

1__th CONGRESS

_____ Session

H.R. _____

[Report No. _____ - _____]

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES
AND IN THE OTHER HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES United states of America**

_____, _____ 2007

Private Attorney General-in Fact Eddie Leon Andrews, et. al. introduced the following bill on November 14th 2007 which is ratified by an operation of law by Nihil dicit of the Committee of the Judiciary to respond and is now being filed in the Federal Claims Court

Referred to the Private Calendar and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

For the relief of ~~Mr./Mrs./Ms. Your First Middle Last, Name of Your County, Your State~~

A Petition and Presentment calling for the Government of united States to conduct a thorough investigation and Congressional review for the purposes of **REFORM FOR JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY.**

1 **Under Rights and Authority granted to We the People** pursuant to the First Amendment to the
2 Constitution for the United States, granting the Right to seek a Redress of Grievances from the
3 government, this Petition for a Redress of Grievances against the Judicial branch of government is
4 respectfully submitted to the **Congress**, the House of Representatives and the Senate, **of The United**
5 **States** for action consistent with the Duty and Authority of the members under their respective Oaths
6 of Office to investigate these Complaints and to proceed as enunciated below.
7 Congress has jurisdiction under the broad powers granted by **Article I, Section 8** of the Constitution
8 of the UNITED STATES for the United states of America to establish Rules for the Government
9 (including the judiciary); to make **all** Laws which shall be necessary and proper ...; and to provide or
10 withhold federal funding for the Execution of all Powers vested in the Government of the United
11 States.
12 **Article III, Section 1** of the Constitution empowers Congress to ordain and establish inferior courts
13 and to maintain those courts so long as its public officers exercise "good behaviour". Under the
14 provisions of "checks and balances" in our tri-partite Republican form of government, Congress has
15 a DUTY and the authority to review and to correct breaches of "good behaviour" [excesses or
16 failures] of the Executive and/or Judicial branches of government, and where appropriate, to
17 investigate and prosecute individual public officers whose performance of the duties of their office
18 **offends the conscience** of We the People.
19 **Article III, Section 2** affirms that "The judicial Power **shall** extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity,
20 arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, ..., ", and further describing
21 controversies to which the courts may exercise jurisdiction. Accordingly, all courts ordained and

22 established under Congressional authority shall, as a duty, exercise judicial powers ONLY in
23 conformance with that Constitution and just Laws of the United States and shall perform the duties
24 of office sustaining "good behaviour".

25 **Article IV, Sections 1 and 2** of the Constitution extends the judicial powers to the States and to the
26 Citizens of each State, especially the protections of "Privileges and Immunities" of Citizens subject
27 to the jurisdiction of the courts.

28 **Article III Section 3** provides that the Testimony of Two witness to the same overt Act is sufficient
29 to charge these Judicial Officials with acts of Treason.

30 Review of conduct by public officers is delegated to the House of Representatives under Articles of
31 Impeachment, Article I, sections 2 & 3, and to the Senate for a trial upon Presentment of
32 impeachment by Congress. **Article II Section 4** provides parameters and conditions under which
33 there may be a removal offense. Congress may set term limits of the judicial officers.

34 **Under authority granted to "We the People"** pursuant to the First Amendment to the Constitution
35 for the United States granting the Right to seek a Redress of Grievances from **Our** government, **We**
36 **the People demand** that this Congress of the united States of America take action in conformance
37 with its DUTY under that same Constitution for the United States to **Correct and to Reform** the
38 Judicial Branch of government, by whatever means necessary and appropriate, including the
39 withholding of funds from district or inferior courts ordained and established by the Congress; and
40 further, to prosecute those public officers whose conduct violates the Constitution and Laws of THE
41 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA for the purpose of restoring InTegrity, for **We the People** have
42 a right to presume that our judicial system is administered with **absolute integrity**, and that
43 the JUDGES -- administrators of justice -- will perform the duties of their office in strict
44 compliance with the **Code of Judicial Conduct** and their **Oath of Office** to protect and
45 preserve the constitutional Rights of We the People, Who demand Accountability of the Judicial
46 Branch of government and its subsidiary offices.

47 Be it enacted under this Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America and of
48 this Congress; assembled under ARTICLE III, authorizing for injured parties, under the Private
49 Attorney General status, to bring forth penalties for breach of good behavior standard by any
50 individual or agent who breaches the good behavior standard of the Constitution or conduct that
51 offends the conscience; and for violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 3, 241, 242, and conspiracy to violate 18
52 U.S.C. §§ 1961 thru 1968. Or rule that 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961 thru 1968 is a direct violation of the
53 Constitutional Rights which challenges Public Law 80-772 (including Title 18, or the U.S. Criminal
54 Code). Tens of thousands of federal prisoners prosecuted since 1948 may be affected by this
55 Congress' response to this Bill. "Public Law 80-772 is invalid," ~~First Middle; Last Name~~ asserts this
56 where the Courts and Congress have made numerous procedural errors. The law is clear -- an act of
57 Congress cannot become a law unless it follows each and every procedural step as defined in "Article
58 I of the U.S. Constitution." A bill originates in either the House of Representatives or Senate, but its
59 *exact text* must be approved by a majority vote in *both* chambers.

60 While Congress is in session, that text must be certified as having been passed in identical form by
61 both Houses (or "truly enrolled") and then signed by the Spcaker of the House and President pro
62 tempore of the Senate. After, the bill is presented to the President to sign into law. According to the
63 records, H.R. 3190 was passed by the House on May 12, 1947. The resolution then came before the
64 Senate, but Congress adjourned before the bill could be passed. The Senate should have returned the
65 bill to the House to be resubmitted to the Senate during a later session. Instead, during the following
66 session, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary continued its review of H.R. 3190 and added a
67 volume of amendments to the bill. The Senate passed "H.R. 3190 As Amended," which was sent to
68 the House for a vote. While the House agreed with the amendments, the members failed to vote on
69 "H.R. 3190 As Amended." According to the Constitution, valid business is conducted only when
70 Congress is in session and a majority of members of both Houses are present. Yet, Congress
71 authorized the House Speaker and President of the Senate to sign enrolled bills during an
72 adjournment of indefinite length that began on June 20, 1948. This incomprehensible error was

73 compounded when the Chairman of the Committee on House Administration mistakenly certified as
74 enrolled the original H.R. 3190. Still more errors occurred: the House Speaker and President of the
75 Senate signed the Senate's "H.R. 3190 As Amended," the bill was then misrepresented to President
76 Truman as being enrolled, and Truman signed the bill. "Congressional journals clearly show that the
77 House and Senate each passed two separate bills that were grossly different. According to the
78 Constitution, this means that neither bill ever became law," First Middle Last Name asserts, agrees
79 with the following: "Under P.L. 80-772, U.S. district courts were given jurisdiction over all federal
80 offenses. With P.L. 80-772 being invalid, however, the district courts clearly lack jurisdiction. The
81 convictions and sentences of these prisoners are therefore void." Countries having extradition treaties
82 with the U.S. since 1948 and their citizens, who were turned over for trial in U.S. district courts, also
83 may be affected by the outcome of this Bill. First Middle Last Name and other Citizens of the
84 several States are guaranteed to equal protection of the Laws.

85 The United States shall restore to First Middle Last Name choices in action in re: State cases in
86 Commonwealth Court, Superior Court and York County Court of Common Pleas York County,
87 Pennsylvania; civil Docket Nos. 00-02472 thru and including 07-06399; and criminal Docket Nos.
88 1156-04, SA-0354-07 and others as indexed in this public record, United States District Court
89 Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 03-cv-05596-AH,
90 05cv09324, 06-cv03678 and others as indexed.

91 The Private Bill affirms evidence of multiple constitutional violations which inflicts irreparable harm
92 on Citizens of the several States and upon First Middle Last Name.

93 The Private Bill identifies specific acts prohibited under 42 U.S.C. § 1961 through 18 U.S.C. § 1968
94 and by government enforcement, committing the undersigned into "involuntary servitude" pursuant to
95 18 PaCS § 2902 under "full faith and credit". See also 8 U.S.C. § 1481. The undersigned, serving as
96 'private attorney general' for We the People, does herewith present a demand to this Congress of the
97 united States to review the complaints submitted herewith, and to ordain a fact-finding force or
98 otherwise to investigate the TRUTH of the matters complained of herein as their DUTY under their
99 respective Oaths of Office in satisfaction of the First Amendment Rights of We the People to seek a
100 redress of grievances from our government.

101 This Congress' DUTY shall include investigating all public officers who conspired or may have
102 conspired to deprive Citizens of the several States and/or First Middle Last Name of civil and
103 inalienable rights preserved under the United States Constitution and the Constitution for the United
104 States, and to prosecute those individuals whose conduct offends the conscience in accordance with
105 the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America. These public officers
106 engage in a "pattern and practice" of criminal acts against We the People that requires a remedy via
107 Congressional action to enact legislation for the protection of the Republic and the Constitution of
108 this Nation.

Sponsored by: _____