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SIR;

I come to you as a brother in arms who shares the oath to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies foreign and domestic. I am acting as a “Private Prosecutor” in a “Chancery Court” of “Complete Jurisdiction” on the “Criminal Charge” of “Treason”. To date this case has been forestalled by a Jackson County, Missouri Circuit Court Judge Marco A. Roldan who has allowed a court of no jurisdiction to seize his authority. The judge has refused to meet his judicial obligations as a representative of the State of Missouri and has refused protection of rights, privileges and immunities.

prosecutor, *n.* **1.** A legal officer who represents the state or federal government in criminal proceedings. See DISTRICT ATTORNEY; UNITED STATES ATTORNEY; ATTORNEY GENERAL. -- Also termed *public prosecutor*; *state's attorney*; *public commissioner*.

2. A private person who institutes and carries on a legal action, esp. a criminal action. – Also termed (in sense 2) *private prosecutor*. – **prosecutorial**, *adj.*

Source: [Black's Law Dictionary, 8th Edition]

Note: As a private person, Plaintiff now establishes his rights to act as a private prosecutor to seek justice and punishment of those who have cause him harm and are a threat to public safety. Treason is the crime being prosecuted and public safety is the interest being protected. As prosecutor it is the duty of Plaintiff to protect this court and public safety he will do so to the full expanse of the law.

Because treason is present in the "UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS" who have acted without a jurisdictional statement providing authority of law and have refused to date to provide proof of jurisdiction, treason is established for acting without jurisdiction as decided by the "United States Supreme Court", as follows:

"We [Judges] have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other would be treason to the Constitution." U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200, 216, 101 S.Ct. 471, 66L.Ed.2d, 392, 406 (1980); COHENS v. VIRGINIA 19 U.S. 264,404, 5L.Ed. 257, 6 Wheat, 264 (1821).

The "UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS" fraudulently claim to be "District Courts of the United States" but that has been determined by the "United States Supreme Court" as follows:

"The United States District Court is not a true United States Court established under Article III of the Constitution to administer the judicial power of the United States therein conveyed. It is created by virtue of the sovereign congressional faculty, granted under 4,3, of that instrument, of making all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States. The resemblance of its jurisdiction to that of true United States courts in offering an

opportunity to non-residents of resorting to a tribunal not subject to local influence, does not change its character as a mere territorial court." [Balzac v. Porto Rico, 258 U.S. 298, 43 S.Ct. 343 (1922) Emphasis added]

"The term 'District Court of the United States', as used in the rules, without an addition expressing a wider connotation, has its historic significance. It describes the Constitutional courts created under Article 3 of the Constitution. Courts of the Territories are legislative courts, properly speaking and are not District Courts of the United States. We have often held that vesting a territorial court with jurisdiction similar to that vested in the District Courts of the United States does not make it a District Court of the United States. Reynolds v. United States, 98 U.S. 145, 154, 25 L.ed 1041; The City of Panama, 101 U.S. 453, 460, 25 L.Ed 1061; In re Mills, 135 U.S. 263, 268, 10 S.Ct. 762, 34 L.Ed 107; McAllister v. United States, 141 U.S. 174, 182, 11 S.Ct. 949, 35 L.Ed 693; Stephens v. Cherokee Nation, 174 U.S. 445, 476, 477, 19 S.Ct. 722, 43 L.Ed 1041; Summers v. United States, 231 U.S. 92. 101, 102, 34 S.Ct. 38, 52 L.Ed3 137; United States v. Burroughs, 289 U.S. 159, 163, 53 S.Ct. 574, 77 L.Ed 1096. Not only did the promulgating order use the term District Courts of the United States in its historic and proper sense, but the omission of provision for application of the rules to the territorial courts and other courts mentioned in the authorizing act clearly shows the limitation that was intended." [Mookini v. U.S. 201, 58 S.Ct. 543 (1938)]

The "UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS" as Article IV courts have no jurisdiction to conduct a judicial process reserved to Article III "District Courts of the United States". As legislative courts all punishment imposed is a "Bill of Attainder" prohibited by the Constitution to both federal and state governments. This has been established by the "United States Supreme Court" as follows:

"Bill of attainder. Legislative acts, no matter what their form, that apply either to named individuals or to easily ascertainable members of a group in such a way as to inflict punishment on them without a judicial trial. *United States v. Brown*, 381 U.S. 437, 448-49, 85 S.Ct. 1707, 1715, 14 L.Ed 484, 492; *United States v. Lovett*, 328 U.S. 303, 315, 66 S.Ct. 1073, 1079, 90 L.Ed 1252. An act is a "bill of pains and penalties" when the punishment is less severe; both kinds Section 9 Cl. 3 (as to Congress); Art. I, Sect. 10 (as to State Legislatures)." [Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition p. 165]

Black's Law Dictionary, Eighth Edition Page 137. – attainder “1. At common law, the act of extinguishing a person's civil rights when that person is sentenced to death or declared an outlaw for committing a felony or treason.” “The word attainder is derived from the Latin term *attinctus*, signifying stained or polluted and includes in its meaning all those disabilities which flow from a capital sentence. On the attainder, the defendant is disqualified to be a witness in any court, he can bring no action, nor perform any of the legal functions which before he was admitted to discharge; he is, in short, regarded as dead in law.”

Because the challenge of jurisdiction has been made in various “UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS”, “UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS” and “United States Supreme Court” all have refused established precedence by denial, dismissal or ignoring the facts, law and evidence. By establishing Plaintiff is dead in law, the courts are denying due process of law guaranteed to all the American People in criminal proceedings under the Fifth Amendment. When the civil authorities fail to provide protection of rights the only possibility of obtaining justice is through a military tribunal acting in Marshal Law, as follows:

martial law. 1. The law by which during wartime the army, instead of civil authority, governs the country because of a perceived need for military security or public safety. The military assumes control purportedly until civil authority can be restored. **2.** A body of firm, strictly enforced rules that are imposed because of a perception by the country's rulers that civil government has failed, or might fail, to function. Martial law is usu. imposed when the rulers foresee an invasion, insurrection, economic collapse, or other breakdown of the rulers desired social order. [Cases: War and National Emergency {key} 31. C.J.S. *War and National Defense* {SS} 47-48.]

This has been presented to the "Provost Marshal" of Fort Leonard Wood but as a member of the B.A.R. Association he has a "conflict of interest" his loyalty to the BAR and his Oath as a military officer. This cause has presented the original Thirteenth Amendment that prohibits foreign agents of a foreign state from holding any office of trust or profit as follows:

Original 13th Amendmebnt

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from an emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them."

Today in America the "Foreign States" (B.A.R. Associations) have operated as a family compact of "Foreign Agents" (Nobles holding the "Title of Nobility" of "Esquire") to operate "Admiralty Jurisdiction" (law of the sea) upon the land in

clear treason to the Constitution that Article VI establishes as the Supreme Law of the Land. Stare decisis has been abandoned in favor of corruption.

stare decisis. *n.* [Latin “to stand beside things decided”] The doctrine of precedent, under which it is necessary for the court to follow earlier decisions when the same points arise again in litigation. See PRECEDENT; NON QUIETA MOVERE. Cf. RES JUDICATA; LAW OF THE CASE; (in civil law) *jurisprudence constant* under JURISPRUDENCE. [Cases: Courts {key} 89. C.J.S. *Courts* {SS} 139-140, 144-146, 161-164, 166-167.]

“The rule of adherence to judicial precedents finds its expression in the doctrine of stare decisis. This doctrine is simply that, when a point or principle of law has been once officially decided or settled by the ruling of a competent court in a case which it is directly and necessarily involved, it will no longer be considered as open to examination or a new ruling by the same tribunal, or those who are bound by its adjudications, unless it be for urgent reasons and in exceptional cases.” William M. Lile et al., *Brief making and the use of law books* 321 (3d ed. 1914).

What has materialized by action and inaction is a “Conspiracy of Treason” to allow BAR membership to act as a noble class above the American People. This work product is 30 years of research into the corruption of our Courts, it has been learned that all courts are “Courts of Impossibility” operating “Under the Color of Law” as “Star Chambers” outlawed since 1641.

Star Chamber. 1. *Hist.* An English court having broad civil and criminal jurisdiction at the king’s discretion and noted for its secretive, arbitrary, and oppressive procedures, including compulsory self-incrimination, inquisitorial investigation, and the absence of juries. The Star Chamber was abolished in 1641

because of its abuses of power. – Also termed *Court of Star Chamber*; *Camera Stellata*. **2.** (usu. l.c.) Any secretive, arbitrary or oppressive tribunal or proceeding.

I have suffered the pains of this unjust system of corruption and utilized my time to research the law of our land. It has shown me that this system is functioning based upon “Letters of Marque” that allow piracy under the color of law. I have served the unlawful 13 year sentence imposed without authority of law and challenged jurisdiction at every opportunity a challenge that has not been met with a “jurisdictional statement” required by due process of law, as follows:

jurisdictional fact. (usu. pl.) A fact that must exist for a court to properly exercise its jurisdiction over a case, party or thing. See JURISDICTIONAL FACT DOCTRINE.

jurisdictional-fact doctrine. *Administrative law.* The principle that if evidence is presented challenging the factual findings that triggered an agency’s action, then the court will review the facts to determine whether the agency had authority to act in the first place. This doctrine is generally no longer applied. Cf.

CONSTITUTIONAL-FACT DOCTRINE. [Cases: Administrative Law and Procedure{key}795. C.J.S. *Public Administrative Law and Procedure* {SS} 241.]

Note: “Public Safety” makes this doctrine a necessity.

As a private Missouri State Citizen, residing within the bounds of your authority, I seek your attention to this cause of action. As a private prosecutor I have submitted a “Documented Evidence Brief of Treason” in the “Chancery Court for Jackson County, Missouri.” This Brief includes the following:

A. “Bill of Equity by Affidavit”

B. “Remonstrance Demand for Inquisition”

C. “Complaint For Indictment”

D. “Judicial Cognizance of Forestalling”

E. “Amicus Curiae Brief” (Legal Maxims)

F. “Definitions”

Note: These can be read online at <https://Americansrepublicparty.org>.

Case.Net shows these have all been filed in Case No. 1916CV05668, where Marco A. Roldan is the judge presiding. To date this cause of action has been stalled by tricks and clandestine means, to allow treason to continue to operate in the “UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS”. I believe this to be a revolution of BAR Associations to overthrow the Constitution of the United States of America My delima is I cannot prosecute and act as “Tribunal” and adjudicate my own case, it is a limitation placed on a “Tribunal”. Because all Americans deserve a lawful court with a judge acting within his/her jurisdiction to administer just judgment this cause has been elevated to an issue of “Public Safety” and “National Security”. Because of the loyalty of BAR members to the “Foreign State” of BAR Associations, a just hearing of these issues is not possible, in a court of the Judicial Branch, all are loyal to the profits of the corruption or fearful of the wrath of the BAR for enforcing law. Because of the magnitude of the situation “Public Safety” requires a lawful determination of the jurisdiction of the “UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS”. Because the crime of treason has been lawfully brought a court with authority to punish that crime must be established. I believe under “Punitive Articles” treason is within the military justice system, as follows:

punitive articles. Articles 77-134 of the Uniform Code of Military justice. These articles list the crimes in the military–justice system. [Cases: Armed Services

{key} 35; Military Justice {key} 550-789. C.J.S. *Military Justice* {SS} 2, 31-115, 183-184, 188.]

Under normal circumstance the Provost Marshal would advise the base commander of this cause but the conflict of interest removes this option for plaintiff. Attorneys have created a system of corruption that obstructs justice, stops the U.S. Mail and allows the treason to go unchallenged. The following definition and note were filed in court giving notice of this action.

provost marshal. *Military law.* A staff officer who supervises a command's military police and advises the commander.

Note: Should military justice be necessary to protect public safety the commander will be petitioned directly, because the provost marshal is an attorney loyal to the B.A.R. Association who has protected treason in the past.

I believe the only way justice will be administered is in a common law court of record conducted by a military tribunal. All past and present military personnel share a common motive of protection of our Nation against those who wish to control it for their personal power and financial gain. BAR Associations are foreign states whose membership of nobles are in control of our government and all courts of law, making it impossible to receive justice regardless of what the law says. All law supports this cause of action, but the mountain of corruption says it will never be heard because of the interests of corruption are protected by all those required to enforce our law. Since all this law condemns the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS, I believe there is no law that can give them jurisdiction and therefore all their acts are without jurisdiction in treason.

My objective is to protect "Public Safety" by restoring the Constitutional Article III, "District Courts of the United States" and abolishing all BAR

Associations within our nation. This cause of action seeks the death penalty against the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS and all BAR Associations operating within the United States of America. Today BAR Associations have a monopoly on the law of our nation and no-one can get justice from any of our courts. A foreign state has overthrown our Constitution by taking control of our government to operate it without authority of law. I stand with God and say this is wrong and must be stopped before our nation falls. I seek your help in correcting these wrongs.

Thank you.

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