterclaim supports and bears witness that the juries are stacked with government officers, agents, brokers and/or intermediaries; that the witnesses for the Accused have permission to lie on the stand after their oath to tell the truth, see Briscoe Et al. v. LaHue Et al., 460 U.S. 325, 75 L.Ed. 2d 96; that by virtue of the displayed standard (yellow fringed flag) the jurisdiction is Admiralty/Maritime and not the law of the Land; that the judiciary is proceeding as a self-initiating business and not a Court of Law; that the charges are statutory, which statutes are the abrogation of the Common Law, see Anderson on the Uniform Commercial Code, Texts, Cases and Commentaries, [hereinafter Anderson UCC] §1-103:6; that the Accused and this tribunal claim jurisdiction through eminent domain; that the Accused purports that one must have a license to practice law, whatever is meant by the word “law” considering that there are over 87 types of law, and yet by the grand jury’s-actions it was practicing “law” without said license; that the “INDICTMENT” contains felony false conveyance of language, which makes it vague and is a crime under the law (fraud) and the anti-law known as statutes under Title 18 “USC” §1001; that justice was obstructed; that I was denied due process of law; that the Accused engaged in malicious prosecution; that I am denied equal protection under the law, inasmuch as I am not permitted to present lawful charges against the Accused but the Accused can empanel as many grand juries and grand jurors as they choose and continue to harass me ad infinitum until they usurp jurisdiction over me; that the Accused has assumed jurisdiction over the America People through fraudulent contracts, those being, among others, “the payment of Social Security” and the “use of the Postal Service,” UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v. AUSTIN GARY COOPER, 89-109-Cr-Hoeveler, final argument to the jury; and through business with the banking-system, see Davis v. Elmira Savings, 161 U.S. 275 (1896) wherein it was declared that banks are instrumentalities of the Congress, thereby granting Congress unlawful jurisdiction over its principal “We the People;” and, that the Accused sabotaged my case by forcing their own officer (attorney) who acted as a negotiator against me for his/her cohorts while purporting that he/she was representing me. The Accused did willfully and knowingly commit these crimes against me and the sovereignty of “We the People” and against the dignity of said sovereignty with malicious intent. Count 1 – Stacked jury The present day judiciary and its “officers of the court” plant officers, agents, brokers and intermediaries who either work for or receive a benefit from the corporate government as jurors on both the grand juries and the petit juries in these cases. The grand juries are replete with postal workers, “Internal Revenue Service agents,” police, welfare recipients (people receiving Social Security-payments), licensed people from the corporate government, etc., which people rubber-stamp “INDICTMENTS” for their employer and/or principal, the Trust business entity corporate government. Trustees who war designated Government officers and/or agents cannot serve on grand juries or petit juries because when accepting their position in the government they became/become “public servants” who would necessarily be biased in favor of their perceived principal, that being the corporate United States, the alleged Plaintiff in this case. In addition, the empanelling of the grand jury is in question inasmuch as the corporate government has access to the socio-economic status of each and every juror under the present system, and does, therefore, stack the jury with those persons who would naturally be antagonistic towards the socio-economic status of the human or business person the officers and agents of the corporate government are seeking to indict. Moreover, the corporate government places Amendment XIV “citizens of the United States” of the Constitution and not pre-amendment XIV “American Citizens,” those Citizens who claim their Rights based on the Bill of Rights, on said juries. The language “citizen of the United States” is a prepositional phrase meaning something called “citizen” belonging to (of) the United States. The word “citizen” as used by the corporate government is vague inasmuch as there is more than one definition for “citizen.” The definition for the “United States” is not specific, it has many meanings, some of those being: 1> a corporation; 2> the body politic “We the People;” 3> the geographical area known as the District of Columbia; 4> the geographical area known as the continental United States; 5> the geographical area known as the District of Columbia and the several States of the Union; and so on and so forth. Thus, a collection of something called citizens is empanelled for something against the body politic “We the People.” Hence, we have no clear-cut-language or definition as to precisely who or what the grand jury or petit jury is comprised of. Are its members appearing as fictions (e.g., Trustees, corporate officers and/or agents, a business, licensed persons), humans or some abstract creature? Evidence supports that for conspiratorial criminal purposes the Accused hides the identities of the beings or entities of the grand juries in order to block any proper challenge one could make regarding these issues for their purpose of overthrowing the American form of government, the Constitution and the American People. This is tampering with the jury, treason and malfeasance of office by the Accused. The fact that the corporate government keeps secret the humans or fictitious persons making up these juries coupled with the fact that once a person has been “indicted,” a petit jury would be predisposed to convict the target human or business person through a conditioned reflexology brain-washed into each Citizen and citizen alike gives the corporate government unfair advantage over the one being charged. These facts witness an unlawful indictment establishes injurious prejudicial treatment from the members of the petit juries whether they are humans or appearing as fictitious persons. As supported in this Counterclaim, the present grand jury process does not allow equal protection or due process of law inasmuch as the victims of the corporate government are not permitted to be there to keep vigilance on the proceedings for a lawful challenge. In other words, the entire process is conducted ex parte and geared to give the officers and agents of the corporate government unfair advantage over their targets. Reasonable questions are entertained, some being, “Why do the officers and agents of the corporate government fear the physical presences of the people being prosecuted during the grand jury hearings? Why do these officers and agents go to such great lengths to hide the information regarding the grand jury such as: the jurors, the witness(es) and the testimony, whether written or oral or visual? What does the Accused have to hide?” These willful and knowing acts are tampering with the jury. Count 2 – License to practice law by the jury The judiciary supports that a person must have a “license to practice law,” whatever that means. Allegedly one has to receive a degree from an approved university and a “Law School” before he or she can take and pass the required test offered through the private Trust business entity known as the “Bar (BAR) Association” before he or she has or gets this purported invisible “license to practice law.” The word-license is defined in “Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary Eleventh Edition” as: “2a: a permission granted by a competent authority to engage in a business or occupation or in an activity otherwise unlawful.” Unlawful is defined as “1: not lawful: ILLEGAL, 2. Not morally right or conventional.” To my knowledge and understanding the grand and petit jurors neither have this alleged license, nor have the purported education to understand this concoction of laws or rights the judiciary has declared this extraordinary education is required for. Using these definitions, the judiciary is declaring that the grand and petit juries are committing an act or series of acts that are unlawful and not morally right or conventional. Moreover, after this extraordinary education the attorneys allegedly have they win approximately half their-cases and thereby also lose half their-cases. In other words, they are, at best, fifty percent (50%) qualified. The decisions based on the winning or losing of the case is pronounced as the Trustee titled judge’s (court’s)-opinion. The grand jury and the petit jury are empanelled from people that are not so educated. If, in fact, a license to practice law is required, and does in fact exist in order to work within the law-arena as declared by the private Trust business entity “BAR attorneys and their-association” then precisely what license was issued to each of the grand jury-members, upon what merits was the license issued, what was the duration of the license, what precisely was the scope of the license, what specific jurisdiction was/is the license issued within, what specific form of “law” is the license issued for, is each license on the public record, were they paid for their practice of law, who paid them and who or what issued the license? In addition, precisely where are the alleged “licenses” of the judge, prosecutor, clerk and all other attorneys located? Further, there are at least Eighty-seven (87) types of law and at lease thirty-one (31) arenas of jurisdiction, to wit: "1. Absolute law, 2. Adjective law, 3. Administrative law, 4. Admiralty law, 5. law of Arms, 6. Antitrust laws, 7. Bankruptcy Act, 8. Blue law, 9. Blue-sky law, 10. Canon law, 11. Case law, 12. Civil law, 13. Commercial law, 14. Common Law, 15. Conclusion of law, 16. Constitutional law, 17. Consuetudinary law, 18. Conventional law, 19. Criminal law, 20. Customary law, 21. Divine law, 22. Decree-law, 23. Ecclesiastical law, 24. Edict, 25. Enabling statute, 26. Enacted law, 27. Environmental Law, 28. Equity law, 29. Ex post facto law (though this type is supposed to be un-Constitutional), 30. Federal law, 31. Forest law, 32. Forfeiture law, 33. Fundamental law, 34. General law, 35. Higher law, 36. Imperative law, 37. Immigration law, 38. Internal law, 39. International law, 40. Judicial decree, 41. Judicial opinion, 42. Law arbitrary, 43. law of Citations, 44. law of Evidence, 45. law of Marque, 46. Law merchant, 47. Law of Môsheh (Moses)-Torah, 48. laws of Oleron, 49. law of the Road, 50. Local law, 51. Maritime law, 52. Martial law, 53. Mercantile law, 54. Military law, 55. Moral law, 56. Municipal law, 57. Natural law, 58. Napoleonic law (in Louisiana), 59. Ordinance, 60. Organic law, 61. Parliamentary law, 62. Penal law, 63. Permanent law, 64. Positive law, 65. Private law, 66. Probate, 67. Procedural law, 68. Prospective law, 69. Public law, 70. Remedial law, 71. Retrospective law, 72. Revenue law, 73. Roman law, 74. Securities law, 75. Special law, 76. law of the Staple, 77. State law, 78. Statute law, 79. Substantive law, 80. Sumptuary law, 81. Tacit law, 82. Tax Law, 83. Trust-Law, 84. United States law, 85. Unwritten law, 86. Usury laws, or 87. Written law, and each one would require a different approach when addressing issues of their respective disciplines. In addition, there are many jurisdictions to consider, for instance: 1. Admiralty, 2. American Common Law, 3. American Equity-Law, 4. Ancillary, 5. Appellate, 6. Concurrent, 7. Contentious, 8. Continuing, 9. Coordinate, 10. Criminal, 11. Equity, 12. Exclusive, 13. Foreign, 14. General, 15. International, 16. Legislative, 17. Limited, 18. Jurisdiction in personam, 19. Jurisdiction in rem, 20. Jurisdiction quasi in rem, 21. Military, 22. Original, 23. Pendent, 24. Plenary, 25. Primary, 26. Probate, 27. Special, 28. Subject-matter, 29. Summary, 30. Territorial, or 31. Voluntary. As you well know, each one would require a different approach when addressing these issues. In addition, some of these types of law by title are false conveyance of language, inasmuch as the language is written as a noun preceding a noun without a grammatical mark such as a hyphen between the words, making the first noun an adjective, which words have no adjective form, and when used by the officers and agents of the corporate government to take property, rights, or to imprison a human it is a felony under the Common Law (fraud) and under the anti-law known as statutes, see Title 18 “USC” §1001. Thus, which type of law/s require/s a “license to practice?” This willful and knowing act whereby the grand jurors were not informed of this fact before their alleged “INDICTMENT” against me is tampering with the jury. Count 3 – Government witnesses have permission to lie on the stand The grand jury was not informed that the corporate United States and State’s-witness(es), the police, DEA, FBI, and other government officers and agents, are protected from charges of perjury after giving their oath to tell the truth under the unlawful Supreme Tribunal-case Briscoe Et al. v. LaHue Et al., 460 U.S. 325 (1983). Being unaware that the Plaintiff’s-officers, agents, brokers and intermediaries have immunity from prosecution of the crime of perjury would establish a false sense of security and belief in the witness(es) credibility, and, thereby, give unfair advantage to the Accused. This would blatantly violate the Constitutional mandate of due process of law and equal protection under the law by these nefarious practices committed by the Accused. This willful and knowing act whereby the grand jurors were not informed of this fact before their alleged “INDICTMENT” against me is tampering with the jury. Count 4 – Admiralty/Maritime-jurisdiction (see footnote 2, page 2 supra) The United States and the “State of (e.g., Florida)” judiciary display a three bordered yellow/gold fringe-flag as their jurisdiction. Title 4 “USC” Services, Lawyers Edition, §1, INTERPRETIVE NOTES AND DECISIONS, has written, “Placing of fringe on the national flag…within discretion of President as Commander-in-Chief of army and navy. (1925) 34 Op Atty Gen 483.” In addition, pursuant to U.S.C. Chapter 1, 2 and 3; Executive Order No. 10834, August 21, 1959, 24 F.R. 6865, a military flag is a flag that resembles the regular flag of the United States, except that it has a Yellow fringe, bordered on three sides. The President of the United States designates this deviation from the regular flag, by executive order, and in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.” Congress willfully and knowingly overstepped its power, to wit: In 1845 Congress passed an act saying Admiralty-law could come on land. The bill may be traced in Cong. Globe, 28th Cong., 2d Sess. 43, 320, 328, 337 and 345 (1844-45); no opposition to the act is reported. Congress held a committee on this subject in 1850 and they said: “The committee also alluded to the ‘great force’ of ‘the constitutional question’ as to the power of congress to extend maritime jurisdiction beyond the ground occupied by it at the adoption of the constitution. H.R .Rep No. 72 31st Cong., 1st Sess. 2 (1850).” Moreover, in the case Erie v. Thompkins, 304 U.S. 64, 58 S.Ct. 817 (1938) the Supreme Tribunal declared that there is no federal common law. Our, “We the People,” unalienable Rights are based on Constitutional and Common Law. The flag establishes the jurisdiction of any hearing of the judiciary. The only flag displayed is the Admiralty/Maritime-flag, thus, witnessing that the jurisdiction claimed is Admiralty. For the “Law of the Land” to be the governing jurisdiction the flag displayed would have to be the flag of the Republic. The Accused did not inform the grand jurors about the flag and that the jurisdiction is that of Admiralty and that the “statutes,” a product of Admiralty/Maritime-law, are being unlawfully pressed upon the “defendant,” and that all Rights of the American Citizen have been waived by the Accused through silent judicial notice using fraud, treason, conspiracy to commit treason, racketeering, extortion, and many other crimes intended to overthrow the American form of government and the American People of “We the People” by these officers and agents of the corporate government. Furthermore, there has been no “Bill of Particulars” given to me to support how Admiralty/Maritime-jurisdiction has been claimed over me in order that I may be charged under the federal statutes and in the federal tribunals such as this one. As you well know, the act of not fully informing the grand jurors of the jurisdiction-issues and facts is a willful and knowing act of tampering with the jury. Count 5 – The judiciary is a self-initiating business The Accused directs and controls the purported investigation of the alleged “facts” by the grand jurors in order to control the outcome and usurp jurisdiction over the “defendant.” The prosecutor is an attorney and considered by the judiciary to be an “officer of the court.” Thus, the prosecutor is, by title, a judicial officer. The prosecutor also claims to possess a license to practice law and is, therefore, a merchant, see UCC §2-104(1). As a merchant, “officer of the court,” he/she presents the case before the: grand jury, merchant-judge (also an attorney), the clerk and the petit jury; hence, the judiciary has become self-initiating. Further, the “defendant” is offered a “jury trial” and not the “trial by jury” mandated by the Constitution. It should be understood that the language “jury trial” is by definition a “makeshift trial” inasmuch as the word-jury is an adjective modifying the noun-trial. MerriamWebster’s Online Dictionary, “Main Entry: make·shift, Pronunciation: 'mAk-"shift, Function: noun: a usually crude and temporary expedient: SUBSTITUTE, synonym see RESOURCE, - makeshift adjective.” This language misdirection opens the door to the carnal side of the judicial personalities wherein they now can proceed in a lucrative business by moving forward contractually to add to the coffers and the pocketbooks of the judiciary and judicial officers. The victims of the Accused are not given a “trial by jury” mandated by the Constitution. When fines are ordered to by paid, the “defendant” is ordered to make the “payment” payable to the judiciary and not the treasury of the United States. Thus, the judiciary is operating as a business serving itself. Further, neither the corporate government nor the judiciary decreases its taxation-funds received from the “taxpayer” when charging and taking as “Payment” the fines and other charges from its victims, therefore, the judiciary is double, triple dipping, which is criminal fraud and money laundering. It is unlawful for the judiciary to be self-initiating; it could and would overpower the other branches and its principal, “We the People,” and exercise its tyrannical power; for example, judicial decrees and judicial opinions being treated as law in our present system. Furthermore, it would, and has, become a Star-chamber hearing outlawed by the Constitution and both common and moral sense. The Accused did not inform the grand jury that the Plaintiff is a self- initiating, self-serving business, and not acting or performing as a Constitutional lawful government entity or judiciary. This willful and knowing act whereby the grand jurors were not informed of these facts before their alleged “INDICTMENT” against me is tampering with the jury. Count 6 – Jurisdictional law intentionally withheld The Constitution grants the establishing of Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court, see Article I Section 8, [9] and “Courts” inferior to the supreme Court, see Article III. The Constitution also supports that the “United States” referenced under Article I Section 8 [17] is a legislative democracy and that the Union of the States is a Republican form of government, see Article IV Section 4. Courts have jurisdiction in law, equity. Admiralty would be crimes committed on the high seas. The judiciary has purported that it merged law and equity, a physical, philosophical and/or abstract impossibility and a creation of a multi-jurisdictional chaotic arena. What the judiciary did in fact was to create a hybrid-equity and disposed of the Law of the Land and Constitutional equity. Our, “We the People,” Rights are secured under the “Bill of Rights” in the Constitution. The Bill of Rights is a fundamental part of the Law of the Land. The officers and agents of the corporate government then placed the People under a sub-status citizenship found in Amendment XIV of the Constitution, which citizenship is known as “citizen of the United States” and referenced by the judiciary and executive branches of government as “United States citizen.” The language-“United States citizen” is false conveyance of language inasmuch as “United States” is a noun-phrase that when placed directly before the noun-citizen becomes a modifier, an adjective, and as such the noun-States is no longer a person, place or thing. Furthermore, there is no adjective form for the noun-States witnessing that the word as an adjective does not exist. Through this fraudulently applied Amendment the People became subjects in their own land. The officers and agents of the corporate government then blasted open a door of tyranny that could, and did, metastasize throughout the Union of the several States, and “We the People.” Congress has a right to make “laws” in order to fulfill the parameters specified in their role as a government, however, these “laws” have to be within the purview and parameters set forth in the Constitution honoring the Bill of Rights. The “laws” passed by Congress are not to extirpate the Rights of “We the People” that are secured in the Constitution as Amendments I through X. Neither the legislative, executive nor judicial branches have the right to circumvent and/or dismiss entirely the unalienable Rights of the People. Law written by Congress towards its jurisdiction as found in Article I Section 8 [17], known as statutes, are lawful as long as they are applied to its jurisdiction and not over its principal, “We the People.” It would be ludicrous indeed to presume that “We the People” gave Congress, or any other branch of government for that matter, the power to extirpate our “Bill of Rights” at their whim. Further, the entity that is created to hear these statutes is the “Tribunals” found in Article I Section 8 [9]. The “United States District Court for the District of …” is such a tribunal. The language “UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT” is deceptive by its language inasmuch as applying English-grammar we understand the language to mean “United Court” or, one world order. Scrutinizing this language we have: the noun-phrase-“United States” is a noun-“States” and its modifier-“United.” When this noun-phrase directly precedes another noun without proper punctuation the noun-“States” becomes a modifier. For instance, in the language “United States District” the noun-States modifies what District is referenced because it could be a Canadian District or Mexican District; therefore, States becomes an adjective. Since the proper noun-States has no adjective meaning then it does not exist in the Englishlanguage as a modifier. Thus, the language-“United States District” becomes “United District.” Further, the noun-phrase “United District Court” becomes “United Court” using the same reasoning and rules of English-grammar inasmuch as the noun-District could be replaced with the words-Circuit, supreme, etc. And, United States District Court Judge becomes United Judge. This application of English-grammar upon the language “United States District Court” evinces that the officers and agents of the corporate government have willfully and knowingly committed the crimes of Treason, conspiracy to commit Treason and criminal fraud, among other crimes, in order to overthrow the Constitution and “We the People” as a lawful entity and the de jure government. The “United States District Court” is not a “Court of Law,” but instead an Admiralty/Maritime-Tribunal fraudulently called Court: there is definitely no Law performed there, so the language “Court of Law” would not be its standing. To reiterate, this reasoning and fact also applies to the language “United States citizen” where jurisdiction is usurped through the vehicle of declaring the People to be “United citizens.” This fact also helps us to understand how Admiralty/Maritime-jurisdiction is usurped over us inasmuch as the officers and agents of the corporate government have unlawfully and through silent judicial notice placed us as world citizens (United citizen) under one world order and outside the protection of our “Bill of Rights.” The federal system is a system of statutes. Anderson on the Uniform Commercial Code, Texts, Cases and Commentaries, §1-103:6 does enlighten us that “A statute should be construed in harmony with the common law unless there is a clear legislative intent to abrogate the common law.” Looking up the word-abrogate using “Merriam-Webster’s Online Dictionary” we find: Main Entry: ab·ro·gate, Pronunciation: 'a-br&-"gAt, Function: transitive verb, Inflected Form(s): -gat·ed; -gat·ing, Etymology: Latin abrogatus, past participle of abrogare, from ab- + rogare to ask, propose a law -- more at RIGHT, 1 : to abolish by authoritative action : ANNUL, 2 : to treat as nonexistent , synonym see NULLIFY.” In other words, a statute is a legislative intent to abolish the Law of the Land; that is Treason and a conspiracy to commit Treason. The fact that our Rights are secured in the Law of the Land and that now Congress has presumed an authority to abrogate this Law of the Land describes more clearly why and how the officers and agents of the corporate government have assumed a position and demeanor of our masters and not our servants, see footnote 1, page 1 supra. These established facts are not expressed and taught to the grand jurors. These facts, if exposed, would make someone indecisive as to what “Law” and what “jurisdiction” is exercised in this case. These facts having not been disclosed to the grand jurors’ supports the crime of tampering with the jury by the Accused. It is also a fact that the People are forced into government controlled schools and these schools neither have this information available nor do they teach this information to the students. To my knowledge there is not a single Law-Library located in any elementary, junior high or high school in this country yet the age of accountability is eighteen (18) years of age. This means that it is highly unlikely that the grand jurors could or would have ever known these facts. The facts then evince that the grand jurors are intellectually handicapped regarding this information, and, therefore, incapable of making a proper informed “True Bill” of indictment against anyone. Common sense would dictate that the grand jurors, whether they be empaneled as humans or fictitious persons, should have an understanding precisely: the jurisdiction; the venue; the “Law” that is being enforced; that government officers, agents, brokers and/or intermediaries are permitted to lie on the stand after they take an oath to tell the truth; and, the Rights of the Accused before they deliberate on an Indictment. Without this information right-ruling was obstructed by the Accused in this and most all of the cases heard by the jury. This willful and knowing act whereby the grand jurors were not informed of these facts before their alleged “INDICTMENT” against me is tampering with the jury. Count 7 – Eminent Domain of America and its American Citizens The Accused did not inform the grand jurors, whether the jurors are made up of humans or fictitious persons, that they are proceeding under the Doctrine of Eminent Domain, a feudal system, thereby having converted the human “American Citizen” into a fiction of law “federal subject.” Though attempted many times before, the officers and agents of the corporate government in 1933 declared by the Senate that, “The ultimate ownership of all property is in the State; individual so-called ‘ownership’ is only by virtue of government, i.e., law, amounting to a mere user; and use must be in accordance with law and subordinate to the necessities of the State.” Senate Document No. 43, “Contracts payable in Gold.” This declaration presents an interesting concept in that the words-“ownership,” “property,” “State,” “individual,” “government,” and “law” are not clearly defined. In other words, this doctrine is based on vague language and is treasonous against the American People. Moreover, this treasonous doctrine could only apply to the sub-status citizenship created in and under the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution. Amendment XIV creates a sub-status citizenship using the prepositional phrase “citizen of the United States.” Since the word-citizen is not used as a proper noun (Citizen) as found in the Constitution thirteen (13) times before the fourteenth Amendment, and there is no specificity of definition, it could mean anything one chooses it to mean. The phrase-“citizen of the United States” denotes ownership meaning something called “citizen” belonging to (of) the United States, whatever is meant by the noun-phrase-“United States.” In other words, that free human allegedly became property of an undisclosed and nonspecific entity or being. The Accused declares that the Americans are “citizen(s) of the United States” and brain-washes this fraud and Treason into the minds of the children of America throughout their lives establishing an ownership by the officers and agents of the corporate United States. The language-“United States” has many meanings, to wit: It could mean a corporation called the United States, or the geographical area known as the District of Columbia, or the geographical area inclusive of the States of the Union, or the body politic known as “We the People,” or the de facto government of the federal corporation presently in power, and so on and so forth. The facts substantiate that in their private and corporate persons the officers and agents of the United States, whatever that is, have made “We the People” property owned by this fiction known as the “United States,” and, therefore, subject to the whims, power and control of these officers and agents. These facts support that the grand jurors, however they are appearing, are property (slaves) of the creature or entity known as “United States” and no longer free American Citizens in the Country many of “We the People” have fought and died for throughout our history. This is willful and blatant tampering with the jury, fraud and Treason. The grand jury process is, and its members are, tampered with. The Accused places its property (slaves) as its indicting authority in order to usurp unlawful jurisdiction over “We the People” and rob, pillage and plunder the American homeland. This willful and knowing act whereby the grand jurors were not informed of these facts before their alleged “INDICTMENT” against me is tampering with the jury. Count 8 – Denial of due process of Law thorough misdirection I have been charged with a violation of the “Law” but there is no specificity of what “Law” is addressed. I have been charged under the “United States Code,” which is a false conveyance of language. The language-“United States Code” becomes “United Code” when scrutinized under English-grammar. Further, to reiterate, there are at least Eighty-seven (87) different types of law, see Count 2, supra. As you well know, each one would require a different approach when addressing these issues. The Accused neither establishing the type of Law nor the jurisdiction used in this case would allow them to switch from one to another without notice, which would, and has, placed me on a slippery slope. It is believed that subject-matter and personam jurisdiction would have to be proven before you can proceed against me and neither was, in fact, proven. Moreover, jurisdiction is of Admiralty, thereby making the question of what particular type of law critically relevant. The grand jury was neither informed nor educated as to precisely what Law is being applied here, or what jurisdiction is claimed. This willful and knowing act whereby the grand jurors were not informed of these facts before their alleged “INDICTMENT” against me is tampering with the jury. Count 9 – The Practice of “Law” The officers and agents of the judicial and executive branches of the corporate government enforces that one has to be an “attorney,” a legal fiction, having a “license to practice law” in order to be a judge or prosecutor. This license is merely membership to the private Trust business entity known as the BAR Association. This means a private Trust business entity owns and controls the entire judiciary and most offices and positions in the other two (2) branches. In order for a person to have this “license to practice law” one would have to have a four (4) year college-degree, three years in an approved “law school,” take and pass the BAR Association’sexam and serve an informal internship according to the judiciary. Someone would have to embark on this extraordinary path, focus and curriculum in order to begin an understanding of the system of “Law,” equity and Admiralty-jurisdictions and myriad “Laws” used against the American People for ultimate government control with all of the intricacies and nuances appertaining thereto. Also there are millions of statutes, rules, and regulations which are the abrogation of the Common Law, that the (now) law-professionals presumably know and understand. In addition to this quagmire, the merchants known as judges, see Anderson UCC §2-104(1), also have judicial decrees and judicial opinions which they imprison people with. These facts support that we not only have this hodge-podge of things called “Law,” contracts, statutes, etc., but we also are governed by opinion, which most often times decides against the “liberty” of the Citizen. Since this is the judicial standard then it is logical and reasonable to conclude that the empanelled grand jurors were incompetent to understand the charges, case, jurisdiction, what “Law” was being exercised, the Citizenship, venue, subject-matter, who or what the Plaintiff is, and any culpability of the defending party(ies) in order to decide, vote, and file a “True Bill” of Indictment against anybody. Therefore, the Accused did tamper with the grand jurors. This willful and knowing act whereby the grand jurors were not informed of these facts before their alleged “INDICTMENT” against me is tampering with the jury. Count 10 – The officers and agents of the corporate government are forcing their religion on the American People Article I of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution states, “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof…” The “Department of Justice” serves a pagan goddess and does indeed prohibit the free exercise of religion, specifically that religion known as Judaism, Messianic-Judaism and/or Christian. It is noted that within the seal of the Department of Justice is the language, “QUI PRO DOMINA JUSTITIA SEQUTUR,” which means “He who follows the goddess Justicia (Justice).” Her likeness is found in some form in every tribunal called court in this country. This supports why the officers and agents of the federal corporate government are so adamant about removing the heavenly Father-Yahuah, the Son-Yahushua-Messiah, and the Set-apart Spirit, known in the collection of books titled “Bible” as “God, Jesus and the Holy Ghost,” from all parts of society. The officers and agents of the federal Trust business entity government worship a pagan idol. Further, the dollar-bill has the language “IN GOD WE TRUST” with a pyramid to the left of the language and rays of light above the pyramid meaning the “Sun-god-Ra,” another pagan god. These pagan gods and goddesses negate the concept of the Declaration of Independence and the unalienable Rights secured in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution. Since the officers and agents of the corporate government adamantly display their idols in violation of the Constitution then from the onset their actions are criminal; so being, there is no authority to empanel their slaves seeking to overthrow an American Citizens-Bill of Rights. This blatant violation of Amendment I of the Constitution by the officers and agents of the corporate government evinces a conspiracy to overthrow the Constitution and, thus, have no foundation in law to empanel any grand or petit jury. This willful and knowing act whereby the grand jurors were not informed of these facts before their alleged “INDICTMENT” against me is tampering with the jury. Count 11 – Felony false conveyance of language for criminal fraud The document titled “INDICTMENT” and the “statute” charged have many points of false conveyance of language and are, therefore, vague and indecipherable. The jurisdiction and venue is addressed as “UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT” and it references the “United States Code.” Presuming the Plaintiff and the other Accused are addressing its charges and “INDICTMENT” in the English-language, checking the grammar we find that as pointed out in Count 6 ¶ 1 that the noun-phrase-“United States” is a noun-“States” and its modifier-“United.” When this noun-phrase directly precedes another noun without proper punctuation the noun- “States” becomes a modifier. For instance, in the language-“United States District” the nounStates modifies what District is referenced because it could be a Canadian District or Mexican District; therefore, States becomes an adjective, and so on and so forth. This application of English-grammar upon the language “United States District Court” evinces that the officers and agents of the corporate government have willfully and knowingly committed the crimes of fraud, conspiracy to commit fraud, Treason, and conspiracy to commit Treason, among other crimes, in order to overthrow the Constitution and “We the People” as a lawful entity and the de jure government. This also applies to the language-“United States Code.” Furthermore, the statutes in the USC are replete with false conveyance of language. The grand jurors and petit jurors are mislead into believing this is a lawful entity and branch of government instead of a fictitious self-serving business spawned by the malfeasance of office of the officers and agents of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government. There are many other areas where false language is used, however, in the prison I am being held my resources are extremely limited to expose these atrocities. This willful and knowing act whereby the grand jurors were not informed of these facts before their alleged “INDICTMENT” against me is tampering with the jury. Count 12 – Jurisdiction is claimed through commerce In Article I Section 8 [3] of the Constitution, beginning with [1] it states, “The Congress shall have Power…To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.” The “Law,” whatever that is, of the federal corporation uses commerce as its vehicle of jurisdiction. The enabling clause is that the person, whatever is meant by person, has engaged in “interstate or foreign commerce.” Commerce, as defined in “Black’s Law Dictionary, Seventh Edition” is “the exchange of goods and services, esp. on a large scale involving transportation between cities, states, and nations.” Statutory definitions include, “Trade and other business activities between those located in different states; esp., traffic in goods and travel of people between states.” Notice is taken that statutorily “We the People” have been written in as commerce. The commerce clause was intended for fair trade not for tyrannical power to assume jurisdiction over the People. The Constitution does not reference “We the People” as being products of commerce, however, the statutory definition has taken the right of locomotion and movement guaranteed to the People, see “Black’s Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition” under liberty, and nefariously turned this into a licensed privilege under commerce to trap the People as commodities under the commerce clause. Nowhere in the Constitution are People listed as the subjects of the commerce clause. The Constitution clearly states, “To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.” Thus, the Accused is assuming jurisdiction over the People unlawfully. The officers and agents of the federal corporation have made the People into goods and property using the XIVth Amendment as their vehicle and, therefore, group the People into a commerce jurisdiction in order to usurp jurisdiction where jurisdiction does not exist. The Accused assumes silent judicial notice of jurisdiction through this unlawful means. The Accused did not and does not inform the grand jurors of this unlawful “silent judicial notice” when embracing the grand jurors, they just steamroll over the Rights of the American People. This willful and knowing act whereby the grand jurors were not informed of these facts before their alleged “INDICTMENT” against me is tampering with the jury. Count 13 - Right to keep and bear arms is “Law of the Land” Article II of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution states, “A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.” This language is clear and precise, needing no interpretation by anyone, especially a special interest group such as the BAR Association. For Congress to write and the Executive and Judiciary to enforce statutes infringing on this right is both treasonous and malfeasance of office. Furthermore, for the grand jurors to indict me for having Arms is an overthrow of the Constitution and is treasonous on their part. Ignorance of the law is no excuse. If, on the other hand, the grand jurors were intellectually and liberty challenged then I can understand their mistake, but the Accused are supposed to be learned in the “Law,” and, therefore, their actions are willful and knowing. Moreover, there is an ulterior motive by the Trust business entity corporation government people, in that if they create an atmosphere where the populous think that their right to keep and bear arms is dependent on what the Trustees declare then all such rights are in jeopardy. This Constitutional mandate does not contain or imply the language that this right is conditional, based on one not being convicted of a statutory felony. This Counterclaim bears witness that a multiplicity of crimes is being committed against the American People in order to feed the Trust business entity Trustees insatiable desire for power and control, wherein these Trustees convolute our liberties with Trust business entity corporation policies called statutes, rules, codes, decrees, opinions, etc. that when reasoned out establishes a vehicle to eliminate any one that does not bow down to their de facto authority. In other words, you have the right to keep and bear arms as long as you do not disagree with us, you have the right to vote as long as you do not disagree with us, if you do not agree, however, we will charge you with a statutory felony in an Admiralty tribunal and presume to take these rights away even though such action is without Constitutional authority or authority in the precursor, the “Declaration of Independence.” Again, this is an act of Treason and conspiracy to commit Treason, amongst other crimes. If this information was withheld from the grand jurors and they were, in fact, intellectually and liberty challenged, then I do not charge them with treason and conspiracy against my Rights, however, if not, they are hereby charged. The Accused, however, knows, or should know this fact and is willfully and knowingly tampering with the jury and engaging in treason by withholding this “Law of the Land.” Count 14 – Silent judicial notice usurping jurisdiction In the present day-system of illegality, when jurisdiction is challenged the prosecution does not have to prove jurisdiction, the Trustee titled “judge” declares that he/she has decided, or determined, that he/she has jurisdiction giving no proof, evidence or grounds for his/her declaration. In law both personam and subject-matter-jurisdiction must be proven once challenged. If the jurisdiction were honest the Trustee titled “judge” would have no problem ordering the prosecution to prove it before continuing the case. The fact that the Trustee titled “judge” quashes one’s challenge(s) without supporting evidence of jurisdiction would support that said jurisdiction was taken through some covert and dishonest means. It is, therefore, logical and reasonable to conclude that the Trustee titled “judge” and the other Accused assume silent judicial notice that they have jurisdiction but conspire to remain secret as to precisely what the issues or contract is they use to proclaim such jurisdiction. Just the fact that the Trustee titled “judge” and the other Accused hide the avenue of personal jurisdiction reeks of dishonesty and criminal behavior. Since this avenue of jurisdiction is kept secret from me, it is logical to conclude that the grand jurors were not informed of the path of claimed jurisdiction when empanelled in order to allow for equal protection under the law to a, or the, defendant. It is an axiom of law that “when jurisdiction is challenged it must be proven,” not assumed by the judge or prosecuting party, especially when the judge and prosecuting party are a self-initiating business being represented by the humans of the Accused as a judiciary. This is not only tampering with the jury but also criminal conspiracy against my Rights. This silent judicial notice includes, but is not limited to, the following: “Payment of Social Security” and “Use of the Postal Service;” federal corporate anti-law of commerce; signature of natural person on a “bank signature card;” and other nefarious fraudulent contracts impressed upon the American People in order to make us servants (subjects) of the corporate government. These contracts are fraudulent and unconscionable. Fraud, Treason, menace, duress and undue influence are the vehicles used to trap the American Public into these unlawful contracts. This willful and knowing act whereby the grand jurors were not informed of these facts before their alleged “INDICTMENT” against me is tampering with the jury. Count 15 – Denial of due process of law, sabotage against my rights, tampering with a victim and malicious abuse of legal process I am being held against my will and Rights by the “United States Marshal,” or “Bureau of Prisons” at a federal prison/detention center or county or city-jail. The Accused knows, or should know, that these jail facilities do not have an adequate law-library for me to do research regarding my imprisonment or to research jurisdictional arguments. I have not been lawfully convicted yet the access to properly understand and address the issues of my incarceration is denied me. The prosecution has access to almost unlimited resources paid for by me and other Americans while we, the victims of these unscrupulous officers and agents of the federal corporation, are imprisoned with inadequate resources to protect ourselves. We are forced to use attorneys, who are government officers placed in our camps to discourage us from fighting this tyranny while they learn of our strategy to protect ourselves and report back to the Trustee titled “judge” and prosecutor our strategy to our demise. We are told to do what we are ordered by these government officers and cautioned by these attorneys, them saying “Don’t piss off the judge.” Then these government officers worm their way into our confidence and continue to offer us “deals” while threatening us that if we do not take the deal we will get considerably more time in prison. Our rights to speedy trial are waived by the attorneys and we never get the right to face our accuser, the Plaintiff known as “UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.” We are intentionally held in an attempt to break us psychologically and financially, along with emotional stress applied by being severely limited to our family members and friends. Counts 1 through 13 evince a willful and knowing tampering with the jury by the prosecution and the rest of the Accused yet these abusive People are free and supplied with almost unlimited resources to protect their unlawful activities. Further, where I am being held there are antiquated typewriters and we have to purchase our own type-ribbons and correction-tape at a profit to the institution. The outdated typewriters do not perform adequately and the correction-tapes do not correct mistyped words leaving a document that is impossible to keep neat and precise. The Accused has updated equipment and I am sure they do not use typewriters. This is an unfair advantage and is willful and knowing denial of due process of law. Fairness would equate to the prosecution having the exact same conditions forced upon me. If I am forced to use an antiquated typewriter, then so should the prosecutor be forced to use the same type of equipment. If the prosecutor is granted access to the internet to do research in law then so should I; equal access and equal protection under the law. One would wonder why the Accused fears my having the same advantage as does the Accused, what do you have to hide? These foregoing facts substantiate evidence that the Accused has willfully and knowingly denied me due process of law, sabotaged my rights, and, tampered with me, a victim, all to engage in malicious abuse of legal process in order to give them unfair advantage over me, all to my injury. Count 16 – Conspiracy against my Rights and Tampering with a victim and/or witness It is understood that because I am filing these facts against the officers and agents of the federal corporation in their human and corporate persons that I will be punished in some way. Further, it is understood that anyone who helps me, being my Constitutional Assistance of Counsel, will also be punished. Hence, in the event that I am separated from my Assistance of Counsel, placed in the hole (Special Housing Unit or the like), denied proper medical treatment, denied proper nourishment, denied recreation time, denied the right to use the telephone, denied mail, my mail is tampered with, delays in receiving or sending out mail, or in any way abused or restricted from activities conducive to my protection against this governmental tyranny, and confiscation of my property, materials, documents of this Counterclaim or the legal materials I have for any purpose, or in the event that I be transported to a facility which has greater restraint against my liberty or any other such punishment doled out by the officers and/or agents of this corporation, this count envelops such criminal activity as a violation of due process of law, obstruction of right-ruling, conspiracy against my Rights and tampering with a victim and/or witness. In Summary It is an axiom of law and American justice that a human is innocent until proven guilty. In a Court-of-Law, we would not have to prove that we were not exceeding our natural and unalienable rights; the burden of proof would be upon the Plaintiff. Moreover, in a Court-ofLaw, the complainant and his/its cohorts would be liable for their criminal actions if frivolous and fraudulent. The officers and agents of the federal and state-tribunals called “Court” make it next to impossible for the American Citizens to subpoena the grand jurors and subpoena duces tecum the testimony, whether written, oral or visual, presented to the jurors in order that one could exercise his/her Right to challenge the jurors, the hearing or the witnesses. This action is patently treasonous against the American People, the Law of the Land, the Constitution in general, and the American form of government. When an overzealous corporation and its officers arbitrarily decide to deny all the Substantive Rights fought and died for in our great Republic, such tyranny must be disciplined. This supports that by statutory construction and complacency, a conditioned reflexology has manifested the observation of our fellow human beings as corporate chattel and not free-living human beings. Thus, the corporate government finds itself consumed in a web that demands the property and Rights of the people as a tribute for its so-called leadership. History recognizes that, with noble conviction, the law community assumed a role to champion the Rights of the people, but in the process, Unalienable Rights were lost to contractual (civil/statute) rights granted by man. Hence, instead of profound Rights from the Heavenly Father-Yahuah, secured by Amendments 1-10 of the Constitution for the United States of America, we now have arbitrary rights from Trustees of fictional entities. Instead of a Constitutional "Republic," protecting the Rights of each human being, we now have a creditor (Federal Reserve) democracy promulgating "the good of our (international bankers) majority out-weighs the good of humanity." This beloved country called America now has the largest prison, probation, and parole population in the world. Since the BAR Association took over our government, and their avalanche of anti-law-statutes swept over our liberty and right-ruling, burying it under the well over sixty-million (60,000,000 ++) statutes, the once great patriotic and noble collective sovereignty known as “We the People” has now become a nation of slaves. The BAR Association’s International Criminal Court is the crescendo to the take-over of the world by the Banking-Cartel into a one-world-government, and completes the final extirpation of the Rights, Liberty Freedom “We the People” once held sacrosanct. Significant to this fact is the “United Court” controlled by the “United Judge” in our present day judiciary, see Count 6 supra. Please remember, however noble the gestures, personal bias and prejudice still cloud human judgment. Wherefore, a. I, Lee-Harold: Smith, do not grant jurisdiction of my natural person and/or res to this tribunal or the corporate entities known as the “BAR Association,” the “UNITED STATES,” or the officers and/or agents of these entities. If you are unaware of this conspiracy, and these crimes perpetrated against me this Notice will serve to illuminate the facts. b. I hereby declare that the document titled “INDICTMENT” which brought about this case is dismissed with prejudice. c. I hereby demand a proper grand jury be empanelled so that I may present these charges for indictment against the Accused. d. I hereby demand payment in the money of account of Four million and no cents (4,000,000.00) Dollars for the time I have spent falsely imprisoned in the federal and/or state-jails and/or prisons in regard to the account-number of this case. e. I hereby demand immediate release from any federal and/or state-institution presently holding me unlawfully regarding the account-number of this case. f. If I am not released immediately I demand that the Trustee titled “judge” that presided serve me with supporting evidence that these issues are invalid in accordance with the Law of the Land, with his/her position as to why I am being held and under what law and jurisdiction has been and is being applied in this account-number granting the proper authority to keep me incarcerated. g. That this Counterclaim be entered into the account-number \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immediately. h. That the Plaintiff/Accused be ordered to cease their unlawful actions against me immediately. i. I hereby subpoena each and every grand juror involved in this account-number and subpoena duces tecum any and all information presented to the grand jurors whether written, oral or visual. j. I hereby demand all testimony presented to the grand jury involving this accountnumber, whether written, oral or visual be sent to me immediately and not withheld by the institution I am unlawfully being held at, in the event the merchant-judge chooses to further violate my rights and order his/her corporate security-guards called “United States Marshals” or the officers and/or agents of the “Bureau of Prisons” to continue holding me unlawfully in their concentration-camp. I hereby serve the Accused with the foregoing facts and charges. Since I have absolutely no control as to when this document will be sent out I hereby certify that I placed this document for mailing as “legal mail” on this: \_\_\_\_ day: \_\_\_\_ Mo.: 2016: C.E. If the Accused does not respond to the facts and charges herein enumerated and articulated with facts and law supporting any denial and/or objection within twenty (20) days, granting two (2) days for service, all facts and charges not addressed are thereby acquiesced to by the Accused. Failure to object timely means you waive the objection. Certificate of Service and Interested Parties However, your claim to prove negligence is conditionally accepted by me as the human and the human beneficiary, if it was/is intended to relate to me, with the following conditions: V. Conditional Acceptance of Your Offer Conditions: As Trustor/Settlor to the Trust LHC I conditionally accept Your Offer Trustees, who are the living and breathing human People of The Trustees and your principals, meaning that I will ask you, the Trustees, if you will make payment from the assets/corpus of the Trust LHS to Michael and Elizabeth Eldridge of One million ($1,000,000.00) Dollars for damages from my beneficiary-interest therein, if you fulfill the following conditions, to wit: Note: It is understood that as the human beneficiary I can only ask the Trustee/s to make payment, I cannot require such action in that as the beneficiary I have no authority to make a decision for the Trust LHS. Within fifteen (15) days of the date of this Conditional Acceptance sent certified mail return receipt requested you deliver to me the following: Since on your SUMMONS you have written the language “You are…,” which is plural, you have a multiplicity of alleged parties and no specific real party in interest, therefore, precisely who or what is/are the real party/ies in interest in this case; Produce substantial and irrefutable evidence that Michael Eldridge suffered “… fear and fright, grievous and permanent injuries, loss of enjoyment of life, mental anguish, and loss of capacity to earn” as a direct and only result of the incident you claim as alleged negligence; Produce substantial and irrefutable evidence that Elizabeth Eldridge suffered “… fear and fright and mental anguish” as a direct and only result of the incident you claim as alleged negligence; Disambiguate what is meant by your use of the word-negligence and precisely what you can prove were my, as a human, actions or inactions where negligence would apply anent the incident or surrounding the incident; Since through a conspiracy between the Newport Police Department and some of its human Officers and Roger-A.: Family of Miller and Roger-A.: Family of Miller d/b/a Trustee of the Social Security Cestui que Trust LHS and d/b/a ROGER A MILLER Administrative Officer of the Trust business entity GENERAL SESSIONS COURT DIVISION II, et al., I have been denied access to my truck and the evidence has been contaminated, as in tampered with, by a vested interest party, that there was not a mechanical fault which caused the incident that was completely out of my control and such would be attributable to and the full responsibility of the Chrysler Corp.; Produce substantial evidence that I, as the human and only one in the truck to my knowledge, if this issue was intended to relate to me, did not do everything in my power to prevent the incident; Produce substantial evidence that contrary to information I found on the internet there have not been other Chrysler vehicles that have had a similar or the same flaw whereby there is a fault with the linkage or other mechanical defect which was or could have been the cause of the incident; Produce substantial evidence that the Newport Police Department and its human Officers, along with the human Roger-A.: Family of Miller are not culpable in that they obstructed justice by setting the events whereby the evidence could be tampered with by having a vested interest party investigate the mechanical aspects of the truck to my and the Trust LHS injury all the while refusing access to the truck of a forensic investigator from the insurance company; If this is a legitimate action, Show Cause why you as the and a Trustee did not merely file a Treasury Form 1099-A and collect the alleged damages if you can prove the Trust committed the actions you declare and bypass all this hoopla and stage show of a civil suit (I, as a, in your language, layperson, know this process so I am sure as an alleged professional you do or you would be incompetent); Produce what definition you are using when you declare the language “citizen of Cocke County, Tennessee” in relation to the word ‘citizen;’ in other words, are you meaning a human being or a fiction of law such as a: firm, labor organization, partnership, association, corporation, legal representative, trustee, trustee in bankruptcy, receiver, officer, agent, broker or intermediary; Produce substantial evidence that I, a human, am a citizen of (belonging to, property of, chattel of) Cocke County, Tennessee and precisely what is meant by the language “Cocke County, Tennessee” written in your COMPLAINT; in other words, is this language meant as: a Trust business entity and/or the body politic We the People and/or a geographical designation and/or a firm and/or a labor organization/s and/or a partnership and/or an association and/or a corporation and/or a legal representative and/or a trustee or many trustees and/or a trustee in bankruptcy and/or a receiver or receivers and/or an officer and/or an agent and/or a broker and/or intermediary, or any other designation; Produce substantial evidence that since the humans Michael and Elizabeth: Eldridge were attending a fireworks display, meaning that their visual, auditory and olfactory senses were stressfully stimulated immediately before the incident, that they did not suffer some of their alleged injuries/complaints as a result of their heightened stimulation and that absolutely no fear or anxiety they claim to have received from the incident was intensified as a direct result of this stressful stimulation beforehand combined with the foreknowledge that they had to fight the traffic departing the parking lot and travelling to their next destination knowing that the Trust business entity police could stop them and write a citation or arrest them for any of the myriad statutory traffic infractions fraudulently issued in violation of 11 AmJur §329 and 25 AmJur §§ 163 and 165 addressed supra; Produce substantial evidence that the humans Michael and Elizabeth: Eldridge were not physically, emotionally and/or psychologically impaired such as, but not limited to, having drugs or alcohol in either or both of their bodies, that would aggravate their homeostasis before the incident clarifying that all the alleged injury they claim is a direct and only result of the incident; Produce substantial evidence of what Michael’s ‘enjoyed life’ consisted of before the incident with detailed facts of what is considered “enjoyment of life,” supporting that he had full and complete enjoyment of life before the incident and what absolute restrictions have been created by the incident restricting such enjoyment of life for the rest of his life; Produce substantial evidence that Michael will need medical attention for his alleged injuries/complaints for the rest of his life with irrefutable evidence that it is the incident and only the incident that caused the alleged injury and precisely what medical treatment he will require, that could be treated and healed by no other healing modality; Produce a sworn notarized document that neither you nor the other Trustees have filed bonds or a Treasury Form 1099-A, or any other security-instrument creating an enrichment for you and/or the other Trustees and that you do not plan on filing any bond/s or a 1099-A (meaning that you have already been paid and, perhaps are waiting to receive more unjust enrichment); and, Since this case combines Trust-Law through Admiralty jurisdiction and Maritime Law when styled as a Common Law-action provide precisely what law and jurisdiction was intended in this action upon its filing; It is possible that I may have other conditions based on the satisfaction of the conditions listed herein, so I reserve the right to amend this Conditional Acceptance if your responses are opaque or ambiguous so that we may be precise in our contractual language. Moreover, if you do not understand any of the conditions notify me in writing so that I can clarify what is intended. Again, since, logic and common sense dictate that you would not have caused this alleged service without already having this information supra readily available; you have fifteen (15) days from the date herein to have the information presented to me. Moreover, you moved in the name of a Trust business entity corporation in your principal’s Admiralty tribunal and not in a “Court of Law” involving an issue on land and not on the high seas. You, The Trustees and your principals, therefore hold responsibility for these actions you executed for the Trust corporations along with the Trusts involved. This Conditional Acceptance gives witness to your actions. As physical witnesses I also served the following: Loretta-E.: Family of Lynch and Herbert-H. III: Family of Slatery in their freeman status and d/b/a status as witnesses to these facts. If, on the other hand, you, the Trustees and your principals, cannot satisfy these conditions in the time allotted, allowing for a reasonable extension if requested in writing stating the specific time needed, and since your documentation witnesses, amongst other facts addressed in this Conditional Acceptance of Your Offer that you, the Trustees and your principals, willfully, knowingly and maliciously were seeking to commit fraud against me and deprive me of my rights and property both against me and the Social Security Cestui que Trust LEE HAROLD SMITH, you hereby contract to the following: For any injuries to me, the beneficiary, the Trustees and their principles are indebted to me for Four million and no cents (4,000,000.00) Dollars each in the money of account of the United States of America, Constitution for the United States of America, Article I, Section 10, and if the money of account is not available I would “receive without prejudice” payment in lieu of the money of account of “Federal Reserve-Notes,” a “Bank-Draft,” or the like. Furthermore, witnessed through this Conditional Acceptance if you willfully and knowingly injure me I have authority to create a Claim of Lien against you each and file a financing statement against you each supporting my lien as I deem necessary to protect me, my property and my rights if needed at any time. Additionally, in order to facilitate my rights under this Conditional Acceptance and Security-Agreement you agree that I have your Power of Authority/Attorney to file anything to bring about the “payment” of this debt and protect me, my property and my rights and that you have no right of action or recourse in any action at law, action in equity or Admiralty or any other law herein written or implied against me or my filings. Additionally, you agree that you grant your Power of Authority/Attorney to me, Lee-Harold: Cromwell, so that I am able to collect the damages through a lien, UCC-1, UCC-3, Treasury-Forms 1040-V and 1040, 1099-A and 1099-OID. Additionally, you agree that every year an additional set of liens can be filed with the Treasury if such injury to me persists on a yearly basis. It is understood that even though an IRS Form 1040 is for a Tax Class 2 and the 1099-A and 1099- OID are a Tax Class 5, I do not know any other way of filing this debt for collection other than to use these forms, so I use them “without prejudice.” That I may be ordered through your and the other Trustees scheme to continually appear at this tribunal under threat of arrest and imprisonment, therefore any such appearance is as stipulated supra and subject to those conditions. Avouchment I, Lee-Harold: Smith, do hereby avow that based upon my firsthand knowledge and information relayed to me from research, this “Conditional Acceptance,” is true, accurate and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief and conveys the conditions set forth as intended by me. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lee-Harold: Smith, beneficiary Tennessee-State : : av. Cocke-County : Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4 th Month: \_\_\_\_ Day: 2016: Current Era. My commission expires: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Notary Public Written signature Seal