

Wild Willpower's *Guide To*
Petitioning & Civil Defense

Know Your Rights.
Know How To Defend Them In Court.

v. 1.0

The Founding Fathers knew that if American citizens failed to share information & were unable to speak freely, they would be worse off than they had been as subjects under Britain's King George III.

The Founding Fathers were former colonists under a tyranny that controlled information & freedom of expression. King George III suppressed free speech, especially speech critical of the Crown or the government.

Without the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech, *freedom of the press, religion & assembly— the rest of the Amendments are meaningless.* The purpose of the first amendment is to permit free & open discussion about important public affairs.¹

¹ U.S. Congressman Ted Poe's, *2nd District of Texas*, Official website: <http://poe.house.gov/2007/11/the-first-amendment-right-to-speech>

Notice:

This pamphlet does not provide legal advice. The following represents *personal research* being “peaceably assembled” to help all people. It is my sincere intent that *if* this publication does *not* “hit the nail on the head” as to “which direction should humanity go”, that it at least opens up dialogue in a non-challenging “human family” sort of way so that things can be amended *swiftly & wisely* so children are no longer born onto this planet to be “born into war”, “born into ecological scarcity” or *under an ecologically-decimating economy, or* “born into slavery” *or wage slavery*. We *do* have the power to inspire & create *better than that!*

Everything presented throughout this publication is a “peaceable assembly” of information compiled *thus far* upon my recent circumstantial *quest* to learn “how to collect restitution & ascertain justice in court” in case you or someone you know has their rights violated under “color of law” *if* for some reason you aren't able to find an Attorney to represent you *in a timely & affordable manner*. In my experience, *finding legal representation in court* as an unsponsored Activist (an Activist is someone who generally works fulltime *without pay* in order to clean up political messes that won't get fixed if no one *opts* to do so) has been *difficult to frustrating* at times.

It is my firm commitment to ensure future Citizens are taught “how to activate the court system in order to ascertain justice”, because it appears to me that today the system has become too often abused by persons who know how to hurt someone else via filing false allegations coupled with falsified propaganda, & that it has become abused as such because good people don't know how to activate the courts to keep corruption in check & under wraps.

Please contact Distance@WildWillpower.org if you have further insights to help The People so *that knowledge* can be integrated into this pamphlet.

Now...

The First Amendment of The Constitution of The United States:

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a Redress of Grievances.”²

² National Archives *website*, “*Bill of Rights Transcript*”:
http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/bill_of_rights_transcript.html

Definition of REDRESS:

“The receiving satisfaction for an injury sustained.”³

Definition of SATISFACTION:

“The act of satisfying a party by paying what is due to him. (as on a mortgage, lien, or contract,) or what is awarded to him, by the judgment of a court or otherwise. Thus, a judgment is satisfied by the payment of the amount due to the party who has recovered such judgment, or by his levying the amount.

See *Miller v. Beck*, 108 Iowa. 575. 79 N. W. 341; *Rivers v. Blom*, 103 Mo. 442, 03 S. W. 812; *Mazyck v. Coil*, 3 Bich. Law (S. C.) 230; *Green v. Green*, 49 Ind. 423; *Bryant v. Fairfield*, 51 Me. 152; *Armour Bros. Banking Co. v. Addington*, 1 Ind. T. 304, 37 S. W. 100. In practice. **An entry made oil the record, by which a party in whose favor a judgment was rendered declares that he has been satisfied and paid. In equity. The doctrine of satisfaction in equity is somewhat analogous to performance in equity, but differs from it in this respect: that satisfaction is always something given either in whole or in part as a substitute or equivalent for something else, and not (as in performance) something that may be construed as the identical thing covenanted to be done.** *Brown*.⁴

Definition of GRIEVANCE?

1. In Law, this is (1) a complaint due to injury, injustice, or wrong. (2) The injustice itself. 2. In HR, this is a specific complaint. It is a formal employee notice of dissatisfaction. Pay, expectations, work conditions, other employment aspects, or an alleged violation of a collective bargaining agreement are all examples of subjects for a grievance.⁵

³ “Black's Law Dictionary”, 2nd Edition on REDRESS: <http://thelawdictionary.org/redress/>

⁴ “Black's Law Dictionary”, 2nd Edition on SATISFACTION: <http://thelawdictionary.org/satisfaction/>

⁵ “Black's Law Dictionary”, 2nd Edition on GRIEVANCE: <http://thelawdictionary.org/grievance/>

Present Your Best Self

First impressions are *so important*. The way you're dressed, your cleanliness, how you carry yourself— your confidence, consideration, & kindness all play a part in how people respond to you. Really listen to people- & if you don't know the answer just be honest with them. Some people may try to antagonize you; please don't bite the worm! They probably want you to lose your composure &/or confidence. Just hold your head high & keep moving. In our experience, way more people sign the petitions than argue against them, & many who argue do it in a way which wastes your time or preferably educates them once you get the hang of it & begin learning all the material! Its okay to tell them to move on & to stop harassing you if necessary.

Great Wisdom: Keep Your Composure With Officers &/or Security Guards

The key is to remain civil; withhold your anger or it may be used against you in a court of law or within the officer's decisions. You may be fearful or have disdain for officers due to past trauma, however it is important to do your best to just be courteous with them, & also to be assertive but helpful. Please consider: They may not be very well educated (or trained) on “all the law codes”, and they may have deep psychological issues with anger— but consider them “wounded” & not “evil”. Here's why...

It is quite possible the officer was not trained properly in defending civil rights & liberties, & that they were denied knowledge which was used by (local) legislators (for instance) in order to “turn officers & civilians against each other”. The real issue is “the conflict between the *commercial* & the *civil codes*”; what if the officers were being taught to enforce “commercial codes”, & being denied the knowledge that civil codes even exist? What if the confusion is being used to “divide & conquer” while our country is just turned against itself? And what if by knowing the law system we can cure the root cause of this problem?

That said— consider yourself about to be blessed & educated! Use this opportunity to challenge yourself to become a better teacher, & to “reach out”. Remember when Jesus said while he hung on the cross, “Forgive them, Creator, for they know not what they do.” (Luke 23:34) If you have knowledge the officer is unaware of, it is possible for you to bring knowledge to them that they have been denied, and they may really appreciate being shown that according to the law system they swore to uphold during their Constitutional Oaths of Office, that they are supposed to “do the right thing” & “protect the civil law system from overreach of commercial codes”; they may have been instructed to do the opposite by those who pay them.

The Conflict in The Codes; *What Americans Must Know*

Because most incorporated municipalities (“*Cities*”) require you to purchase a *commercial permit* in order to be able to set up a booth & do outreach, *be prepared* to speak with officers who may approach you & assume you are performing *commercial* activity. First Amendment activity however is *non-commercial* activity, & thus it is *not governed under Admiralty Law; its governed under Common (Constitutional) Law*. The officer, however, must uphold *commercial laws and civil laws*— which makes “*being an officer*” a very difficult duty which requires “*a just ruler*” of every officer! It is a position of *honor*, & thus *honesty*.

What Is It About The *Commercial Code* Which Causes Confusion?

Under the *Uniform Commercial Code* (“*UCC*”)— which *every* (County & City & *Non-Profit & For-Profit*) Corporation signs into via the “*UCC Connect portal*” on their Secretary of State's Website⁶ (*this exists in all 50 States*), there is a single code the public needs to know about:

UCC § 1-308. Performance or Acceptance Under Reservation of Rights.

(a) “**A party that with explicit reservation of rights performs or promises performance or assents to performance in a manner demanded or offered by the other party does not thereby prejudice the rights reserved. Such words as “without prejudice,” “under protest,” or the like are sufficient.**”

This is important *because* the United States Oath-keeper is *employed* by the County or City Corporation (“*Artificial Person*”⁷) who hires them so that they uphold— *for instance*— *City & County Ordinances & Codes* which are upheld beneath the Uniform Commercial Code, however *because* the County, City, or Shopping Center Owner (*see page 78*) have hired a *United States Oath-keeper*, they contracted in *knowingly & willingly* with an organization who *honors & defends* the protection of civil rights at the very forefront of its nation's design, & by doing so *that* organization has *too* affirmed *their* commitment to the same, & to the continued improvement upon the general welfare of *all persons* within that realm under The Preamble of The Constitution which *includes* upholding treaties, respect, & land & civil rights defense to Native American nations *as well* under The Treaty Clause. ***Reserve your rights; make known your rights under United States Law.***

6 “UCC Connect” on California Secretary of State's website: <http://www.sos.ca.gov/business-programs/ucc/>

7 ARTIFICIAL PERSON on Black's Law Dictionary: <http://thelawdictionary.org/artificial-person/>

Great News!!!!

You Do Not Need A Commercial Permit In Order To Perform First Amendment Activity.

*Local policy &/or security guards &/or shopping center owners &/or business owners may disagree at first *or* not know this, but if officials violate your Civil Rights, you *can* sue the County (if its the Sheriffs) or City (if its the Police), and the officer could very potentially be put in federal prison if they choose to violate your civil rights *via* arresting or intimidating you for doing so. I have been accused of panhandling, & also of “trespassing” by officers in the past, so now I carry printed copies of case rulings with me from directly off government websites. For instance here is a page I keep with in my binder so that if an officer stops me, there is a copy of it *in my possession* so they have a chance to learn that this statute exists: <http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=deprivation+of+rights+under+color+of+law&f=treesort&fq=true&num=1&hl=true&edition=prelim&granuleId=USC-prelim-title18-section242>*

Title 18 United States Code 242 (1)

Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law

"Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom willfully subjects any party in any state, territory, or district to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or the laws of the United States, or two different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such party being alien, or by reason of the party's color, race, etc. than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined \$10,000. Under this title or imprisoned but not more than ten years, or both."

§1985. Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights

(3) Depriving persons of rights or privileges:

If two or more persons...conspire or go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State or Territory from giving or securing to all persons within such State or Territory the equal protection of the laws...if one or more persons engaged therein do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby another is injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators.

Title 42 of the United States Code §1985 “Conspiracy to Interfere with Civil Rights” can be printed *directly from* The Office of Law Revision Counsel of the House of Representatives website at *this* address:

**[http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?
req=conspiracy+to+interfere+with+civil+rights&f=treesort&fq=tr
ue&num=4&hl=true&edition=prelim&granuleId=USC-prelim-
title42-section1985](http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=conspiracy+to+interfere+with+civil+rights&f=treesort&fq=true&num=4&hl=true&edition=prelim&granuleId=USC-prelim-title42-section1985)**

“Conspiracy to Interfere with Civil Rights” & related statutes were established pursuant to the Civil Rights Act of 1871, also called the *Ku Klux Klan Act*, an Act of the 42nd United States Congress which empowered the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus (*a type of court order which demands the release of an alleged criminal based upon the “lack of sufficient grounds” to hold them*) to combat the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) & other white supremacy organizations which were *running* the local (County & City) governments of the *incorporated* (Corporate) Counties many owned & operated &/or *held share* in. The act was signed into law by President Ulysses S. Grant on April 20, 1871. The act was the last of three Enforcement Acts passed from 1870 to 1871 during the Reconstruction Era to combat attacks upon the suffrage (*voting*) rights of African Americans.

This legislation was *asked for* by President Grant & passed within one month of the president's request for it to Congress. His request was a result of the reports he was receiving of widespread racial threats in the Deep South, particularly in South Carolina. He felt that he needed to have his authority broadened before he could effectively intervene. After the act's passage, the president had the power for the first time to both suppress state disorders on his own initiative *and* to suspend the right of habeas corpus. Grant did not hesitate to use this authority on numerous occasions during his presidency, & as a result the first era KKK was completely dismantled & did not resurface in any meaningful way until the first part of the 20th century. The influence of the legislation *today* is that several of its provisions still exist codified as *statutes*.⁸

⁸ Scaturro, Frank (1999). *President Grant Reconsidered*. Lanham, Maryland: Madison Books. pp. 71–72. ISBN 1-56833-132-0.

Any Building Which Contains 3 or More Businesses That is Open To The Public is Considered A “Shopping Center”, & First Amendment Activity Is Protected At Shopping Centers

(yes, even privately-owned shopping centers!)

PruneYard Shopping Center v. Robins

447 U.S. 74, 100 S. Ct. 2035, 64 L. Ed. 2d 741, 1980 U.S.

Brief Fact Summary: Students wanted to distribute literature at a large shopping center, but the owners wanted to deny them access to the property.

Synopsis of Rule of Law: A state law which requires owners of large shopping centers to allow members of the public to enter their property to distribute petitions does not constitute a taking of property, even though the law limits the property owner’s right to exclude others from its property.

Facts: PruneYard (*Appellant*) is a shopping center open to the public. It has a policy not to permit any visitor or tenant to engage in any publicly expressive activity, including the circulation of petitions, which is not directly related to its commercial purposes. High school students (*Appellees*) set up a table in a corner of Appellant’s courtyard and distributed pamphlets in support for their opposition to a United Nations resolution against Zionism. A security guard told them to leave. Appellees seek to enjoin Appellants from denying them access to the property to circulate their petitions. Appellants content that their constitutionally established rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to exclude Appellees from adverse use of their private property cannot be denied by invocation of a state constitutional provision or by judicial reconstruction of a state’s laws.⁹

Note: Be sure not to block customer traffic *or* be pushy. *Let people approach you instead of approaching them.* Imply choice in how you speak. Pique peoples' interest instead of blasting them with information: “*Did you know acorns are edible?*” “*Petitioning for housing solutions for people.*”- *be creative & honest & kind.*

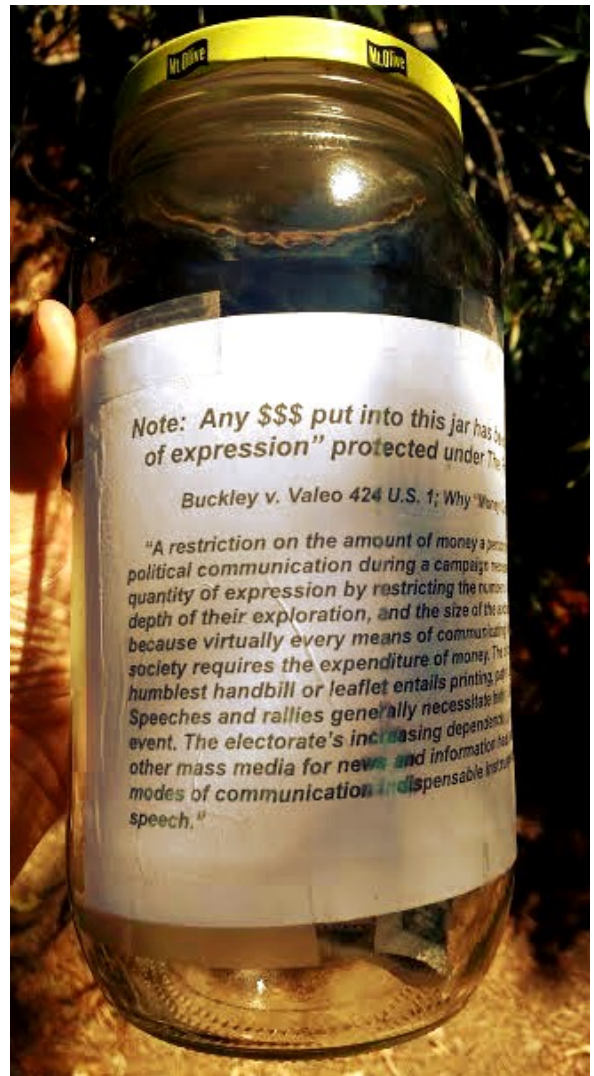
⁹ PruneYard Shopping Center v. Robins *casebrief*: <http://www.casebriefs.com/blog/law/property/property-law-keyed-to-singer/regulatory-takings-law/pruneyard-shopping-center-v-robins/>

You Do Not Need A Commercial Permit To Gather Signatures or To Collect Campaign Contributions

You *may* collect *campaign contributions* while out gathering petition signatures & promoting the cause. “Giving money to support political causes” is protected under The First Amendment *and* Federal Elections Commission (“FEC”)¹⁰ ruling Buckley v. Valeo¹¹.

Here's an excerpt from the Buckley v. Valeo ruling as posted on *The Amendment Gazette's* article, “How Spending Money Became a Form of Speech”¹²:

“A restriction on the amount of money a person or group can spend on political communication during a campaign necessarily reduces the quantity of expression by restricting the number of issues discussed, the depth of their exploration, and the size of the audience reached. This is because virtually every means of communicating ideas in today’s mass society requires the expenditure of money. The distribution of the humblest handbill or leaflet entails printing, paper, and circulation costs. Speeches and rallies generally necessitate hiring a hall and publicizing the event. The electorate’s increasing dependence on television, radio, and other mass media for news and information has made these expensive modes of communication indispensable instruments of effective political speech.”



We keep "Buckley v. Valeo" ruling attached to the front of our fundraising jar.

¹⁰ <http://www.fec.gov/>

¹¹ http://www.fec.gov/law/litigation_CCA_B.shtml

¹² <http://www.amendmentgazette.com/how-spending-money-became-a-form-of-speech/>

Keep Records

All money that comes to you needs to be recorded. *Keep a journal to write the date & hours that you were out collecting signatures, promoting, making signs, etc., & how much you gathered in contributions during each session. If you make any purchases while doing campaign work (printing cards, purchasing meals, bus tickets, etc.), paperclip the receipt onto the page for that day; this helps provide evidence that you are actually doing campaign work so you can show officers & prove on the spot that you're not embezzling money (likely you won't need to show them- but if an officer does inquire, it helps to be able to provide evidence on the spot to help them protect your rights against whoever complained against you).*

All money that comes to you may be used to help you further the campaign; it can be used to supply you with your needs— food, hygiene products, printing costs, & other living expenses as the campaign moves forth. This gives you the freedom to “get paid for helping the nation” while we continue developing the websites, publications, & moving the campaign forward from our end. *If you find yourself doing exceptionally well in garnering support while out gathering signatures, please contact Distance@WildWillpower.org to offer a contribution back to us (we call these “kickbacks” in politics). As we are often spending everything we've got to keep inching the projects forward, we understand if you're unable to kickback right away.*

Wild Willpower works on The Honor System.

Note: You can download cards off WildWillpower.org under the “Get Involved” section¹³; feel free to offer cards to the officers & thank them for their service to our nation & for protecting the peoples' rights. Remember— ultimately you're out here to help feed their families. There should be no need to escalate the situation even though at times you may feel intimidated; just be patient & calm & helpful; vigilant.

“Behold, I am sending you out as sheep in the midst of wolves, so be wise as serpents and innocent as doves.”

– Mathew 10:16

¹³ Get Involved with Wild Willpower: <http://www.wildwillpower.org/contact-us>

Ask For Officers' Cards. Get Badge Numbers. Collect Names. Be Respectful & Thank Them For Protecting The Peoples' Rights.

Besides names & badge numbers, write down any identifying characteristics of each officer— *hair color, eye color, ethnicity, etc.* The *reason* is evident on page 85.

Violating Your Rights Is A Federal Crime

The American people *should* have been taught “how to defend civil rights in court” *while we were in high school.* However, *instead* we learned to *depend on lawyers & attorneys that most civil rights victims cannot afford.* According to my experience & research, many times officers will violate a person's civil rights, *knowing that the victim will not be able to afford an attorney— however you could also look at these moments as “an opportunity to get paid for the work of exacting justice via giving the government the authority to squeeze a corrupt officer off the force”.* If you are violated, *contact the ACLU.* In our experience, however, the ACLU has never gotten back to us & aided in this way. In this case, you can file your case *Pro Se* at the Federal District Courthouse. “Pro Se” means “for yourself”. You can download a simple-to-use “Pro Se Packet” from The Eastern Federal District Courthouse *website here* (*research the Federal District Courthouse in your area in case there are different local rules at your Federal District Courthouse*):

<http://www.caed.uscourts.gov/caednew/assets/File/Pro%20Se%20Packet.pdf>

These Two Statutes Can Be Used In *Conjunction* With One Another As A Very Powerful “Code Combo”— see website for details!

Action For Neglect To Prevent:

This one *couples with* Conspiracy to Interfere with Civil Rights:

http://www.reunitethestates.org/?page_id=2124

Intervention of Right (*read combo here*):

http://www.reunitethestates.org/?page_id=2116



Never believe that a few caring people can't
change the world. For, indeed, that's all who
ever have.

(Margaret Mead)

izquotes.com

You Have A Right To Film Officers; We Strongly Recommend Livestreaming In Case They Steal Your Recording Device!

The following *U.S. Courts of Appeals* have recognized the *First Amendment* right to record the police and/or other public officials in the performance of their duty:

- First Circuit:** see *Glik v. Cunniffe*, 655 F.3d 78, 85 (1st Cir. 2011) ("**[A] citizen's right to film government officials, including law enforcement officers, in the discharge of their duties in a public space is a basic, vital, and well-established liberty safeguarded by the First Amendment.**"); *Iacobucci v. Boulter*, 193 F.3d 14 (1st Cir. 1999) ("**police lacked authority to prohibit citizen from recording commissioners in town hall "because [the citizen's] activities were peaceful, not performed in derogation of any law, and done in the exercise of his First Amendment rights[.]".**");
- Seventh Circuit:** see *ACLU v. Alvarez*, 679 F.3d 583, 595 (7th Cir. 2012) ("**The act of making an audio or audiovisual recording is necessarily included within the First Amendment's guarantee of speech and press rights as a corollary of the right to disseminate the resulting recording.**");
- Ninth Circuit:** see *Fordyce v. City of Seattle*, 55 F.3d 436, 438 (9th Cir. 1995) ("**assuming a First Amendment right to record the police**"); see also *Adkins v. Limtiaco*, __ Fed. App'x __, No. 11-17543, 2013 WL 4046720 (9th Cir. Aug. 12, 2013) ("**recognizing First Amendment right to photograph police**, citing *Fordyce*");
- Eleventh Circuit:** see *Smith v. City of Cumming*, 212 F.3d 1332, 1333 (11th Cir. 2000) ("**The First Amendment protects the right to gather information about what public officials do on public property, and specifically, a right to record matters of public interest.**");
- The Appellate Division of the Superior Court of New Jersey recognized the existence of such a right** in *Ramos v. Flowers*, Docket No. A-4910-10T3 (N.J. App. Div. Sept. 21, 2012), relying heavily on the First Circuit's reasoning in the *Glik* case.
- The United States Department of Justice has openly stated its position that *the First Amendment protects all U.S. citizens who record the activities of the police in public*, & has intervened in at least one civil rights lawsuit against police officers to support that First Amendment right. See *Sharp v. Baltimore City Police Dep't*, No. 1:11-cv-02888-BEL (D. Md. Statement of Interest filed January 10, 2012).¹⁴**

14 "Recording Police Officers and Public Officials" by *Digital Media Law Project*:
<http://www.dmlp.org/legal-guide/recording-police-officers-and-public-officials>

If An Officer *Steals* Your Camcorder Under The Guise of “Confiscating Evidence”, They Have Violated *The Fourth Amendment*

and

CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE 141(b):

141. (b) **A peace officer who knowingly, willfully, intentionally, and wrongfully alters, modifies, plants, places, manufactures, conceals, or moves any physical matter, digital image, or video recording, with specific intent that the action will result in a person being charged with a crime or with the specific intent that the physical matter, digital image, or video recording will be concealed or destroyed, or fraudulently represented as the original evidence upon a trial, proceeding, or inquiry, is guilty of a felony punishable by two, three, or five years in the state prison.**¹⁵

The Fourth Amendment of The Constitution of The United States reads:

“The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.”¹⁶

¹⁵ **PENAL CODE SECTION 132-141 on the “Official California Legislative Information” website:**
<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=pen&group=00001-01000&file=132-141>

¹⁶ **National Archives website, “Bill of Rights Transcript”:**
http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/bill_of_rights_transcript.html

The Following Excerpt is an from “What Does The Fourth Amendment *Mean?*” on www.USCourts.gov:

“The Constitution, *through the Fourth Amendment*, protects people from unreasonable searches and seizures by the government. The Fourth Amendment, however, is not a guarantee against all searches and seizures, but only those that are deemed unreasonable under the law.”

- **Searches and seizures inside a home without a warrant are presumptively unreasonable.** *Payton v. New York*, 445 U.S. 573 (1980).

However, there are some exceptions. **A warrantless search may be lawful:**

- **If an officer is given consent to search;** *Davis v. United States*, 328 U.S. 582 (1946)
- **If the search is incident to a lawful arrest;** *United States v. Robinson*, 414 U.S. 218 (1973)
- **If there is probable cause to search and exigent circumstances;** *Payton v. New York*, 445 U.S. 573 (1980)
- **If the items are in plain view;** *Maryland v. Macon*, 472 U.S. 463 (1985).
- **When an officer observes unusual conduct which leads him reasonably to conclude that criminal activity may be afoot, the officer may briefly stop the suspicious person and make reasonable inquiries aimed at confirming or dispelling the officer's suspicions.** *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1 (1968)
Minnesota v. Dickerson, 508 U.S. 366 (1993)¹⁷

¹⁷ “What Does the Fourth Amendment Mean?” on *United States Courts* website:

<http://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/educational-resources/about-educational-outreach/activity-resources/what-does-0>

Step-By-Step; *What To Do If Your Rights Are Violated*

1. *Write your testimony. Write your testimony. Write your testimony. If you contact a lawyer or attorney, they will always want your testimony, so go ahead & write it all, unabridged right away. Keep records of the time it takes you to work on the case— clock your hours. Prosecution for most federal crimes must begin within five years of the commitment of the offense. There are exceptions— some types of crimes are subject to a longer period of limitation.¹⁸ You've got time— do a good job.*

There is an ancient *reason* your testimony must be *written*, & it can be seen *symbolically* within the ancient symbolic statue we call *Lady Justice* (*next page*). She's considered The Goddess of Natural Order, & has been “carried through the cultures” for thousands of years: *Greek: “Themis”, Roman: “Justitia”, English: “Order”*.

The *Judicial purpose* of the “scales” is that “whoever *stacks* the strongest case” (*court orders, evidence, line of reasoning, & list of reasonable demands*) into the “scales of justice”— *wins*. If you go into the courtroom & simply *state your case verbally* (& if it is *not* a court of record— I recommend *filming*, & then *filing a Tort on the County if the County Policy denies your right to film*), but your *opponent* files 2 simple court orders along with some evidence, the *judge* will have to side with “the side of the scale which has a *standing case built*”. This is why any *ticket citations* you are issued from officers should be *saved as evidence* to stack *your* case. If the *officer* (*or other person*) stacks a *paper case* against you, & you go in with a *verbal defense*, but then you will likely be found “*guilty*” simply because “the *officer put more paperwork in the scales*”. This is because the *judge is liable to their decision*, & they cannot *legally defend their decision on hearsay* (*rumour*) in case their decision goes up for review. To win a case, you will need to stack *evidence, cite credible sources for statistics, & place them into context with the circumstances of your testimony*. The *first step* is writing your testimony. If there are *any witnesses &/or character witnesses as to your character*, it will help the case *immensely* if they *each* write a testimony in your favor as well. *Stack it up*.

¹⁸ “Statutes of Limitation in Federal Criminal Cases: An Overview”, *Congressional Research Service*: <https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL31253.pdf>

Justitia:



This 300 year old statue oversees the Well of Justice at Frankfurt's Römerberg Square, Germany; photographer & sculptor unknown.

Egyptian Origins

Ammit (*æmɪt*; "devourer" or "soul-eater") was a female demon in ancient Egyptian religion with a body that was part lion, hippopotamus, & crocodile— *the three largest "man-eating" animals known to ancient Egyptians*. Ammit lived near the scales of justice in Duat, the Egyptian underworld. In the Hall of Two Truths, Anubis weighed the heart of a person against the feather of Ma'at, *the goddess of truth*, which was depicted as an ostrich feather. If the heart was judged to be *not pure*, Ammit would devour it, & the person undergoing judgment was not allowed to continue their voyage towards Osiris & immortality. The following hieroglyphs from "Egyptian Book of the Dead"— Ammit is on the right:

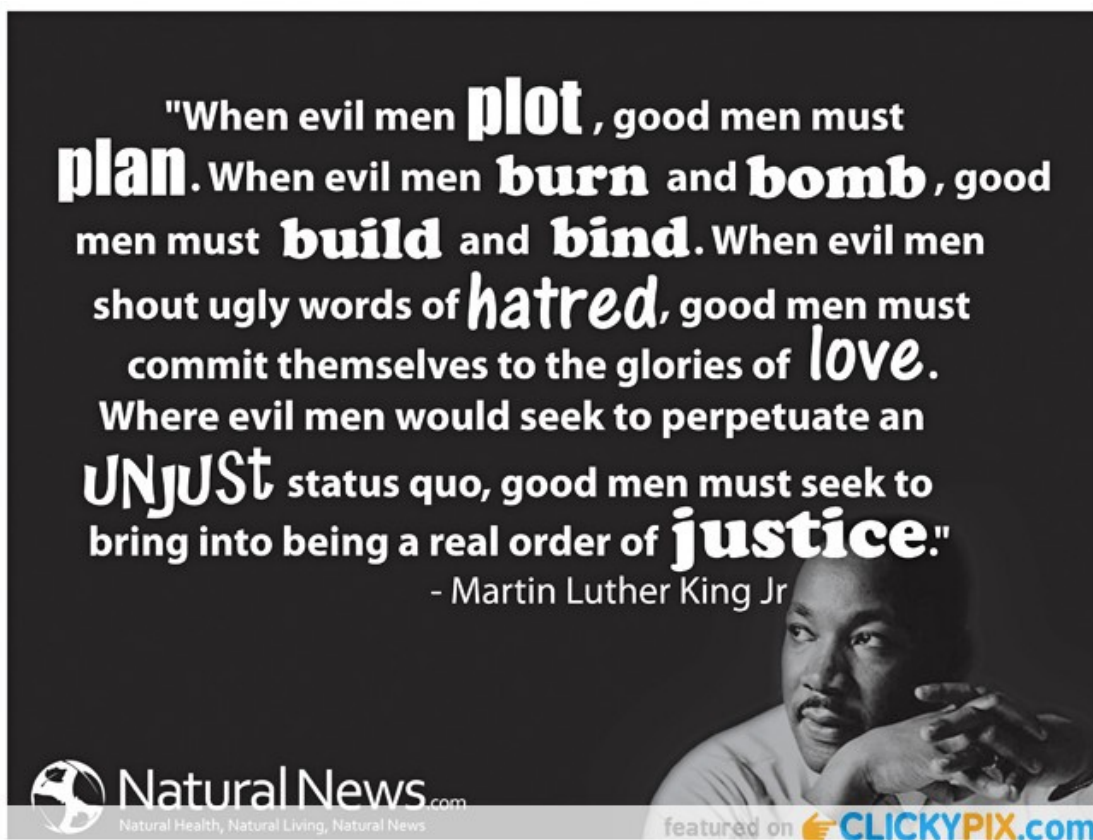


What To Do If Your Rights Are Violated *Continued*:

2. **File a Complaint along *with your testimony* with the Internal Affairs Division of the *main* County Sheriff's (or City Police) Station. This is the reason you recorded the names & badge numbers & descriptions on page 81, & also asked each of the officers for their cards— it makes it easier to file an effective Complaint.**

Important!

When filing *any form*, be sure to request a *stamped, signed, & dated copy back from the Clerk*. That way you'll have *evidence* that your Order was filed *on that day* so that your matter is handled in a timely manner *and* you'll have more *evidential paperwork* to “stack in the scales” & show the judge &/or jury in court.



Martin Luther King Jr. (January 15, 1929 – April 4, 1968) was an American Baptist minister & activist who was a leader in the African-American Civil Rights Movement. He advocated & performed nonviolent civil disobedience actions, & gave compelling & passionate speeches rooted in his Christian Protestant beliefs

Tort (aka “Liability Claim”) Forms; *How To Attain Restitution After Civil Rights Violations Occur*

Restitution:

- a.) **“returning to the proper owner property or the monetary value of loss. Sometimes restitution is made part of a judgment in negligence and/or contracts cases.”**
 - b.) **“in criminal cases, one of the penalties imposed is requiring return of stolen goods to the victim or payment to the victim for harm caused. Restitution may be a condition of granting a defendant probation or giving him/her a shorter sentence than normal”¹⁹**
3. **Locate your local County Board of Supervisors; *on their website* there should be a “LIABILITY CLAIM” form or “GENERAL TORT” form that you can download (or pick up from the office if for some reason they don't have it up), such as *this one* from the Kern County Board of Supervisor's website:**

<https://www.co.kern.ca.us/rm/GL/glclaim.pdf>

In the section where the claim form reads “amount claimed”, write in an additional “\$10,000” *for each officer that was present for violating Title 18 United States Code Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law as seen on page 77. Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law calls for a “\$10,000 fine” of which the County is liable to.*

When filing the *Tort* at the Board of Supervisors office, again *get your stamped, signed, & dated copy* back from the Secretary. Save this to show the judge &/or jury in court.

Depending on your situation, you may want to cite that you suffered a “personal injury” on both the *Tort and the injunction*, as that *establishes* that this is a *personal injury case*.

Definition of “PERSONAL INJURY” from Black's Law Dictionary.

“A non physical injury that occurs due to wrongful eviction, slander, false arrest or by violating the right to privacy of any person.”²⁰

19 **Law.com:** <http://dictionary.law.com/Default.aspx?selected=1831>

20 <http://thelawdictionary.org/personal-injury/>

File An Injunction At The Federal District Courthouse

4. Locate the Federal District Courthouse (*not County Superior*) in your area via the U.S. Courts *Court Locator*:

<http://www.uscourts.gov/court-locator>

5. If you cannot find a *downloadable* PDF file for an “Injunction” form, you *should* be able to request an *Injunction Form* at the courthouse. *Otherwise* www.uslegalforms.com offers blank injunction forms here:

<http://www.uslegalforms.com/injunction-forms.htm>

Within the injunction, request a “Citizen's Arrest” on each [officer's name] for whichever statutes they violated (*beginning on page 77*). *If you are facing fabricated charges by someone who is abusing the court system, it is likely they were depending on you not to know anything about “how to defend your rights in court”.* Many people have been *bullied* by people *through* the court simply because *the actual victim doesn't know how the courts work so they end up being found guilty even though they were innocent!* What is happening in these cases of “court abuse” is that they are *expecting* to “stack papers against you”, & that *you* will formulate a weak defense after not being able to find an attorney. *In that, they're expecting you to go into court as a Defendant, but instead you're going to counteract their plan by “requesting an extension on the case” from the judge at the Superior Courthouse (it is best to show up to the Clerk of Court's Office & request the delay at least two weeks before the scheduled court date; that is often the rule; do it asap), & then by following this up by filing as a Plaintiff in the Federal Court for having a personal injury caused to your civil rights, & within your court filing (the injunction form)—as part of your “list of reasonable demands”— you may find it wise to specify a demand for “Obtaining better protocols for officers in this type of situation, & to train officers as such”. This ensures the next person in line is not harmed in the first place, because the County & State now follow new protocol.*

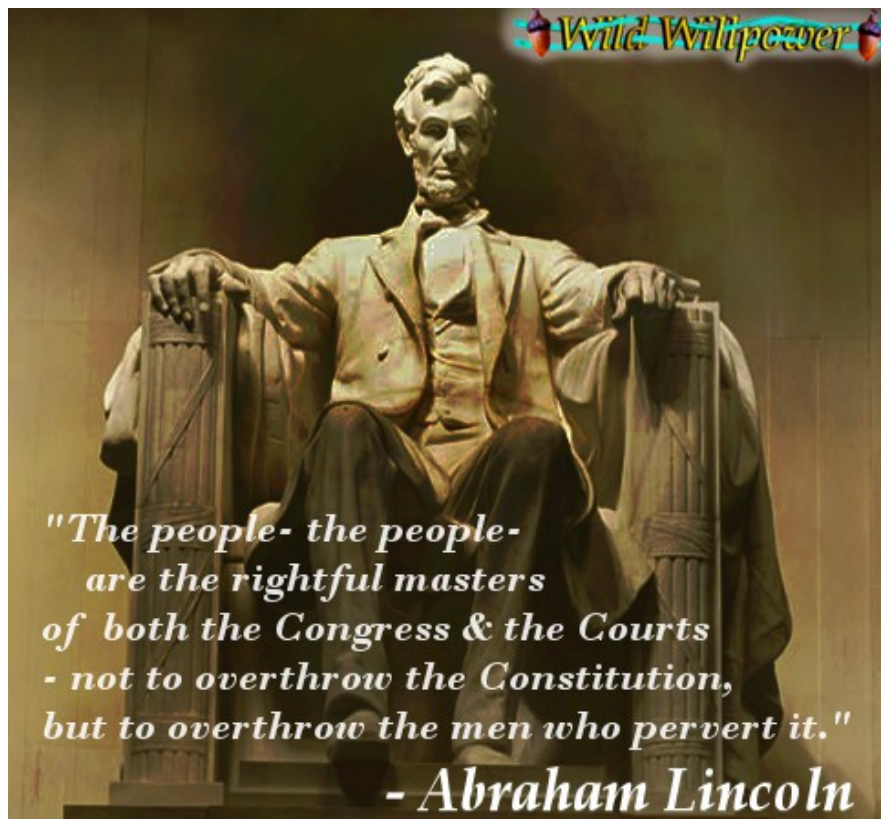
Definition of Injunction:

“A judicial order that restrains a person from beginning or continuing an action threatening or invading the legal right of another, or that compels a person to carry out a certain act, e.g., to make restitution to an injured party.”²¹

²¹ Google Definitions: <https://www.google.com/#q=injunction+definition>

Notice

If you have found that Wild Willpower is missing any crucial information throughout this publication *including* the previous legal steps discussed, please *email* Distance@WildWillpower.org. *Let's make this the best we can!*
Thank you!



Quote from *September 16-17, 1859 notes for 1890 Presidential Campaign Speech in Kansas & Ohio.*²²

²² Library of Congress website: <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/abraham-lincoln-papers/history3.html>