

COLORADO'S JUDGES ARE ILLEGAL – READ ALL ABOUT IT

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WAKE UP COLORADO AND SMELL THE TASTE OF FREEDOM IN THE AIR

- 1) The constitutional issues and federal questions raised in this Public Report are currently before the United States District Court, Denver, Colorado, Case No. 11-CV-1777. This case was brought by Mr. Trenton H. Parker, who is a Weld county rancher. Among the many issues raised, Mr. Parker is claiming that Colorado's judges are illegal. This case could become one of the most significant federal cases in this century, as the outcome may affect all of the judges of thirteen states including Colorado. Additionally, it could affect some 140 Congressional Representatives from those thirteen states, and thousands of past, present and future prisoners from those various thirteen states.
- 2) The constitutional issues raised in Mr. Parker's lawsuit have never been raised before. Because of its potential far-reaching political impact, "ALL OF US" felt that it was time that the public was made aware of the many significant legal issues being raised in Mr. Parker's lawsuit. What you are about to read has been condensed but the basic facts remain intact. Mr. Parker, along with several elderly investors, have been fighting Weld County alone for nearly twelve years while attempting to hold onto their fifty acre ranch property which Weld county has been attempting to condemn under its newly-passed "International Zoning Code".
- 3) Mr. Parker, who is not an attorney, is seeking relief from the federal court pursuant to Title 28 USCA, Section 1331 (Constitutional Questions); Section 1343 (Civil Rights); Section 1346 (United States as Defendant); Section 1357 (Injury Under Federal Law); Section 1366 (Construction of Federal Acts of Congress); and The Constitution Of The United States Of America, Article IV, Sections 1 and 4; and Article XIV, Sections 1 and 2.
- 4) **CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE IN DISPUTE:** Mr. Parker is claiming that Colorado's judges are illegal and have no jurisdiction to hear any legal matter pursuant to Article VI, Section 9 of the Colorado Constitution because said statute is in violation of the United States Constitution, Article IV, Section 2, "Equality of Privileges" and Section 4, requiring a "Republican form of government", and Article XIV, Section 1, "Equal protection of the law", and Section 2, which requires all state Judicial Officers to be popularly elected in free and open elections, and requires the loss of congressional representation for any state that fails to allow for the free and open elections of its judges.
- 5) Parker is claiming that he (along with all other Colorado voters) has and is being denied the right to vote in any free and open election for any state judge "Judicial Officer" inasmuch as Colorado passed a constitutional amendment in 1966, which became law on January 17, 1967, requiring state judges (Judicial Officers) to be appointed by a political committee rather than elected by popular vote (Colorado Constitution, Article VI-105, 106).
- 6) "Article IV, Section 4" requires the federal government to guarantee the citizens of every state in the Union, a republican form of government Likewise, "Article XIV, Section 2" reads as follows: "Representatives (congressional) shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of " " the Executive and Judicial Officers (state judges) of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any other way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of (congressional) representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State." Parker claims that even if the citizens of a state wanted to give up their rights to elect their own judges, for what ever reasons, The Constitution Of The United States prohibits such actions.
- 7) In 1870, Congress enfranchised the Indians (Native American) under Article XIV. In 1920, "Article XIV, Section 2" was expanded as to persons authorized to vote with the passage of "Article XIX", which granted women the right to vote. Thereafter, in 1924, Congress passed the "Indian Citizenship Act" which granted United States Citizenship to the Indians (Native Americans) and then in 1968 Congress passed the Indian Civil Rights Act. Thereafter, "Article XXVI" was passed by Congress, thereby changing the national voting age from twenty-one (21) to eighteen (18) years of age.
- 8) Parker is claiming that the "Fourteenth Amendment, Paragraph No. 2" requires the free and open elections of all state Executive, Legislative and "Judicial Officers" of a state and to the degree that citizens, eighteen years of age

or older, are denied the right to vote for their “Judicial Officers” in free and open elections, a state loses its right to congressional representation in proportion to the ratio of qualified electors denied the right to vote for said state Judicial Officers or in this case, Colorado judges. Since no qualified person can openly run for a Colorado judgeship, and since Colorado voters cannot vote for the judges of their choice, Parker contends that all Colorado judges are illegal and that Colorado is not entitled to have any representation in the United States Congress.

9) Parker points out that “Article IV, Section 4” and “Article XIV, Section 2” forbid any state of the United States from becoming a totalitarian dictatorship run by a dictator or an oligarchy that appoints state executive, legislative and or Judicial Officers and thereafter, every six or ten years graciously grants the citizens of the state the right to confirm or not confirm the various politically appointed officials which was the way elections were conducted in the former Soviet Union under the Communist Party, and which is the way many current dictatorships conduct their own phony national elections.

10) Parker also claims that Colorado's current “judicial political appointment and confirmation system” does not constitute the free and open election of Colorado's Judicial Officers (state judges) as required by The Constitution Of The United States by any standard of judicial review. According to Parker, no qualified person is presently at liberty to run for any Colorado judgeship on behalf of himself, nor may anyone be drafted to run for any judicial office by any group of persons of any form of persuasion because, all Colorado judges must first be appointed by a political appointment committees to automatically serve from six (6) to ten (10) year terms in office before ever having to face a public “reconfirmation” vote, and without any type of formal opposition.

11) Furthermore, no Colorado judge can be recalled under Colorado's current election laws regardless of how incompetent, rude, or corrupt they may be, because Colorado judges are not considered to be elected officials under the current elections laws and therefore, a Colorado judge cannot be recalled.

12) Parker also points out in his Complaint that no Colorado judge is ever required to make any form of financial disclosure pursuant to Colorado's “Sunshine Law” because Colorado judges are not considered to be elected officials. There is nothing to prevent a Colorado judge from establishing a reconfirmation campaign fund and accepting financial contributions (bribes) for some future reconfirmation campaign – even though Colorado judges seldom ever spend any money on their own reconfirmation.

13) Additionally, Parker notes that Colorado judges are not required to file any financial reports regarding their campaign funds and that those funds can be invested in anything from real estate to stocks and bonds. Likewise, said funds can be gathered up at the time of retirement and used by the ex-judge at will and in most cases, tax-free. There are no Colorado laws in place to prevent such financial dealings on the part of Colorado judges because Colorado judges are not considered publicly elected officials. And no Colorado judge is subject to any Colorado law governing term limitations because Colorado judges are not considered elected officials under the Colorado Constitution, Article VI, Sections 24 and 25.

14) Parker claims that Colorado's judicial system has become corrupt because no Colorado judge is currently required to make any kind of public disclosure regarding any personal background information such as: information regarding bank accounts, financial records, real estate holdings, trust accounts or tax records; or any information regarding past educational background such as the schools attended, years graduated or GPA; or any information regarding past employment history or military service or any marital information; or any driving history, citizenship history, or any disclosures regarding memberships in any clubs, fraternities, social organizations, or societies . . . because Colorado's Judicial Officers (state judges) are not considered publicly elected officials; and, any information pertaining to a license to practice law is also, more or less, kept confidential.

15) Furthermore, Parker has identified twelve (12) additional states that have chosen, in one way or another, to deny their citizens the right to elect their own state “Judicial Officers” by way of open popular elections. Parker claims that the general thinking for doing away with the open popular elections of state judges revolves around the belief on the part of the legal community, supported by the judicial elite, that the general public is simply not smart enough (too stupid) to be put in charge of electing even the lowest of their own state judges.

16) However, Parker points out that if the voting public is not smart enough to elect their own state judges, what would cause anyone to believe that the voting public should ever be allowed to select a congressional representative, or a United States Senator or the President or Vice President of the United States? Surely these jobs are far more important and require a great deal more aptitude than that of some city court judge

17) Parker then alleges that the Speaker of the House of Representatives has an absolute duty to ensure against fraud and criminal trespass in the United States House of Representatives and that said Speaker knew or should have known that those states which deny their citizens the right to vote for their “Judicial Officers” are not entitled to gain access to the House of Representatives or to vote on any matter, or to represent their respective states and that, said acts of representation constitute acts of public fraud, which continues daily. Parker does not contend that said representatives cannot be elected, nor is there any intent to have them removed from public office. The intent is simply that said representatives not be allowed to serve in the United States Congress. The situation is somewhat like the dilemma faced by the dead atheist in that he is all dressed up - but he has no place to go.

18) Parker provided a list of states which deny their citizens the right to vote in free and open elections for their state Judicial Officers in violation of “Article XIV, Section 2”, along with the respective number of Congressional representatives and their political affiliations, as taken from the Congressional Record of the 111 Congress, 2nd Session. Of particular note is the fact that the state of California is included in the list. California is the home state of Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi, the former Speaker of the House of Representatives, suggesting that what we had was the proverbial fox watching the hen house. A list and break-down of the thirteen states is shown below.

State	No. Reps.	Demos.	Reps.
Alaska	1	0	1
Arizona	8	5	3
California	53	34	19
Colorado	7	5	2
Florida	25	9	16
Indiana	9	5	4
Iowa	5	3	2
Kansas	4	1	3
Missouri	9	4	5
Oklahoma	5	1	4
Tennessee	9	5	4
Utah	3	1	2
Wyoming	1	0	1
13	139	73	66

Note: The exact numbers may be off due to several current vacancies.

19) **First Claim For Relief:** Parker claims that since Colorado does not allow for public elections of any of its state Judicial Officers by any qualified state voter, as described in “Article XIV, Section 2”, and that he has been, is and will continue to be deprived and denied his right to vote for said Judicial Officers, Colorado has no right to have any representation in the Congress of the United States by any one of the “Colorado Seven”. Parker is requesting relief in the form of an Order from the District Court recalling Colorado's seven congressional representatives.

20) **Second Claim For Relief:** Next, Parker claims that each one of Colorado's seven congressional representatives knew or should have known (especially if they have a law degree) that they were not qualified to go to Washington D.C. and take a seat in Congress, and to represent Colorado and its citizens, or to cast any vote on any bill, issue or item and that each of the “Colorado Seven” has been serving in public office by way of a public fraud and fiction. Thus, Parker is seeking relief in the form of a restraining order against the “Colorado Seven” in order to prevent the seven representatives from attending and voting on any congressional matter or from being involved in any future congressional activities, for as long as Colorado precludes its citizens from participating in the free and open election of their own Judicial Officers.

21) **Third Claim For Relief:** Next, Parker claims that the Colorado Secretary of State has the primary responsibility of certifying the proper election of all congressional representatives in the state of Colorado. Parker alleges that the Colorado Secretary of State knew or should have known that, since Colorado's Judicial Officers (state judges) are not elected, the Colorado Secretary of State was not legally authorized to certify the Colorado Seven for the purposes of attending and joining the United States House of Representatives and that the Secretary of State's, certification of the Colorado Seven constituted acts of gross negligence and a failure to properly perform his duties of public office.

22) Parker is seeking an Order from the U. S. District Court directing the Colorado Secretary of State to issue

formal notices of ineligibility to the Colorado Seven and then file copies of said notices with the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Washington D. C..

23) **Forth Claim For Relief:** Additionally, Parker is asking the federal court to find each and every vote cast in Congress by the Colorado Seven, along with the 132 additional representatives noted above, to be illegal and that each and every vote cast by the Colorado Seven be ordered recalled and rendered null and void. Additionally, Parker claims that the Colorado Seven knew or should have known that their acts of congressional voting constituted acts of public fraud and deception. Therefore, Parker is seeking an Order from the U.S. District Court rescinding all past votes by the Colorado Seven, as regards their activities in Congress.

24) **Fifth Claim For Relief:** Parker is also seeking monetary damages and relief as the District Court may deem just, fit and reasonable, as against all Defendants named in his Complaint, both individually and jointly and for any and all other fees and expenses associated with court costs, service of process, mileage, copying costs and all other related items, expenses and charges incidental to Parker's Complaint.

25) **Sixth Claim For Relief:** Parker is asking the Court to order all future salary payments made by the United States Treasury to the Colorado Seven to be stopped forthwith, and that said representatives be ordered to return all past salary payments received during their respective time in office, back to the U. S. Treasury.

26) **Closing Remarks:** Parker claims that when “Article XIV” was passed and became part of the Constitution Of The United States, it was done with the clear intent to initiate a clearly defined law with serious consequences for the failure of any state to comport or comply with said Article, and that it was NOT the intent of Congress to pass some vaguely written series of mild “political suggestions” which could be casually disregarded or liberally construed.

27) Parker argues that “Article 4, Section 4” is the constitutional safeguard which prohibits foolish citizens from giving up their rights to vote in free and open elections for their Executive, Legislative and Judicial Officers – rights which were won only after many years of fighting - at a cost of millions of lives. If 1/3 of Colorado's government (Judicial Officers) can be appointed by a committee, why not have a second committee appoint all state “Legislative” officers? And while we are at it, why not have a third committee appoint all “Executive” officers? And of course, we should also appoint a committee to “oversee” the conduct of the other three (3) committees. And why not call this new “oversight” committee the “State Central Committee” – Comrades!? “It is not who votes that counts– but who counts the votes, that matters” - Joseph Stalin)

POST SCRIPTS TO THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF COLORADO JUDGES

28) One of the main reasons for the American Revolution was to do away with politically appointed judges - be they appointed by the King or by some arcane semi-secret state committee, which no one gets to vote for, and whose activities are kept cloistered from all but the select and chosen few. After the American Revolution, every one of the new thirteen states established the free and open elections of all state judges. Thereafter, every state that came into the union (including Colorado) established and required the free and popular elections of all state judges. The free and open election of state judges was presumed to be clearly mandated pursuant to Article 4, Section 4, of The Constitution Of The United States Of America, which guarantees every state a republican form of government.

29) Following the American Revolution, if anyone, especially one who aspired to be a judge, would have ever suggested that the average voter was not smart enough to elect their judges and that all state judges should be selected by a secret “good-old-boy” political committee, that constitutional trespasser would have been grabbed up by the throat, dragged outside, and tarred and feathered. Next, their house would have been burned down. Then, they would have been run out of town on a rail and dumped in the local garbage pit and told not to come back.

30) Since 1967, “No Confirmation” votes against Colorado judges have risen from 5% up to nearly 40% in the 2010 election. Before this is over, ALL OF US are betting that a lot of judges in a lot of states are going to wish that Judge Maus et.al. had just left Mr. Trenton H. Parker the hell alone, on that 50 acre off the grid ranch located in the middle of nowhere, and that those same judges should have never stolen Trenton's horses. The constitutional rights of the citizens of Colorado and the citizens of other states have been stolen during the night by a gang of constitutional kleptomaniacs. The bottom line is -Colorado's judges are illegal. It is time to free the prisoners - jail the judges – and recall the congressmen. Wake up Colorado and smell the taste of freedom in the air. It is time to take back the rights our parents lost! Back to free and open elections of all judges now! What do you think?