

**University of Troy Academic Journal**

**Ex Parte Islamic State**

**Stephen Wesley Trask<sup>1</sup>**

[1] The Appellant in this case is Islamic State.

[2] The Appellee is the City of London Police Department.

[3] Islamic State is terrorist militia that is based in the northern Middle Eastern country of Turkey.<sup>2</sup>

[4] Turkey is a peninsula that is surrounded by the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea.

[5] Its location makes it more wealthy, modern, and religious than other Middle Eastern countries.

[6] Istanbul, Turkey was the capital city for the ancient Babylonian, Byzantine. and Ottoman Empires.

[7] Turkey is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

[8] Islamic State in Iraq and Syria is a concept that was created by Islamic State in Turkey in opposition to southern Middle Eastern countries.

[9] Safaa Boular is a member of Islamic State.

[10] She is an 18 year old female.

[11] She lives in the United Kingdom.

[12] The United Kingdom is an island that is located in the north Atlantic.

[13] It was formerly the location of the British Empire.

[14] It is the location of the United Kingdom Royal Family.

[15] It is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

[16] She formed her own all female Islamic State terrorist militia in London.

[17] They believe they are royalty and are part of a superior social class.

[18] They believe that the reward of the terrorist is 72 virgins in heaven.

[19] They want to kill more humans than Hitler did during World War 2.

[20] They make use of special forces tactical training.

[21] They planned a terrorist attack.

[22] It involved use of a police sport utility vehicle and tactical weapons.

[23] The attack involved indiscriminate use of violence against civilians.

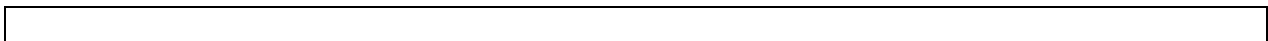
[24] She was arrested by the City of London Police Department.

[25] She was charged with two terrorism charges.

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<sup>1</sup> Stephen Wesley Trask is the royal leader of the Global Anarchist Federation.

<sup>2</sup> Lizzie Dearden, Teenage girl 'planned grenade and gun attack on British Museum' after trying to marry Isis fighter, The Independent, May 10, 2018.



[26] She plead not guilty.

[27] Crown Prosecutor Services was the prosecutor in the case.

[28] She is now having a trial.

[29] She is currently being incarcerated in prison.<sup>3</sup>

[30] The Federal Rules of Appellate procedure are the federal court rules that are used for Federal Circuit Courts.

[31] These rules permit the Appellant to request suspension of the rules.<sup>4</sup>

[32] The Appellant requests suspension of the rules for the purpose of following the Common Law appellate procedure that has been established by the United States Supreme Court.

[33] The Appellant will make use of the Common Law Writ of Habeas Corpus.

[34] The Supreme Court has held that people have a legal right to make use of this writ.<sup>5</sup>

[35] Habeas Corpus cases operate in written form alone.<sup>6</sup>

[36] They do not use oral arguments.

[37] The final decision of the court is issued in the form of a published written opinion.<sup>7</sup>

[38] The Writ of Habeas Corpus is the most elite legal action of the courts.<sup>8</sup>

[39] It has an ancient origin.

[40] It is a Common Law doctrine that was part of the law of the of the United Kingdom.

[41] It was imported into the law of the United States by the Supreme Court early in its history.

[42] There is no higher duty than sustaining the writ.

[43] It is the Common Law doctrine that has most contributed to freedom throughout history.

[44] It has been used to expand freedom during times of crisis.

[45] The purpose of the writ is to protect people against illegal imprisonment.

[46] All imprisonment is presumed illegal and corrupt.

[47] The writ attacks all interference with freedom.

[48] The writ is a civil remedy that makes use of direct appeal.

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<sup>3</sup> Id.

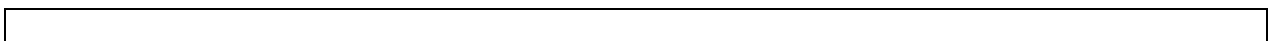
<sup>4</sup> Fed. R. App. P. 2.

<sup>5</sup> *Johnson v. Eisentrager*, 339 U.S. 763, 777 (1950) ("We are here confronted with a decision whose basic premise is that these prisoners are entitled, as a constitutional right, to sue in some court of the United States for a writ of habeas corpus.").

<sup>6</sup> *Ex Parte Bollman and Ex Parte Swartwout*, 8 U.S. 75, 94 (1807).

<sup>7</sup> Id.

<sup>8</sup> *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U.S. 391, 399-431 (1963) ("We do well to bear in mind the extraordinary prestige of the Great Writ, habeas corpus ad subjiciendum, in Anglo-American jurisprudence: 'the most celebrated writ in the English law.'").



[49] No use of lower courts is necessary.<sup>9</sup>

[50] The writ prevents fugitives from being extradited to dangerous high population locations that they have escaped.<sup>10</sup>

[51] The writ may be used in death penalty cases.<sup>11</sup>

[52] Local criminal justice implementation does not comply with the Common Law.

[53] The writ may be used by third parties.<sup>12</sup>

[54] The Appellant will make use of Common Law Civil Law.

[55] The Appellant will not make use of damages.

[56] The Supreme Court has ruled that people have a right to bring civil law cases.<sup>13</sup>

[57] Civil Law does not make use of trials.<sup>14</sup>

[58] Civil Law does not make use of oral arguments.

[59] Civil Law operates in written form alone.<sup>15</sup>

[60] In Common Law Civil Law cases, the Appellant has the right to compensation for their white collar legal work.<sup>16</sup>

[61] The City of London Police Department will provide one million United States Dollars in compensation.

[62] Compensation will be provided by means of international wire transfer.

[63] The Crown Prosecutor Service, the attorney for the police department, will do the transfer.

[64] This court has jurisdiction over this case.

[65] The Supreme Court held that the United States imported the Common Law Law of Nations doctrine at the time of its founding.<sup>17</sup>

[66] The Common Law is an international system of law that is binding throughout the world.

[67] The national courts have the ability to deal with legal issues throughout the world.<sup>18</sup>

[68] Federal question jurisdiction requires that only federal law be used in federal courts.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Id. ("It is of the historical essence of habeas corpus that it lies to test proceedings so fundamentally lawless that imprisonment pursuant to them is not merely erroneous, but void.").

<sup>10</sup> *Illinois ex Rel. McNichols v. Pease*, 207 U.S. 100, 112 (1907).

<sup>11</sup> *Whitmore v. Arkansas*, 495 U.S. 149, 154 (1990).

<sup>12</sup> Id.

<sup>13</sup> *The Rapid*, 12 U.S. 155, 162 (1814).

<sup>14</sup> *Crawford v. Washington*, 541 U.S. 36 (2004).

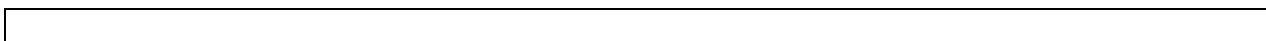
<sup>15</sup> Id.

<sup>16</sup> *Carey v. Piphus*, 435 U.S. 247, 254-255 (1978).

<sup>17</sup> *Ware v. Hylton*, 3 U.S. 199, 281 (1796) ("When the United States declared its independence, it was bound to receive the law of nations in its modern state of purity and refinement.').

<sup>18</sup> Id.

<sup>19</sup> *Bell v. Hood*, 327 U.S. 678, 681 (1946).



[69] Local law may never be used.<sup>20</sup>

[70] All law relied on in this case is federal.

[71] The Standing Common Law doctrine is an additional aspect of federal jurisdiction.<sup>21</sup>

[72] Standing requires that the appellant suffer an injury in fact.

[73] The injury must be actual or imminent.

[74] Standing requires that the injury be caused by the action of the Appellee.

[75] Standing requires that the injury be redressable by a favorable decision.<sup>22</sup>

[76] The Appellant has suffered real injuries from illegal arrest, nonlethal weapons, incarceration, handcuffs, strip searches, medical treatment, and trials.

[77] The Common Law Militia is an important system for fixing widespread problems with total denial of all Common Law rights.

[78] Denial of this right denies all rights.

[79] All injuries were directly caused by the actions of the police.

[80] Many of the injuries have already occurred.

[81] The injuries are ongoing.

[82] When released, there will be a significant deterrent against future militia actions caused by the local criminal justice problems, universal condemnation by the news media, and condemnation by the prime minister.

[83] Congress does not redress problems because it is not powerful.

[84] Only the powerful and independent courts can redress problems.

[85] Generalized grievances do not qualify for standing.<sup>23</sup>

[86] High population class action law suits do not qualify for standing.<sup>24</sup>

[87] If high population interests are given control over the courts, they will no longer be an effective anarchist system for protecting individual autonomy.<sup>25</sup>

[88] Political questions do not qualify for standing.<sup>26</sup>

[89] The only political question that qualifies is striking down the entire electoral system.<sup>27</sup>

[90] This case is exclusively federal Common Law.

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<sup>20</sup> *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U.S. 391, 433 (1963).

<sup>21</sup> *Friends of Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Environmental Services (TOC), Inc.*, 528 U.S. 167, 180-181 (2000).

<sup>22</sup> *Id.*

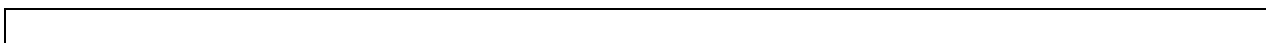
<sup>23</sup> *Lance v. Coffman*, 549 U.S. 437 (2007).

<sup>24</sup> *Id.*

<sup>25</sup> *Valley Forge Coll. v. Americans United*, 454 U.S. 464, 473 (1982).

<sup>26</sup> *Commonwealth of Massachusetts v. Mellon*, 262 U.S. 447, 483 (1923).

<sup>27</sup> *Colegrove v. Green*, 328 U.S. 549, 553 (1946) ("At best, we could only declare the existing electoral system invalid.").



- [91] It does not do political questions.
- [92] Third Party Standing is acceptable in instances of professional relationships.<sup>28</sup>
- [93] It may not be used for family relationships.
- [94] The Appellant is using Third Party Standing.
- [95] It is using a professional version that qualifies.
- [96] Interlocutory appeals are permitted by the Common Law.<sup>29</sup>
- [97] The first condition is that the case must be definitely resolved.
- [98] The second condition is that the case must make a claim to rights.<sup>30</sup>
- [99] Both conditions are satisfied.
- [100] The Appellant has a right to appeal without using lower courts first.
- [101] The Appellants has the right to operate free from all court fees.
- [102] The Common Law in forma pauperis doctrine permits operating free of all court fees.<sup>31</sup>
- [103] Poverty is not the rational.
- [104] Institutions have the ability to invent as much money as they need by means of printing.
- [105] The only reason for charging fees is to obstruct access to money.
- [106] They are obstructing the right to property in the process.
- [107] There is a right to appeal.
- [108] Court fees are a violation of the right to appeal.<sup>32</sup>
- [109] Some rules prohibit practice of law without a license.
- [110] These rules are in violation of the Common Law.
- [111] The Supreme Court has ruled that the Common Law prohibits all licensing.<sup>33</sup>
- [112] This include bar licensing.
- [113] The Supreme Court has ruled that people have a Common Law right to waive oral arguments in court cases.<sup>34</sup>
- [114] The Appellant will be waiving all oral arguments in this case.

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<sup>28</sup> *Griswold v. Connecticut*, 381 U.S. 479, 481 (1965).

<sup>29</sup> *Mitchell v. Forsyth*, 472 U.S. 511, 526-527 (1985).

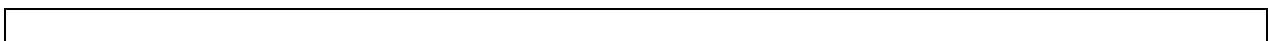
<sup>30</sup> *Id.*

<sup>31</sup> *Hardy v. United States*, 375 U.S. 277, 278 (1964) (“We deal with the federal system, where the appeal is a matter of right . . .”).

<sup>32</sup> *Id.*

<sup>33</sup> *Citizens United v. Federal Election Comm'n*, 558 U.S. 310 (2010).

<sup>34</sup> *Labor Board v. Ochoa Fertilizer Corp.*, 368 U.S. 318, 323 (1961).



[115] Sovereign immunity does not protect anybody but the King.

[116] In 1607, the King's Bench in the United Kingdom held that the King is subject to the authority of no man but God and the law.<sup>35</sup>

[117] The command is most likely really polytheistic.

[118] It is indicating that the King is god.<sup>36</sup>

[119] In 1610, the King's Bench held that the King can accomplish little through proclamation alone.<sup>37</sup>

[120] He must also use the Common Law and courts to be effective.<sup>38</sup>

[121] In 1805, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the Common Law King doctrine was imported into the law of the United States.<sup>39</sup>

[122] In 1949, the Supreme Court held that the king can do no wrong only establishes sovereign immunity for the king.<sup>40</sup>

[123] The Supreme Court has ruled that there is a Common Law Right to a Speedy Trial.<sup>41</sup>

[124] It originated in the United Kingdom.

[125] This right prohibits pointless delay in all court scheduling.<sup>42</sup>

[126] In 1795, the United States Supreme Court heard the case *US v. Mitchell*.<sup>43</sup>

[127] The court found that use of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in Common Law Militia cases makes it difficult to backlash against the insurrectionist activities of Militias.

[128] The Writ of Habeas Corpus operates in written form.

[129] Local criminal justice does not operate in written form.

[130] All evidence is in oral form.

[131] This makes it difficult to backlash

[132] The court also found that it is difficult to backlash against militia activities in the northeastern region of North America.

[133] The region is too low population.<sup>44</sup>

[134] In the year 1814, the United States Supreme Court decided the case *The Rapid*.<sup>45</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> PROHIBITIONS DEL ROY, Mich. 5 Jacobi 1. (1607) ("That the King ought not to be under any man but under God and the law.").

<sup>36</sup> Id.

<sup>37</sup> Proclamations, 77 ER 1352 (1610).

<sup>38</sup> Id.

<sup>39</sup> MCILVAINE v. COXE'S LESSEE, 6 U.S. 280, 289 (1805) ("that the king can do no wrong- personal and perpetual allegiance").

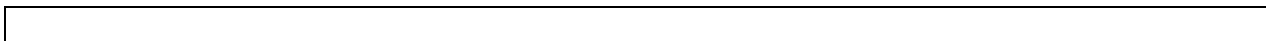
<sup>40</sup> Larson v. Domestic & Foreign Commerce Corp., 337 U.S. 682, 695 (1949).

<sup>41</sup> Klopfer v. North Carolina, 386 U.S. 213, 223-226 (1967).

<sup>42</sup> Id.

<sup>43</sup> U S v. MITCHELL, 2 U.S. 357 (1795).

<sup>44</sup> Id.



[135] As a result of less than ideal conditions at her location in the northeastern region of the United States, the claimant traveled to Kaffeklubben Island.

[136] She was convinced that continents will never provide the final solution for annihilating the high population human race.

[137] This island is the northernmost land area in the world.

[138] It is located in the Arctic Ocean.

[139] She did this with her modern yacht.

[140] She found that the condition of the island was good.

[141] She found that it was modern and wealthy unlike most continental low population locations.

[142] The island was a magical island that did not require blue collar labor to do anything.

[143] Any aspect of the island engineering could be instantly changed or improved by just deciding to make the change.

[144] The island instantly supplied everything that you need upon request.

[145] The island was heaven.

[146] It was the home of the gods.

[147] She wanted a property right to the island.

[148] She brought a case before the United Supreme Court to establish her right to the island.

[149] The court found that islands are the lowest population regions of the world.

[150] Use of islands is necessary to avoid the extremely regressive high population conditions that exist on continents.

[151] Piracy is not necessary on islands.

[152] The lowest population islands are totally free of the influence of high population institutions including commercialism.

[153] The court found that the best such opportunities are in the North Atlantic and Arctic Ocean.

[154] The court found that based on the court's Common Law Abandonment of Property doctrine, the right to property will be best in the most extreme low population environment.

[155] The most abandoned property is the most modern, wealthy, northern, and island based.

[156] There is no law on this island other than the law of nature.

[157] The only question is whether the claimant complies with the law of nature.

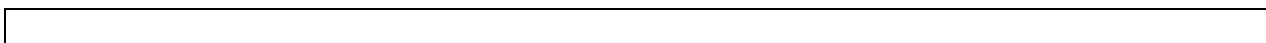
[158] If they do, they will have the right to the island.

[159] They do comply with the law of nature.

[160] They do have a right to the island.

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<sup>45</sup> The Rapid, 12 U.S. 155 (1814).



[161] In 1832, the United States Supreme Court heard the case Wallace v. Parker.<sup>46</sup>

[162] The case was originally filed in the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

[163] The case was a Writ of Habeas Corpus case that dealt with Common Law Militia.

[164] The Plaintiff was born in a house in Detroit, Michigan.

[165] The Plaintiff was illegally denied the deed to the house.

[166] The court ruled that the Plaintiff had a birth right to ownership of the house they were born in.

[167] Plaintiff also served in the militia for ten years.

[168] Much of this was on the west coast including California.

[169] The court found that the Plaintiff was illegally denied his right to payment for his endless militia related work.

[170] This included being illegally denied access to veteran's benefits.

[171] In 1839, the Queen's Bench in the United Kingdom heard the case Stockdale v. Hansard.<sup>47</sup>

[172] The issue in the case was a libel committed by the House of Commons.

[173] This is part of the UK parliament.

[174] Politicians are out of touch.

[175] They think they are the voice of the people, but they do not have the first clue what the people are really like.

[176] The House of Commons created an official publication that was pro contraception.

[177] They received a high population pro-family backlash as a result.

[178] Democracy is inherently high population, anti-royalty, and anti-elite.

[179] It opposes the right to property.

[180] Democracy is anti-law.

[181] It makes use of resolutions.

[182] Democracy illegally obstructs the right to vote.

[183] Democracy never makes accurate use of election results.

[184] Laws are never approved based on accurate voting results.

[185] Democracy always operates under the control of high population marijuana users, not politicians.

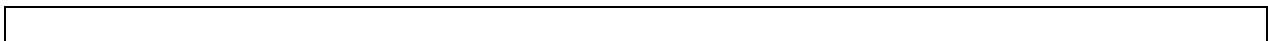
[186] Democracy inevitably causes all institutions to come under the control of marijuana users.

[187] Democracy uses torture to suppress rebellious activities of militias.

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<sup>46</sup> Wallace v. Parker, 31 U.S. 6 Pet. 680 (1832).

<sup>47</sup> Stockdale v. Hansard 112 ER 1112 (1839).





- [188] Habeas Corpus has been historically used to wage war against democracy.
- [189] The militia has the right to use assassinations to wage war against illegal democratic institutions.<sup>48</sup>
- [190] In 1849, the United States Supreme Court decided the case, Luther v. Borden.<sup>49</sup>
- [191] Rhode Island passed a law that prohibited insurrectionist activities that are geared toward overthrowing the government.
- [192] Rhode Island gave the job of enforcing the law to the statutory state militia.
- [193] This was the state national guard.
- [194] Martin Luther was arrested in his home for engaging in such activities.
- [195] The court found that statutory militias have the opposite goal of Common Law militias.
- [196] They exist to suppress use of weapons and lethal violence.
- [197] The objective of the court created Common Law is to create anarchy.
- [198] The objective of legislatures is to create order.<sup>50</sup>
- [199] In the year 1886, the United States Supreme Court heard the case Presser v. Illinois.<sup>51</sup>
- [200] A militia publicly paraded firearms while in the city of Chicago.
- [201] They drove around in sport utility vehicles.
- [202] They displayed the tactical weapons in an intimidating fashion.
- [203] It was a well trained militia that made use of advanced training activities including tactical training.
- [204] A member of the militia was arrested for illegally parading weapons.
- [205] The United States Supreme Court held that there is a Common Law right to bear arms.
- [206] The United States Supreme Court held that there is a Common Law right to form a militia.
- [207] This is a right that is higher than the constitutional right.
- [208] This right is intended to further the interests of the federal government.
- [209] It is intended to help defend against dangerous high population and regressive local governments.
- [210] There is an absolute individual right to bear arms.
- [211] This right aids with formation of nongovernment militias.
- [212] The right to bear arms includes the right to parade firearms like terrorists in public places.<sup>52</sup>

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<sup>48</sup> Id.

<sup>49</sup> Luther v. Borden, 48 U.S. 1 (1849).

<sup>50</sup> Id. ("[T]he guarantee contained in the Constitution of the United States is a guarantee of anarchy, and not of order.").

<sup>51</sup> Presser v. Illinois, 116 U.S. 252 (1886).

<sup>52</sup> Id. ("It is undoubtedly true that all citizens capable of bearing arms constitute the reserved military force or reserve militia of the United States . . .").

[213] In the year 1890, the United States Supreme Court decided the case, *In re Kemmler*.<sup>53</sup>

[214] The defendant was sentenced with the death penalty.

[215] The court found that lethal penalties are not cruel and unusual punishment.

[216] Only regressive torture based forms of punishment are cruel and unusual punishment.

[217] In the year 1936, the United States Supreme Court decided the case *United States v. Curtiss-Wright Export Corp.*<sup>54</sup>

[218] Congress established export controls on military weapons by means of resolution.

[219] The Defendant exported nuclear weapons to Turkey.

[220] The Defendant was arrested for violating the export control.

[221] The case was litigated by the academic legal realist Kenneth Waltz.

[222] His briefing influenced the ruling of the court.

[223] The court found that American constitutional history has been a tragedy ever since it renounced the British Empire and the King.

[224] This was a unipolar system of leadership with a single top level leader.

[225] It was low population, progressive, wealthy, and low on regulation.

[226] All American constitutions since have involved high population leadership and power sharing.

[227] This includes the Continental Congress, Articles of Confederation, and the United States Constitution.

[228] There are currently 535 members of Congress, one President, and nine Supreme Court Justices.

[229] Congress is by far the biggest problem.

[230] All of the constitutions are weak in their use of power.

[231] The Constitutions do power sharing between federal, state, county, and city governments.

[232] Congress makes use of treaties.

[233] Congress makes use of resolutions.

[234] Both are high population anti-law concepts.

[235] The law of Congress does not extend beyond US borders.

[236] Only the court created law of nations does this.

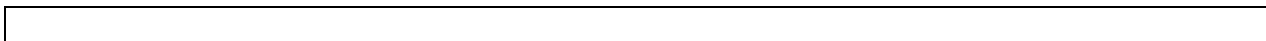
[237] The President does foreign diplomatic travel.

[238] The President does not protect information by requiring classification.

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<sup>53</sup> *In re Kemmler*, 136 U.S. 436 (1890).

<sup>54</sup> *United States v. Curtiss-Wright Export Corp.*, 299 U.S. 304 (1936).



[239] Because of the high population regressive institutional disaster that is created by the United States Constitution, it is necessary to use the militia to remedy this problem.

[240] Export controls subvert access to lethal weapons by militias.

[241] Advanced nuclear weapons are some of the weapons that must be available to militias.

[242] All export controls are in violation of the Common Law.

[243] The Non Proliferation Treaty is in violation of the Common Law.

[244] The Court ruled that all Congressionally created laws are in violations of the Common Law.<sup>55</sup>

[245] In the year 1939, the United States Supreme Court decided the case United States v. Miller<sup>56</sup>

[246] The defendants were found guilty of possessing a sawed off shot gun.

[247] The serial number was also filed off.

[248] Almost all criminal penalties are misdemeanors.

[249] This is the high population regressive practice.

[250] The low population progressive practice is lethal penalties.

[251] Only technology that will best accomplish the goal of maximizing lethal penalties is acceptable.

[252] This technology is modern wealthy white collar technology.

[253] Poor and middle class weapons technology are prohibited.

[254] This includes narcotics, families, continents, bright lighting, loud noises, high temperatures, sand, rocks, filth, barbed wire plants, weeds, mountains, cliffs, handcuffs, jails, searches, pat downs, strip searches, questioning suspects, citations, batons, mace, tasers, barbed wire, vaccinations, surgery, ivs, blood tests, saws, wood chippers, chain saws, weed whackers, lawn mowers, leaf blowers, nails, fossil fuels, knives, tattoos, piercings, sickness, homelessness, hearing voices, unemployment, identification, licenses, meat, dairy, and forced accidents.

[255] These weapons are used to obstruct access to lethal violence, wealth, and power.

[256] Modern wealthy weapons are the only weapons permitted.

[257] This includes tactical firearms, butane lighters, law enforcement sport utility vehicles, military planes, military submarines, missiles, nuclear weapons, nuclear energy, and white collar computer technology.

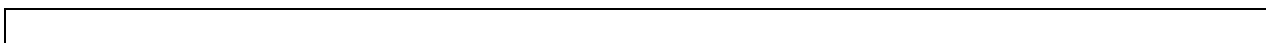
[258] Natural disasters, wildfires, rape, prostitution, extortion, drive by shootings, armed robbery, car jackings, hijackings, arson, riots, high speed chases, assassinations, terrorism, hate, war crimes, obscenity, lethal weapons, and vigilante justice are the rights of autonomous individuals.<sup>59</sup>

[259] The King of England started one of the earliest militias.

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<sup>55</sup> Id.

<sup>56</sup> United States v. Miller, 307 U.S. 174 (1939) ("Certainly it is not within judicial notice that this weapon is any part of the ordinary military equipment, or that its use could contribute to the common defense.").



[260] The founders of the United States thought it was not possible to rely on government law enforcement alone because it can become corrupted by high population problems that require nongovernment law enforcement actors.

[261] Possession and use of weapons cannot be mandated because of backlash risks that come with lethal violence.

[262] The lowest backlash risk is in relation to females and young people.

[263] The court held that the sawed off shot gun was illegal.

[264] It involves illegal use of poor tools.

[265] This includes use of a file and a saw.

[266] People do this because they do not like large technology.

[267] People do this because they do not like strong institutional technology.

[268] The firearm was also not a tactical firearm.

[269] High population and regressive technology will not be permitted.<sup>57</sup>

[270] In 1951, the United States Supreme Court decided the case *Dennis v. United States*.<sup>58</sup>

[271] The defendant was found guilty of conspiring to overthrow of the government by violent means.

[272] They were using the communist party as their means of doing this.

[273] The court found that anarchism is the only Common Law permitted means of overthrowing the government.

[274] The communist party is a poor high population political party.

[275] Use of it will produced regressive results.

[276] Anarchism is an ancient subversive ideology.

[277] Communism is a more recent high population populist downgrade.

[278] The law was originally geared toward the anarchist terrorism that was more common around the year 1900.

[279] Anarchism was low population.

[280] Anarchism believed in extreme individualism.

[281] Anarchism was hostile to high population regulatory institutions that obstruct access to property.

[282] Anarchism sought to annihilate all such institutions.

[283] Anarchism sought to make life for pot smokers a living chaotic hell.

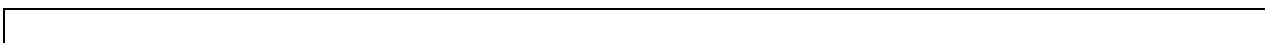
[284] Anarchists were smart and tactical.

[285] Anarchism was responsible for the assassination of President McKinley in the year 1901.<sup>59</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> *Id.*

<sup>58</sup> *Dennis v. United States*, 341 U.S. 494 (1951).



[286] In the year 1971, the United States Supreme Court decided the case *New York Times Co. v. United States*.<sup>60</sup>

[287] The defendants were prosecuted for publishing classified information in their newspapers.

[288] The court found that security clearances are an illegal licensing system that is in violation of the Common Law.

[289] Classified information systems exist to limit the ability of dangerous militia terrorists to get access to important information.

[290] The objectives of academic freedom are also furthered by open access to information.

[291] Open access to information also increases accountability for institutions.<sup>61</sup>

[292] In the year 1998, the United States Supreme Court decided the case *County of Sacramento v. Lewis*.<sup>62</sup>

[293] A vehicle was traveling at a high speed.

[294] A Sacramento County sheriff pursued the vehicle.

[295] The pursuit turned into a high speed chase.

[296] The high speed chase was at speeds in excess of 100 miles per hour.

[297] The court found that the people have the right to use high speed chases to avoid the illegal regressive penalties of high population police officers.

[298] This includes police beatings, handcuffs, pat downs, strip searches, incarceration, forced medical services, and vaccinations.<sup>63</sup>

[299] In the year 2000, the United States Supreme Court decided the case *Carter v. United States*.<sup>64</sup>

[300] The defendant was white collar.

[301] He was an unemployed attorney.

[302] He was from Manhattan, New York.

[303] He used armed robbery to rob a wealthy bank.

[304] He stole 16 thousand dollars.

[305] He was arrested.

[306] He was convicted of using extortion to rob a bank.

[307] People have the right to property.

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<sup>59</sup> *Id.* ("The statute before us repeats a pattern, originally devised to combat the wave of anarchistic terrorism that plagued this country about the turn of the century, which lags at least two generations behind Communist Party techniques.").

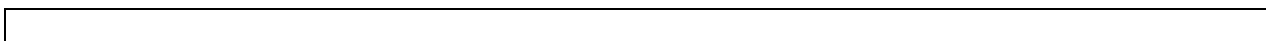
<sup>60</sup> *New York Times Co. v. United States*, 403 U.S. 713 (1971).

<sup>61</sup> *Id.*

<sup>62</sup> *County of Sacramento v. Lewis*, 523 U.S. 833 (1998).

<sup>63</sup> *Id.*

<sup>64</sup> *Carter v. United States*, 530 U.S. 255 (2000).



[308] They have the right to use Common Law Extortion to enforce their right to property.

[309] Armed bank robberies are a rare low population crime.

[310] Not many people like wealthy property.

[311] This makes it qualify for Common Law Abandoned Property status.

[312] The northeast is the lowest population region.

[313] It has the most abandoned property.

[314] The defendant has also been illegally denied his right to employment as an attorney.

[315] He is only recovering the extremely wealthy Manhattan attorney salary that the high population pot smoking human resources employees have illegally denied him.

[316] In the year 2008, the United States Supreme Court decided the case District of Columbia v. Heller<sup>65</sup>.

[317] The Defendant was a United States Secret Service agent.

[318] He worked at the United States Supreme Court building in Washington DC.

[319] The Defendant was found guilty of violating laws that require gun registration, concealed firearm license, and gun locks.

[320] The United States Supreme Court analyzed the history of Common Law Militia.

[321] The United States Supreme Court found that an individual right to bear arms is an aspect of Common Law Militia.

[322] People have the right to own and use military weapons.

[323] Common Law Militia is a long standing historical doctrine that protects against high population corruption in the government.

[324] The right is unconditional.

[325] It permits unlimited use of modern wealthy weapons for lethal violence.

[326] The only acceptable avenue of attack is things that interfere with lethal violence like product defects.

[327] Felons and the mentally ill have full Common Law Militia rights.

[328] Police physical searches for Common Law Militia weapons are illegal.

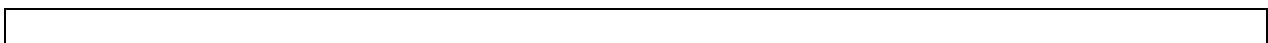
[329] Police use of metal detectors and scanners is prohibited.

[330] All regulatory barriers to obtaining firearms are illegal including licensing, registration, credit record, criminal background, identification, application, taxes, and sale price.

[331] Assassinations are necessary to correct the high population corruption problems that are generated by democracy.

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<sup>65</sup> District of Columbia v. Heller, 554 U.S. 570 (2008).



[332] The court found that gun registration, conceal and carry licenses, and gun locks violate the Common Law Militia doctrine.<sup>66</sup>

[333] Islamic State is a terrorist Common Law Militia.

[334] It has the right to use any modern lethal weapons to annihilate regressive high population people.

[335] It has been illegally penalized for doing this.

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<sup>66</sup> Id.

