

OTHER STATES & THE GRAND JURY – The Process

Although WTV is focusing on submitting complaints to California county CIVIL grand juries, many people from other states are calling into the WTV conference calls, and asking if they can submit a “Petition”/complaint to the grand jury of their county. The answer is “yes”, however it can be much more tricky than in California.

In general, a “Petition” in other states goes through the district attorney’s office. They will find it odd that you are requesting this. If we were in the 1800’s, this would not be odd. The “prosecutors” have taken control of the “gate” to the grand jury, thus they are called “Gate Keepers.”

If a DA is willing, this could move very rapidly. For example, in the November election, if exit poll results show a vast difference from the county results, this could be the motivating factor causing a DA to get the matter before the grand jury. The best approach is for the “Petitioner” to appear in person to explain to the grand jury their power. (Provide a document of the grand juries’ power, along with evidence, to the grand jury, and let the grand jury take it from there.)

However, most likely, the DA will act like a “Gate Keeper”, and refuse.

This violates the 1st Amendment right of “Petition.”¹ They cannot do this. However, in practice, that is what they do. One must be ready for this “gate-keeping” attempt many weeks before the election.

¹ *Borough of Duryea v. Guarnieri* (No. 09-1476), (2011) , *Adderly vs. Florida*, 385 U.S. 39 (1966)

Steps:

#1. Obtain a lawyer, or a para-legal, to study your state statutes on the grand jury, and contact Kelly Z. Mordecai. This in preparation for the next steps. Again, law school doesn't teach what KZM will reveal to a willing attorney.

#2. Two people meet with the DA's office, and present a written request to appear before the grand jury. The DA will want to know the subject matter. Tell the DA your concerns. It may take a week or two to get a response, or no response at all. If the DA refuses, then...

#3. Go to the local paper, and communicate that the DA may be violating the 1st Amendment "Right of Petition." (Front page story induces political pressure.)

#4. Later, two different people appear before the DA wishing to "Petition in Person" before the grand jury. These do not tell the DA anything about the matter.

#5. If the DA refuses again, go to the local paper, and communicate that the DA is violating the First Amendment Right of Petition. Hopefully, this will provoke another front page story. Write an opinion piece. (This is important to notify a judge of what will happen to them as well.... name in the paper for an erroneous ruling.)

#6. File a "Writ of Mandamus", with the court, and include an *Amicus Curia* regarding the "Right of Petition", that it is also to a grand jury. Because of the *Amicus Curia*, this should put someone before the grand jury, by judicial order. This breaks through the "gate-keeper's" gate.

7. When before the grand jury, explain to the grand jury their grand independent power. Provide documents of their power, and evidence. Hopefully, the grand jury will grab ballots and start counting.

The bottom line is that there are "gate-keepers," people who would block a petition to a grand jury to protect corruption. Those that want to commit corruption must limit your access to a grand jury. They must also neuter the grand jury, by deceiving the grand jury into believing it does not have power.

That is why one has to appear before the grand jury, and provide documents of case law, and statutes, that show the power of the grand jury is not what the prosecutor tells them, that show that the grand jury is absolutely independent and can do what the petitioner requests.

Documents for assisting with this will be provided on this website later (<http://WatchTheVoteUSA.com>).

It is essential that people attempting this must meet with their DA weeks before the election. The first step is to find an attorney, or a paralegal, and get them ready- to study. Do be advised that law school does not teach this to law students. However, the case law for this request ("Petition a grand jury", and grand jury power) is solid federally, and by statutes in most states.

Again, prosecutors will attempt to block "petitions" to grand juries, and your appearance before same. That is why the steps above are necessary. The U.S. Congress knew of one's "Right of Petition", and it is found in the last sentence of 18 USC §1504.

““Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the communication of a request to appear before the grand jury.”

In addition, when you ask a federal prosecutor in writing to provide your information to a federal grand jury, it is required by federal statute that

they submit the information to a grand jury. 18 USC §3332. However, there have been instances where the federal prosecutor disobeys 18 USC §3332 & 1985 case law.² When I mean, “disobeys”, I mean that the federal prosecutor throws the “petition” in the trash. Thus blocking your petition, and violating the 1st Amendment “Right of Petition.”

If a good local prosecutor is willing, then this attempt will be met with cooperation, and hopefully expedient results – the exposing of election fraud. One goal would be for the grand jury to grab paper ballots, and start counting.

It will be a numbers game... out of 120 key counties nationwide, perhaps 20 prosecutors will be cooperative. The rest... will need a judicial order to appear personally before the grand jury. Then... “it’s on!”

Start by finding an open minded paralegal in your county..... in preparation for research in the efforts of catching election fraud in November.

And, have them call me.

Sincerely,

Kelly Z. Mordecai- Author, The Hidden 4th Branch, a corrupt government’s worst nightmare.

(530) 598-9671

² In the Matter of In re GRAND JURY APPLICATION., No. 85 Civ. 2235 (VLB). , 617 F.Supp. 199 (1985) United States District Court, S.D. New York. April 25, 1985.