

In the Common Law Court
Butler County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

the man: joe myers,
acting as a plaintiff

vs.

the men and women: timothy f. mccune,
joseph h. chivers, john/jack w.
murtagh jr., graydon brewer, carl v.
nanni, jack lewis, jim gallagher, greg
loverick, edward tassey, Cleveland-
Cliffs (formerly AK Steel, formerly
Armco steel - includes all men and
women acting as executives, management
and board of directors) et al,
lourenco goncalves, UAW - United Auto
Workers (formerly Butler Armco
Independent Union) et al, shawn fain,
angelo papa, william cunningham,
michael lettrich, maria milie jones,
dennis roman, nicholas j. koch, adam
hobaugh, john t. bender, alice beck
dubow, carolyn h. nichols, richard a.
goldinger, david r. workman
acting as defendants

) Case number: 2019-10516

) **Common Law Court of Record**

) Type of filing:

) **Writ Of Error Coram Nobis**

) Filed by:
) a man, joe myers, one of the people of
) the United States
) 12137 Emerald Green Court
) Jacksonville, Florida 32246
) Mobile: 904-254-6472
) LawAndMankind@gmail.com

2024 MAR 26 PM 2:00

PROHONOTARY'S
OFFICE - BUTLER CO.
ENTERED & FILED

Notice of lawful presence

This Notice is to establish joe myers, is a man, created by the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob of the Bible and maintains the God given rights of life, liberty and property that no form of governance can give or take away.

"Thus God created the man in his image: in the image of God created he him: he created them male and female." – Genesis 1: 27

God was very clear **He** is the ultimate **King** and when men and women are kings they would oppress their subjects as **1 Samuel 8: 1-22** states and as history has proven.

God's written law is found in the 10 Commandments in **Exodus 20: 3-17** – to honor God, to not kill, covet, bear false witness or steal – and the basis for the **Declaration of Independence, Constitution** and the **Bill of Rights** is to protect mankind that is based on the 10 Commandments.

joe believes in God's 2 Greatest Commandments to love God first and then his neighbor as himself as **Matthew 22: 36-40** states.

joe and all mankind were born with God given rights of life, liberty and property and every man and woman has the right to protect those rights and the rights of everyone else. To love my neighbor is to protect the rights of mankind;

Anyone that does not believe in God logically knows they cannot create themselves and they know they are born with rights of life, liberty and property and the right to protect those rights and the rights of mankind;

The following are the facts of mankind:

1. **God** created **man and woman** and the **law** (protection of *life, liberty, and property*) for **man and woman** to live by;
 2. **man and woman** created local government;
 3. local government created State government;
 4. State government created Federal government;
 5. governments created **legal** societies;
 6. legal societies created titles such as doctor, lawyer, farmer etc. to **unlawfully** subvert man and woman into **legal** constraints;
- Example of **law** versus **legal**: During the **Nuremberg Trials** the Nazi government created **legal** arguments, rules, acts, codes, regulations, statutes, and legal usurpations which are NOT **law** to harm and kill Jewish men and women. *The court of law* was a *trial by jury* and the *jury* stated those actions were not **lawful** to kill others for no reason. Thus, 10 members of the political and military leadership of Nazi Germany were executed. *The jury overruled all actions by the tyrannical government;*

A jury is the highest court of law in the land. A jury is above all courts such as the supreme court, federal courts, state courts and all judges **to protect against tyranny**. The 6th and 7th Amendments establish the jury as the 4th branch of governance to protect against abuse of power of PUBLIC SERVANTS which is very clear in the **Preamble** of the **Bill of Rights**.

God created the **law** and **man and woman** allow it be perverted by **legal** societies when we do not uphold the **law** which is superior to **legal**.

Legal arguments, rules, acts, codes, regulations, statutes, or any legal usurpation cannot deny the God given rights of life, liberty and property of any man or woman.

Man and woman are not titles such as referenced above; for example a doctor is under the **legal** societies **legal** arguments, rules, acts, codes, regulations, statutes, or any legal usurpation and is why doctors are threaten that they will lose their license to "**practice**" medicine if they try to offer a natural remedy that the medical association cannot regulate and profit from.

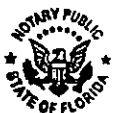
The created cannot be above the Creator. Mankind created our Founding documents to protect life, liberty and property for all mankind to live by so any man or woman receiving tax dollars for compensation as **public servants** cannot deny those rights that are established in our Founding documents that are God given RIGHTS.

joe never has nor ever will knowingly or unknowingly give up his God given rights. joe in no way ever agrees to **legal** arguments, rules, acts, codes, regulations, statutes or any legal usurpation of the rights of joe.

joe will always be present in a **court of law** as, a man. joe will never diminish his status from that of a man in any **legal court**;

This Notice is to inform – all man and woman who at times act as **public servants** as local, state or federal legislators, judges, peace officers, ect. – that if man or woman attempts to usurp the God given rights of joe that joe will seek remedy of law against you.

by: joe myers; a man JOE MYERS



JOHN STOCKWELL
Commission # HH 304930
Expires August 24, 2026

notary public witness [Signature]

date 21st December 2023 . John Stockwell
St. FL County Duval

Writ of Error Coram Nobis

I am joe myers, one of the people of the United States, provides this notice of a **common law court of record** claim of **19 Counts of trespass** dated 12-31-23 is against the following, **acting as defendants**: timothy f. mccune, joseph h. chivers, john/jack w. murtagh jr., graydon brewer, carl v. nanni, jack lewis, jim gallagher, greg loverick, edward tassey, Cleveland-Cliffs (formerly AK Steel, formerly Armco steel – includes all men and women acting as executives, management and board of directors) et al, lourenco goncalves, UAW - United Auto Workers (formerly Butler Armco Independent Union) et al, shawn fain, angelo papa, william cunningham, michael lettrich, maria milie jones, dennis roman, nicholas j. koch, adam hobough, john t. bender, alice beck dubow, carolyn h. nichols, richard a. goldinger and david r. workman.

The record of all court filings on this **common law court of record** can be found on the Butler County court records at:

[https://civil.co.butler.pa.us/CaseSearch/\(S\(0ei5zcokur5uh3jxfpqwcjdv\)\)/Case.aspx?CaseID=170372&CaseNumber=2019-10516](https://civil.co.butler.pa.us/CaseSearch/(S(0ei5zcokur5uh3jxfpqwcjdv))/Case.aspx?CaseID=170372&CaseNumber=2019-10516)

The definition for the WRIT OF ERROR CORAM NOBIS comes from Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition 1968:

It is also said that at common law it lay to correct purely ministerial errors of the officers of the court. Cramer v. Illinois Commercial Men's Ass'n, 260 Ill. 516, 103 N.E. 459, 461.

myers has established a **common law court of record** and myers **DOES NOT CONSENT** to any equity or admiralty action or court opinions.

Attached is the **RESCINDED** MORORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER as workman nor any man or woman, acting as a magistrate, **does not have jurisdiction** in myers **common law court of record**.

See the end of this **Writ** to show cause.

The law of this **common law court of record case number 2019-10516** is decreed as follows:

*So as not to diminish the sovereign status of myers or the sovereign status of the men and women, **acting as defendants**, the following is why there is no capitalization of names in this record:*

Blacks Law Dictionary – Revised Fourth Edition, 1968 – provides a more comprehensive definition as follows:

Capitis Diminutio (meaning the diminishing of status through the use of capitalization) – In **Roman law**. A diminishing or abridgment of personality; a loss or curtailment of a man's status or aggregate of legal attributes and qualifications.

Capitis Diminutio Maxima (meaning a maximum loss of status through the use of capitalization, e.g. JOHN DOE or DOE JOHN) – The highest or most comprehensive loss of **status**. This occurred when a man's condition was changed from one of freedom to one of bondage, **when he became a slave**. It swept away with it all rights of citizenship and all family rights.

Capitis Diminutio Media (meaning a medium loss of status through the use of capitalization, e.g. John DOE) – A lessor or medium loss of status. This occurred where a man **loses his rights of citizenship**, but without losing his liberty. It carried away also the family rights.

Capitis Diminutio Minima (meaning a minimum loss of status through the use of capitalization, e.g. John Doe) - The lowest or least comprehensive degree of loss of status.

Diminutio. – Lat. In **civil law**. Diminution; a taking away; loss or deprivation.

While joseph d. seletyn and bobbi jo wagner should have known better than to file an unlawful court filing by the men and women, **acting as defendants**, myers realizes they were unlawfully directed to file the unlawful court filings therefore myers will have grace on them and remove seletyn and wagner from this case.

We the People are sovereign NOT public servants

Sovereign: "The person or body having an independent and supreme authority."
Websters New International Dictionary, Second Edition (1953) page 2406

The very meaning of 'sovereignty' is that the decree of the sovereign makes law. American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 29 S.Ct. 511, 513, 213 U.S. 347, 53 L.Ed. 826, 19 Ann.Cas. 1047.

Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts. And the law is the definition and limitation of power. – Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 US 356, 370 (1886)

...at the Revolution, the sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but they are sovereigns without subjects...with none to govern but themselves; the citizens of America are equal as fellow citizens, and as joint tenants in the sovereignty. CHISHOLM v. GEORGIA (US) 2 Dall 419, 454, 1 L Ed 440, 455 @DALL 1793 pp471-472

The Constitution emanated from the people and was not the act of sovereign and independent States. McCulloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316 [1819]. See also Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 Dall. 419, 470 [1793]; Penhallow v. Doane, 3 Dall. 54, 93 [1795]; Martin v. Hunter, 1 Wheat. 304, 324 [1816]; Barron v. Baltimore, 7 Pet. 247 [1833].

A People permanently occupying a fixed territory bound together by common-law habits and custom into one body politic exercising, through the medium of an organized government, independent sovereignty and control over all persons and things within its boundaries, capable of making war and peace and of entering into international relations with other communities of the globe. **United States v. Kusche, D.C.Cal., 56 F.Supp. 201, 207, 208.** The organization of social life which exercises sovereign power in behalf of the people. **Delany v. Moraitis, C.C.A.Md., 136 F.2d 129, 130.**

*Even if the Tribe's power to tax were derived solely from its power to exclude non-Indians from the reservation, the Tribe has the authority to impose the severance tax. Non-Indians who lawfully enter tribal lands remain subject to a tribe's power to exclude them, which power includes the lesser power to tax or place other conditions on the non-Indian's conduct or continued presence on the reservation. **The Tribe's role as commercial partner with petitioners should not be confused with its role as sovereign. It is one thing to find that the Tribe has agreed to sell the right to use the land and take valuable minerals from it, and quite another to find that the Tribe has abandoned its sovereign powers simply because it has not expressly reserved them through a contract. To presume that a sovereign forever waives the right to exercise one of its powers unless it expressly reserves the right to exercise that power in a commercial agreement turns the concept of sovereignty on its head. Merrion v. Jicarilla Apache Tribe; Amoco Production Company v. Jicarilla Apache Indian Tribe, 455 U.S. 130, 131, 102 S.Ct. 894, 71 L.Ed.2d 21 (1981)***

The people of this State, as the successors of its former sovereign, are entitled to all the rights which formerly belonged to the King by his prerogative. Through the medium of their Legislature they may exercise all the powers which previous to the Revolution could have been exercised either by the King alone, or by him in conjunction with his Parliament; subject only to those restrictions which have been imposed by the Constitution of this State or of the U.S. **Lansing v. Smith, 21 D. 89., 4 Wendel 9 (1829) (New York) "D." = Decennial Digest Lansing v. Smith, 4 Wend. 9 (N.Y.) (1829), 21 Am.Dec. 89 10C Const. Law Sec. 298; 18 C Em.Dom. Sec. 3, 228; 37 C Nav.Wat. Sec. 219; Nuls Sec. 1` 67; 48 C Wharves Sec. 3, 7. NOTE: Am.Dec.=American Decision, Wend. = Wendell (N.Y.)**

Law established by We the People

The **Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Constitution FOR the United States of America** and **Bill of Rights** were established and ordained by **We the People** of the United States to INSTRUCT OUR public servants (receiving compensation from OUR tax dollars) what they **can** and **cannot** do. The Founding Documents were also ordained and established to protect the natural rights of LIFE, LIBERTY and PROPERTY of **We the People** the **sovereigns**.

The Preamble:

*"We the People **of the United States**, in Order to form a more perfect Union, **establish Justice**, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do **ordain** and **establish** this Constitution **for** the United States of America."*

Take note that **We the People**:

1. of the United States
2. secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity
3. ordained and established the Constitution **FOR** the United States of America
4. the Constitution was written to instruct, ALL those that accept compensation from tax dollars, what they CAN and CANNOT do and to protect the natural rights of the sovereigns
5. the Constitution does not restrict the natural rights of people of the United States that **established** and **ordained** the Constitution **FOR** the United States of America but in fact protects the natural rights of people

Those points are very clear, **We the People** are the ultimate authority as the Sovereign NOT public servants who receive compensation from tax dollars of **We the People**.

The **Preamble to the Bill of Rights** provides more clarity that the **people** as **sovereigns** did not feel the Constitution was restrictive enough so further **declaratory** and **restrictive clauses** were added in the **10 Amendments**:

*"THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, **expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added:** And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution."*

The first 10 Amendments are **LAW** ratified by **We the People** as **Sovereigns** and the **7th Amendment** guarantees all people of the United States a **common law** natural right to a **trial by jury** if requested:

*"In suits at **common law**, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, **the right of trial by jury shall be preserved**, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the **rules** of the **common law.**"*

The first **9th** and **10th Amendments** are very clear **We the People** of the United States did not give up any **common law** natural rights as sovereigns.

9th Amendment

"The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

10th Amendment

*"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the **people.**"*

The *Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* clearly established the sovereignty of **We the People** of the United States and the common law natural rights of the people:

Preamble

"WE, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this Constitution."

ARTICLE I – DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section 1. Inherent rights of mankind.

*"All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain **inherent and inalienable rights**, among which are those of enjoying and **defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation**, and of pursuing their own happiness."*

Section 2. Political powers.

"All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper."

Section 6. Trial by jury

*"Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate. The General Assembly may provide, however, by law, that a verdict may be rendered by not less than five-sixths of the **jury in any civil case**. Furthermore, in criminal cases the Commonwealth shall have the same right to trial by jury as does the accused.*

(May 18, 1971, P.L.765, J.R.1; Nov. 3, 1998, P.L.1328, J.R.2)"

Common law

A judge is a magistrate to make sure common law is followed but is NOT a law maker.

Magistrate "an official entrusted with administration of the laws" – **Merriam-Webster On-Line Dictionary**

The people of the United States are common law jury sovereigns that are tribunals to judge the law, facts and evidence of any lawsuit filed by a sovereign. A magistrate does not have authority over a sovereign.

Tribunal - The seat of a judge; the place where he administers justice. The whole body of judges who compose a jurisdiction; a judicial court; the jurisdiction which the judges exercise. **See Foster v. Worcester, 16 Pick. (Mass.) 81. – Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 1677**

Tribune – 1. In ancient Rome, a magistrate whose special function was to protect the interests of plebeian citizens from the patricians.
2. Any defender of the people.

Webster's New Practical Dictionary, 707 (1953), G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass.

A statutory or constitutional court (whether it be an appellate or supreme court) may not second guess the judgment of a **common law court of record**. The Supreme Court of the USA acknowledges the **common law court of record** as the **ultimate authority**:

"The judgment of a court of record whose jurisdiction is final, is as conclusive on all the world as the judgment of this court would be. It is as conclusive on this court as it is on other courts. It puts an end to inquiry concerning the fact, by deciding it." **Ex parte Watkins, 3 Pet., at 202-203. [cited by SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973)]**

Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426

Courts may be classified and divided according to several methods, the following being the more usual:

COURTS OF RECORD and COURTS NOT OF RECORD. The former being those whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony, and which have power to fine or imprison for contempt. Error lies to their judgments, and they generally possess a seal. Courts not of record are those of inferior dignity, which have no power to fine or imprison, and in which the proceedings are not enrolled or recorded. **3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.**

A "court of record" is a judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it, and proceeding according to the course of common law, its acts and proceedings being enrolled for a perpetual memorial. **Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689.**

The proceedings of the courts of common law are records. But every minute made by a clerk of a court for his own future guidance in making up his record is not a record. **4 Wash. C.C. 698. See 10 Penn. St. 157; 2 Pick. Mass. 448; 4 N. II. 450; 6 id. 567; 5 Ohio St. 545; 3 Wend. N.Y. 267; 2 Vt. 573; 6 id. 580; 5 Day, Conn. 363; 3 T. B. Monr. Ky. 63.**

A common law court of record is a "superior court."

A court NOT of record is an "inferior court."

"Inferior courts" are those whose jurisdiction is limited and special and whose proceedings are not according to the course of the common law. **Ex Parte Kearny, 55 Cal. 212; Smith v. Andrews, 6 Cal. 652**

Criminal courts proceed according to statutory law. Jurisdiction and procedure is defined by statute. Likewise, civil courts and admiralty courts proceed according to statutory law. Any court proceeding according to statutory law is not a court of record (which only proceeds according to common law); it is an inferior court.

*"The only inherent difference ordinarily recognized between superior and inferior courts is that there is a presumption in favor of the validity of the judgments of the former, none in favor of those of the latter, and that a superior court may be shown not to have had power to render a particular judgment by reference to its record. **Ex parte Kearny, 55 Cal. 212.** Note, however, that in California 'superior court' is the name of a particular court. But when a court acts by virtue of a special statute conferring jurisdiction in a certain class of cases, it is a court of inferior or limited jurisdiction for the time being, no matter what its ordinary status may be." **Heydenfeldt v. Superior Court, 117 Cal. 348, 49 Pac. 210; Cohen v. Barrett, 5 Cal. 195"**
7 Cal. Jur. 579*

The decisions of a superior court may only be challenged in a court of appeal.

The decisions of an inferior court are subject to collateral attack. In other words, in a superior court one may sue an inferior court directly, rather than resort to appeal to an appellate court.

Decision of a ***court of record*** may not be appealed. It is binding on ALL other courts.

No statutory or constitutional court (whether it be an appellate or supreme court) can second guess the judgment of a court of record.

*"The judgment of a court of record whose jurisdiction is final, is as conclusive on all the world as the judgment of this court would be. It is as conclusive on this court as it is on other courts. It puts an end to inquiry concerning the fact, by deciding it." **Ex parte Watkins, 28 U.S. (3 Pet.) 193, 202-203 (1830).** [cited by **SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973)**]*

The Foundation of Law

There are basically three classes of laws: **The Laws of God**, which encompass the **Laws of Nature**; **The Law of the Land**, also referred to as the **Common Law**; and lastly there is **Private Law**, or man-made law, also referred to as **Contract Law**.

Our Founding Fathers believed that it was self-evident that the God of Nature is the sovereign of the universe and everything in it (as well as mankind) and that He had endowed all mankind with "certain unalienable rights" making them self-directing sovereigns, which means that any governments instituted among men derive their just powers (only) from the consent of the governed, who are the source of earthly power and authority. Hence any attempt to exercise any powers NOT conveyed by the People is unjust and unauthorized, and any act done pursuant to such usurpation of power is void.

They were further convinced that God's temporal law for mankind was expressed in the law of the land. **Common law is common-sense law**. It is simple, straightforward and self evident, primarily because it is based on God's Laws. It is the foundational law of the union of States.

The Founding Fathers authorized three legal systems in the Constitution, first Common Law, secondly Equity Law, and thirdly Admiralty Law, which is the law of the sea. Gradually Common Law has been displaced by Equity Law until today the Common Law is rarely heard of or understood because it has been covered up and hidden away by the legal profession for very understandable business reasons. Such people are pursuing their own private agenda. In fact the Common Law is generally looked upon as obscene, example: to have a common law marriage is considered to be unclean. Why? The first marriage license in the United States was issued in 1863. The question is not whether some third party should or should not perform the service; it is whether sovereigns must get permission from their servants (the government) before they can be married.

Private Law

Private Law is that law which comes into being when people enter into agreements creating the rules and terms by which they agree to be bound together.

State and federal constitutions are examples of private law. They come under the heading of contract law because they are contracts that establish governments and are designed to protect the People from the government. To keep the government under control, the People were very precise in the language they used to make it perfectly clear exactly what powers were being delegated AND that any powers not specifically delegated were reserved (by the People) to the states or the People.

It should be remembered that the People are the sovereigns of State governments and the States are the sovereigns of the federal government. Thus the People, either directly or indirectly, are the sovereigns over both governments. The States have been given specific and limited power. They also made sure there were provisions that safeguarded the People's right to abolish or change that government and to create a different one if they chose.

Public Law is a form of private law that results when laws are made in proper application of the delegated authority conveyed to the legislators. Title 18 (the Federal Criminal Code) is an example of public law. It was drafted to grant unto non-citizens the protections and defenses sovereigns have under common law; **Title 18 does not apply to sovereigns, who answer directly to violations of GOD's Laws.**

Administrative Law is one term used to describe private law that comes into existence when someone acquires dominion over others and can dictate to them what the law is. Title 26 (the Internal Revenue Code) is an example of Administrative Law; it and the other federal titles classified by congress as "non-public" (administrative) laws, thus apply only to subjects of the federal government. **myers is NOT A SUBJECT but the SOVEREIGN.**

In 1938 the United States abandoned Public Law and adopted an unconstitutional system called Public Policy. An understanding of this distinction is so vital that the definitions of these terms follow:

Public Law

That portion of law which deals with the powers, rights, duties, capacities and incapacities of government and its delegated authority. Those laws which are concerned with a government in its political capacity, considered in its quasi-private personality, i.e., as capable of holding or exercising rights or acquiring and dealing with property in the character of an individual.

Public Policy

The rules and procedures (policy) of a sovereign over its subjects. It holds that no subject can lawfully do that which has a tendency to be injurious to the public or against the public good as defined by the sovereign. Public policy is set by legislative acts and, pursuant thereto, by judicial and administrative promulgating of rules and regulations.

Such rules and regulations **are therefore not laws** but rather terms imposed by contract agreements. It's the contracts themselves which make these rules and regulations binding.

myers is not a subject or property of public servants therefore is not subject to those contracts that usurp myers natural rights.

In no way has myers relinquished his sovereignty therefore myers is not under the authority of any public servant but IN FACT the public servant is under the authority of myers as the sovereign!

The very concept of Public Policy and its inherent usurpation of power from the sovereign People is so addictive and has become so widely accepted by bureaucrats in all levels of government that they act as if they were the masters of the People, **BUT THEY ARE NOT!**

This shift in government was instituted with the Supreme Court's decision in the Erie Railroad case, as a result of which, all Supreme Court decisions prior to that time are being treated as no longer relevant in equity court proceedings. And so another milestone was reached in the conspiracy to overthrow the rights of the People.

This Administrative Law is much like Roman Law which is also called Civil Law. Conceptually, Roman or Civil Law, which is practiced in most of Europe, is diametrically opposite to the Common Law.

Under Roman or Civil Law you are guilty until proven innocent and have only those rights your master the government chooses to grant you; and what your master giveth, he can take away. Under the Common Law as practiced in America, you are innocent until proven guilty and retain all rights not delegated to government.

We are seeing more and more of this Roman class of laws in this country: if you are charged you are treated as being guilty until proven innocent. If that is happening to you, it's because of your legal status — or what "they" perceive as your legal status. If your legal status is that of being a sovereign your unalienable rights are being violated!

Principles Of Law Making

In the days before the turn of the century in America, the custom was for those studying law to study the Bible and the laws contained therein so that those principles would occupy a preeminent place in the minds of those practicing law. This is not the case today; rather the opposite is true. The eternal truths contained in the Bible have been lost from the view of those who need them the most. It is still the best place to learn about laws generally, as well as other eternal truths. The concept of a system of laws not founded upon those eternal truths is tantamount to building a house on quicksand.

In America, the sovereign power resides in and comes only from the People. "We the People" are the sovereigns. All the power and authority the government has ... was given to it by the People! **If we don't have the right to do a thing, then we cannot delegate such a right to any government! ("We cannot give to anyone or anything any power or authority we do not have!")**

Is it not in controversion to this principle that representatives of the People — legislators or bureaucrats or judges — pretend they can make laws to implement powers We the People did not and cannot give them? It is self-evident! Yet they pretend they can do virtually anything they or even a majority of them merely agree among themselves (vote) to do; they publish interpretations of laws and promulgate rules based on those interpretations; or they render decisions that are clearly antithetical to the concepts set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution as the Founding Fathers understood and expounded them; and thereby they violate their sworn oath to defend and uphold the Constitution.

They know those who discover such usurpation will expose their usurpation and bring them to account and thus rectify their malfunction.

They also promote and rely on the general MISCONCEPTION that any statute passed by a legislature is valid. It is impossible for both the Constitution and a law violating it to be valid; one must prevail! This is succinctly stated as follows:

"The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void and ineffective for any purpose since unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment, and not merely from the date of the decision so branding it. An unconstitutional law, in legal contemplation, is as inoperative as if it had never been passed ..." **16 Am Jur 2d, Sec 177 late 2d, Sec 256**

"Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no rights, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection and justifies no acts performed under it ... No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it." **16 Am Jur 2nd Sec 177**

"The general rule is that an unconstitutional act of the Legislature protects no one. It is said that all persons are presumed to know the law, meaning that ignorance of the law excuses no one; if any person acts under an unconstitutional statute, he does so at his peril and must take the consequences." **16 Am Jur 2d Sec 178**

No ruling making or legislation can usurp natural rights that the people of the United States secured in the Constitution.

"Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rulemaking or legislation which would abrogate them." [Miranda v. Arizona, 384 US 436, 491.]

Miranda v. Arizona agreed on common law.

In order for a law to be proper, it must be just. It must protect equally the rights of all without violating the rights of any. There is nothing mysterious about proper law; it is based on reasonableness and common sense, and is harmonious with the Laws of God.

The legislature makes rules of man, but the rule of the people is God's law. A jury is considered God's representatives when they judge a case.

A jury tries to render a decision that is actually right and not according to man's laws which are equity codes, acts, statutes or any other unlawful act that usurps natural rights of sovereigns.

When **We the People** created the 6th and 7th Amendments, we were making sure a jury of 12 was more than just a judge.

A consequence of this prerogative is the legal ubiquity of the king. His majesty in the eye of the law is always present in all his courts, though he cannot personally distribute justice. (Fortesc.c.8. 2Inst.186) His judges are the mirror by which the king's image is reflected. 1 Blackstone's Commentaries, 270, Chapter 7, Section 379.

The state cannot diminish rights of the people. [Hertado v. California, 100 US 516.]

The assertion of federal rights, when plainly and reasonably made, is not to be defeated under the name of local practice. [Davis v. Wechsler, 263 US 22, 24.]

There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of constitutional rights. [Sherer v. Cullen, 481 F 946.]

Republican government. One in which the powers of sovereignty are vested in the people and are exercised by the people, either directly, or through representatives chosen by the people, to whom those powers are specially delegated. [In re Duncan, 139 U.S. 449, 11 S.Ct. 573, 35 L.Ed. 219; Minor v. Happersett, 88 U.S. (21 Wall.) 162, 22 L.Ed. 627." Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, p. 626.]

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding. [Constitution for the United States of America, Article VI, Clause 2.]

COURT. The person and suit of the sovereign; the place where the sovereign sojourns with his regal retinue, wherever that may be. [Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 318.]

COURT. An agency of the sovereign created by it directly or indirectly under its authority, consisting of one or more officers, established and maintained for the purpose of hearing and determining issues of law and fact regarding legal rights and alleged violations thereof, and of applying the sanctions of the law, authorized to exercise its powers in the course of law at times and places previously determined by lawful authority. [Isbill v. Stovall, Tex.Civ.App., 92 S.W.2d 1067, 1070; Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 425]

...our justices, sheriffs, mayors, and other ministers, which under us have the laws of our land to guide, shall allow the said charters pleaded before them in judgement in all their points, that is to wit, the Great Charter as the common law.... [Confirmatio Cartarum, November 5, 1297, Sources of Our Liberties Edited by Richard L. Perry, American Bar Foundation]

Henceforth the writ which is called Praeceptum shall not be served on any one for any holding so as to cause a free man to lose his court. [Magna Carta, Article 34]

ACTION AT LAW

This ACTION AT LAW is a **common law court of record** of **19 Counts of trespass** of myers natural rights.

It is very clear myers as the sovereign created this **common law court of record**, therefore myers has established the laws of myers **court of record** to provide compensation to myers for the trespass of myers natural rights.

The **Common law Claim of trespass – 19 Counts – dated 12-31-23** filed by myers is a **common law court of record** and requires the following:

1. *A judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it* [**Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689**][**Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426**]
2. *Proceeding according to the course of common law* [**Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689**][**Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426**]
3. *Its acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony.* [**3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231**]
4. *Has power to fine or imprison for contempt.* [**3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.**][**Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426**]
5. *Generally possesses a seal.* [**3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.**][**Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426**]

Exhibits referenced are from the **Common law Claim of trespass – dated 12-31-23** served on all the men and woman, ***acting as defendants***.

Exhibit 28 is the letter *dated 11-29-01* sent by myers to mccune that mccune admitted to receiving in **Exhibit 31** that is a letter *dated 12-19-01* from mccune to myers.

In **Exhibit 28** myers stated the following laws to mccune that mccune was REQUIRED to investigate and DID NOT:

- **U.S.C. Title 18 Section 241 – Conspiracy Against Rights**

"This statute makes it unlawful for two or more persons to conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person of any state, territory or district in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him/her by the Constitution or the laws of the United States, (or because of his/her having exercised the same)."

- **U.S.C. Title 18 Section 245 – Federally Protected Activities**

"This statute prohibits willful injury, intimidation, or interference, or attempt to do so, by force or threat of force of any person or class of persons because of their activity as:

b) a participant in any benefit, service, privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States;"

- **U.S.C. Title 18 Section 3559 – Sentencing classification of offenses**

"(c)(2)(C) the term "extortion" means an offense that has as its elements the extraction of anything of value from another person by threatening or placing that person in fear of injury to any person or kidnapping of any person;"

It is very clear mccune and goldinger acted outside their role to prosecute the conspiracy and extortion of myers property rights that are a natural rights and since that time the men and women, **acting as defendants**, have participated in the conspiracy against myers natural rights to protect myers LIFE, LIBERTY and PROPERTY!

The chain of conspiracy has led to continued violation of additional laws of myers **court of record.**

- **U.S.C. Title 18 Section 242 – Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law**

"This statute makes it a crime for any person acting under color of law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to willfully deprive or cause to be deprived from any person those rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution and laws of the U.S.

Acts under "color of any law" include acts not only done by federal, state, or local officials within the bounds or limits of their lawful authority, but also acts done without and beyond the bounds of their lawful authority; provided that, in order for unlawful acts of any official to be done under "color of any law," the unlawful acts must be done while such official is purporting or pretending to act in the performance of his/her official duties.

- **U.S.C Title 18 Section 1341 – Frauds and swindles**

"Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, ... or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or thing, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail or such carrier according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both."

The following law states the criminal penalties for treason and the courts ruled a man or woman acting as a judge that acts where he/she does not have the jurisdiction to act is engaged in an act or acts of treason and cunningham, bender, dubow and nichols, ***acting as defendants, did not have the jurisdiction to deny myers natural rights in myers common law court of record therefore they have committed treason.***

- **U.S.C. Title 18 Chapter 115 Section 2381 – Treason**

“Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason and shall suffer death, or shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined under this title but not less than \$10,000; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.”

“When a judge acts where he or she does not have jurisdiction to act, the judge is engaged in an act or acts of treason.” (emphasis added) – **Cohens v. Virginia, 19 US (6 Wheat) 264, 404, 5 L.Ed 257 (1821)**

NOT one time has the men and women, acting as defendants, EVER responded to any of the common law 19 Counts of trespass against myers, they have only filed FRIVOLOUS equity court filings that are not lawful in a myers common law court of record.

NEVER has myers relinquished his sovereignty and anything in any court filing by myers or any other action that may have appeared that way myers NOW stands as the sovereign and revokes any action against myers by the men and women, acting as defendants.

Any action by workman, cunningham, bender, debow and nichols is null and void and treason!

CONCLUSION

joe myers, **acting as a plaintiff**, is awarded the following compensation:

- **\$100 million** for compensatory and punitive damages from Cleveland-Cliffs et al, **the entity acting as a defendant**, controlled by lorencO goncalves, **acting as a defendant**, which **Exhibit AA** states goncalves is the *Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer* of Cleveland-Cliffs et al.
- **\$100 million** for compensatory and punitive damages of from UAW et al, **the entity acting as a defendant**, controlled by shawn fain, **acting as a defendant**, the *president* for UAW et al.
- **\$10 million** for compensatory and punitive damages from all men and woman, **acting as defendants**, for their involvement in the conspiracy against myers natural rights.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

It is hereby ordered that david r. workman and all other men and woman, **acting as defendants**, shall show **common law court of record** cause, *if any there be any*, to modify or rescind this order, which must be received by April 7, 2024.

If no **common law court of record** cause is filed and recorded the **Judgement** will be filed and recorded declaring myers is awarded compensation as stated above.

Dated March 21, 2024

by: JOE MYERS

Filed by: a man, joe myers, one of
the people of the United States

12137 Emerald Green Court

Jacksonville, FL 32246

Phone: 904-254-6472

Email: LawAndMankind@gmail.com

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BUTLER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

JOE MYERS,

CIVIL DIVISION

Plaintiff,

RESCINDED

vs.

A.D. No. 2019-10516

TIMOTHY F. MCCUNE, JOESPEH CHIVERS,
JACK W. MURTAUGH, JR., GRAYDON BREWER,
CARL V. NANNI, JACK LEWIS, JIM GALLAGHER,
HANK LEYLAND, GREG LOVERICK, EDWARD
TASSEY, CLEVELAND CLIFFS (Formerly
AK STEEL) et al., and UNITED AUTO WORKERS
(Formerly BUTLER ARMCO INDEPENDENT
UNION).

Defendants.

PROthonotary's
OFFICE - BUTLER CO.
ENTERED & FILED
2024 MAR 14 PM 3:10

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This Court would first note that following the Supreme Court's Order denying Plaintiff's appeal in March of 2021, Plaintiff subsequently filed an amended complaint on January 8, 2024, with a revised caption in an attempt to add additional defendants to this action. Subsequently he has attempted to add further defendants with his filings by simply placing their names in the caption. There is no record that any of these defendants, including the undersigned, were properly served and thus they are not valid parties to this litigation. Any individuals not set forth in the caption above shall not be a party to this action unless there is a further Order of Court.

Defendant Chivers filed their *Motion to Dismiss Pro Se Plaintiff's Amended Complaint (Styled as "Common Law Claim of Trespass") Pursuant to Pa.R.C.P. 233.1* with this Court on February 26, 2024. Oral argument on this motion was held on March 5, 2024. Plaintiff attended said hearing via video. Plaintiff refused to accept the hearing as legal and threatened to leave if a jury trial was not immediately scheduled, citing to why he believes he is entitled to a trial by jury. The Court encouraged him to stay and participate in the hearing, but that it was his right to

leave if he wished. Plaintiff disconnected from the call promptly after. The Court proceeded to hear argument on the Motion, which was joined by the other counsel present.

Defendant's Motion to Dismiss cites to Pa.R.C.P. § 233.1 and argues that the Plaintiff's Amended Complaint is frivolous litigation. Rule 233.1(a) defines frivolous litigation as (1) a pro se plaintiff is alleging the same or related claims which the pro se plaintiff raised in a prior action against the same or related defendants, and (2) these claims have already been resolved pursuant to a written settlement agreement or a court proceeding.

This Court finds that this litigation falls under Rule 233.1. The Plaintiff in this action is pro se. Plaintiff's filings, although largely legally incomprehensible, clearly state the same basic circumstances, claims, and requested relief. The Plaintiff names the same set of defendants, while occasionally attempting to add additional defendants as a punitive measure against those individuals. On November 21, 2019 this Court in an Opinion and Order previously dismissed Plaintiff's complaint with prejudice. Further, multiple other courts have also resolved these same claims brought by Plaintiff against these same defendants, including this same Court in 2004 against Defendant Chivers, and a court in Plaintiff's current home state of Florida. The explanatory comments to Rule 233.1 specifically state the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's intent with the entry of this rule was to prevent frivolous litigation by pro se parties who cannot be disciplined for abuse of the legal system as an attorney can. This litigation fulfills both prongs of Rule 233.1 and falls squarely within those guidelines as the type of behavior the Pennsylvania Supreme Court wants to prevent. Accordingly the Court enters the following Order:

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BUTLER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

JOE MYERS,

Plaintiff,

vs.

TIMOTHY F. MCCUNE, JOESPEH CHIVERS,
JACK W. MURTAUGH, JR., GRAYDON BREWER,
CARL V. NANNI, JACK LEWIS, JIM GALLAGHER,
HANK LEYLAND, GREG LOVERICK, EDWARD
TASSEY, CLEVELAND CLIFFS (Formerly
AK STEEL) et al., and UNITED AUTO WORKERS
(Formerly BUTLER ARMCO INDEPENDENT
UNION).

Defendants.

CIVIL DIVISION

A.D. No. 2019-10516

ORDER OF COURT

2024 MAR 14 PM 3:10
PROTHONOTARY'S
OFFICE - BUTLER CO.
ENTERED & FILED

AND NOW, this 14th day of March, 2024, following a hearing on Defendant Chiver's
*Motion to Dismiss Pro Se Plaintiff's Amended Complaint (Styled as "Common Law Claim of
Trespass") Pursuant to Pa.R.C.P. 233.1*, it is hereby Order:

- 1) Plaintiff's Amended Complaint and any related complaint or document is Dismissed
with Prejudice.
- 2) The Plaintiff is barred from pursuing the same or related claims against these same or
related parties, and the Prothonotary of Butler County is directed to forward all filings
by Plaintiff to Court Administration so that the assigned Judge may review them to
decide whether they are meritorious henceforth, in accordance with Pa.R.C.P.
233.1(c).

BY THE COURT,


DAVID R. WORKMAN, Senior Judge

JOE MYERS

VS.

AK STEEL, JACK W. MURTAGH, JR., EDWARD TASSEY, UNITED AUTO WORKERS-UAW, JOSEPH H. CHIVERS, GRAYDON BREWER, JIM GALLAGHER, JACK LEWIS, TIMOTHY F. MCCUNE, JOHN W. MURTAGH, JR., CLEVELAND-CLIFFS, LOURENCO GONCALVES, SHAWN FAIN, ANGELO PAPA, WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, MICHAEL LETTRICH, MARIA MILIE JONES, DENNIS ROMAN, NICHOLAS J. KOCH, ADAM HOBAUGH, JOHN T. BENDER, ALICE BECK DUBOW, CAROLYN H. NICHOLS, JOSEPH D. SELETYN, BOBBI JO WAGNER, RICHARD A. GOLDINGER, DAVID R. WORKMAN, CARL V. NANNI, GREG LOVERICK

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
OF BUTLER COUNTY, PA
CIVIL DIVISION
50TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE NUMBER
2019-10516

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify:

RULE 236 NOTICE THE PROTHONOTARY OF BUTLER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT A COPY OF THE FOREGOING MEMORANDUM OPINION & ORDER WAS MAILED TO: JOE MYERS; FROST BROWN TODD LLC; BFC&A LLP; MURTAGH HOBAUGH & CECH; MDWC&G PC; JONESPASSODELIS PLLC; LEECH TISHMAN; GRAYDON BREWER ON 3/14/24, BY FIRST CLASS MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal of the Said Court, this March 18, 2024.

Certificate of Service

joe myers, one of the people of the United States, certifies that this Writ Of Error Coram Nobis - dated 3-21-24, was served on the following via U.S. Mail, First-Class, dated March 21, 2024

Superior Court of Pennsylvania
Grant Building
Att: john t. bender
Att: alice beck dubow
Att: carolyn h. nichols
310 Grant St., Suite 600
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
(self-counsel)

Butler County Common Law Court
Att: david r. workman
Butler County Government Center
124 W. Diamond Street
Butler, PA 16001
(self-counsel)

Butler County Common Law Court
Att: william cunningham
Butler County Government Center
124 W. Diamond Street
Butler, PA 16001
(self-counsel)

Butler County Common Law Court
Att: timothy f. mccune
Butler County Government Center
124 W. Diamond St.
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Butler County District Attorney
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jack lewis
870 Bullcreek Road
Butler, PA 16002
(self-counsel)

jim gallagher
200 Portman Road
Butler, PA 16002
(self-counsel)

greg loverick
100 Easy Street
Butler, PA 16001
(self-counsel)

by: JOE MYERS

by: a man, joe myers, one of the people
of the United States