

**IN THE NAME OF THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF
THE STATE OF NEW YORK**

**By Original Right, By Inherent Authority, and By the Law of the Land
PETITION AND INVOCATION TO CONVENE A COMMON LAW GRAND JURY
In Support of a Constitutional Writ of Quo Warranto Against Jack Smith (a/k/a
John L. Smith / John Luman Smith) and Any Officer Claiming Authority Under
Defective or Counterfeit Oath**

PREAMBLE

Comes now the People, in their original and unalienable capacity as sovereigns without subjects, whose political power existed before governments were formed, and from whom all lawful authority proceeds.

The People, being the fountainhead of all power, do hereby reclaim and reassert the ancient and inviolate right to convene a Common Law Grand Jury, as was “heretofore used” and preserved inviolate by Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State of New York, and affirmed by the binding authority of:

- **Chisholm v. Georgia**, 2 U.S. (2 Dall.) 419 (1793): “At the Revolution, the sovereignty devolved on the People; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country.”
- **Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co. v. Debolt**, 57 U.S. (16 How.) 416 (1854): “The people of the several states are unconditionally sovereign within their respective states.”
- **Hale v. Henkel**, 201 U.S. 43 (1906): The grand jury is the highest tribunal known to the law, independent of courts, judges, officers, and the BAR; the individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a sovereign.
- **Dred Scott v. Sandford**, 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393 (1857) They are what we call the "sovereign people," and every citizen is one of this people and a constituent member of the sovereignty

The right of the individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience stands among the most sacred liberties secured by the Constitution. As the Supreme Court declared in *Meyer v. Nebraska*, 262 U.S. 390 (1923): “While this court has not attempted to define with exactness the liberty thus guaranteed ... **without doubt, it denotes not merely freedom from bodily restraint but also the right of the individual to contract, to engage in any of the common occupations of life, to acquire useful knowledge, to marry, establish a home and bring up children, to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and generally to enjoy those privileges long recognized at common law as essential to the orderly pursuit of happiness by free men.** The established doctrine is that this liberty may not be interfered with, under the guise of protecting the public interest, by legislative action which is arbitrary or without reasonable relation to some purpose within the competency of the state to effect.” This liberty of conscience is not a privilege granted by

government, but an inherent right of the sovereign People — pre-existing any statute, any oath, or any officer. No public official, no court, and no legislative act may lawfully abridge it under color of authority, for to do so is to usurp the very sovereignty the People ordained and established.

As Justice Antonin Scalia explained in *United States v. Williams*, 504 U.S. 36 (1992), the grand jury is “a constitutional fixture in its own right,” belonging to none of the three branches of government but serving as a “buffer or referee between the Government and the people.” Rooted in the common law and preserved by the Fifth Amendment, it stands as an independent tribunal of the sovereign People — a shield against arbitrary power and a reminder that ultimate authority resides not in officers or courts, but in the People themselves.

This Petition invokes the highest tribunal known to the law: a Grand Jury of the People, seated at common law, independent of all statutory courts, judges, officers, and the BAR.

I. AUTHORITY FOR THE PEOPLE'S PETITION

1. **The Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789, Section 20** commands that no process shall be abated, arrested, quashed or reversed for any defect or want of form, and that courts shall proceed and give judgment according as the right of the cause appears unto them. This ancient instruction binds all courts within this State and Nation. Their refusal to act is *prima facie* evidence of maladministration, which itself is a matter for a Grand Jury.
2. **New York Constitution, Article XIII, Section 1** requires every officer to take and subscribe the verbatim oath: “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of, according to the best of my ability;” and no other oath, declaration or test shall be required. Any deviation, ambiguity, or counterfeit renders the office void ab initio.
3. The Grand Jury predates all statutory courts, all constitutions, and all legislative acts. The right is not granted by government, but reserved by the People. Any officer claiming authority without a certain, lawful oath stands as a usurper.

II. JURISDICTION AND PURPOSE OF THIS COMMON LAW GRAND JURY

The Grand Jury herein invoked is convened to inquire into:

1. The authority, legitimacy, and lawfulness of Jack Smith (a/k/a John L. Smith / John Luman Smith), including fraudulently executed oaths, defective appointments, counterfeit commissions, and violations of Article XIII §1 of the New York Constitution.
2. The usurpation of sovereign power by any officer who has exceeded, abandoned, or perverted their lawful authority through oath ambiguity, name

deviation, foreign execution, or lack of witness/verity.

3. Any conspiracy, combination, or agreement to deprive the People of constitutional rights, remedies, or protections, including but not limited to the right to certain oaths and the right to challenge usurpation via quo warranto.

These are not appellate questions, nor are they subject to judicial discretion. They are questions of sovereignty and therefore Questions for the People themselves.

III. DISQUALIFICATION OF STATUTORY COURTS

Because the legitimacy of officers and judges is in question, no statutory court may sit as arbiter. To judge its own authority would violate:

- Nemo Judex in Causa Sua (no man may judge his own case)
- Due Process of Law
- Natural Justice
- Foundational common-law maxims

Thus: The statutory courts are disqualified. The tribunal of the People is qualified.

IV. DEMAND AND COMMAND

We, the sovereign People, do hereby:

1. Invoke and convene a Common Law Grand Jury in accordance with ancient usage, constitutional preservation, and natural right.
2. Demand the immediate impaneling of twenty-three freeborn People to inquire into these matters upon their oaths.
3. Command that all public officers, agents, and entities preserve and produce all oaths, appointments, commissions, bonds, records, and instruments relating to the claimed authority of Jack Smith (a/k/a John L. Smith / John Luman Smith).
4. Notice all courts that this Petition cannot be denied, delayed, dismissed, or diminished "for want of form," pursuant to the Judiciary Act of 1789.
5. Affirm that any attempt to obstruct, deny, or interfere with these proceedings constitutes further evidence of usurpation and must be returned as a presentment.

V. FINAL DECLARATION

We, the People, stand upon the narrow path of original right.

No court created by statute may extinguish a right older than the statute itself.

No officer may judge the validity of his own commission.

No government may refuse the People's demand for inquiry into the government itself.

Accordingly:

The Common Law Grand Jury is hereby invoked.

The Writ of Quo Warranto stands.

The People now sit in judgment.
Respectfully submitted,
In the character of a Sovereign, by Original Right,
By and Through the Law of the Land.
[Signature Block / Verification Space]
[Date]
[Notarization or Common Law Oath Space if Desired]

ATTACHED HERETO AND MADE A PART HEREOF:

The Inverted Subpoena for Documents (Boomerang Format) demanding production of all SF-61 oaths, correspondence, metadata, and records relating to John L. Smith / John Luman Smith, mirroring the level of detail demanded in Smith's own subpoenas against election officials.