

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE  
19<sup>th</sup> JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR  
BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

STATE OF FLORIDA  
(Fictitious Entity)  
Erroneous Plaintiff

CASE NO. 15-14566-CF-10

vs.

COMMON LAW JURISDICTION  
UCC 1-103.6

ANTHONY WILLIAMS  
(Legal Fiction)  
Defendant

§ 7 7 § 7 ~

WRIT OF EXPOSITION AND THE  
ANALYSIS OF THE PRACTICE OF LAW

COMES NOW, Defendant, by and through his Common Law Counsel Private Attorney General Anthony Williams, who is a servant of the Most High Elohim Yahweh and Yahshua the Messiah and submits this Writ of Exposition and the Analysis of the Practice of Law to bring clarity and elucidate what the practice of law is and who the practice of law statute is applicable to.

I. Definitions

The following definitions are vital to elucidate what constitutes the practice of law and what constitutes the unlicensed practice of law and who the rule and statute

applies to.

1. License - n. 1. a permit from an authority to own or use something, do a particular thing, or carry on a trade.  
2. Disregard for the facts. 3. a reason or excuse to do something wrong or excessive.
2. Person - n. Partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations.
3. nonlawyer - Members of the bars of other states.  
Rule 10-2.1(c), person not admitted to the Bar.
4. lawyer - One admitted to practice law in their home state.
5. Common law lawyer - One who follows the Constitution under the rules of the common law and not a member of the bar, but has a right to represent others in court as an advocate acting in a representative capacity. Also referred to as a attorney in fact or Private Attorney General. Not to be confused with a nonlawyer because a nonlawyer is a person, a Common law lawyer is a sovereign.
6. attorney in fact - n. Someone specifically named by another through a written "power of attorney" to act for that person in the conduct of the appointer's business. The power of attorney must be acknowledged before a notary.

## II. THE PRACTICE OF LAW IS ONLY APPLICABLE TO A PERSON

1. In section I under Definitions the word person was defined as a partnership, firm, association or corporation. Nowhere in the definition does it define person as a sovereign, American, or people, therefore they are excluded from the practice of law statute.
2. Since every attorney at law is a member of the Bar association, that association by default relegates all attorneys at law as a person, therefore subjecting them to the practice of law statute.
3. Every statute in the Florida statutes uses the term person which reveals that those statutes are only applicable to a person which is a partnership, firm, association or a corporation and excludes the people who are sovereign.  
"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."  
Chisholm v. Georgia, US 2 Dall 419, 454, 1 L. Ed 440, 455 Dall (1793) p. 471-74
4. All persons who wish to practice law in the state of Florida must be a member of the Florida Bar Association. There are exceptions to this rule which will be outlined in section III.



### III. EXCEPTIONS FOR PRACTICING LAW WITHOUT A LICENSE

1. In order to determine whether an activity constitutes the unlicensed practice of law, a two part analysis must be made. First, it must be determined whether the activity is the practice of law. The second question is whether the practice is authorized. If an activity is the practice of law but the activity is authorized, the activity is not the unlicensed practice of law and may be engaged in by a nonlawyer. *The Florida Bar v. Moses*, 380 So. 2d 412 (Fla. 1980)
2. A Certified Public Accountant (CPA) may represent individuals before the IRS in tax matters. This practice is specifically authorized by 26 C.F.R. § 601.502 and 31 C.F.R. Part 10. As the activity is authorized by a federal rule, Florida may not enjoin the activity as the unlicensed practice of law. *The Florida Bar v. Sperry*, 363 U.S. 379 (1963)
3. In *The Florida Bar v. Moses*, 380 So. 2d 412 (Fla. 1980) the Supreme Court of Florida held that the legislature has the constitutional authorization to oust the Court's responsibility to protect the public from the unlicensed practice of law in administrative proceedings under Article V, section 1 of the Florida Constitution, and when it does so any "practice of law" conduct becomes in effect, authorized representation. In other words, the legislature may authorize nonlawyer representation in administrative proceedings. The activity is still the practice of law, it is merely authorized.
4. Title 31 C.F.R. § 10 allows attorneys admitted in any state and some nonlawyers to represent individuals before the IRS. Similar regulations exist for Tax Court. The activity is the practice

- of law, it is merely authorized by federal regulation. Therefore, under the dictates of the Florida Bar v. Sperry, 373 U.S. 379 (1963) Florida cannot enjoin the activity as the unlicensed practice of law.
5. Federal regulations also allow nonlawyers to prepare federal income tax returns for individuals. This activity is also the practice of law and merely authorized.
  6. A nonlawyer may conduct a seminar at which general information is given, however, the nonlawyer may not give specific legal advice. The Florida Bar v. Raymond, James and Associates, Inc., 215 So.2d 613 (Fla. 1968)

#### IV. COMMON LAW CAN'T BE LICENSED OR REGULATED

1. Under Florida Statute Title I Chapter 2 section 201 which states, "The common and statute laws of England which are of a general and not a local nature, with the exception hereinafter mentioned, down to the 4<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1776, are declared to be of force in this state; provided, the said statutes and common law be not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the acts of the legislature of this state." Therefore, the common law is in force in this state but must be asserted in order to exercise in accordance with the U.S. Constitution.
2. Though statutory law can be regulated, common law can't be regulated because the common law emanated from Yahweh's law in the bible which is the natural law or law of nature, and did not derive or have its origin from the state.
3. Common law and statutory law are diametrically opposed

because under statutory law one would need a license or permission to do something that one would not need doing the exact same thing under the common law. For example, under statutory law, one would need a marriage license to be legally married. However, one would not need a marriage license to be lawfully married under common law.

4. The U.S. Constitution was written according to the rules of the common law which guarantees and enumerates the rights of the people. No where in the Constitution are the people's rights restricted or regulated. In fact to make sure that there wouldn't be any controversy regarding any future rights of the people, the framers of the Constitution included the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to guarantee that any rights not specifically enumerated in the Constitution belongs to the people.

5. No where in the Constitution does it provide a provision that an association can regulate the exercising of common law nor the practice of law. Under the Sixth Amendment the accused have the right to the "assistance of counsel" and this counsel was not intended to be a member of some specific association or corporation. At the time the Constitution was written according to the common law, there were no attorneys at law neither a Bar association because the Bar Association was not created until 1829 in Indiana by the Rothschild family. The very first law (which is unconstitutional) that the Indiana legislature passed after the takeover by the Bar Association was to prohibit private citizens (laymen) from practicing law. This was



designed to create a monopoly over the interpretation of law and the manner of its practice. The American Bar is an offshoot from London Lawyers' Guild and in 1909 they incorporated this group in the State of Illinois and had the legislature pass an unconstitutional law that only members of this Union of Lawyers, called the ABA, could practice law and hold key positions in law enforcement and the making of laws. Therefore, the Bar Association has created a monopoly in violation of Title 15 U.S. Code § 2 Monopolizing trade a felony; penalty which states, "Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations; shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$100,000,000 if a corporation, or, if any other person, \$1,000,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

6. Every word, action or deed done by Private Attorney General Anthony Williams was done in accordance with and under the Common law as a divine and Constitutional right which cannot be regulated by any governmental agency or instrumentality.

## V. U.S. SUPREME COURT RULES ON PRACTICE OF LAW

1. In *Schwartz v. Board of Examiners*, 353 U.S. 238, 239, the high court ruled that, "the practice of law cannot be licensed by any state." This is why there are no licenses filed in the Secretary of state's office for attorneys at law.
2. It was also ruled in *Sims v. Aherns*, 271 S.W. 720 (1925) that, "the practice of law is an occupation of common right." This is why it can't be licensed or regulated.
3. "Members of groups who are competent non-lawyers can assist other members of the group achieve the goals of the group in court without being charged with the unauthorized practice of law." (*NAACP v. Button*, 371 U.S. 415); *United Mine Workers of America v. Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715; *Johnson v. Avery*, 89 S. Ct. 747 (1969)
4. "Litigants can be assisted by unlicensed laymen during judicial proceedings" *Brotherhood of Trainmen v. Virginia ex rel. Virginia State Bar*, 371 U.S. 1; *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335; *Argersinger v. Hamlin, Sheriff*, 407 U.S. 425
5. "Each citizen acts as a private attorney general who takes on the mantel of sovereign." Title 42 USC 1983, 1988; *Wood v. Breier*, 54 F.R.D. 7, 10-11 (E.D. N.S. 1972), *Frankenhausen v. Rizzo*, 59 F.R.D. 339 (E.D. Pa. 1973)



## VI. THE PRACTICE OF LAW IS VOID FOR VAGUENESS

The practice of law leaves a plethora of doubt as to what law does one have a right to practice or execute and what law does one have to get permission to practice. Being charged with the unlicensed practice of law is confusing because it leaves too many avenues open for speculation as to just what law one is not authorized to practice unless one is licensed by the state.

The void for vagueness doctrine is very clear and the practice of law and unlicensed practice of law would fit into the void for vagueness doctrine which would make the statute void ab initio.

To shed some light on this dilemma the following will show forth how so much confusion can be generated from how vague the unlicensed practice of law statute is.

What law was Private Attorney General Anthony Williams unlicensed to practice?

Was it:

- 1) The Law of Moses (Luke 24:44)
- 2) The Law of Animals (Lev. 11:46)
- 3) The Law of the Leprous plague (Lev. 13:59)
- 4) The Law of Leprosy (Lev. 14:57)
- 5) The Law for one who has a discharge (Lev. 15:32)
- 6) The Law of the Nazarite (Num. 6:21)
- 7) The Law of the Burnt offering (Lev. 6:9)
- 8) The Law of the Sin offering (Lev. 6:25)
- 9) The Law of the trespass offering (Lev. 7:1)

- 10) The Law of the Sacrifice of Peace (Lev. 7:11)
- 11) The Law of Sin (Rom. 7:23)
- 12) The Law of Yahweh (Rom. 7:22)
- 13) The Law of the Spirit of Life (Rom. 8:2)
- 14) The Constitutional law (Article I, section 10, 9<sup>th</sup>+10<sup>th</sup> Amend.)
- 15) The Common law (UCC 1-103.6)
- 16) International law (UN Declaration)
- 17) Admiralty law
- 18) Maritime law
- 19) Statutory law (Fla. Stat. § 2.01)
- 20) Federal law (Rule 17, 28 U.S.C.A.)

Which one or combination of laws was Private Attorney General Anthony Williams unlicensed to practice and what proof was presented that he was actually engaged in it? The warrant nor the prosecutor has outlined how and in what manner PAG Anthony Williams was practicing what law without a license. The charge is too vague and must be defeated under the vagueness doctrine.

The only law that PAG Anthony Williams admit that he has engaged in is the law of Yahweh, the law of the spirit of life, the Constitutional law and the Common law, neither of which can be licensed or regulated by the State of Florida.

## VII. The UNLICENSED PRACTICE OF LAW STATUTE VIOLATES THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

1. The state would have an impossible task in showing how the unlicensed practice of law statute is in harmony with the U.S. Constitution. No provision in the Constitution gives the state or Federal government the authority to regulate, restrict or prohibit the practice of law without a license issued by either agency.
2. The U.S. Constitution, Article six, Clause 2, the Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution states, "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 Judges in every state shall be bound hereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."
3. In *U.S. vs. Butler*, 279 U.S. 476 (1929), the Supreme Court ruled, "The judicial branch has only one duty, to lay the Article of the Constitution which is involved beside the statute (rule or practice) which is challenged and to decide whether the latter squares with the former." When the unlicensed practice of law statute is layed side by side with the U.S. Constitution, there is no other recourse or conclusion one could come to except that the statute is unconstitutional and violates the First, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.
4. Since the constitution is intendant for the observance of the judiciary as well as other departments of government and the judges are sworn to support its provisions, the court are not at liberty to overlook or disregard its commands or counteract evasions thereof, it is their duty



in authorized proceedings to give full effect to the existing constitution and to obey all constitutional provisions irrespective of their opinion as to the wisdom or the desirability of such provisions and irrespective of the consequences, thus it is said that the courts should be in our alert to enforce the provisions of the United States Constitution and guard against their infringement by legislative fiat or otherwise in accordance with these basic principles, the rule is fixed that the duty in the proper case to declare a law unconstitutional cannot be declined and must be performed in accordance with the delivered judgment of the tribunal before which the validity of the enactment it is directly drawn into question. If the Constitution prescribes one rule and the statute another in a different rule, it is the duty of the courts to declare that the Constitution and not the statute governs in cases before them for judgment. 16 Am Jur 2d., Const. Law Sec. 155

5. The unlicensed practice of law statute is clearly in violation of the rights and guarantees of Americans secured by the U.S. Constitution and "On the other hand it is clear that Congress cannot by authorization or ratification give the slightest effect to a state law or constitution which is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States." 16 am Jur 2d., Const. Law Sec. 258

6. "No public policy of a state can be allowed to override the positive guarantees of the U.S. Constitution."  
16 Am Jur 2d., Const. Law 70

## VIII. UNLICENSED PRACTICE OF LAW VIOLATES THE INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 217A(III) on December 10, 1948, which guaranteed certain rights to all people regardless of what country they live in.
2. The Unlicensed Practice of Law Statute violates international law in that it attempts to deprive the people of their guaranteed right and freedom to life, liberty and security of person under Article 3.
3. Article 7 states that, "All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of the Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination." The Unlicensed Practice of Law attempts to set aside a different class of citizens who have more entitlement than others because they are members of an association called the Bar Association.
4. The Unlicensed Practice of Law Statute is in violation of and contrary to Article 20 which states, "Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association." However, the Florida Bar through this unlawful statute is compelling anyone who wants to practice law to belong to the BAR association. This is in direct violation and contrary to paragraph 2 in Article 20 which states, "No one may be compelled to belong to an association." In confirmation of this Article 23 paragraph 4 states, "Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests."

## IX. UNLICENSED PRACTICE OF LAW CHARGE IS IN VIOLATION OF THE STRATEGIC LAWSUITS AGAINST PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (SLAPP)

The Broward County Sheriff's office, the State of Florida in complicity with the FBI has violated their own Florida statute Title XLV Chapter 768.295 by bringing a cause of action against Private Attorney General Anthony Williams without merit and solely to defame the character, slander the name and disrupt the business of PAG Anthony Williams.

Under paragraph 3 of Florida Statute 768.295 it states, "A person or governmental entity in this state may not file or cause to be filed, through its employees or agents, any lawsuit, cause of action, claim, cross-claim, or counterclaim against another person or entity without merit and primarily because such person or entity has exercised the constitutional right of free speech in connection with a public issue, or right to peacefully assemble, to instruct representatives of government, or to petition for redress of grievances before the various governmental entities of this state, as protected by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and section 5, Article I of the State Constitution.

PAG Anthony Williams filed a Notice of Entry of Appearance of Common Law Counsel as a protected Constitutional right under the First Amendment and Article I section 10 of the U.S. Constitution which states, "No state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." PAG Anthony Williams was under contract through a properly notarized power of attorney to protect the property rights of his client. In that Notice of Appearance PAG Anthony Williams cited all the Constitutional Authority, U.S. Supreme Court rulings,



Federal law and congressional statutes along with the Holy Bible to show forth the authority he had to represent his client in court. Nowhere in the document does PAg Anthony Williams hold himself out to be an attorney at law or that he has a license from the Bar to practice law as he was accused of in the bogus warrant that was filed by Detective John Calabro. The Common Law Office of America website clearly expresses that none of the Private Attorney Generals are attorneys at law and has a section that explains the difference between an attorney at law and an attorney in fact or Private Attorney General. Even in the Affidavit of Detective John Calabro does it ever state that Anthony Williams claimed to be an attorney at law but stated everywhere that he signed as a Private Attorney General or Common Law Counsel. This is documented proof that the State never had any merit to the cause of action filed against PAg Anthony Williams and the State violated the SLAPP statute which gives PAg Anthony Williams a right to file a claim under paragraph 4 of the SLAPP provision which states, "A person or entity sued by a governmental entity or another person in violation of this section has a right to an expeditious resolution of a claim that the suit is in violation of this section. A person or entity may move the court for an order dismissing the action or granting final judgment in favor of that person or entity. The person or entity may file a motion for summary judgment, together with supplemental affidavits, seeking a determination that the claimant's or governmental entity's lawsuit has been brought in violation of this section. The claimant or governmental entity shall thereafter file a response and any supplemental affidavits. As soon as practicable, the court shall set a hearing on the motion, which shall be held at the earliest possible time after the filing of the claimant's

or governmental entity's response. The court may award, subject to the limitations in section 768.28, the party sued by a governmental entity actual damages arising from a governmental entity's violation of this section. The court shall award the prevailing party reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in connection with a claim that an action was filed in violation of this section."

PAG Anthony Williams is a well known constitutional advocate who has been very verbal about the constitutional rights of the people being violated under color of law, especially the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Fourteenth Amendments. This exercise of free speech to expose governmental corruption in the criminal justice system and the foreclosure crisis is the primary reason for the cause of action filed against PAG Anthony Williams.

WHEREFORE, PAG Anthony Williams moves this court to set a hearing within 5 days of receipt of this writ and demand upon the state to answer the writ point by point within 10 days and for the court to issue an order dismissing this case, based upon the facts presented herein, that the state did in fact initiate a SLAPP action against PAG Anthony Williams and proceed pursuant to the stipulations outlined in paragraph 5 of Fla. Stat. 768.295.

Executed this 25th day of December 2015.

Righteously Submitted,  
Dec 1-30'8 (without prejudice or recourse)

Anthony Williams

Anthony Williams

Private Attorney General

PAG #12-6799