

No. 22-380

To The
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

RALAND J BRINSON,

Petitioner,

vs.

Alma S Adams, et. al.,

Respondent.

AFFIDAVIT
OF

DECLARATION OF GRIEVANCES

I, _____ declare as follows:

1. My name is _____, and I am an _____, I currently reside in _____ My mailing address is _____

I am of legal age and I hereby make the following testimony of my own free will and choice and that the facts I testify to are truthful to the best of my ability.

2. This affidavit/declaration of redress of grievances is protected and guaranteed by the Constitution for the United States of America of 1787 with the ratification of The Bill Of Rights as “further declaratory and restrictive clauses” by Congress on March 1, 1789 and then amended in 1791. And Amendment 1 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.”
3. This affidavit hereby perfects legal constructive notice to the following Honorable Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States:, Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr.,

Associate Justice Clarence Thomas, Associate Justice Sonia Sotomayor, Associate Justice Samuel A. Alito, Jr. Associate Justice Elena Kagan, Associate Justice Amy Coney Barrett, Associate Justice Neil M. Gorsuch and Associate Justice Brett M. Kavanaugh (“Justices”). And constructive notice also extends to the Clerk of the Supreme Court Scott S. Harris (“Harris”). The Justices and Harris shall be collectively referred to as both “You” and “Your”.

4. “Constructive notice in law creates an irrebuttable presumption of actual notice.” *Mooney v. Harlin*, 622 SW 2d 83.
5. A response is demanded from you within 30 days of receipt of this affidavit. You are requested to provide a written rebuttal to each and every point of the grievances stated herein via Your own sworn and notarized affidavit, using fact, valid law and evidence to support Your rebuttal of the specific subject matters with particularity and specificity to those points to which you do not agree with.
6. You are required to respond by authority of, but not limited to, Amendments I, IV, V, VI, VII, IX and X of the said Constitution and to avoid the misprision of treason.
7. Your failure to timely respond under Your known duties is, but not limited to, an admission and confession of Breach of Contract, and fully acquiesces to the allegations herein made against You. And to be memorialized forever as official government records you participate in creating, and which also can be used for judicial notice in a court of law. “Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading.” *U.S. v. Tweel*, 550 F.2d.297.

—GRIEVANCES—

8. On January 6, 2023 You denied The Petition for Writ of Certiorari, docket No. 22-380, failure to reverse Your decision herewith verifies this affidavit and gives You constructive notice of, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. The said respondents named in the said Writ have taken an Oath to protect and defend the said Constitution against all enemies foreign and domestic.
 - b. A rigged election is an act of war against, but not limited to, the said Constitution. This Honorable Court has already ruled that one need *not* pick up arms in order to “levy war” in *US v Burr* (1807) 4 Cranch (8 US) 469, 2 L.Ed. 684.
 - c. On January 6th, 2021 during the 117th session of Congress, the identified respondents named in the said Writ gave aid and comfort to the open public act of war by voting against investigating the allegations presented by over 100 members of Congress that the 2020 presidential had been rigged.

- d. The actions of the said respondents is an act of treason. Article III, Section 3 of the said Constitution specifies that, "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort." Aid and comfort is defined as support of any kind for any reason whatsoever that results in the attack against our inherent rights as protected under the 9th Amendment of the said Constitution.
 - e. The penalty for treason is serious. 18 U.S. § 2381. "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."
 - f. The actions of the said respondents created a serious national security breach which is still in play, and it also affects the security of Canada and Mexico.
 - g. Fraud vitiates everything that it touches. "Our courts have consistently held that fraud vitiates whatever it touches, *Morris v. House*, 32 Tex. 492 (1870)". *Estate of Stonecipher v. Estate of Butts*, 591 SW 2d 806. And "'It is a stern but just maxim of law that fraud vitiates everything into which it enters." *Veterans Service Club v. Sweeney*, 252 S.W.2d 25, 27 (Ky.1952)." *Radioshack Corp. v. ComSmart, Inc.*, 222 SW 3d 256.
9. On January 9th, 2023 You posted a denial of the said Writ. Under the circumstances of this said Writ, this denial makes You co-conspirators of, but not limited to, the following:
- a. Denial of justice and truth owed to the American People by the proper application of law.
 - b. In the highest order, You evaded, avoided and failed in Your sworn duty to uphold Your Oath above all other instruments of law by giving aid and comfort to enemies of the said Constitution (as described above) which is an act of treason. Treason is not a Constitutionally-authorized activity, thus, is prohibited by the Constitution with penalties as stated above.
 - c. 18 USC §2382. Misprision of treason, reads, "Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both."
 - d. Bouvier's Law Dictionary of 1856, also states: "2. Misprision of treason, is the concealment of treason, by being merely passive; Act of Congress of April 30, 1790, 1 Story's L. U. S. 83; 1 East, P. C. 139; **for if any assistance be given, to**

the traitor, it makes the party a principal, as there is no accessories in treason.” (bold emphasis added) Therefore, You, alerted by case #22-380 of potential treason cannot “remain passive” without that becoming in and of itself a constructive act of treason.

- e. You are not immune from arrest for Your acts of treason. See Article I § 6 of the said Constitution.
- f. For all the reasons stated herein and found within case No. 22-380 You have committed another act of treason when you denied this case. This case exposes the doctrine of equitable maxim, created by the Supreme Court of the United States, which stands in direct violation of due process, a right I possess, which the judicial system should never use in any court in America, and it stands in direct violation of due process and violates the doctrine of The Object Principle of Justice.
- g. You also violated and deprived the American people of their right and confidence to vote. Rather, You stole my personal possession to vote. “. . . the fundamental rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, considered as **individual possessions**, are secured by those maxims of constitutional law . . .” Yick Wo v. Hopkins 118 US 356 (bold emphasis added) Thus, You are guilty of theft of the highest order.
- h. The theft of a vote results in an act of war that takes over America, which you have aided and abetted.
- i. You, as another act of treason, fraudulently demonstrated to the American people and to our justice system that the Oath is not binding, thus violating the said Constitution under Article VI clause 3 which states that the Oath “. . . shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation. . .”
- j. You are also guilty of violating Your Oath when you denied docket No. 18-1147 which can be rectified if You immediately reverse Your decision. This case details how the doctrine of equitable maxim, which this Court created, violates (steals) my possessive right to be heard in a court of law, and how it stands in direct conflict of The Object Principle of Justice which should be instilled in every court of law across America.

10. The courts’ own declaration of law binds each of You to honor Your oath and the Court in which you serve by Your honorable publicly provided acts. Yick defines personal obligations of each of You to recognize and operate under the facts and law. “When we consider the nature and the theory of our institutions of government, the principles upon which they are supposed to rest, and review the history of their development, we are constrained to conclude that they do not mean to leave room for the play and action of purely personal and arbitrary power. 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. It is, indeed, quite true, that there must always be lodged somewhere, and in some person or body, the authority of final decision; and in many cases of mere administration the responsibility is purely political, no appeal lying except to the ultimate tribunal of the public judgment, exercised either in the pressure of opinion or by means of the suffrage. But the fundamental rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, considered as individual possessions, are secured by those maxims of constitutional law which are the monuments showing the victorious progress of the race in securing to men the blessings of civilization under the reign of just and equal laws, so that, in the famous language of the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, the government of the commonwealth "**may be a government of laws and not of men.**" For, the very idea that one man may be compelled to hold his life, or the means of living, or any material right essential to the enjoyment of life, at the mere will of another, seems to be intolerable in any country where freedom prevails, as being the essence of slavery itself." (Bold emphasis added) *Id.*, *Yick*.

11. Also, “. . . In considering State constitutions we must not commit the mistake of supposing that, because individual rights are guarded and protected by them, they must also be considered as owing their origin to them. These instruments measure the powers of the rulers, but they do not measure the rights of the governed. . . . [A state constitution] is not the beginning of a community, nor the origin of private rights; it is not the fountain of law, nor the incipient state of government; it is not the cause, but consequence, of personal and political freedom; it grants no rights to the people, but is the creature of their power, the instrument of their convenience. Designed for their protection in the enjoyment of the rights and powers which they possessed before the constitution was made, it is but the framework of the political government, and necessarily based upon the pre-existing condition of laws, rights, habits, and modes of thought. There is nothing primitive in it: it is all derived from a known source. It presupposes an organized society, law, order, property, personal freedom, a love of political liberty, and enough of cultivated intelligence to know how to guard it against the encroachments of tyranny.” *American Bush v. City Of South Salt Lake*, 2006 Ut 40 140 P.3d.1235 (Bold emphasis added) This case law naturally includes the said Constitution.
12. Each and every letter, affidavits, presentments, and all writings to the Supreme Court of the United States of America identified in any manner whatsoever to relate to the context and subject matter of Docket No. 22-380 is fully incorporated as though stated herein. Please be advised that these instruments are official public record because no public servant holds authority or powers to limit the People (the employer) in any manner whatsoever concerning how we communicate to our public servants.
13. You are the deciding factor at this moment making the determination of whether the United States of America is a Republic operated by the said Constitution. Remember, your executed judgment in this matter is an open public forum for the whole world to see. Please govern Yourselves accordingly.

Executed this the _____ day of February, 2023.

NOTARY JURAT

_____)
_____)ss
_____)

_____ (Affiant), personally appeared before me and proved to me of his identity through documentary evidence, and being first duly sworn and under oath, deposes and says that he has read the forgoing affidavit and that the statements made therein are true of his own personal knowledge and he signed the affidavit in my presence. Affiant is over the age of 21 and declares that he is fully competent to testify as to the statements above of his own knowledge.

DATED this _____ day of February, 2023.

Affiant

Notary Public