

Protect Our Stolen Treasures 2019

Adaisha's Law

Adaisha's Law is needed by today's standards, with out of control politicians, courts, and law enforcement. The people of Michigan need a way to hold our Elected Officials and Law Enforcement **ACCOUNTABLE**. With this civilian oversight in the back ground, our officials will have to think about their actions and the people's rights, or deal with the consequences.

Adaisha's Law is written in honor of Adaisha Miller, a 24 year old young lady who was executed by an off duty police officer, along with many more men and women. The reason I say executed is because she was unarmed, anytime any person is unarmed and killed by law enforcement, it is an execution no matter how you look at it.

This Law is a simple but effective way of policing our elected officials, our courts, and our law enforcement. The Corruption has run so deep and been out of check for too long; this will change with this Law.

The Following Quotes from Justice Antonin Scalia

This miraculous quote says it all, "the whole theory of its function is that it belongs to no branch of the institutional Government, serving as a kind of buffer or referee between the Government and the people." The Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, gives rise to a FOURTH BRANCH of Government, THE GRAND JURY. We the people have been charged with oversight of the government in our roles as grand jurors.

"In fact, the whole theory of its function is that it belongs to no branch of the institutional Government, serving as a kind of buffer or referee between the Government and the people. See *Stirone v. United States*, 361 U.S. 212, 218 (1960); *Hale v. Henkel*, 201 U.S. 43, 61 (1906); G. Edwards, *The Grand Jury* 28-32 (1906). Although the grand jury normally operates, of course, in the courthouse and under judicial auspices, its institutional relationship with the Judicial Branch has traditionally been, so to speak, at arm's length. Judges' direct involvement in the functioning of the grand jury has generally been confined to the constitutive one of calling the grand jurors together and administering their oaths of office. See *United States v. Calandra*, 414 U.S. 338, 343 (1974); Fed.Rule Crim.Proc. 6(a). [504 U.S. 36, 48] "

" [R]ooted in long centuries of Anglo-American history, *Hannah v. Larche*, 363 U.S. 420, 490 (1960) (Frankfurter, J., concurring in result), the grand jury is mentioned in the Bill of Rights, but not in the body of the Constitution. It has not

been textually assigned, therefore, to any of the branches described in the first three Articles. It "is a constitutional fixture in its own right." *United States v. Chanen*, 549 F.2d 1306, 1312 (CA9 1977) (quoting *Nixon v. Sirica*, 159 U.S. App. D.C. 58, 70, n. 54, 487 F.2d 700, 712, n. 54 (1973)), cert. denied, 434 U.S. 825 (1977).

Justice Powell, in *United States v. Calandra*, 414 U.S. 338, 343 (1974), stated:
"The institution of the grand jury is deeply rooted in Anglo-American history. [n3] In England, the grand jury [p343] served for centuries both as a body of accusers sworn to discover and present for trial persons suspected of criminal wrongdoing and as a protector of citizens against arbitrary and oppressive governmental action. In this country, the Founders thought the grand jury so essential to basic liberties that they provided in the Fifth Amendment that federal prosecution for serious crimes can only be instituted by 'a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury.' Cf. *Costello v. United States*, 350 U.S. 359, 361-362 (1956). The grand jury's historic functions survive to this day. Its responsibilities continue to include both the determination whether there is probable cause to believe a crime has been committed and the protection of citizens against unfounded criminal prosecutions. *Branzburg v. Hayes*, 408 U.S. 665, 686-687 (1972)."

The Peoples Grand Jury is a fourth branch of Government belonging to The People not under NO Authority of any of the three branches.

In effect a civilian oversight committee with full Authority to Remedy, Remove, with or without punitive actions.

We currently have numerous shootings across the United States by Law Enforcement, we have judges writing laws from the bench and abusing their powers, and politicians who believe they are above the law. That stops with this law; this empowers the people of the State of Michigan with the ability to remedy these issues. This gives the people and their Districts a way to end the corruption within their community and their State, holding these Elected Officials truly accountable.

Under this Law:

We will centralize an office in each of our 83 counties where you the people will have access to the "Peoples Grand Jury". This office is where you will come to file your complaint.

Each office will consist of three persons to which will decide of a cases viability, with the exception of law enforcement shootings, for which is brought forward as a complaint will automatically draw a Grand Jury investigation. To keep this office from itself being

corrupted, the County must hold a county wide Election every two years in order to keep open minded and fair office holders. Limited to three terms of two years each.

The Jury selection process will be drawn from our county wide registered voters list; the jurist must reside within their county to be seated on the Jury. The selection will continue until the panel has seated twelve jurists with five alternatives. The panel which consisting of the three office holders within their perspective county. By office holders means the elected officials for the "Office of The Peoples Grand Jury"

Activation of the Grand Jury:

When a person files a complaint with the Office of the Peoples Grand Jury, the process begins. The filed complaint then comes before the three persons Elected for this Office. They must then discuss and decide whether the case is viable and warrants a seating of the Jury. They would be able to use the Laws, the Constitution, and their own compassions to decide the viability of the complaint. The ability to interject the Human side of our society, with the fairness of the law.

After the Jury is seated:

After the Jury is seated, the complaint then is brought before them. They can then choose to read, research, and decide to bring forth by subpoena the two parties of the filed complaint. The two parties under order of the Jury must appear to speak to their perspective sides of the Complaint. The orders of the Peoples Grand Jury cannot be ignored under punishment of contempt, which could be up to one (1) year of imprisonment or \$10,000 dollars fine or both, which is also decided on by the Jury.

Authorities of the Peoples Grand Jury:

The Peoples Grand Jury has full **AUTHORITY** to remedy all complaints brought before them. By Remedy means:

Remedy is the means by which the violation of a right is prevented, redressed, or compensated. Remedies are of four kinds: (1) By act of the party injured, the principal of which are defense, recaption, distress, entry, abatement, aud seizure; (2) by operation of law, as in the case of retainer and remitter; (3) by agreement between the parties, e. g., by accord and satisfaction and arbitration; and (4) by judicial remedy, e. g., action or suit. Sweet. See Kuapp v. McCaffrey, 177 U. S. 638, 20 Sup. Ct. 824, 44 L. Ed. 921; Missionary Soc. v. Ely, 56 Ohio St. 405, 47 N. E. 537; U. S. v. Lyman, 20 Fed. Cas. 1,024 ; Frost v. Witter, 132 Cal. 421, 64 Pac. 705, 84 Am. St. Rep. 53.

The Grand Jury has the power to overturn the Courts if it finds in favor of either side, for the Constitution states by the People, for the People. The People's Grand Jury of Michigan has the full authority to literally remove any and all of Michigan's Elected Officials, no matter of Local, State, or Federal office holders. If they are elected by the People of Michigan, they can be removed by the People of Michigan.

Removal of a Senator or State Representative:

Nearly every senate and state representative seat crosses into multiple counties; this is due to all the gerrymandering both of the Major Parties have been getting away with for decades. The two major parties are; the Democrats and Republicans.

Example:

If a Senator or State Representatives district touches three (3) counties, then three Grand Juries must be called into service, one from each county that makes up his/her district. In order for that Representative to be removed from Office, two thirds must find in favor of removal. Plainly stated two of the three Juries by a unanimous vote, if their district touches seven (7) counties it would be four of the seven and so on all the way up to the Governor's Office.

Removal and Disciplinary Actions of Court Officials

Court Officials are including Judges and Law Enforcement Officers. Judges who have abused their powers or authority can be brought before the Office of the People's Grand Jury. There is no immunity from the people, if they are elected by the people than they can be removed by the people. This means No Law Enforcement, Judge, or State Elected Officials are above or out of reach of the People's Grand Jury.

The Jury can decide to remove, disbar, fire from job, and even to imprison and fine for each individual action brought before them.

When a Law Enforcement shooting takes place and brought before the People's Grand Jury, there can be no interference from other sources such as lawyers, unions, or other law enforcement offices. The Jury has the right and ability to call all evidence into play and for its use to remedy each case as it sees fit to do.

In cases of Law Enforcement shootings:

If an unjustified shooting is suspected, immediately the officer is suspended without pay, pay will be held in lieu until either the officer is cleared or found guilty. If said officer is cleared all back pay will be paid in full, if found guilty they will be placed on a State wide list, which must be checked before any law enforcement agency hires their new recruits. Officers found guilty will lose their peace officer license for life, they will not be allowed to carry a firearm in any personal or professional manner again.

If the officer is found guilty the People's Grand Jury has the right and authority to imprison and fine the said officer. The fine can be levied against any bonds or insurance the said officer or the Department has for said protections from such incidents.