# SS4 online Filing example

### Summary of your information needed:

Organization Type: Non-Profit/Tax-Exempt Organization

Non-Profit/Tax-Exempt Organization Information

Legal name:

INDIVIDUAL BANKER

Trade name/Doing business as:

PATRICK DEVINE PRIVATE BANK - E & amp; T

County:

**KEOKUK** 

State/Territory:

IA

Start date:

**APRIL 2015** 

Addresses

Physical Location:

18463 208TH AVE

SIGOURNEY IA 52591

Phone Number:

641-541-0035

Mail directed to:

PATRICK DEVINE

Responsible Party

Name:

**PATRICK DEVINE** 

SSN/ITIN:

XXX-XX-XXXX

### **Principal Business Activity**

What your business/organization

OTHER

does:

Principal products/services:

PRIVATE UNINCORPORATED BANK

#### Additional Non-Profit/Tax-Exempt Organization Information

Owns a 55,000 pounds or greater

highway motor vehicle:

NO

Involves gambling/wagering: NO

involves alcohol, tobacco or

NO

firearms:

Files Form 720 (Quarterly

Federal Excise Tax Return):

NO

Has employees who receive

Forms W-2:

NO

Reason for Applying:

STARTED A NEW BUSINESS

# FEEBLE ARGUMENTS FROM THE STATUS QUO

<u>Status quo</u> - No legal authority: "This is a rogue band of citizens with no legal authority," said Wes Oliver, Associate Professor and director of the criminal justice program at Duquesne University School of Law. "To what extent there was ever a common law grand jury system that was self-creating, there no longer is." (No supporting authorities offered)

#### REBUTTAL -

In the Supreme Court case of United States v. Williams, 112 S.Ct. 1735, 504 U.S. 36, 118 L.Ed.2d 352 (1992), Justice Antonin Scalia, writing for the majority, confirmed that the American grand jury is neither part of the judicial, executive nor legislative branches of government, but instead belongs to the people. It is in effect a fourth branch of government "governed" and administered to directly by and on behalf of the American people, and its authority emanates from the Bill of Rights.

JUSTICE ANTONIN SCALIA WENT ON TO SAY: (in U.S v. Williams) "The grand jury is mentioned in the Bill of Rights, but not in the body of the Constitution. It has not been textually assigned, therefore, to any of the branches described in the first three Articles. It is a constitutional fixture in its own right". United States v. Chanen, 549 F.2d 1306, 1312 (CA9 1977) (quoting Nixon v. Sirica, 159 U.S.App. D.C. 58, 70, n. 54, 487 F.2d 700, 712, n. 54 (1973)), cert. denied, 434 U.S. 825, 98 S.Ct. 72, 54 L.Ed.2d 83 (1977).; United States v. John H. Williams, Jr.; 112 S.Ct. 1735; 504 U.S. 36; 118 L.Ed.2d 352; No. 90-1972.

"All laws, rules and practices which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void" [Marbury v. Madison, 5th US (2 Cranch) 137, 180]

"There can be no limitation on the power of the people of the United States (of America). By their authority the State Constitutions were made and by their authority the Constitution for the United States (of America) was established..." Hauenstein vs. Lynham (100 US 483).

"The United States Supreme Court declares that the "Sovereignty" remains with the "people" and resides with the "people"...Yick Wo vs. Hopkins and Woo Lee Hopkins (118 US 356).

"No action can be taken against a sovereign in the non-constitutional courts of either the United states or the state courts and any such action is considered the crime of Barratry<sup>1</sup>. Barratry is an offense at common law." State vs. Batson 17 S.E.2d 511. 512,513.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> BARRETOR. In criminal law, A common mover, exciter, or maintainer of suits and quarrels either in courts or elsewhere in the country; a disturber of the peace who spreads false rumors and calumnies, whereby discord and disquiet may grow among neighbors. Co.Litt. 368. One who frequently excites and stirs up groundless suits and quarrels, either at law or otherwise. Mate v. Batson, 220 N.C. 411, 17 S.E.2d 511, 512, 513. BARRETRY. In criminal law. The act or offense of a barretor, (q. v.;) usually called "common barretry." 4 Steph. Comm. 262.