

In The Common Law, Court of Record of
We the People of the United States of America
Tribunal, denny ray hardin, Presiding

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of Columbia

United States of America,

Plaintiff,

v.

All sovereigns of the Jan 6th

Attack on the Capital,

Defendants.

] All Magistrates & Judges

] All U.S. Attorneys

] All Agents of the FBI

]

] Case No. All Cases

]

]

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“Judgment of Treason”

COMES NOW, denny ray hardin, sovereign, Tribunal, as a disinterested party,
to render “Judgment” of these cases on behalf of all “sovereigns”, named as
“Defendants”, being held “hostage” by the fraudulent “UNITED STATES

DISTRICT COURT for the District of Columbia”, being fraudulently prosecuted without Jurisdiction or authority of law, by Merrick Garland’s “DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE” , through his “agents” of the “U.S. ATTORNEY’S OFFICE” based upon fraudulent “Complaints” generated by Christopher A. Wray, through his “agents” of the “FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION”. All acts of the “UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS” are “Treason” 18 U.S.C. 2381, as Article IV, fraudulent Courts, that have “usurped” “Jurisdiction” 18 U.S.C. 3231 from the “District Courts of the United States”, Article III Constitutional Courts, as established by Supreme Court Precedence as follows:

“Jurisdiction”

18 U.S.C. 3231

“The district courts of the United States shall have original jurisdiction, exclusive of the courts of the States, of all offenses against the laws of the United States.”

Supreme Court Precedence:

"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 describe 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)]

Right to “due process of law”:

Every “Sovereign” of the United States of America is entitled to “due process of law” administered by a Court of proper jurisdiction operating under its Article III, Constitutional authority. The “UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS” are Article IV courts and therefore cannot administer “due process of law” required by the 5th Amendment. All acts of these Article IV Courts are “legislative acts” whether issuance of warrant, arraignment, prosecution, or judgment are all “Bills of Attainder” prohibited by Article I, Section 9 of the “Constitution of the United States of America” therefore there is no possibility of the “UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS” to establish “Jurisdiction” to conduct any “judicial process”.

Law in support:

In the Judicial Code 1911, 36 Stat. 1087 - 1169 abolished the "District Courts of the United States" and replaced them with the Legislative courts "United States District Courts". The difference between the two is Legislative vs Judicial. All Legislative courts are fraud, claiming the authority to conduct a judicial process.

"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."

"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).

"But when a judge knows that he lacks jurisdiction, or acts in the face of clearly valid statutes or case law expressly depriving him of jurisdiction, judicial immunity is lost. See *Bradly v. Fisher*, 80 U.S. (13 Wall) at 351 ("when the want of jurisdiction is known to the judge, no excuse is permissible") *Turner v. Raynes*, 611 F.2d 92.95 (5th Cir 1980) (Stump is consistent with the view that "a clearly inordinate exercise of unconfirmed jurisdiction by a judge - one so crass as to establish that he embarked on it either knowingly or recklessly - subjects him to personal liability')." [*Rankin v. Howard*, 633 F.2d 844 (1980)].

"Sovereignty of Defendants"

To be "Sovereign" in the United States of America, one must be born in a state, to a parent born in the state of the United States of America. Maxim: "No one who is ignorant of a thing is bound to give information of it, but everyone is bound to know what he gives information of." All "Defendants" being held "hostage" by the "UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Columbia" are being denied "due process of law" required by the 5th Amendment. They have been unlawfully "seized" without lawful warrant, based upon fraudulent "Indictments" in violation of the 4th Amendment. They are being tortured under "Color of Law"

in violation of the 8th Amendment that prohibits cruel and unusual punishment.

This treason is being conducted with malice, intent and knowledge, with malicious intent, to persecute, torture and damage a class of “sovereigns” known as “Trump Supporters”.

“Order”

In this Common Law Court of Record, it is “Ordered” all Defendants held hostage by the fraudulent “UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT” are “sovereign” entitled to all rights, privileges and immunities as every other “sovereign” of the United States of America, secured by the “Constitution of the United States of America” and the laws of the United States of America.

“Elements of Treason”

Deeds:

1. Lawfare:

In this Common Law Court of Record it is determined “Lawfare” is present in this cause of action. Lawfare is the use of legal systems and institutions to damage or delegitimize an opponent or to deter an individual’s usage of their legal rights. The prosecution, of January 6th Defendants, is an effort to deter “sovereigns” exercise of their right to vote and elect donald john trump to the “Public Office” of

“President of the United States of America”. These cases are criminal under the law of the United States of America of “Insurrection” 18 U.S.C. 2383.

“Insurrection” simply put this law makes it illegal to incite, assist with, or participate in a rebellion or insurrection against United States Laws or authority. This case is clear rebellion against the 5th Amendment right of all “sovereigns” to “due process of law” established as the “Supreme Law of the Land” by Article VI, that every judge must have an oath to support.

This “Lawfare” is being conducted by the Biden Administration who is conducting “Conspiracy against rights” 18 U.S.C. 241 and “Deprivation of rights under color of law” 18 U.S.C. 242 to stop donald john trump from being elected as the 47th President of the United States of America. This “Lawfare” is being actively participated in by media, Courts and “Democrat Party Loyalist” in campaigns to unlawfully convict “sovereigns” based upon “fiction of law”, This “Lawfare” was utilized by the Biden Administration to have donald john trump removed from “State Ballots”, this conduct was overturned 9-0 by the Supreme Court. Fani Willis has been instrumental in this “Lawfare” by conducting the “Public Spectacle” of having donald john trump arrested and a mugshot created to fraudulent create the narrative, “donald john trump is a criminal”. The media tried to damage the campaign by release of this mugshot that was rejected by the vast majority of “Sovereigns” of the United States of America. None of these criminal

acts compare to the “Organized Crime” prohibited by R.I.C.O. 18 U.S.C. 1951(a)(b)(1) and (2), being conducted by the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION and U.S. ATTORNEY’S OFFICE under the “color of law” in “fiction of law” against the January 6th protestors. This “Lawfare” has been utilized to give legitimacy to the democratic patrician “January 6th Committee” of no lawful authority to conduct a mock trial establishing Biden was lawfully elected as the 46th President of the United States of America, By fraud, misrepresentation and deceit “sovereigns” have been targeted to silence their opposition to the “Organized Crime” of the Biden Administration.

“Order”

It is hereby “Ordered” in this Common Law, Court of Record all acts of “Lawfare” are deemed criminal conduct with malicious intent to cause damage under “Insurrection and Rebellion” 18 U.S.C. 2383. For any Court to engage in this is “Treason” 18 U.S.C. 2381 for acting without jurisdiction under “fiction of law” is deemed criminal. All participants of “Lawfare” are “Ordered” to cease and desist all “Lawfare” under the penalty of criminal prosecution for acts done with malice, intent and knowledge, with malicious intent to cause “sovereigns” injury.

2. Fraud on the Court:

The DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE by coordination of U.S. ATTORNEYS and the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION have obtained “fraudulent Indictments” establishing the “United States of America” as the “injured party” in clear “Fraud on the Court”. The “United States of America” is a “government entity” that cannot speak, write, appear or contract to be represented by any “Attorney” established by the Common Law Principle of “Agency”. “Agency” requires proof, a signed “Power of Attorney” or designation in Court of the Attorney’s authority to speak on behalf of the “Principal”. No “STATE” can produce a “Complaint” to establish “personal and subject matter jurisdiction” for any court. The “STATE” cannot testify to a “Grand Jury” to establish grounds to issue an “Indictment”. No “STATE” can be named “Plaintiff” of a “Criminal Case”, the “Injured Party” must be the named “Plaintiff”. The common practice of naming a “United States of America” as “Plaintiff”, is deemed unconstitutional in this Common Law, Court of Record because the “Defendant” is denied his/her Right to be confronted with the witnesses against them, secured by the 6th Amendment to all “Sovereigns” of the United States of America. The “STATE” cannot appear in any Court or be subject to “cross examination” thus denying “due process of law” required by the 5th Amendment. Only an “injured party” can be

named as “Plaintiff” in any criminal case, to prosecute any “Sovereign” in the United States of America.

“Challenge to Jurisdiction”

It is common knowledge, the “Plaintiff “ is required to establish the “Jurisdiction” of any Court to proceed in the United States of America. The U.S.ATTORNEY is lawfully challenged to establish the “UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Columbia” is an Article III Court lawfully entitled to conduct a “Judicial Trial” in opposition of Supreme Court Precedence presented in this Common Law Court of Record. The U.S.ATTORNEY is given 10 days from “Delivery” of this “Judgment of Treason” by “Registered Mail” of the United States Postal Service to establish jurisdiction for the Court. Failure to produce will constitute this Court is engaged in “Treason” 18 U.S.C. 2381 for acting without “jurisdiction or authority of law.

“Order”

It is hereby “Ordered” in this Common Law Court of Record, that all January 6th Protestors, named as Defendants, detained awaiting trial and those adjudicated, are granted a “Writ of Habeas Corpus” to establish the “Jurisdiction” of the “UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Columbia”. Failure of the “Plaintiff “ to establish “Jurisdiction”, establishes the “Legal Duty” of the Chief

Judge James E. Boasberg to “Order the “Release” of all “sovereigns” held without jurisdiction or authority of law within 10 days of “Delivery” of this “Judgment of Treason” by “Registered Mail” of the United States Postal Service. Failure to do so will constitute “Contempt” for this Common Law Court of Record for which the Judge will be subject to punished by the “Tribunal” under “Penal Liability”.

Within the common law of a “Court of Record” the “Tribunal” has the following authority

(1) “A judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it.” [Jones v. Jones 188 Mo.App.220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 224 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688] [Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Ed., 425, 426] “Judges are magistrates.” {N.Y. Cri. Law Sec. 30: N.Y. Code – Section 30]

(2) “Proceeding according to the course of common law.” [Jones v. Jones 188 Mo.App.220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 224 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688] [Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Ed., 425, 426]

(3) “Its acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony.” [3 Bl. Comm. 24;3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas

Fletcher, C.C.Ga. 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 255; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231] [Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed., 425, 426]

(4) “Has power to fine and imprison for contempt.” [3 Bl. Comm. 24;3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga. 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 255; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231] [Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed., 425, 426]

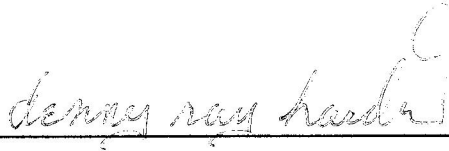
(5) “Generally possess a seal” [3 Bl. Comm. 24;3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga. 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 255; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231] [Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed., 425, 426]

Note: Tribunal's seal is his signature with thumb print.

It is so “Ordered” on this 2nd day of April, of the year of our Lord, 2024.

Tribunal denny ray hardin now adjourns this Common Law, Court of Record of
We the people of the United States of America.

In God we Trust.



denny ray hardin, sovereign, Tribunal

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Notice to the Agent is notice to the Principal.
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