

Type of Activity:	Inspection Service	Date of this Report:
<u> </u> Personal Interview	MEMORANDUM OF INTERVIEW OR ACTIVITY	SEPTEMBER 29, 1995
<u> </u> Telephone Interview		
<u> </u> Records Review		
<u> X</u> Other		

Activity or Interview of:	Conducted by:
ATTENDANCE AT MONITORED MEETING OF "COMMON LAW CONSTITUTIONAL COURT" 3317 WEST OAK STREET KISSIMMEE, FLORIDA	S/I Robert C. Quigley
	Location of Interview/Activity:
	KISSIMMEE, FL

29 Subject Matter/Remarks

On September 23, 1995, the Reporting Inspector, in an undercover capacity, attended a meeting of a "Constitutional Common law Court", convened at the offices of Fortune Marketing, at the Airport Executive Center, 3317 West Oak Street, Kissimmee, Florida.

Upon arrival, the writer met LARRY MOORE and TOBY BROWN, and was introduced to EMILEO IPPOLITO and his daughter, SUSAN. IPPOLITO and his daughter explained that they had been engineers and designers of the "Common Law Court", and all the current courts across the United States had been modeled after their design. The meeting began inside, with about twenty-five people in attendance. Individuals recognized by the writer included; LARRY MOORE, TOBY BROWN, HARRY KOONTZ, HELENA JACKMAN, SUSAN SLATER, NATHAN OSCARSON, MERRY BUSBY, NANCY BUSBY, CHARLES DUNNEGAN, EMILEO IPPOLITO and his daughter, SUSAN.

The meeting was primarily concerned with the incarceration of MARTY FRANZ and JACK WARREN, and the attempts by MOORE and others to have them released. Both EMILEO IPPOLITO and his daughter took seats in the front and explained the Common Law Court and what they had personally done to assist MOORE in the release of the two individuals. IPPOLITO bragged that he had interfered with a Federal Criminal Trial in California, involving PHILIP MARSH, and had attempted to be deliberately arrested.

The above meeting was electronically monitored by Inspector TIM CAMUS, Supervisor-in-Charge GREGG RUTTER, and others. In addition, the meeting was electronically recorded.

Case Name:	Case Number:
CENTRAL FLORIDA PDT GROUPS	5-0894-0013

Sept2995.m#1

Tape 1 reviewed and approved 12/8/95- RCQ
Tape 2 reviewed and approved 12/9/95-RCQ
Tape 3 reviewed and approved 12/9/95-RCQ
Tape 4 reviewed and approved 12/9/95-RCQ

KEY

BC: Bob Chapman

T: Toby (Richard) Brown

UF: Unknown Female

UM: Unknown Male

LM: Larry Moore

N: Nancy Busby

At: Allen Tanguay

H: Helena Jackman

B: Mr. Burke

MW: Mike Wilson

EI: Emilio Ippolito

SM: Susan Mokdad

HK: Harry Koontz

CD: Charles Dunnigan

JP: James Perrine

DATE: September 29, 1995

INSPECTOR

Robert C. Quigley:

This is Inspector Robert C. Quigley. Today's date is September 29th, 1995. The time is approximately 7:25 p.m. I've just arrived at the location 3317 West Oak Street, Kissimmee, Florida for a meeting with various individuals.

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EI: I.. we're gonna show you.... we're gonna show you... we're gonna show you a document that is more powerful than the habeas corpus. It's the most powerful document that you can ever sign and execute and send to any State or Federal Court or the Supreme Court, whatever. It is more powerful than all the court orders of the inferior governmental court and all of the court orders that you can execute in a common law court. It is so simple. We have been blinded all these years. I've been blinded for 50 years. I've been prosecuted in over fifteen hundred criminal trials and I'm not a criminal. They've taken twenty million dollars of my property, all unlawfully. They don't have the authority to do that. But come back ... come back to this, uh, this document, this intervener's document. We had Jack and Marty file a criminal complaint of treason against the judge and other people. That was--

SM: Okay, but let me go through and tell you about them.

EI: Yeah. That was our instruction but it wasn't quite done that way. And that's why we're gonna come here and show you that if it was done properly we would have thirty thousand, forty thousand, fifty, a hundred thousand, maybe a few million interveners going to this court and it would drive these people crazy. Because it's the voice of the people, not a court order, it's the voice from you, and two hundred and sixty million people cannot tell me what to do. But before I go any further... like I say, I can go on and, never stop. A lot of people say, "Where do you get the authority to establish a common law court?" Where does the authority come from? Does anybody know where the authority comes from?

UM: The people.

N: The Constitution.

LM: The Constitution.

EI: No, sir.

HK: But God gives it to you.

EI: Well, ... well now I'd prefer to keep God's law-- (laughs)--

UM: Okay.

EI: We all have inalienable rights.

UM: It comes from the British law.

EI: No, sir.

Larry
Moore

... why we imp... they have no... we have done everything possible to get arrested"

EI: I mind a request for an arrest, is equal to an arrest, and that's as far as it would ever go

UM: Common law.

EI: Yes and no. Okay. It comes from you, sir. It comes from you, and nobody can tell you... two hundred and sixty million people can't tell you what to do. If you wanna give jurisdiction to this court, there is no country in the world... all the countries in the world cannot stop you if you are in this country. No one can stop you... if you give jurisdiction to this court, that's all the jurisdiction that this common law court needs to prevail. Why do you think in three and a half years they have not challenged us? We have done everything possible to get arrested. That's where we interfered in the Philip Marsh case... I don't know whether any of you people know about the Philip Marsh case. We set him free with a common law court order. Okay. But we went far beyond the common law court order. We had the judge of that court arrested, the United States Attorney, the Jury Commissioner. We went as far as arresting the jury. We went as far as arresting the United States Postmaster General for not delivering that mail to the jury.

NOT TRUE REQUEST # AN ARREST

BC: Who arrested them?

EI: All on paper, sir.

BC: Oh, okay.

ALL ON PAPER we don't need a rifle

EI: We'll get to that--all on paper--by certified mail. We don't need... we don't need a rifle. We don't need a militia-carrying weapon to exercise our court orders of the common law court, but that will be another story to tell, but--(laughs)--you'd really get into something. You wanna pursue that.

SM: (laughs)

EI: There is so much to tell, we don't know where to begin. We don't know where to begin.

SM: Well let me start at the beginning of what... of what has happened so far and what's going on. As Dad was saying, I could come right now before you and if I give 12 people in this room jurisdiction over me to resolve my disputes, then that is a common law court. That's all I need to do. Or you can go into your neighborhoods and bring 12 people out of their houses and say will you participate with me and I will give you jurisdiction. The authority and the jurisdiction comes from a sovereign American, and we carry this sovereignty with us, and all we have to do is, in order to resolve our disputes, is to be able to give that group, that entity, whatever it is that you wanna call it, jurisdiction over you to resolve it, and that's what we have done to create the common law court. Now we have a situation here in that Jack and Marty are in jail. For three and a half years we have done this procedure: it is tried and true. Um, I'd like

66 For 3 1/2 years... this procedure: it is tried & true 99 X

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everybody to get a copy of these packages so that you can follow along with me as far as what I'm going to be explaining to you so you can see step-by-step the procedure that we have used. The first thing that we do ... yeah, (unintelligible).

UF: (unintelligible.)

LM: Everybody that's got that big Number Two book, you don't need this, okay? But I mean,--

UM: Is that what you gave out the other night?

LM: Yeah.

UM: Okay, (unintelligible).

SM: (unintelligible.) Yeah.

N: Susan, can I just say something?

SM: Mm-hmm.

N: Marty is going for four hearings because they don't have jurisdiction now.

UM: That's right.

N: They're saying they don't have jurisdiction now. Jack has not gone ... has been scheduled to go...but, four times. Som'em's wrong.

SM: Well, we know that.

N: (unintelligible.)

SM: I think that everybody in this room would agree to the fact that we know something is wrong.

UF: How do we right it?

SM: Mom typed it, she doesn't--(laughs). Mom typed it

LM: I ... I knew she did that to us.

UF: Susan, I don't know anything. How do we ... how do we right this wrong?

SM: How do we right this wrong? Well, right here on the very front it says Citizen's Alert. This is the answer. This is how we right what's wrong, by exercising our constitutional rights and how you right it. Now, as I said, for three and a half years ... for three and a half years the Constitutional common law court has been operating. We have set people free, and I brought Mr. Burke and Mabel with us. Mabel really

Larry
Moore

wanted to come, she likes to get out of the house a lot. Well we had a major victory in Tampa today and I'll tell you, uh, what that was with the common law court. The procedure that we used, as you will see, if you'll turn to the first document titled Number One, is a jurisdictional challenge. As you can see, it was filed in the United States Middle District of, uh, ... or Northern District of California. This is the procedure that ... and if I say anything that offends anybody or gets anybody's feathers ruffled, just please ignore me because, um, I've had brain surgery. (laughs) And I say that funny, but I really have for those that know me. Um, I just ... you know, I say this with complete compassion for everybody, but there's been some things that have been done that haven't quite followed through with what we have done, so we're having trouble trying to rework things because some of the information wasn't done the way we had instructed. When Marty and Jack and Larry came to our office, I had given them some documents similar to these showing them the procedure that we use. If you are trapped in the inferior governmental court, you have a couple of choices: this is the inferior governmental court; this is the common law court. You can sit over here and you can battle them to death. And if anybody believes.... at all that you will prevail in the governmental court, then I feel sorry for you. I'm 40 years old. I have been in court with my father since I was five.

Yes, Monahan, Toby, he did get out of jail with a habeas corpus, okay? But... they let us win once in a while to keep you hooked over here. And if you don't believe that, then you need to make up your mind first on what you're gonna believe. If you believe you can still get justice in a court in the state of Florida ... they have already put in, um, Florida statute that says, in 1978, you're no longer entitled to a jury trial based on the fact that they have taken that right from you ... if you believe that you're gonna get-- and that's just one issue--a fair trial, an impartial trial, a trial that's gonna meet constitutional common law, that's gonna afford you all of your common law rights, all of your due process of law--then you need to sit back and say you wanna be a part of it. Now,--

EI: We can't imagine anybody giving governmental court jurisdiction, because they represent admiralty, maritime, and equity court. They do not conduct common law courts. They only conduct court to dish out punishment and take your money and take your property. So why would you give a governmental court jurisdiction if they're not gonna honor the Constitution? You will not ever walk into a governmental court where they will protect your Constitution. The United States Supreme Court is not a constitutional court--it's not a constitutional Supreme Court; it is a legislative court--through that judicial act in September 1789, whatever that date that was. They created all inferior courts. In fact, the United States Supreme Court is the lowest court in the country.

EL: "... I'll charge you with treason, with treason right here and now " "Because it's your duty and..."

SM: Not the highest.

EI: So why would you give any of the governmental court jurisdiction? We have now a common law court--the first time in two hundred years anyone has taken the time to write down the structure of a common law court. Our constitutional Fathers never wrote the structure down because if they would have taken the time to write the structure of the court--of the Constitutional Supreme Court--we would have never got the Constitution. They gave you a republic, a Constitution, you're a sovereign American, now it's up to you to maintain it. If you wanna set yourself free, stand up and be counted. If you don't wanna set yourself free, forget it. If you don't honor the Constitution, you don't support the Constitution, I'll charge you with treason, with treason right here and now. Because it's your duty and responsibility to honor the Constitution, no matter how scared any of you people are. Don't you think Susan and I are scared? I'm gonna be serving 31 years maybe in a couple--two or three weeks for extortion--false charges of extortion. Fifteen hundred and one cases. They will find you guilty. They won't even let me speak before the jury. If they'd let me speak before the jury, no jury will ever convict me. Because when I get through talking to you as a juror, it will be you that will be on trial if you don't honor the Constitution. You're gonna have to step down from that jury box and arrest the judge and the state prosecution or I'll charge you with treason. And I'll have the common law militia serve you right here and now." Now this is what we're doing. Next week we're gonna serve and arrest the nine Supreme Court justices. You think that this is--a, is, uh, kids' play? We're in war. And when we file this first thing and told the Supreme Court justices we were gonna arrest every single one of 'em, they returned sixty thousand files, a hundred thousand dollars of computer copy machines, video cameras--everything--but they kept a lot of documents. They must have kept about ten thousand files--all the files that we'd been accumulating in the past five or six months--to hang 'em with. But we don't need those files. All we need is this intervener's document Susan is gonna explain to you, which I rudely interrupted her.

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EI: (unintelligible.) Now they, uh, ... the plan that she has given to you here is a plan that we used for Philip Marsh. Now, the plan that we can use now with the common law intervener ... not that it would bypass ... you can still have a common law court order, and everything else. But the common law intervener's complaint of treason in support of you--the complainant's, defender's complaint of treason and filing their own complaint of treason, the interveners complaint of treason--is very powerful. This will be in support of all of it. Now, in the future, we will be doing ... if you get arrested, for murder, or whatever, and you wanna be tried in the common law court, you will file a criminal complaint against the judge and everybody else. And then when we get a thousand people called interveners, we will be able to do it with the interveners and maybe bypass all these other documents here. But if the interveners, thirty thousand interveners don't do it, we're gonna get the court order. But in the end ... in the end, if everything fails, there's only one place that you can seek relief from remedy and that's when you go before the jury. That's when I told you that I will never be convicted by a jury again, especially when my constitutional rights are being violated. Now listen to--

(laughter)

SM: And it's only because your it's your birthday.

(laughter)

N: And your good nature. (laughs)

SM: Okay, I'll tell you, too, that me and Dad have very distinct ideas, and, um, as far as what I'm sharing with them, they have to do this in order to get to where the interveners are because they're supporting all of this.

EI: We create these things

SM: As we go along.

EI: as we go along. The instructions that we have here is only my feeble attempt to instruct you how to create and establish a court. Now if you

UF: Mm-hmm.

EI: ... had the experience of, uh, divorcing two hundred people and keeping another hundred people together, adoptions and creating court orders, making the IRS back down, the chief of police back down, the sheriff back down--and this is so

Ed. Everything that we will be telling you here tonight ARE UNDISPUTED FACTS #9

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powerful what we're doing--this is so powerful that sometimes it can be frightening--but what can be frightening, you're exercising your constitutional rights. You're not doing anything wrong. Everything that we will be telling you here tonight are undisputed facts--I'm gonna repeat that again, and this is the same thing that I will tell the jury--what I will be fully informing you are all undisputed facts--let the judge tell you ... if everything that I'm telling you are lies or fabrications, let him tell you--he will not be able to tell you. So everything that Susan and I will be telling you are undisputed facts. And having said that, in establishing your own court, you can be as creative as you want because you are the boss. You are the highest authority here. So long as whatever you're doing ... if this gentleman comes in and you're a common law judge and you're seeking relief from remedy,

UF: I'm okay.

EI: you are his public servant and he's demanding--he's not getting permission from you, he's telling you, "I want this relief from remedy." and you've gotta afford it to him if it's--if it's his constitutional right to get it--because you are his public servant. When a jury is serving in a trial, they are a public servant. They are separate from that court altogether. They are an entity into themselves. No one controls that jury. But once that jury violates or deliberates some prejudice feelings, the ultimate power is the people in the courtroom. Any one of you sittin' in that courtroom can yank any one of that--those jurors--out of there. You have that power. We have exercised that power many a times. Susan and a whole bunch of other pro se litigants were thrown out of a courtroom. I kept my hand out in front of that jury and the judge would never throw me out because she and I had ... she was a prosecutor at one time and she didn't want to throw me out because the jury would have heard a lot of things. So I kept my hand out for a long time but I just didn't want them to throw me out, but I kept my hand up. We have all the power in the world. No one can stop you. In Pinellas County when we were defending someone else, they closed the doors on us. They wouldn't let anybody out and wouldn't let us in. That's how powerful juror authority is when you're sittin' in that courtroom. You have more power than that judge, the jury, than everybody in there, and you have to understand your power. I wish we had more time to tell you about all the exercises that you have to do in exercising your rights, but this is one of the most powerful ones. I'm sorry I interrupted you again.

SM: As I said, these documents are basically getting Jack and Marty, taking them out of the inferior governmental court and putting them into the common law court--the challenge of jurisdiction--and I'm sure all of y'all can read for yourselves all of the issues and the arguments that says that

I refuse to give jurisdiction here and I will only give jurisdiction to the common law court. That's what the first document says. And you can read all of these, you know, and as far as details, on your own. The next step that we have gone through is the common law petitions for the respondents to cease and desist. These individuals now become the respondents because Jack and Marty are in their court being abused by public servants. They come to the common law court by the jurisdictional challenge out of here. They petition the common law court stating that they want the common law court to accept the jurisdiction of their court and to hear their grievance and for them to be able to have a place to

SM: ^{re-lieve} ~~release~~ ~~from~~ ^{and} remedy. And they are asking that the common law court order these respondents who are public servants in the inferior governmental courts to cease and desist, if the individuals are in jail, to immediately release them, and to return any and all real, personal and private property that they have taken. That's the basic steps that we are up to at this point that we have filed. And in doing that we have included that's not in this book yet, they have ... the next step that we did. They have ignored now the common law court order. The common law court order is the voice of the people, but they're worried, as you said, because they brought Marty in four times and haven't taken the jurisdiction over him because they know by constitutional common law they can't. The next document that we filed--I don't ... I don't have it here--is the, um, constitutional common law criminal complaint of treason that was filed in this court by Jack and Marty, signed by Larry as constitutional assistant of counsel of choice pursuant to the Constitution, stating that all of the governmental officials are charged with acts of treason for committing a breach of public trust, duty and faith, for violating their sworn oath of office to preserve, protect, defend, and uphold the Constitution, and that document was duly filed.

Larry
Moore

LM: I just wanna reiterate--not reiterate but iterate--one more time the first thing we did in the constitutional common law courtroom. We got ... we have three of the judges here--three out of four-- who signed this thing.

SM: I'd like for them to stand up and get a good round of applause.

(applause)

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SM... the procedures... they have always worked 11

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- SM: It has always worked. Sometimes it works at different stages depending on who we have sent it to. On the Philip Marsh case we had to press it all the way to the floor. With Wilford Simpson, I told you in 21 days we pressed it only to the first. I think four steps. I don't even think we even did the contempt of court on the judge at that point. He just did the court order on him.
- BC: Let her finish, please. I asked her two questions. Let her finish the question then you can talk, sir.
- SM: That is the answer.
- BC: My second question was--
- SM: With Mr. ... with Mr. Burke and Mabel in here, here are two octogenarians that have ... first they went in the Probate Court when ... they had lent money to a good friend of theirs that had passed away. The family went in under probate in the governmental court and tried to push them aside--
- EI: We blew 'em out of Probate Court. They took it in the Circuit Court and we blew 'em out of the Circuit Court.
- SM: And the thing that was filed was the constitutional common law complaint of treason against the public servants and everybody else that Dad had mentioned earlier and telling the court that Mabel and Mr. Burke wanted to give jurisdiction to the common law court. Yes, not only does it work, but you have to remember in Wilford Simpson's case he was--and I don't mean this disrespectful to Mr. Simpson--but he was an individual by himself. He was not involved in a group like the three of them are. He's, you know, really basically, you know, isolated to himself up in a little tiny small town up in the panhandle. He doesn't have a following of people. He doesn't have a network like we do so it took three of our documents out of this package in order to push it to the wall. With Philip Marsh it took this whole procedure.
- BC: But it always worked? You mean the route that you've always--
- SM: They have always worked.
- EI: But let me add ... let me add to assure you that they will always work. They will always work. You are a defendant. You file a criminal complaint of treason against that judge, there is no way that is ever not going to work. Because how are you gonna permit a judge to conduct a trial against you that has been named as a party in the criminal complaint? This has never been done. You're charged with a criminal

complaint, you wanna file a complaint against them, you usually go to the state attorney and file a complaint with the state attorney. But it didn't work so I had to get a shortcut. I go right into that criminal complaint against me and I file a complaint of treason against a judge. There is no way that judge can sit there in judgment to preside over that case. They get another judge, I'll do the same thing to that judge. If they get another one, I'll keep on doin' it. But no judge is going to preside--

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- EI: I can't tell you nothing about law or teach you about law-- that's a violation of freedom of speech--so they put us in jail for five months. Who do you think was instrumental in putting us in jail? Not state and federal judges here, not Florida Supreme Court who tried to convict us with an administrative hearing officer that didn't even have the power to arrest. The order came from the federal judge in San Francisco. They had all the documents in their possession of all the documents that we filed in the Philip Marsh case; that's how far the pressure came. Philip Marsh sold us out, his wife sold us out. Doug CarPer was the only one that didn't sell us out. But then when he was gonna go before the jury and tell the jury that there is an arrest warrant for you, the jury, from the common law court charging you with treason, four US marshals wrestled him to the floor, took him to the bathroom, gagged him, put leg irons on him and said, "We'll take it off only if you promise you don't say one word to the jury." That's how much they fear ... that's how much they fear the common law court. And, uh,
- N: (unintelligible.)
- EI: The ... our court order of treason and arrest warrant for the jury sat on a box--on a bench.
- SM: On the judge's bench.
- EI: The judge told the jury that this-- "All this mail is for you, but I'll give it to you as a souvenir, it does not affect you." He was lying.
- N: They lied. They're liars.
- EI: He was lying.
- N: They're liars.
- EI: He was lying. He was lying. But that goes to show you how powerful. Now we weren't at that trial, but during that trial all you could hear about: "I wanna see what that common law judge"--
- SM: "I wanna see what a common law judge looks like." Yeah.
- EI: "looks like from Tampa." (laughs) But we set them people free. We set every single one of 'em free.
- H: Didn't they pay a big fee for that, too? Didn't they spend a lot of money?

1-1 they have not touched the LLC in 3 1/2 yrs

14 *

"I wanna be arrested"

SM: Oh, it was--

H: Bu-ku bucks?

SM: It was a five-months trial. And yes, Helena, they stayed in there a full five months all the way through the jury, okay? They did. But they were acquitted.

EI: And they all copped out. They all copped out. In the end they all copped out.

H: But it wasn't--

EI: And this Doug Carpa, I've never seen him, but to me he sounds like a, the way he talks, like he's built like a wrestler, and, uh, and he couldn't ... couldn't handle it no more. He had to cop out.

SM: And okay, the reason why we were so upset--and, you know, Larry gets the brunt of the frustration that me and Dad have, because every time when you get to a point ... and believe me, being in jail--my mom, she came and saw me every week--and the emotional trauma that I went through being in jail, I can hear it in these people's voice. Some days they were up and some days you couldn't ... you couldn't have scraped them up off of the floor, it was so bad, and I understand that, and I've been there and I know what it feels like. But at the same time, as this gentleman behind me says, you've gotta be strong enough to go to the wall. If you're not willing to go to the wall, stay in their court and get beat to death.

UM: Right. Keep the faith.

SM: If you're willing to go to the wall and have the faith, go to common law court, but you can't have it both ways, it's gotta be one way or the other and you've got to stand to the wall.

EI: And stick to their guns, they have to be released. Because they do ... they do ... they do not want to open up a can of worms. Now, ... excuse me a minute. Why do you think ... why do you think they have not touched the common law court for three and a half years? Why do you think I can't create a scenario upon which I can be arrested? I wanna be arrested

UF: (unintelligible.)

EI: for participating with the common law court. We've tried everything--interfered with the Federal Court jury. How many in here would have guts to tamper with a Federal Court jury.

H: Not I, not I.

08697

E.I. ... I've browbeat you, I've intimidated, I've coerced you, I've threatened you -- you're gonna fear me more than the judge"

08700

EI: Do you know why they're leaving us alone? They're leaving us alone because they know it would take Susan and me ten thousand years to convince everybody in this room of what their duty and responsibility is, so they let us play it around with this court. They know we're right but they don't wanna challenge us, so I'm doing everything that I can to get arrested. I want this platform. I wanna be able to talk to a jury. I can be quiet, I can raise my voice, but let me tell you, when I get through with you and you're sitting on a jury, you will think that I have browbeat you, I have intimidated, I've coerced you, I've threatened you. I will do everything in the world to you because you're gonna fear me more than the judge. And if I have accomplished that ... because I did this presentation to my wife and I said, "Are you gonna step down and, uh, arrest the jury--the judge?" She says, "'No.'" "Didn't you listen to what I said?"--I was getting perturbed with her--"Didn't you listen to all the things that I was telling you? Don't you agree with me?" "'Yeah, I agree with you.'" "Then why don't you step down from that jury and arrest the judge to save prosecution?" What do you think she told me?

H: You're not gonna get dinner. (laughs)

EI: No. She said ... (laughs) ... oh, that, yeah, that's what she said. (laughs) We haven't had dinner. She said, "'We better get dinner.'" (unintelligible.) She says, uh, "'I'm scared.'" "

H: Yeah.

(unintelligible)

EI: "'I'm scared.'" "

N: But you get over that fear. I went through it, it's normal.

SM: My biggest fear was being arrested and put in jail.

UF: (unintelligible.)

SM: And when they did that to me, that was the biggest mistake that they could have ever done because they turned me into a monster, because there was nothing else they could left to me except kill me.

08700

E.I. ... execute an arrest... by certified mail " 10
re. The Postoffice, postman or woman is serving as the Sheriff.

08704

EI: Now all of these other documents are fine. The jurisdictional challenge, the petition to the court or a court order to cease and desist--to cease and desist--all this other thing here is just

EI: a matter of knowing the forms. You create a court order, get the court order and then an arrest warrant. The court issues a court order for an arrest, gives the common law militia the authority to execute an arrest warrant, and we get the sheriff to help the common law militia (three or four people who will serve it to the sheriff). If he doesn't want to exercise it, we arrest the sheriff and we do it by certified mail. We had a whole bunch of people--common law militia--that was gonna serve it to the sheriff in California on the Philip Marsh case, they all chickened out.

08705

Posse
CONTINUED

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E.I. They may send the marines after Susan and me
but that's what I want"

08714

H: What happens when, uh, a sentence is carried out in the common law court? Who executes the sentence?

N: Yeah.

3 1/2 YEARS"
EI: Right now we haven't conducted jury trials. We have conducted grand juries. We got a grand jury indictment against the governor, the Attorney General, and a bunch of state attorneys, clerks, all over.

UM: (unintelligible.)

UM: (unintelligible.)

SM: (unintelligible.)

EI: But, uh, as far as conducting a jury trial, we haven't conducted any jury trial. The most important thing ... the priority--now I keep repeating myself--the priority is to take you away from the governmental court, when you come into the common law court you will not be prosecuted. Why you will not be prosecuted in most cases? Because the common law court does not honor state and federal statutes. Those are statutory laws. They're not criminal laws. For you to be charged in the federal court like Jack and Marty, you have to have a corpus delecti. You have to have a body. You have to have an injury to a person. This is a farce, a joke, if you were to read a 40-page complaint. It's not an indictment, it's just a complaint. So, again, how--

BC: But can you answer her question, though?

CD: How do we get them to recognize what we're gonna do in the common law court?

EI: We don't care whether they recognize it or not. They are our public servants. I don't care about that word recognize. No, they have to honor them. We're jamming it down their throat. Wait till we arrest the Supreme Court justices. They may send the Marines after Susan and me but that's what I want.

CD: Okay, okay, let me ask you this question.

EI: Let 'em send the Marines.

SM: Right.

08715

T: What do you think, Bob?

BC: I don't know, hoss. I don't know. I'm ... I don't want people to think that I'm a problem or in disagreement. It's just I just not hearing the answers I hoped to hear, you know?

T: Well,--

BC: I'm here to (unintelligible).

T: I talked to Susan just a minute ago and I have been trying to put something into common law sense. I haven't been able to find enough people that'll stand up and do a thing (unintelligible), so I thought maybe this would be something that would get 'em start to do. Again, uh, I've got a pretty good size group of people in Brevard County that are doing something now. They're just getting ... they're just one step behind us here. We got a jump ahead because of the, Jack and ... the emergency.

BC: Of course that is an, like you said, an emergency.

T: Yeah, right. So that pushed ahead where they are over there-- they're setting things up there. Um, I know that people that looked at their court and looked at other options have selected their court, people that I respect, for instance Joe Holland, uh, who started the North American Freedom Council.

BC: Sure.

T: He looked at everything going on and thought that they had the best model, so every court that he's helped set up, and I think there's eight of 'em now, eight different states, has been modeled after Tampa's court. Uh,--

MW: She helped him?

T: Yeah. No, he didn't help them, no, they've helped him.

MW: No, no, no, I mean, uh, in a fiscal sort of way.

T: Uh, I imagine there is benefit.

MW: Good. Good, 'cause I--

T: But they--

MW: The one point the gentleman made in there is very, very good.

T: Well Susan is, is off the wall. I mean, I've known (unintelligible) for, I guess, three years--the past two

years, no less. Susan gets off the wall sometimes. I wanna say, "Come on, settle down." (unintelligible.) And so Eddie had a simple question: "What is the court going to do and who's going to do it? Somebody may die." That's the situation. That's ... you were there. Uh, personally, I think that as long as they've been in operation it's time that they had a trial--that they try one of these judges or whoever--and we hang him. ✓

MW: See what happens.

Toby Brown T: I think that you're gonna get a bunch of respect in a hurry.
Uh, I don't know, I just---

BC: Well,--

T: Yeah. If we're gonna put this thing out ... but then again, you know, you gotta have enough people to back you up in order to do it. You know, it's the whole thing of being right and being dead right.

BC: Yeah. And that's (unintelligible).

T: The thing tha I have seen in other places where the common law court is really getting something accomplished is they had sheriff that's helping, like in Arizona

BC: Mm-hmm.

T: or they have a militia like Booneville, Indiana. They get a lot of things accomplished. Stuff that we can't get filed around here we send up to Booneville and it gets filed in common law court up there because they can take care of it for us. We've done that with several of the things out of here 'cause--

08727

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08731

BC: I recognize some of the limitations that we've got here. I mean, the concept is good. When I went out to Wichita and I supported the grand jury out there. I think it's a great concept but that's a concept that will come into the play a couple of years down the road, much more so than right here and now.

T: No, I think, Bob, we can get this going here.

MW: That's true, too, but the ground's gotta get broke somewhere.

BC: That's true.

T: No, I think we've got good opportunities here and enough people in this area that if we can get the needed people ... and I have no doubts about that, we can get the people and ... and they will help us.

BC: Well that's--

T: And they will help us and we can get help from some other areas as well.

BC: I'm optimistic.

T: Yeah. Well, I am too, because I've been pushing it for two years, and this is the closest that we've ever come to getting it. I believe that, that like you said, it's our court, we can resolve a whole lot of problems out here through the common law court. You know, in Colorado they're having success where they'd come and charge you with something or another.

BC: Mm-hmm.

T: Well the common law court would bring you in, they'd try you and find you innocent.

BC: Yeah.

T: Well the government can't try you again.

BC: It's bounding, yeah, double jeopardy.

T: Double jeopardy.

BC: Sure.

T: So, you know, there's a way you can do things.

08732

INSPECTOR
Robert C. Quigley:

This is Inspector Robert C. Quigley. Today's date is September 29th, 1995. The approximate time is 10: 25 p.m.

08733