

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS
FILED

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Ronald E. Dowling, Clerk of Court
By Deputy Clerk

**IN THE ARKANSAS COURT OF APPEALS and
U.S. District Court Western Division of Arkansas (Hot Springs)**

Sherrel Jean Courvelle, Arkansas State Citizen)	GARLAND COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT
)	CASE #26CR-19-84, #26CR-21-123
)	#26CR-21-531, #26CR-23-712
RES: SHERREL JEAN COURVELLE)	
Plaintiff)	US DISTRICT COURT WESTERN
)	U. S. District Court
v.)	Western District of Arkansas (Hot Springs)
)	CASE #: 6:24-cv-06088-SOH-BAB
STATE OF ARKANSAS)	
Defendant)	BRIEF FOR APPEAL
)	WRIT OF CONSPIRACY

Sherrel-Jean: House of Courvelle©
\\Prisoner Number #39455

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BRIEF FOR APPEAL - WRIT OF CONSPIRACY

COMMENCEMENT

1. Comes Now, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, the living woman, an **Arkansas State Citizen**, standing on the Land and Soil Jurisdiction. I am NOT a U.S. Citizen, I am NOT a citizen of the United States, I am NOT a CORPORATE FRANCHISE. I am NOT operating in commerce. I am NOT a sovereign citizen. I am owed and guaranteed the Common Law. As a State Citizen, I am owed and guaranteed my inherent natural God given rights. **Madden v. Kentucky, 309 U.S. 83: 84 L. Ed 590 (1940).**
2. I am NOT the all caps CORPORATE ENTITY, SHERREL JEAN COURVELLE, that was fraudulently created in my name when my mother unknowingly signed a birth certificate as an informant, without full disclosure, creating an unconscionable contract. These Public officials are Public Usufructs. They have the Usufructuary Duty to hold me, the living woman, harmless from any harm, damage or injury, or debt when they take any form of action against the all caps CORPORATE ENTITY that they created by constructive fraud in my name. "Fraud vitiates everything." **Nudd v. Burrows, 91 US 426.** I have no lawful contract with the British Territorial Subcontractor obligating me to their foreign court system and their foreign law. These CORPORATE MARITIME/ADMIRALTY/EQUITY COURTS have no jurisdiction to traffic me into their corporate system. I DO NOT CONSENT to being kidnapped and trafficked into this FOREIGN SUBCONTRACTOR CORPORATION in the business of offering "governmental services." I am NOT a CORPORATE FICTION. There is no contract.

A. U.S. v. Minkler, 350 US 179 at 187 (1795). Inasmuch as every government is an artificial person, an abstraction, and a creature of the mind only, a government can interface only with other artificial persons. The imaginary, having neither actuality nor substance, is foreclosed from creating and attaining parity with the tangible. The legal manifestation of this is that no government, as well as any law, agency, aspect, court, etc. can concern itself with anything other than corporate, artificial persons and the contracts between them.

B. Hayle v. Henkel 201 US 43 at 89 (1906) The rights of the individuals are restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily surrendered by citizenship to the agencies of government. This is law since 1906 and has been used over 1600 times by the court system.

C. Alexander v. Bothswort, 1915, Party cannot be bound by contract that he has not made or authorized, Free consent is an indispensable element in making valid contracts.

D. Dred Scott v. Sanford, 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393 The State Citizen is immune from any and all Government attacks and procedure, absent contract. or as the supreme court has stated clearly, "...every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowmen without his consent".

E. S.C.R. 1795, Penhallow v. Doane's Administrators 3 U.S. 54; 1 1..Ed. 57; 3 Dall. 54; and B. the contracts between them "involve U.S. Citizens, which are deemed as Corporate Entities: C. Therefore, the US Citizens residing in one of the states of the union, are classified as property and franchises of the federal government as an "Individual entity", **Wheeling Steel Corp. v. Fox, 298 US 193, 80 L..Ed. 1143, 56 S.Ct. 773**

F. . Stock v. Medical Examiners 94 Ca 2d 751. 211 P2d 289 In Interest of M.V., 288 I11. App.3d 300, 681 N.E. 2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997) Where Courts power to act is controlled by Statute, the court is governed by the rules of limited jurisdiction, and courts exercising jurisdiction over such matters must proceed within the structures of the statue, and courts exercising jurisdiction over such matters must proceed within the structures of the Statute.

THE RIGHTS AND GUARANTEES OF WE THE PEOPLE AT LARGE

3. The first thing that must be understood is that our rights come from God. They are God inspired. God is the one who endowed us with these rights, and the constitution merely offers a legitimate program to protect those rights or to secure those rights and the blessings of those rights for ourselves and on our children for all times. It is important to

understand that the constitution, God inspired, allows each man and woman to be a king or queen, in their own right, as long as we understand one principle that we don't ever create a situation where we take away the rights of another. So, the whole point of having the constitution is so that all of us can have those rights equally. As long as we respect our neighbors and allow them also to have the rights equally, the protections are going to last forever.

- A. **Lansing v. Smith, 4 Wendel 19, 20 (1829)** The people of a State are entitled to all rights which formerly belonged to the King by his prerogative.
- B. **Waring v. the mayor of Savannah** People are supreme, not the state.
- C. **(added Stats. 1953, c. 1588, p.3270)** The people of the state do not yield sovereignty to the agencies which serve them. The people, in delegating authority, do not give their public servants the right to decide what is good for the people to know and what is not good for the people to know. The people insist on remaining informed so that they may retain control over the instruments they have created.
- D. **State v. Chase, 175 Minn, 259, 220 N.W. 951, 953.** The government is but an agency to the state, the state being the sovereign people.
- E. **Perry v. United States, 294 U.s> 330, 353 (1935)** The Congress cannot revoke the Sovereign power of the people to override their will as this declared.
- F. **Will v. Michigan Dept. of State Police** The Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity is one of common-law immunities and defense that are available to the Sovereign... of Minnesota
- G. **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 or 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.

4. The constitution is in writing, and it is a legal document. It was ratified by all the members in congress together, and that document has all the signatures on it. It is important that you understand that there was an **offer: the government offered to govern.** There was a **consideration: the citizens considered how they were going to be governed,** and

government promised that they would govern by constitution. And there was an **agreement: The citizens agreed that if government promised that there would be government by constitution, they would allow the constitution into force and allow themselves to be governed by it.**

5. When they signed the document, they signed as officers of the government agreeing to the constitution, and simultaneously as officers and representatives of the people in the Republican form of government. When they signed that document, that constituted an **iron-clad contract in writing enforceable in a court of law, pursuant to the statute of frauds.**

6. Now all I ask is that **you enforce the contract.** If I read something in the constitution, and I have good reason to believe it is the way it is, then you should honor that. And you should honor that in favor of me, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, the clearly intended and expressly designated beneficiary.

A. The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution found in Article 6 paragraph 2 states, "The constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made pursuant thereof, and the treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States shall be the **supreme law of the land. The judges in every state shall be bound thereby. Anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary are not withstanding in law.**"

B. The first important case: Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 (1803). This is one of the leading cases in the history of the U.S. The opinion of the court was "Anything that is in conflict is null and void in law; Clearly for a secondary law to come in conflict with the supreme was illogical; for certainly the supreme law would prevail over any other law, and certainly our forefathers had intended that the supreme law would be the basis for all laws, and for any law to come in conflict would be null and void of law. It would bear no power to enforce, it would bear no obligation to obey, it would purport to settle as though it had never existed, for unconstitutionality would date from the enactment of such a law, not from the date so branded by a court of law. No courts are bound to uphold it, and no citizens are bound to obey it. It operates as a mere nullity or a fiction of law, which means it doesn't exist in the law."

7. Because these statutes, codes, policies and regulations that the inferior courts are using against Sherrel Jean Courvelle, the living woman, are repugnant to the constitution they are automatically null and void of law and hold no power from their inception.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES VIOLATED

8. Now the first amendment basically talks about the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But isn't the right to work part of the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness? You have a right to work, correct? To contract your labor, your skill and your time and life as you see fit, correct? That is a first amendment right.

9. I, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, have been denied my first amendment rights, the right to life and the right to liberty and the right to pursue happiness as well as the right to work for the past 8 months while being kidnapped and human trafficked for profit by the GARLAND COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT (hereinafter "SHERIFF'S") and the GARLAND COUNTY DISTRICT COURT (hereinafter "DISTRICT COURT") AND GARLAND COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT (hereinafter "CIRCUIT COURT").

A. Cooper v. Aaron, 358 us 1,78 s. Ct. 1401 (1958) Any Judge that does not comply with the oath to uphold the constitution of the United States of America wars against the Constitution, acts in violation of the Supreme law of the land. The Judge is engaged in the act of treason. **See also in re Sawyer, 124 US 200 (188); US v. Will, 449 US 200, 216, 101 S. Ct. 471, 66 L. Ed. 2d 392, 406 (1980); Cohens v. Virginia 19 US (6 Wheat) 264, 404, 5 L.257 (1821)**

10. For those judges, and officials who have not taken the oath of office to honor the constitution in their courts or in their positions, then those officials are acting under color of law. I, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, an Arkansas State Citizen, am owed and guaranteed the constitutions and cannot be charged, tried, convicted or sentenced within their jurisdiction of

MARITIME/ADMIRALTY/EQUITY courts that do not honor or adhere to the constitutions. This is why we have oaths of office, so that we the people know that these Officials will honor that oath of office, and that these Officials will uphold the contract they made to us by governing by the Constitutions.

11. I, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, also have the right to due process under the constitution.

These are found under the 4th, 5th, and 6th amendments.

FALSE ARREST AND FALSE CASES HTC-18-5727 and 26CR-19-84

12. This all started on August 10, 2018, when Andra Burns with HOT SPRINGS ANIMAL CONTROL (hereinafter "ANIMAL CONTROL") came out to my home with a pre-written citation for 9 counts of animal cruelty. I was falsely arrested on those charges all based on a phone call from SOZO's REHAB FACILITY (hereinafter "DRUG HOUSE") from someone who called ANIMAL CONTROL saying they saw skinny horses. I was arrested with no proof that any crime had been committed, because NONE of my horses or donkeys were malnourished or mistreated at all. There was no warrant for my arrest or no warrant to come on my property just a pre-written citation with no probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

(All evidence is filed on CIRCUIT COURT DOCKET file date 9-20-24 PACKET 2 HORSES)

A. 4th amendment "the people have a right to be secure in their houses, person, papers, and effects against unreasonable search and seizure shall not be violated. No warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

13. The SHERIFF'S and ANIMAL CONTROL have repeatedly violated my 4th amendment right by trespassing on my property and seizing fluids and performing tests on an OCTOBER REINS EQUINE RESCUE (hereinafter "OCTOBER REINS") horse named Hannah on August 23, 2018 with NO warrant or NO probable cause supported by oath or affirmation. These officers trespassed repeatedly on my property with NO warrant, and NO probable cause by

oath or affirmation **for 8 days** from August 16, 2018, through August 23, 2018. Any information, any data, any fluids obtained or anything else they used to further their investigation is inadmissible in any court because they violated my 4th amendment right and all of their actions were unconstitutional with NO Warrant.

14. On August 31, 2018, SHERIFF's and ANIMAL CONTROL obtained a warrant to seize all horses at 249 Nathan Terrace, Jessieville, Arkansas 71949. Not only did they seize all horses, but they also seized all donkeys which were NOT mentioned in the warrant violating the 4th amendment again.

15. These actions of seizing my horses and donkeys by warrant were also unconstitutional and violated not only my 4th amendment right, but also violated my rights secured in the Arkansas State Constitution.

A. Arkansas State Constitution under Article 2 section 9 and 10 which states,
"SEC. 9. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and that general warrants whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offenses are not particularly described, and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and shall not be granted. SEC. 10. That **no free man shall be taken or imprisoned or disseized of his free-hold liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.**"

16. My equine were unlawfully seized by the SHERIFF's and by ANIMAL CONTROL without a judgment of my peers declaring me guilty of mistreating my horses and without willful intent and without following the law of the land which is the constitution and the common law.

17. I, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, also have the unconditional and unlimited right to contract. I had a contract with OCTOBER REINS which began on January 5, 2018. I contracted that OCTOBER REINS could lease my land for their equine but that they were responsible for feeding and caring for their own equine. When all my horses and donkeys were seized by the SHERIFF's and ANIMAL CONTROL, all my horses and donkeys were in perfect health which is proven by pictures and videos taken during that time. The only horses that were malnourished were 3 of the OCTOBER REINS horses, which had just been rescued 3 weeks prior and had not had enough time to gain full health. The SHERIFF'S and ANIMAL CONTROL violated my right to contract and held me responsible for OCTOBER REINS malnourished horses instead of them.

(All evidence is filed on CIRCUIT COURT DOCKET file date 9-20-24 PACKET 2 HORSES)

A. Chicago etc. R.R. Co. v Chicago A law which authorizes the taking of private property without compensation...cannot be considered as due process of law in a free government,

B. Budd v. The people of the State of New York, 143 US 517 (1892) Men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and to secure, not grant or create, these rights, governments are instituted that property or income which a man has honestly acquired he retains full control of.

18. Another time my 4th amendment rights were violated was on September 6, 2023, when Prosecuting Attorney Michelle Lawrence and Kayla Lovan from the DRUG HOUSE were standing in the courthouse conspiring against me. Michelle Lawrence the Prosecuting Attorney called ANIMAL CONTROL, sending Officer Joshua Crom to my house WITHOUT A WARRANT, with no cause to trespass on my property. Michelle Lawrence sent that officer to snoop around my property to try and find something wrong. That is clearly trespassing. It is a direct violation of my 4th amendment rights. **(Request 23-42 PACKET 5 on docket 9-20-24)**

FALSE ARREST AND FALSE CASES HTS-21-523 and 26CR-21-123

19. I, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, have the unconditional and unlimited right to contract. I entered a contract with Eric Bellinger on December 25, 2020, for the sale of my mobile home in the amount of \$15,000. Eric Bellinger put a \$2,000 down payment with the balance to be paid in 14 days. I had to file for a lost title, which was during covid, and it had not come in the mail yet. On January 7, 2021, Eric Bellinger called me and asked for a refund of his \$2,000 down payment since the title had not been received. On January 8, 2021, the **NEXT DAY**, I paid back Eric Bellinger's \$2,000 down payment, lawfully resolving the contract between us. Mattie Bellinger, his wife, (who is the caterer for the DRUG HOUSE), **12 DAYS LATER**, went to her high school buddy SHERIFF'S CID Officer JD Crow and had him file a false police report, lying, saying that I had not paid back the \$2,000 down payment and that I did not own my mobile home. The pattern is beginning to reveal itself. Kayla Lovan from the DRUG HOUSE is the one who was determined to destroy my life with all these false charges and false cases using her team of law enforcement, friends and court officials. This conspiracy is proven on the CIRCUIT COURT docket with all evidence. Her husband Brad confessed this to me in a text message. Because of the false police report I was arrested with no evidence that I had stolen Eric's money or no evidence that I did not own my mobile home. It took me until May of 2021 to receive my title due to covid because everything was behind schedule during that time. **(ALL evidence filed on CIRCUIT COURT docket 9-20-24 PACKET 3 Bellinger)**

FALSE ARREST AND FALSE CASES HTS-21-523 and 26CR-21-531

20. I have the unconditional and unlimited right to contract. I entered into another contract to sell my mobile home with Latricia Fitzwater for \$16,000. Latisha Fitzwater wrote me a check for \$8,000 down payment. That check bounced and I continued to ask for the down payment.

It took me almost a month to get the down payment. Cody Fitzwater wired the \$8,000 down payment into my checking account in February 2021. Latisha was responsible for getting the other \$8,000 to me before she could take possession of the mobile home. Latisha never honored the contract and never paid the balance of \$8,000 in order to schedule a time to take possession of the mobile home. Instead, another false police report was filed by Latisha Fitzwater for \$16,000, which she had not paid, and SHERIFF'S CID officer Andrew Goodman falsely stated that I did not own my mobile home. I was again falsely arrested, and once I was set free, I wired the \$8,000 down payment back to Cody Fitzwater resolving the contract lawfully and in a timely manner. **(All evidence filed on CIRCUIT COURT docket PACKET 4)**

21. Both these false charges for theft were filed as civil misdemeanor charges. As soon as my title to my mobile home arrived, I immediately went to court and attempted to show the title as proof that I did own my home and that these charges were false. The court refused to accept my title, and the judges and prosecuting attorney decided they wanted to inflate these charges to felony criminal charges violating my 5th amendment right of having an indictment from a Grand Jury. The prosecuting attorney also unlawfully inflated the 9 counts of animal cruelty which were misdemeanors to 9 counts of Aggravated animal cruelty which is criminal charges violating my 5th amendment right again with no evidence and with no indictment by a Gand Jury.

A. 5th amendment says," No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

22. This also violates my rights procured from the Arkansas Constitution of 1836 which falls in line with the United States Constitution.

A. Arkansas Constitution of 1836 Article 2 Section 14 states, "SEC. 14. That no man shall be put to answer **any criminal charge** but by presentment, **indictment** or impeachment."

23. These cases started out as civil misdemeanors and then unexplainably the prosecuting attorney and judges just inflated them to criminal charges with no evidence and without a judgement of my peers and without an indictment from a Grand Jury. This is a direct violation of my constitutional rights. All 3 of these cases are unconstitutional because without an indictment by a grand jury, and based on the **Marbury v. Madison** case, where any law made contrary to the constitution is a nullity.

A. Solidifying this even more is Article 2 Section 24 of the 1836 Arkansas Constitution which states, "SEC. 24. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people; and to guard against any encroachments on the rights herein retained or any transgression of any of the higher powers herein delegated, we declare, that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of the government and shall **forever remain inviolate; and that all laws contrary thereto or to the other provisions herein contained, shall be void.**"

24. The DISTRICT COURT judges, and the CIRCUIT COURT judges and the Prosecuting Attorney are all guilty of violating my inalienable rights. It is crystal clear that before ANY criminal charges can be brought against me IT MUST be brought by an indictment from a grand jury!!

25. It is also crystal clear that whatever law they used to inflate these false misdemeanor charges into criminal felony charges goes against the **United States Constitution** and against the **Arkansas Constitution** and according to **Marbury v. Madison** and according to **Article 2 section 24 of the Arkansas Constitution** those laws are null and void from the beginning.

26. My 7th amendment inalienable rights were also violated.

A. 7th amendment of the United States Constitution states, "In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, **than according to the rules of the common law.**"

27. I am owed and guaranteed common law. I exercised my right to common law in all my cases. Proper notice was given to the DISTRICT COURT and CIRCUIT COURT and Prosecuting Attorney as well as proper notice to the Governor, District Attorney and Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court. My common law trial was held on January 21, 2024, and my verdict was rendered on February 22, 2024. The common law verdict declaring my innocence was posted on the DISTRICT COURT and CIRCUIT COURT dockets on March 1, 2024. I was arrested on February 29, 2024, on charges that had already been tried by a jury of my peers. I should have been immediately released from false imprisonment and all charges against me dropped, but instead I have been human trafficked for profit and have been maliciously prosecuted and maliciously punished for the past 8 months being imprisoned with no way to get released by the DISTRICT COURT and CIRCUIT COURT and the Prosecuting Attorney and the SHERIFF's. Their double jeopardy jury trial that was held by the CIRCUIT COURT on September 23, 2024, should have been **according to the rules of the common law based on the 7th amendment**. I was denied my unalienable constitutional rights again since the CIRCUIT COURT wanted to re-try my cases. It is undeniable that my unalienable constitutional rights have been obliterated. **(PACKET 1 on docket 9-20-24)**

28. On July 27, 2023, I made a motion to have Judge Kara Petro recuse herself from being the judge over my cases because she was the Chief Deputy Prosecuting Attorney and had worked on my cases as a Prosecutor against me. Judge Kara Petro REFUSED to recuse herself breaking the Arkansas Constitution. She has been working with the prosecution the whole time against me and has not been a neutral party in any of my cases. **(PACKET 5)**

A. Arkansas Constitution of 1836 Article 6 Section 12, which states “SEC. 12. No Judge shall preside on the trial of any cause in the event of which he may be interested, or where either of the parties shall be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity within such degrees as may be prescribed by law; or in which he may have been of Counsel or have presided in any inferior court except by consent of all the parties.

B. Pierson v. Ray, 386 U.S. 547 (1967) “When a judge acts intentionally and knowingly to deprive a person of his constitutional rights he exercises no discretion or individual judgment; he acts no longer as a judge, but as a "minister" of his own prejudices.”

C. Nordloh v. Packard, 45 Colo. 515, 521, 101 P. 787, 790 (1909). 'The duty to be impartial cannot be fulfilled where a judge takes an active role in the presentation of the prosecution's case, acting as an advocate and not a judge.

D. People v. Martinez, 523 P.2d 120,121, 185 Colo. 187,(Colo. 1974) “The semblance of due process is a sham when the judge is both prosecutor and judge.”

E. Harthun v. District Court, 178 Colo. 118, 495 P.2d 539 (1972).
Courts must meticulously avoid any appearance of partiality.

F. Maxims of Law, Black's Law Dictionary, 9th edition, p. 1832 “Fraus et jus nunquam cohabitant. Fraud and Justice never dwell together”.

G. The Constitution of the United States of America requires that lawful Article III Judges be provided. **ART. III**

29. My 6th Amendment unalienable rights have also been violated.

A. 6th amendment says, “In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.”

FALSE ARREST and FALSE CASE 26CR-23-712

30. I was denied due process of law by first having these false charges of 3 Failure to Appears filed against me on October 6, 2023, for failing to appear in court on August 22, 2023, concerning the 3 cases I stated above. These 3 Failure to Appears ALL were filed because I missed **1 DAY IN COURT**. That day was August 22, 2023. I called and informed the court

clerk on August 21, 2023, that I would be unable to attend court because my son had a car accident in Texas and was in the hospital. I had to get to him to take care of his 2-year-old daughter, my granddaughter. I talked to a clerk and faxed a copy of my motion for continuance, and had it filed on the docket, which it was. I also contacted H & H Bail Bonds and let them know I wouldn't be there as well.

31. The following day, during court, the Prosecuting Attorney and judge put out 3 FTA's and warrants for my arrests over the 3 cases, stating that I had not responded or told them I wouldn't be present in court. Once again, that was false. The Prosecuting Attorney, Michelle Lawrence, then filed false felony charges against me, again. I was arrested and falsely imprisoned on February 29, 2024, over these warrants. I was denied the unalienable right to be pro se multiple times in court. I was denied my unalienable right to have the Assistance of Counsel of my choosing. **(All evidence PACKET 1 CIRCUIT docket 9-20-24)**

32. On June 11, 2024, while in court, Prosecuting Attorney Michelle Lawrence and Judge Petro initiated an investigation to charge Kimberly Baker, My Assistance of Counsel, with a felony for not having a license for practicing law. I'm certain that the law that the CIRCUIT COURT is operating under is foreign to our Constitutions. The supreme law of the land is the United States Constitution. No where in the United States Constitution or nowhere in the Arkansas Constitution does it state that the people MUST have a British Accredited Registry (BAR) license to be Assistance of Counsel. That is a foreign license and operates a foreign law, which is Roman Civil law, MARITIME/ADMIRALTY/EQUITY. According to **Marbury v. Madison 5 US 137 (1803)**. Anything in conflict or repugnant to the United States Constitution is null and void of law. Since the state converted Kimberly Baker's right into a privilege and issued a license and fee for it, **Murdock v. Pennsylvania** says clearly, "No state may convert

a secured liberty into a privilege and issue a license and a fee for it, “ And if they do, **Shuttlesworth v. City of Birmingham, 373 US 262** says Kimberly Baker may ignore the license and fee and engage in the right with impunity... . **Miller v. US, 230 F. 2d. 486, 490;42** There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one, because of his exercise of Constitutional rights. That means Kimberly Baker cannot be punished for being my Assistance of Counsel. She should have all the same rights and access to me as any other “BAR ATTORNEY” would have. **(all evidence PACKET 6 on CIRCUIT docket 9-20-24)**

33. I had fired the assigned public defender, Tim Beckham, multiple times either on the record or on the docket. He was working with the prosecution against me the whole time. I was denied my right and due process of having ANY witnesses in my favor at the double jeopardy jury trial on September 23, 2024. I was also forced to wear a taser belt at that trial. My forced public defender threatened me the night before court, saying that if I got on the stand and said what they did not like I would be tased. I was tased while on the stand, not with enough voltage to put me out, but enough to make it hard to focus my thoughts and words on the witness stand. Since I was denied my right to Assistance of Counsel, Kimberly Baker was not allowed to visit me after court to witness and photograph the whelps on my left abdomen from the taser. I had no choice but to gather ladies from within the jail to show them my wounds and have them write up witness statements. Those are all enclosed as exhibits in this brief.

34. I was denied my right to a public trial. The people I had come to attend were not allowed into the trial until almost halfway through. The prosecution was already questioning their witnesses when my people were allowed to enter. They were all kicked out by the bailiff before sentencing for not standing for the judge. There is no law in the constitution that states you

must stand for the judge; therefore, no law was broken. It is abundantly clear that my unalienable rights were violated by not being allowed witnesses, not allowed my choice of counsel or being pro se, and not having a public trial or a jury of my peers according to the common law. My forced public defender, Tim Beckham, refused to object when the Prosecuting Attorney used habitual offender against me in court. I absolutely had proof that those charges she was using against me had been reversed and remanded in the Court of Appeals. He was working against me the whole time. It was a Kangaroo Court.

A. Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition, p 868 Kangaroo Court- Term descriptive of a sham legal proceeding in which a person's rights are totally disregarded and in which the result is a foregone conclusion because of the bias of the court or other tribunal.

B. My unalienable right according to the **Arkansas Constitution of 1836** was also violated. **Article 2 section 13** states, "SEC. 13. That all penalties shall be reasonable and proportioned to the nature of the offence."

35. I was sentenced to 45 years in prison and a \$3,000 fine for missing **one day** in court which I gave advance notice that I would not be able to attend due to a family emergency. I should have never had these false felony charges of FTA in the first place because the prosecution must prove willful intent.

36. All this section just mentioned also violated my 8th amendment unalienable rights which states,

A. 8th amendment "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted."

37. I was sentenced to 45 years in prison for missing **one day in court**, which I gave advance notice of my absence. I was held unbailable for over seven months for no constitutional reason, and this was cruel and unusual punishment inflicted upon me, denying me of my life, liberty and punishing me as if I was guilty with no evidence of guilt.

35. More of my unalienable rights were violated from the **Arkansas Constitution**.

A. Article 2 section 16 and section 10 states, "SEC. 16. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities unless in capital offences where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless where in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. SEC. 10. That no free man shall be taken or imprisoned or disseized of his free-hold liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land."

B. Ingraham v. Wright, 430 U.S. 651, 671-672 n. 40, 674 (1977); Kennedy v. Mendoza-Martinez, 372 U.S. 144, 165-167, 186 (1963); Wong Wing v. United States, 163 U.S. 228, 237 (1896). In evaluating the constitutionality of conditions or restrictions of pretrial detention that implicate only the protection against deprivation of liberty without due process of law, we think that the proper inquiry is whether those conditions amount to punishment of the detainee. A detainee may not be punished prior to an adjudication of guilt in accordance with due process of law.

C. B. GERSTEIN v. PUGH ET AL, 95 S. Ct. 854, 420 U.S. 103, 43 L. Ed. 2d 54, 1975.SCT.40602 When the stakes are this high, the detached judgment of a neutral magistrate is essential if the Fourth Amendment is to furnish meaningful protection from unfounded interference with liberty. Accordingly, we hold that the Fourth Amendment requires a judicial determination of probable cause as a prerequisite to extended restraint of liberty following arrest.

38. First off, when I was arrested on February 29, 2024, over the 26CR-23-712 case for FTA, I spent over seven months in prison and was never able to bail out of jail. According to **Section 16 of the Arkansas Constitution**, I must be bailable unless in capitol offenses where proof is evident or presumption great. They had no proof that I did anything wrong. I gave prior notice that I would not be in court on August 22, 2023. Not only was that unalienable right violated but my section 10 unalienable rights were violated by stripping me of my life, my liberty, and my right to work and pursue happiness except by a judgment of my peers or the law of the land. Just a side note, I wasn't given the ability to have a judgement of my peers. My peers are NOT dual citizens, and my Peers are NOT U.S. citizens or citizens of the United

States. My peers are Arkansas State Citizens, and the law of the land is common law and the constitutions. I was charged, tried, sentenced and convicted by a court that DOES NOT adhere to the constitutions or the common law, which are the law of the land, and the jury was not my peers.

39. I have been kidnapped and human trafficked for profit by the SHERIFF's and the DISTRICT COURT and CIRCUIT COURT.

A. Article 2 section 24 of the Arkansas Constitution of 1836 clearly states, "SEC. 24. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people; and to guard against any encroachments on the rights herein retained or any transgression of any of the higher powers herein delegated, we declare, that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of the government and shall **forever remain inviolate; and that all laws contrary thereto or to the other provisions herein contained, shall be void.**"

40. Whatever statutes, codes, regulations or policies the prosecutor and judges and cops used to deny me of my unalienable rights and deprive me of due process of law are void if they are contrary to these constitutional guarantees.

A. The 9th amendment. "Enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. This means congress has no authority to add on to the constitution in such a way that would take away rights previously guaranteed."

B. The 10th amendment states, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

41. The constitution is a contract designed to limit government. Once we get into police power we start understanding what police power means. You will hear this all the time: "Well, we have police powers. Broad and sweeping police powers."

A. Black Law Dictionary says, "Police powers: The law of eminent domain in a state or political domain to enact laws for the common good and welfare, and to curb crime, and

in great big black letters it says, “**within constitutional limitations ... see 10th amendment.**”

42. Do these officials have police powers to take away rights guaranteed by the constitution?

Obviously, they don't. The 9th amendment put a clear limit on that.

43. Due Process: I have a right to due process of the law. If they don't give me due process, **Title 5 U.S. Code Section 556 (d)** is clear and specific and says if they deny me due process of the law all jurisdiction ceases automatically. It has consistently been shown how these courts and cops have denied my due process of law repeatedly.

44. The bottom line to this constitution is that it is all in writing and it clearly represents a contract between the government and the citizens; and the government is bound by it concerning me.

45. Now, the next case is very important, and it is important that you see the argument.

A. U.S. v. Bishop, 412 U.S. 346 (1973) Basically, what Bishop does is set a standard for what constitutes a criminal violation in terms of willful intent. Willfulness is one of the elements which is required to be proven. In any criminal element you have to prove that 1. You are the party 2. That you had a method or opportunity to do a thing, and 3. That you did so with a willful intent.

46. Now, when we get to willful intent, willful is defined as an evil motive or intent to avoid a known duty or task under the law with immoral uncertainty. Obviously, you have to decide that you have relied on the United States Constitution, and you have relied on the decisions of the supreme court. So, could I, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, have willfully done any deed or crime that I have been falsely charged with? Obviously not. So, this case stipulates that I have a perfect defense for the element of willfulness. The burden on the Prosecuting Attorney is to prove that I did willfully and knowingly avoid a known duty or task under the law with immoral certainty.

The Prosecuting Attorney cannot perform that task, because I can prove right here that I did not willfully commit a crime or harm or damage anyone or anything.

47. I was falsely charged with 9 counts of Aggravated animal cruelty. Using the formula from **U.S. v. Bishop**, #1. I am NOT the Party. The horses that were malnourished belonged to OCTOBER REINS, not me. I was NOT responsible for their care. #2. I do own the property where OCTOBER REINS boarded their horses. Proof that I did not mistreat or harm any of the Equine on my property comes from the BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (hereinafter "BLM"). I have owned horses my whole life. Two of my Mustangs and One of my Burros, that were illegally seized by the SHERIFF's, were purchased from the BLM by me. I contacted the BLM and spoke to Director Scarlett Frost, explaining my Equine had been illegally seized. Scarlet Frost, manager over the BLM Eastern States accompanied by a Federal Marshal showed up at Richard Hesse's Racetrack, where the SHERIFFs took my Equine. Scarlett Frost took possession of 2 mustangs and 1 burro and transported the animals back to 249 Nathan Terrace, Jessierville Arkansas to me the owner, Sherrel Jean Courvelle. She stated that they were federal property and could not be seized from the owner. The BLM knew that I was not harming or abusing my animals. #3 There was no willful intent to harm or mistreat my equine, and I did not harm them at all. The only horses malnourished belonged to OCTOBER REINS. I acted in good faith, and I acted in honor. There was no injured party. There was no victim. There was no crime.

48. Using **U.S. v. Bishop** for the false charges of theft of property for \$2,000. #1 I am the Party that was under contract with Eric Bellinger. #2 There was no opportunity or method to bring harm or damage to another. Eric Bellinger asked for his \$2,000 down payment back and the following day I paid him back. Then, **12 days later** his wife filed false charges against me.

#3 There was no willful intent with Eric Bellinger. We had a valid contract, and that contract was lawfully resolved in a timely manner. I acted in good faith, and I acted in honor. There was no injured party. There was no victim There was no crime.

49. Using **U.S. v. Bishop** for the third case of theft of property for \$16,000. #1 I am the party that was under contract with Latisha Fitzwater. We had a valid contract. She had put down \$8,000. When Latisha filed the false police report, for \$16,000, she had NOT honored that contract. She still owed me the remainder of \$8,000 of the contract amount in order to take possession of the mobile home. #2 I DID NOT have the method or opportunity to do her wrong. I was still waiting for her to honor the contract. After I was Arrested on false charges, Latisha's down payment of \$8,000 was refunded in a timely manner to Cody Fitzwater, who had originally paid the down payment for Latisha, resolving the contract lawfully, in good faith and in honor. #3 There was no willful intent with Latisha Fitzwater. There was no injured party. There was no victim. There was no crime.

50. Using **U.S. v. Bishop** for the false charges of 3 counts of Failure to Appear. #1 I am NOT the Party that is classified as SHERREL JEAN COURVELLE. #2 Sufficient notice was given that I, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, would not be in court due to an emergency. I asked for a continuance in a timely manner. This was done properly and posted on the docket the day before court. #3 There was no willful intent against the court, I did all that could be done to be in honor and in good faith with the court. There was no injured party. There was no victim. There was no crime.

51. All of these cases should be rendered void and bear no substance from their inception.

A. Corpus Delicti... Sherer v Cullen, 481 F. 945; For a crime to exist, there must be an injured party (Corpus Delicti) there can be no sanction or penalty imposed on one because of this Constitutional right. See also.. **Gibson v. Boyle, 139 Ariz. 512** With no injured party, a complaint is invalid on its face. Also see... **People v. Lopez, 62 Ca.**

Rptr. 47, 254 C.A. 2d 185. Supreme Courts ruled “Without Corpus Delicti there can be no crime”, in every prosecution for a crime it is necessary to establish the Corpus delicti.

B. People v. Superior Court (Plascencia) (2002) 103 Cal.App.4th 409, 126 Cal.Rptr.2d 793 “Standing is typically treated as a threshold issue, in that without it no justiciable controversy exists. As a general principle, standing to invoke the judicial process requires an actual justiciable controversy as to which the complainant has a real interest in the ultimate adjudication because he or she has either suffered or is about to suffer an injury.”

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND INTERPRETATIONS

A. American Jurisprudence volume 16, constitutional law section, section 97 “... that a constitution should receive a literal interpretation in favor of the citizen is especially true with respect to those provisions which were designed to safeguard the liberty and security of the citizen in regard to both person and property. (See note 31, **Bryers’s v. United States 273 U.S. 28**).

52. In other words, the constitution must be literally enforced in favor of the citizens for the protection of their rights and property. Any constitutional provision intended to confer a benefit should be literally construed in favor of the clearly intended and expressly designated beneficiary.

53. This constitution is a contract in writing enforceable in a court of law pursuant to the statute of frauds. I am asking for specific performance, your honor, in favor of me. I am the beneficiary of the contract. The contract shall be enforced most favorably in favor of the non-preparer. I truly believe I have a right and I timely bring that right before a proper adjudicated authority. I have clearly stipulated what my rights are and how they have been grossly violated.

54. As to the construction, with reference to common law, an important cannon of law is this: Constitutions **MUST** be construed with reference to common law. Since in most respects the federal and state constitutions did not repudiate but shares the common law, this fact has been

taken into consideration by the courts in construing certain clauses in a state constitution, such as the provision securing the right to a trial by jury. Also, provisions in regard to crimes have been interpreted with reference to the common law rules, that one charged with a crime must be tried according to the rules of common law.

A. For example, the **Arkansas Constitution of 1836 Article 2 section 6** stating that, "SEC. 6. That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

55. A trial by jury is different than a jury trial. A trial by jury is a jury according to the common law rules which is able to not only decide the facts of the case, but also decides the law. The CIRCUIT COURT is NOT operating under the common law but under a foreign law. A trial by jury consists of a tribunal that is under common law rules. A jury trial is a tribunal that operates under Roman civil law MARITIME/ADMIRALTY/EQUITY. The Arkansas Constitution of 1836 declares that the common law trial by jury shall remain in effect forever and that right to the common law trial by jury is an unalienable right that I have.

A. In the **Citizen's Rule Book** it states, "The jury has the right to judge both the laws as well as the facts." **John J. First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court**
"The jury has the right to determine both the law and the facts." **Samuel Chase, Supreme Court Justice.**

B. "The jury has the power to bring in a verdict in the teeth of both law and fact." **Oliver Wendall Holmes, U.S. Supreme Court**

C. "The law itself is on trial quite as much as the cause which is to be decided." **Harlan F. Stone, Chief Justice Supreme Court**
"The pages of history shine on instances of the jury's exercise of its prerogative to disregard the instructions of the judge." **United States v. Dougherty 473 Fed 2nd 113.**

D. Another example in the **Arkansas Constitution of 1836 is Article 6 section 3** which states, "SEC. 3. The Circuit Court shall have original jurisdiction over all criminal cases which shall not be otherwise provided for by law; and exclusive original jurisdiction of all crimes amounting to felony **at the common law;**"

56. The Arkansas Constitution unmistakably shows that the Circuit Court MUST administer ALL criminal felonies according to the rules of common law. This proves that the CIRCUIT

COURT that is in operation in Arkansas today has been fully taken over by a FOREIGN CORPORATION operating under a foreign law. The CIRCUIT COURT is NOT adhering to the Contracts that the people agreed to be governed by. The people agreed to be governed by the Constitutions, NOT foreign law. In this case the courts of Arkansas should regard the language in the common law sense. The common law prevails. Common law is NOT a theory. The common law is NOT fictitious. Common law is NOT a joke. Common law is the foundation of law for America and we the people are owed and guaranteed the common law forever as an unalienable right that cannot be taken or given away.

57. I am owed and guaranteed the common law according to this Article in the Arkansas Constitution. And the 7th amendment guarantees that once I have had a common law verdict no court can re-examine that verdict except by common law, which the CIRCUIT COURT did not do. This violated my 7th amendment unalienable right.

58. Common law is NOT a theory or frivolous. Common law is the foundation of this country and our states. Common law was here in America hundreds of years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It is evident by the 7th amendment and by the Articles of the Arkansas Constitution that were just mentioned. Further proof of the common law being the foundation of America is this:

A. Erie Railroad v. Thompkins in interpreting the constitutions of the United States, recourse still may be had to the aid of the common law of England. It has been said that with reference to this common law, the language of the federal constitution could not be understood. This is due to the fact that this instrument, in the plan of government of the united States, were founded on the common law as established in England at the time of the revolution. Therefore, it is the general rule that the phrases in the Bill of Rights, taken from the common law, must be construed in reference to the latter. Specifically, the United States Supreme Court has taken the common law into consideration in construing the 4th amendment and the 5th amendment provisions relating. So, the common law is extremely important.”

59. Most of the population of this country are citizens at the common law. Another proof that the common law is our foundation comes from the **Northwest Ordinance**.

A. Northwest Ordinance passed on July 13, 1787, which states, “there shall also be appointed a court to confide of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a **common law jurisdiction**...”

B. American Jurisprudence 16. Section 114-117: Various facts and circumstances extrinsic to the constitution are often resorted to by the courts to aid them in determining its meaning. As previously noted, however, such extrinsic aids may not be resorted to where the covision in the question is clear, and unambiguous in such a case the court must apply the terms of the constitution as written. They are not at liberty to search for meaning beyond the instrument.

D. American Jurisprudence 16 Section 165: since the constitution is intended for the observance of the judiciary as well as other parts of the government, and the judges are sworn to support its provisions (sworn...as in Oath of office), the courts are not at liberty to overlook or disregard its commands or countenance evasions thereof. It is their duty in authorized proceedings to give full effect to the existing constitution, and to obey all constitutional provisions irrespective to their opinion of the wisdom or the desirability of such provisions, and irrespective of the consequences. Thus, is said that the courts should be on 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 delivery of judgement of the tribunal before which the validity of the enactment 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 court to declare that the constitution and not the statue governs in cases before them for judgment.

60. This is telling the judge “You have got to rule in favor of the Constitution!” The Constitution says that the right to a trial by jury shall remain inviolate. The Constitution says that the common law verdict cannot be re-examined in any court of the United States except by the rules of common law. The Constitution says that ALL criminal felonies MUST be tried according to common law. I have a common law verdict from the Arkansas State Common Law Court which is a competent court. That verdict has found me innocent of all these false

charges. I am asking the judge to do his/her duty under his/her sworn oath of office and uphold the **United States Constitution** as he/her swore he would under the **Arkansas Constitution of 1836**. I am asking the judge to enforce the Arkansas State Common Law verdict and release me immediately from false imprisonment and overturn the judgements from the CIRCUIT COURT, which is operating as a Kangaroo Court.

A. Arkansas Constitution of 1836 Article 4 Section 28 which states, "SEC. 28. The appointment of all officers not otherwise directed by this constitution shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and all officers both civil and military acting under the authority of this State shall before entry on the duties of their respective offices take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this state and to demean themselves faithfully in office."

B. American Jurisprudence 2nd section 177: Declaratory Judgements:

Declaratory judgement actions have often been utilized to test the constitutionality of a statute and government practices. The uniform declaratory judgments act makes specific provisions of the determination of construction or validity of statutes or municipal ordinance by declaratory judgment and is considered to furnish a particularly appropriate method for the determination of controversies relative to the construction and validity of the statute, and of ordinances. The federal declaratory judgement act has been invoked frequently as a means of assaying the constitution of congressional legislation.

A plaintiff can have a declaratory judgment action on the constitutionality of either the federal or state statute; so long as he does not ask to have the operation of the statute enjoined.

A court may grant declaratory relief unless there is a case in controversy before the court. That is, the dispute must consist of specific adverse claims based upon present rather than future or speculative facts on which to base the education.

We have the right to demand a declaratory judgment.

C. American Jurisprudence Section 255: In all instances when the court exercises its power to invalidate legislation on constitutional grounds, the conflict of the statute with the constitution must be irreconcilable. The court is without authority to declare a statute unconstitutional unless it is in positive or indirect conflict with the statutes or with the constitution.

61. Thus, a statute is not to be declared unconstitutional unless so inconsistent with the constitution that it cannot be enforced without a violation thereof. Because that would be violating the constitution, **Marbury v. Madison**.

62. A clear incompatibility between law and the constitution must exist before the judiciary is justified in holding the law unconstitutional. This principle, of course, is in line with the rule that doubts in the constitutionality, should be resolved in favor of the constitutionality and the beneficiary, which is me, Sherrel Jean Courvelle.

A. American Jurisprudence section 256: the general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, whether federal or state, though having the form and name of law is in reality no law; but is wholly void and ineffective for any purpose. Since unconstitutionality dates from the time of the enactment, not merely from the date of the decision so branding it, an unconstitutional law in legal contemplation is as inoperative as if it had never been passed. Such a statute leaves a question, that it purports to settle, just as it would be had the statute not ever been enacted.

No repeal of an enactment is necessary since an unconstitutional law is void. The general principle follows that imposes no duties, confers no rights, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection, and justifies no acts performed under it. A contract which rests on an unconstitutional statute creates no obligation to be impaired by subsequent legislation.

63. No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law, and no courts are bound to enforce it. Persons convicted and fined under a statute subsequently held unconstitutional may recover the fines paid. A void act cannot be legally inconsistent with a valid one, and an unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede an existing valid law. Indeed, in so far as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, it is superseded thereby. Since an unconstitutional statute cannot repeal or in any way affect an existing one, if a repealing statute is unconstitutional, the statute which it attempts to repeal remains in full force and effect. Where a clause repealing a prior law is inserted in the act, which act is

unconstitutional and void, the provision of the repeal of the prior law will usually fall with it and will not be permitted to operate as repealing such prior law.

64. The general principle stated above applies to the constitution as well as the laws of the several states in so far as they are repugnant to the constitution and the laws of the United States. Moreover, the construction of a statute which brings in conflict with a constitution will nullify it as effectively as it had in its expressed terms been enacted in conflict therewith.

Anything passed in conflict with the constitution is clearly unconstitutional.

A. American Jurisprudence section 257: The actual existence of a statute prior to the determination that it is unconstitutional is an operative fact and may have consequences which cannot justify being ignored. When a statute which has been in effect for some time is declared unconstitutional, questions of rights claimed to have become vested of status of prior determinations deemed to have finality and acted upon accordingly and of public policy in the light of the nature, both of the statutes and of its previous application, demand examination.

65. It has been said that an all-inclusive statement of the principle of absolute retroactive invalidity cannot be justified (it would be ex-post facto.) An unconstitutional statute is not necessarily a nullity; it may have indeterminate consequences binding upon the people.

A. American Jurisprudence Section 258: 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.

B. American Jurisprudence Section 260: Although it is manifest that an unconstitutional provision in the statute is not cured because it's included in the same act with valid provisions, and that there are no degrees of constitutionality. So that an act is either constitutional or it is unconstitutional. (So, if you have a statute that is partly constitutional and partly unconstitutional it is ALL unconstitutional.)

66. Obviously, it has been established that I have constitutional guarantees and unalienable rights. And obviously it has been established that I am the beneficiary of the contract. It has been established that the constitution is a contract in writing enforceable in a court of law, and

that I have a right to claim specific performance on the contract. It has been established that it is supposed to be interpreted in my favor. It has also been clearly established that any statute, code, regulation or policy that is contrary to the constitution is null and void.

A. Norton v. Shelby County, 118 US 425: An unconstitutional act is not law. It confers no rights, it imposes no duties, it affords no protections, it creates no office, it is in legal contemplation as inoperative as though it had never been passed.

67. Conclusive evidence has been shown that these state statutes that have been used against me that are in conflict with the United States Constitution and in conflict with the Arkansas Constitution are null and void and bear no power. It has been concluded that my unalienable constitutional rights have been obliterated multiple times. It has been shown that I had no willful intent to harm or injure anyone. It has also been shown that there is no injured party, no victim and therefore no crime has been committed by me. All false charges, all false imprisonments, all false judgements, and all false convictions MUST be rendered null and void, and I should immediately be set free.

OFFICERS ACTING UNDER COLOR OF LAW AND BAD FAITH

68. These officials have acted in color of law and have NOT acted in good faith concerning me. These two court cases **Owen v. City of Independence, 445 U.S. 622 (1980)** and **Maine v. Thiboutot, 488 U.S. 1 (1980)** show that these Officials have NOT acted in good faith.

69. Basically, what these two cases say, "where plain language of a statute supported by consistent judicial interpretation is strong, it is not necessary to look beyond the statute." These are both civil rights cases. "The right of action created by statute relating to deprivation under color of state law of a right secured by the constitution and the laws of the United States encompasses claims which are solely based on statutory violations of federal law and applied

to the claim that claimants had been deprived of their rights in some capacity, to which they were entitled.”

70. Now whenever this happens, it must be understood that something that goes for both these cases: Owen was a police chief in the town of Independence Missouri. He got into a gripe with the city council, and they fired him without just cause. Owen turned around and sued. They claim that they acted in “good faith”.

A. The Supreme Court said, “You are deemed to be officers of the law; you are to advise us of the law; you can hardly claim that you in good faith for willful deprivation of the law, and you certainly can’t claim ignorance of the law, because a citizen out here on the street can’t claim ignorance of the law. It makes the law look stupid if an officer of the court or some officer of government doesn’t know the law and then they go ahead and abuse somebody’s constitutional rights.”

71. So, in matters of constitutional rights both these cases uphold one point: Whenever they violate your constitutional rights they do so at their own peril. It even says that at **Title 18 Section 241 and 242.**

A. Title 18 Section 241, says “If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured— They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts **include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill**, they shall be fined under **this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.**”

B. Title 18 Section 242, says, “Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to

different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or **if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap**, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, **shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.**”

72. These statutes even give a possibility of life in prison, or death penalty for kidnapping. I, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, the living woman, have been kidnapped and have been human trafficked for profit for the past 8 months in violation of my unalienable constitutional rights. These statutes tell you, DON'T violate somebody's constitutional rights.

73. Title 42 USC Section 1983, 1985, 1986 clearly establishes our rights to sue anyone who violates our constitutional rights. There is no judicial immunity for violating someone's constitutional rights and the two cases mentioned above support that.

74. These judges and officials who have violated my constitutional rights are deemed to know the law and swear to uphold it. They can hardly claim that they acted in good faith for willful deprivation of the law. They certainly can't claim ignorance of the law, for that would make the law look stupid, for a knowledgeable judge and official to claim ignorance of the law, when a citizen on the street can't claim ignorance of the law. Therefore, there is no judicial immunity. These cases have been on the books since 1982, so when someone says they can violate our rights with impunity they are wrong.

JURISDICTIONAL CHALLENGE

75. I, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, challenged jurisdiction in the DISTRICT COURT and CIRCUIT COURT beginning on August 1, 2023. They were given 30 days to respond to that challenge.

The courts and Prosecuting Attorney were silent. I then sent them an Opportunity to Cure for an added 10 days after the first 30 days. The courts and Prosecuting Attorney remained silent. I then issued a Default in Dishonor to them all. The courts and Prosecuting Attorney by their silence, tacitly agreed that I, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, the living woman, am an Arkansas State Citizen and do not belong in the MARITIME/SEA commercial British Territorial courts. Because I, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, am NOT a U.S. Citizen, Not a Corporate franchise, Not a citizen of the United States. I, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, the living woman, posted on the record who I am and what nationality and citizenship I hold, which is an Arkansas State Citizen. The burden of proof to the contrary is on the Prosecuting Attorney. But instead of answering jurisdiction on the record, they continued to pursue me, relentlessly, making up more false charges and issuing false warrants, resulting in false imprisonment and a Double Jeopardy Jury trial and false Judgments. Each and every action that has been taken against me, the living woman, from August 1, 2023, is in excess of their jurisdiction and in excess of their power.

76. The DISTRICT COURT and CIRCUIT COURT are required to know the law. They are also required to know and understand Jurisdiction and the process in which a challenge of jurisdiction occurs. The process and case law regarding the issue of jurisdiction is absolute.

- A. Jurisdiction can be challenged at any time and once challenged, it cannot be assumed and must be decided. **Basso v. Utah Power and Light**
- B. The law provides that once State and Federal Jurisdiction is challenged, it must be proven. **Main v. Thiboutot**
- C. A court has no jurisdiction to determine its own jurisdiction, for a basic issue in any case before a tribunal is its power to act, and a court must have the authority to decide that question in the first instance. **Rescue Army v. Municipal Court of Los Angeles**
- D. The burden of proof of jurisdiction lies with the asserter. **McNutt v. GMAC**
- E. Court must prove on the record all jurisdiction facts relating to the jurisdiction asserted. **Latana v. Hopper**
- F. No officer can acquire jurisdiction by deciding he has it. The officer, whether judicial or ministerial, decides at his own peril. **Middleton v. Low**

G. Jurisdiction is fundamental and a judgment rendered by a court that does not have jurisdiction to hear is void ab initio. **In Re Application of Wyatt, 330 P. 132; Re Cavitt, 118 P2d 846.**

H. When it clearly appears that the court lacks jurisdiction, the court has no authority to reach the merits. In such a situation the action should be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. **Melo v. United States**

I. Thus, where a judicial tribunal has no jurisdiction of the subject matter on which it assumes to act, its proceedings are absolutely void in the fullest sense of the term. **Dillon v. Dillon**

J. A universal principle as old as the law is that proceedings of a court without jurisdiction are a nullity and its judgment therein without effect either on person or property. **Norwood v. Renfield**

K. When a judge acts as a trespasser of the law, when a judge does not follow the law, he then loses subject matter jurisdiction and the judge's orders are void, of no legal force or affect. **Ulrich v. Butler**

L. When a judge acts intentionally and knowingly to deprive a person of his constitutional rights, he exercises no discretion or individual judgment; he acts no longer as a judge, but as a minister of his own prejudices. **Nordloh v. Packard.**

77. I could go on and on quoting cases on Jurisdiction and the fact that I, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, who being an Arkansas State Citizen am owed and guaranteed my inherent natural God given rights and that the "government officials" are under a contract to we the people to govern according to the Constitutions. And according to those constitutions we the people are owed the common law in both the Arkansas State Constitution and the United States Constitutions, which has been proven above.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN U.S. CITIZEN AND STATE CITIZEN

78. The Supreme Court has multiple cases distinguishing the differences between a State Citizen and a citizen of the United States. Arkansas Attorney General Tim Griffin, Garland County Attorney John Howard and the officials of the CIRCUIT COURT cannot claim to be ignorant and unattentive of the law. They continue to claim that I am a sovereign citizen which is an oxymoron and not even a correct nationality or valid citizenship. If these officials had

read my LAW OF THE SUIT ATTACHMENT A, they would have been educated on the different types of citizenships from the numerous cases that are listed and explained.

A. U.S. v. Anthony 24 Fed. 829 (1873) "The term resident and citizen of the United States is distinguished from a Citizen of one of the several states, in that the former is a special class of citizen created by Congress."

B. United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542 (1875) "We have in our political system a government of the United States and a government of each of the several States. Each one of these governments is distinct from the others, and each has citizens of its own..."

C. McDonel v. The State, 90 Ind. 320 (1883) "...he was not a citizen of the United States, he was a citizen and voter of the State,..." "One may be a citizen of a State and yet not a citizen of the United States".

D. Tashiro v. Jordan, 201 Cal. 236 (1927) "That there is a citizenship of the United States and citizenship of a state,..."

E. Kitchens v. Steele, 112 F.Supp 383 "A citizen of the United States is a citizen of the federal government..."

F. Belmont v. Town of Gulfport, 122 So. 10. "Taxpayers are not [de jure] State Citizens."

G. State v. Manuel, 20 NC 122: "the term 'citizen' in the United States, is analogous to the term 'subject' in common law; the change of phrase has resulted from the change in government."

H. Supreme Court: US vs. Valentine 288 F. Supp. 957: "The only absolute and unqualified right of a United States citizen is to residence within the territorial boundaries of the United States."

I. U.S. v. Anthony, 24 Fed. Cas. 829, 830, "The Amendment (14th) recognized that "an individual can be a Citizen of one of the several states without being a citizen of the United States

J. Slaughter-House Cases, supra; cf. U.S. v. Cruikshank, 92 US 542, 549 (1875)). "one can be a citizen of the United States without being a Citizen of a state."

K. . U.S. v. Slater, 545 Fed. Supp. 179,182 (1982). "Unless the defendant can prove he is not a citizen of the United States, the IRS has the right to inquire and determine a tax liability

L. Gardina v. Board of Registrars of Jefferson County, 160 Ala. 155; 48 So. 788 (1909) "There are, then, under our republican form of government, two classes of citizens, one of the United States and one of the state".

M. Colgate v. Harvey, 296 U.S. 404; 56 S.Ct. 252 (1935) "The governments of the United States and of each state of the several states are distinct from one another. The rights of a citizen under one may be quite different from those which he has under the other".

N. **Madden v. Kentucky, 309 U.S. 83: 84 L.Ed. 590 (1940)** "...rights of national citizenship as distinct from the fundamental or natural rights inherent in state citizenship".

O. **Ruhstrat v. People, 57 N.E. 41 (1900)** "There is a difference between privileges and immunities belonging to the citizens of the United States as such, and those belonging to the citizens of each state as such".

P. **Wheeling Steel Corp. v. Fox, 298 U.S. 193, 80 L.Ed. 1143, 56 S.Ct. 773**

"Therefore, the U.S. citizens residing in one of the states of the union, are classified as property and franchises of the federal government as an "individual entity""

Q. ." **Hendrick v. Maryland S.C. Reporter's Rd. 610-625. (1914)** "A "US Citizen" upon leaving the District of Columbia becomes involved in "interstate commerce", as a "resident" and does not have the common-law right to travel, like a Citizen of one of the several states does.

REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT

79. Now to address our Republican form of Government. The first thing that needs to be mentioned is that:

A. the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS A FOREIGN CORPORATION with respect to a state. **Volume 20: Corpus Juris Section 1785: NY re: Merriam 36 N.E. 505 1441 S. Ct. 1973, 41 L.Ed.287**

80. A CORPORATION cannot be a lawful government. The STATE OF ARKANSAS and the CIRCUIT COURT are both CORPORATIONS with a Dunn and Bradstreet number. These CORPORATIONS again cannot be a lawful government. These FOREIGN BRITISH TERRITORIAL CORPORATIONS in the business of providing governmental services masquerading under color of law as our lawful government have been exposed and put on Notice since at least 1998.

81. Our lawful Republican form of Government, Land and Soil Jurisdiction, began reconstruction in 1998 following the realization that a criminal usurpation by the British Crown had taken over. The Republican form of Government is the Federation of States operating as The United States of America, Unincorporated. This fact is undisputed. Our Head of State is

James Belcher and Fiduciary is Anna Marie Reitzinger. Our Federation of States is recognized as the lawful Republican form of government across the World.

A. "The American Government is not the same as any of the government subcontractors housed in the District of Columbia, and after being quiet and disorganized for many years following the so-called American Civil War, we discovered the Great Fraud that has been worked against us by our own misdirected public employees. We have been steadily working toward the restoration of our government since 1998 when we first served notice of the fraud to the Internal Revenue Commissioner and Comptroller of Foreign Assets.

This restoration has been making steady progress for 26 years.

- Our separate banking system has been under development for 17 years.
- Our action has been recorded in public and published and Due Process has been served internationally for 7 years ending in April of 2014.
- Our Postal Offices were updated and renewed as of 2008.
- Our Sovereign Letters Patent were updated and reissued as of November 4th 2015.
- Our Indemnity Bonds were posted shortly thereafter.
- Our Sovereign Banks and Sovereign Treasury Accounts were opened in 2021.

Contrary to the narrative spread by our British Territorial Subcontractors, our government is not "lost" or "missing" or "absent" or "in interregnum". It is very much alive and populated and operating in all fifty States of the Union. Ours is the only properly declared and organized Government of Record having standing on the land and soil of this country, but more than that, our Federation of States and our member States are the Delegator of Powers and the Principals to Contract enabled to enforce all three (3) Federal Constitutions.

Unlike our British Territorial Subcontractors, we are not organized as a democracy and never have been. As the guarantees in their contract, The Constitution of the United States of America, clearly stipulates, we are guaranteed "a republican form of government" instead. This does not imply that we are a Republic. It clearly says, "republican" --- which is not akin to any Roman Republic, but is instead a humble form of government bound to the land and soil and the living people of our country. No doubt it is this humility that confuses arrogant bureaucrats who have been outright misrepresenting us and stealing their paychecks --and a lot more-- from our pockets for decades, but the truth is often simple and humble. Because we are not a democracy and we are not, therefore, bound to any majority rule or mandate to show a 51% or other majority, our government is not about numbers of people. It's about the quality and identity of people--- it's their lawful standing, provenance, and chosen political status that matters, and which makes them the "progeny" owed all Due Diligence, all right, all

title, all interest, as the inheritors of this great country. As the presumed Donors to the National Trusts established by the Preambles of each Federal Constitution, we are also the Beneficiaries thereof --- and the proven Inheritors of both the country and its government.

So, we are the long-lost American Government, still standing after all these years, reorganized and updated and still here on the land and soil, still sailing the seas under American Admiralty Law, still owed every Treaty, Contract, and Covenant. We were recently told that our government "is a joke" by those owing us good faith and due diligence, but the real joke is that they are working for foreign corporations as subcontractors on our soil and have no public offices, no authority, no state immunity, no valid claim to our assets, and without our permission, no right to access our credit, either. So, the living people and Lawful Persons are back home, and in place, contrary to our rumored demise, and everyone reading this has cause to know who we are and what we are owed in terms of their own employment contracts and sovereign debts. We may appear to be small dogs and small potatoes, but we are the actual owners of everything in this country, and there are 300 million other Americans equally endowed. Any "Republic" declared by our erstwhile British Territorial Subcontractors is just that -- a British Territorial Republic, not a restoration of or replacement for our American Federal Republic.

As the Delegators of all the Enumerated Powers ever exercised by our Federal Subcontractors and as our States are the Principals and Signatories of their service contracts known as Constitutions, we are in truth and in fact, the Employers of every public employee in this country. No matter how many layers of middle-management are piled on, no matter how many corporations are vendors, and as we say, "subcontractors of subcontractors", this truth remains: we are the Employers, and they are the Employees.

They never had any right to encumber our substance, register us in service to their corporations, subject us to their foreign law, run up our credit, claim bankruptcy protection from us, or any of the other things that these foreign corporations have done "in our names" since 1860. It's all fraud. So, the joke is on them.

All the banks owe everything on the credit ledger to us. They also owe all the assets, blocked and unblocked, to us. Everything of substance belongs to the living people and Lawful Persons. All intellectual property, too. That's why we informed the Generals that we are working from "the other side of the ledger" now. We don't borrow credit, we issue it--- and in this case, it's all prepaid. Wrap your heads around it, because it is 100% the observable and proven truth.

Notice to Agents is Notice to Principals; Notice to Principals is Notice to Agents."
Anna Marie Riezinger, Fiduciary, October 6, 2024

The United States of America, Unincorporated
In care of: Box 520994
Big Lake, Alaska 99652

82. Visit www.tasa.americanstatenationals.org for more information. Also visit <http://annavonreitz.com> to read all of her articles and Notices.

The Arkansas Assembly – Republican form of Government for Arkansas State

83. All Fifty states have been called into session and have been in operation since 2020. The Arkansas Assembly, Land and Soil Jurisdiction has been in session since 2019 and has repeatedly given proper Notice to the STATE OF ARKANSAS officials of our existence and lawful authority concerning the people of this state who are Arkansas State Citizens.

84. On August 27, 2023, lawful elections were held, and our Arkansas State Common Law Court and our Arkansas State Grand Jury were seated, open and in session for the first time in 160 years. Notice of this went to ALL UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, ALL STATE OF ARKANSAS DEPARTMENTS, as well as ALL STATE AND COUNTY COURTS! There is no excuse for claiming that our Republican form of government is a theory, or a sham or that our State courts are “just a group of people that were gathered to have a fake trial.”

85. The Arkansas Assembly was in lawful reconstruction many years before I, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, brought my case before the Arkansas State Grand Jury. Proof of all of this is on our website www.thearkansasassembly.net.

86. We the People, accepted a contract with the United States of America called the Constitution for the united States of America, penned in 1787. We agreed that we would consent to be governed by that constitution. In 1836, Arkansas became a state, and a constitution was penned. We the people agreed that we would allow ourselves to be governed

in this state by a contract between we the people and the government of Arkansas by that constitution. Just a reminder the Constitution of the United States of America owes us a republican form of Government which is of the people, by the people, and for the people. The United States of America, Unincorporated is that Republican form of Government Nationally. The Arkansas Assembly is that Republican form of Government for Arkansas State.

A. **“Declaration of Independence 1776**

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, **deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed**, That whenever any Form of Government **becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government**, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, **it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security...**”

B. Under the **Arkansas Constitution 1836 under Article 2 section 1 and 2** it states, “That the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established. We declare SEC. 1. That all free men when they form a social compact are equal and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights amongst which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; of acquiring possessing and protecting property and reputation and of pursuing their own happiness. SEC. 2. **That all power is inherent in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority** and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have, at all times **an unqualified right to alter reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.**”

87. It had become obvious that the FOREIGN CORPORATION, STATE OF ARKANSAS and its COUNTY FRANCHISES, were not doing their duty, which is providing peace, safety and

happiness to the people. They also were not doing their duty which is to protect the life, liberty, and property of the people. Rather, these FOREIGN CORPORATIONS were plundering, pillaging, harming and injuring the people, and depriving the people of their constitutional rights every single day. We the people of Arkansas had a right and a Duty according to both the Declaration of Independence and the Arkansas Constitution to throw off such government and institute new guards. The power is retained by the people of this state to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they think proper.

88. As stated earlier, we the people agreed to be governed by the Constitutions. Since the FOREIGN CORPORATIONS had been in breach of contract for many years, not protecting the life, liberty and property of the people, we the people did our duty and instituted new guards and instituted the Republican form of government that we were owed and guaranteed from the constitution.

89. Now our lawful Republican form of government is open and in session in Arkansas and it is Unincorporated. Again, a CORPORATION cannot be a lawful government. Our people are Arkansas State citizens. Those who have gone back to their American birthright. They are owed and guaranteed the Bill of Rights and the constitutional rights of the Arkansas constitution. They are owed and guaranteed the common law which is NOT a theory but is the foundational law which was here in America for hundreds of years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Common Law was also masterly crafted into the Constitutions and the Northwest Ordinance.

A. "The Law intended by the Constitution is the common law that had come down from our forefathers as it existed and was understood and administered when that instrument was framed and adopted." That is a quote from a case **called State v. Doherty 60 ME 504 509 (1872).**

B. The Judiciary Act of 1789 section 9 is The Saving to suitors Clause the saving of a common law remedy. "Saving to all suitors, in all cases, the right of a common law remedy, where the common law is competent to give it" meant that the jurisdiction of common law courts was not taken away: it was a saving for the benefit of both plaintiff and defendant not of defendant alone."

90. This is more proof that common law is not a theory but is fixed and inflexible. The Arkansas State Common Law court is competent to hear any and all cases that come before our court. Also, our common law verdicts are binding on all rulers and all people!

A. "The guaranty of Trial by Jury contained in the Constitution was intended for a state of war, as well as a state of peace, and is equally binding upon rulers and people at all times and under all circumstances." **Ex-Parte Milligan, U.S. 2(1866)**

91. So, it has been repeatedly proven that we the people have been given our rights by God. We the people have agreed to be governed by the constitution penned in 1787. We the people did not consent to have any of those guarantees that we are owed by that constitution usurped from us by a tyrannical CORPORATION masquerading by color of law as our government. We the people have the right and the power vested in us to alter and abolish any government that is in breach of contract concerning us. Our Arkansas Assembly and our Arkansas Common Law Courts are in session. The Trial by Jury General Verdict that was given on February 22, 2024, concerning me, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, is binding on all rulers and all people and on all Courts in the United States.

92. Your honor, I remind you that you have the duty to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America, and you have the duty to uphold the Arkansas Constitution. It is your duty to render the judgment and all actions from the DISTRICT COURT AND CIRCUIT COURT null and void ab initio. It is also your duty to refund all charges and fines that I, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, the living woman have incurred and give me just compensation for my stolen property. (7 Equine). It is also your duty to release me from unlawful imprisonment, and

reverse and dismiss all false charges and all false judgments carried out illegally against me from the DISTRICT and CIRCUIT COURTS.

93. I, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, am also do reasonable compensation for damages to my home, including injury, loss of time from gainful employment, loss of time from kidnapping, human trafficking, loss of freedom, separation from my minor children, et al.

94. I, Sherrel Jean Courvelle, am also owed reasonable compensation for all Assistance of Counsel fees for Kimberly Baker.

9-29-24

To whom it may concern,

I Geneva Stone witnessed Sherzell Courcelle come in from court on 9-23-24 with taser vest marks across her stomach. The marks I am referring to are the prongs that touch the skin to deliver the actual shock. Now why we are treating our non-violent criminals like born animals is a new surprise to me. As someone that has always believed in the justice system I am seeing and learning just what "freedom" means and how low level offenders or not even offenders are made to look like offenders and given the worst possible treatment. It is astonishing to myself how the justice system prosecutes in this State. Our official government should be completely ashamed. When all this comes to light, and it will, heads will spin with the story of total in justice.

- Geneva Stone (501) 762-4173
 300 6th St.
 Mtn. Pine AR

Witness

Sharina Stephens
 104 Miller St apt B
 Hot Springs Ark 71901
 501-276-7564

witness

Brittany Williams
 19 Caddo Exp Rd
 Delight AR 71940

Courtney Niles
 Courtney Niles
 315 Buccaneer St
 Hot Springs AR 71
 P# 806-215-3112

9-29-24

9-29-24-2024
Witnessed marks

I Sharina Stephens have noticed Sherrell Couville when she got back from court, that she had taser dot marks on her left side from the taser belt.

cell
501-276-7564

Sharina Stephens
104 Miller St Apt B
Hot Springs Ark 71901

witness x ~~Brittany Lee~~ Smith
19 Caddo Gap Rd
Delight AR 71940

Witness x Courtney Nales
Courtney Nales
315 Buccaneer St
Hot Springs AR 71913
PH# 806-215-3112

Witness Geneva Stone
300 Wth St.
Mtn. Pine AR 71956
501-762-4173 Geneva Stone

El, Courtney Cokum,
witnessed Sherrel Curville
return from court on
Monday September 23, 2024
with stases marks on her
left side of her abdomen.

4956 Hickory Grove Rd.
Bismarck, AR 71929

Witness - X Courtney Noles
Courtney NOLES

315 Buccaneer St
Hot Springs AR 71913
P# 806-215-3112

Witness X ~~Bethany Hill Smith~~
19 Caddo Gap Rd
Delight AR 71940

Sharina Stephens
104 Miller St Apt B
Hot Springs Ark 71901

cell 501-276-7564
Sharina Stephens
Witness

El Brittany Nicole Smith was in Garland County Detention Center on September 23, 2024 with Shanel Courseville. She returned from court with whelps and red marks on her left lower abdomen from a shocker belt they placed on her for court.

x Brittany Nicole Smith
19 Caddo Gap Rd.
Delight AR 71940

Witness +

~~Courtney Niles~~
Courtney Niles

315 Buccaneer St
Hot Springs AR 71913
PH# 806-215-3112

Witness ~~Sharina Stephens~~

Sharina Stephens
104 Miller St Apt B
Hot Springs Ark 71901

cell 501-276-7564

Witness Geneva Stone

300 Leth St
Mtn. Pine AR 71956
501-762-4173

Geneva Stone

AFFIDAVIT OF TRUTH

October 8, 2024 between 1:50 - 2:15 PM TIM Beckham (which I have fired on the record numerous times) Public Defender, that judge Petro appointed to my cases and refuses to allow me to fire him. Showed up in court late. He told me to go into the jury room while motioning with his arms to go in the room. I looked around for the officer and stepped inside the jury room and Tim Beckham told me he was next door in a jury trial. Tim said the judge wants to wrap all of this up today and the STATE has made AN offer... I said NO, Because I have already been found INNOCENT. NO...and I fired you. I want a complete dismissal of all charges with an apology. He laughed...I said I have already been INNOCENT by TRIAL by JURY of my Peers and that Arkansas State Court Common Law Verdict of INNOCENT OF ALL charges has already been recorded on the dockets and, also that Verdict is filed in my cases in the U.S. Western District Court awaiting on a ruling of Writ of Habeas Corpus... Tim Beckham said NO! the STATE WANTS your plea to run with the charges that you just got on your sentencing orders today. I said you already told me at the jail that the Animal case, they were all dead!, I have my title and registration on my mobile home and that the prosecution could not do nothing and now its something completely different. He was angry look if you take this to jury trial they will POUND YOU (threatening me) I told him First of all this is Double Jeopardy AGAIN!! This is TREASON I AM NOT A CITIZEN of the United States INC. Jurisdiction has never been proven! Under the Foreign Sovereign IMMUNITIES ACT I AM OWED the COMMON LAW COURT, which I HAVE ON THE RECORD! We argued back and forth him threatening me that I will never come back home that he can't be at the jury trial that is already set 9-23-2024. Beckham said well they are sending you off to ADC and you won't make it back for the next court hearing. I argued that I just Dismissed my cases because the Captain abandoned her ship at 1:40 PM

without calling recess. He laughed again telling me that I am
not getting out. That I lost my Habeas Corpus because the court
is not going to answer it, that there is no common law court system and
you would of thought 45 years would of shut me up.

1-31-2032 expires
Signed 10/10/24
Ananda Medina



Sherril Jean Courvell
Sherril Jean Courvell © 39455

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Kimberly Baker, Assistance of Counsel, hereby certify that on this day, 10/16/2024 I remitted a copy of the foregoing WRIT OF CONSPIRACY to the following places by certified mail, Return Receipt Request. I remitted a copy to the Garland County Circuit Court by hand delivery.

Arkansas State Governor-Sarah Sanders
500 Woodlane Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
Cert # 9589 0710 5270 1246 2974 80

Garland County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
Attn: Michelle Coe Lawrence- and Caitlin Bornhoft
501 Ouachita Avenue Suite 107
Hot Springs, Arkansas 71901
Cert # 9589 0710 5270 1246 2974 73

Attorney General -Tim Griffin
323 Center Street Suite 200
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
Cert # 9589 0710 5270 1246 2972 20

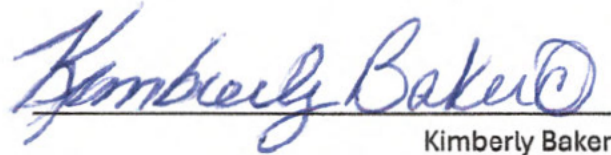
U.S. district court, Western Division of Arkansas
Attn: Judge Barry Bryant and Judge Susan Hickey
Judge Isaac Parker Federal Building
30 South 6th Street, Room 1038
Fort Smith, Arkansas 72901
Cert # 9589 0710 5270 1246 2973 81

U.S. Attorney Western District Arkansas -David Clay Fowlkes
414 Parker Avenue
Fort Smith, Arkansas 72901
Cert # 9589 0710 5270 1246 2974 04

Garland County Attorney – John Howard
501 Ouachita Avenue-Fourth Floor
Hot Springs, Arkansas 71901
Cert # 9589 0710 5270 1246 2971 14

Garland County Sheriff's Department
Attn: Sheriff Mike McCormick
525 Ouachita Avenue
Hot Springs, Arkansas 71901
Cert # 9589 0710 5270 1246 2971 07

Garland County Circuit Court-Kristie Womble-Hughes
501 Ouachita Avenue Room 207
Hot Springs, Arkansas 71901
Hand delivered by Kimberly Baker



Kimberly Baker
Assistance of Counsel
P.O. Box 179
Jessieville, Arkansas 71949
arjuralassembly@gmail.com



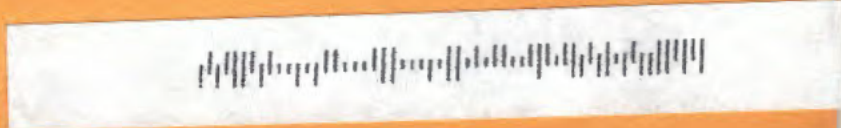
Sherrel Jean Courvelle

GARLAND COUNTY DETENTION CENTER
Prisoner #39455
3564 Albert Pike Road
Hot Springs, Arkansas 71913

Sherrel Courville #39455
Garland County Detention Center
3564 Albert Pike Road
Hot Springs, Arkansas 71913



To: US district court Western Div
Attn: Judges Barry Bryant + Susan
Judge Isaac Parker Federal Building
30 South 6th Street, Room 10
Fort Smith, Arkansas 72901



CERTIFIED MAIL



710 5270 1246 2973 81

ison
Hickey

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Retail



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