

Oregon Supreme Court

Indian Market Rd. and Trails. Jackson County Circuit Court 17CR74497 HA-20-6-18

By Anthony J. Sanders

Due to interference with attorney client records it is necessary to conclude this Scopes Monkey Trial of justified homicide and false arrest for failure to appear to the Jackson County Commissioners Dead Indian Memorial Rd. Hearing in the Courthouse continued from October 11, 2017, in writing, as a civil action under 18USC§2707 and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. The true purpose of Oregon in Rogue Valley, is that the name of Dead Indian Memorial Rd needs to be changed to “Indian Market Rd.”, with a final sentence to the informational sign, so that it would be as if no crime had occurred, nor would be continued, nor repeated, pursuant to *Grimm v. Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision A148397 September 27, 2012, Advisory Opinion Regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories ICJ No. 131 (2004) and Case Concerning the Factory of Chorzow A. Permanent Court of Justice No. 9 (1927)* and the Renaming of Roads by the Jackson County Development Services Department Land Development Ordinance under §10.1032.02:

A. For purposes of ORS 164.345 (Criminal mischief in the third degree), 164.354 Criminal mischief in the second degree) and 164.365 (Criminal mischief in the first degree), the value of damage done during single incidents of criminal homicide may be added together if the incidents of criminal mischief were committed: Sen. Alan Bates (2016), frozen woman, flaming lawyer and burning man by Court; additionally Johnny, John Thiry, Isaac Lindsday and the most prolific rampage shooting year in history, 2017, by involuntary biological experiments of murdering criminal mischief Cop under 18USC§1111, obstructing justice under §1512 and the Nuremberg Code. Jackson County Circuit Court's homicidal tendency is not only the result of abuse of criminal mischief statute, but also occurs in every instance of summoning the victim/witness to avoid legal process for a pattern or practice police brutality that drives victims to relocate from the jurisdiction of the abusive cop employing court. *United States v. Curley*, 639 F.3d 50, 54 (2d Cir. 2011) held that state criminal mischief allegation actually constitutes stalking under 18USC§2261A. In this case it is held by frozen woman, flaming lawyer and burning man, that criminal mischief allegation under ORS164.345-3 constitutes solicitation to criminal homicide under ORS163.005. Furthermore, bribing a witness under ORS 162.265 requires amendment to make reference to criminal homicide under ORS163.005 to distinguish between the bribes of innocent governors and justified homicides incidental to summoning the witness to avoid legal process. Wherefore third, second, first degree criminal mischief and their determining value of damages under ORS164.345, 345, 354, 365 and 367 should be repealed pursuant to Private and Commercial Cemeteries 24USC§298 that repealed war Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 654, §1(47), 65 Stat. 703 Section, act June 20, 1939, ch. 220, 53 Stat. 843 and bribing a witness under ORS162.265 needs to be amended to make reference to criminal homicide under ORS163.005 pursuant to tampering with victims, witness and informants under 18USC§1512.

a. (1) A person commits the crime of bribing a witness if the person offers, confers or agrees to confer any pecuniary benefit upon a witness in any official proceeding, or a person the person believes may be called as a witness, with the intent that: (a) The testimony of the person as a witness will thereby be influenced; or (b) The person will avoid legal process summoning the person to testify; or (c) The person will be absent from any official proceeding to which the person has been legally summoned. (2)

Bribing a witness is a Class C felony under ORS §162.265 [1971 c.743 §201] if criminal homicide results under ORS163.005 (18USC§201, §1512 and §1513). (1) A person commits criminal homicide if, without justification or excuse, the person intentionally, knowingly, recklessly or with criminal negligence causes the death of another human being. (2)“Criminal homicide” is murder, manslaughter, criminally negligent homicide or aggravated vehicular homicide. (3)“Human being” means a person who has been born and was alive at the time of the criminal act. [1971 c.743 §87; 2007 c.867 §4].

b. It is a basic principle of due process that an enactment is void for vagueness if its prohibitions are not clearly defined. Vague laws offend several important values. First, because we assume that man is free to steer between lawful and unlawful conduct, we insist that laws give the person of ordinary intelligence a reasonable opportunity to know what is prohibited, so that he may act accordingly. Vague laws may trap the innocent by not providing fair warning. Second, if arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement is to be prevented, laws must provide explicit standards for those who apply them. A vague law impermissibly delegates basic policy matters to policemen, judges and juries for resolution on an ad hoc basis, with the attendant dangers of arbitrary and discriminatory application. Third, but related, where a statute abuts upon sensitive First Amendment freedoms it operates to inhibit the exercise of those freedoms. Uncertain meanings inevitably lead citizens to steer far wider of the unlawful zone than if the boundaries of the forbidden zone were clearly marked *Grayned v. City of Rockford* 408 US 104 (1972).

B. Drop the charges against the winter campfire(s) of the International Court of Justice and order county and city parks to destroy all slash piles within the territorial jurisdiction of - Jackson County. This can be rephrased: Drop the charges and destroy all the slash piles under 36CFR§261.5. Slash needs to be chucked to prevent it from creating additional fire hazard by piling. To reduce fire hazard slash piles need to be destroyed. It takes 15 days to dismantle a megaton of slash piles and remove the idiotic plastic sheets obstructing winter burning of several piles in one winter bonfire, whose ashes should be buried. Slashed thickets take a lot longer to chip or burn in the winter because scattering the sticks about does not stop the wood from piling. 1.3% of National Forest acres and 0.02% of National Park acres burned in 2017. Arson conspiracy under 18USC§81 and Art. 81 Uniform Code of Military Justice 10USC§881 often provoke obstruction of justice under Rule 96 (Art. 134) of the Manual for Courts-Martial and murder-tampering with victims, witnesses and informants by local law enforcement under 18USC§1512 and the Nuremberg Code. The Forest Service ordered Grayback Forestry wild firefighters to leave the Chetco Bar Fire, the largest fire in the nation in 2017 when it was only 14 acres and could have easily been contained. National Park Service “head-ache lie enforcement” is compromised by unconstitutional mandatory minimum misinterpretation of the 15 days it takes to dismantle a megaton of slash piles under 18USC§1856 and *Blakely v. Washington* (2004). Redwood National and State Park Superintendent is not guilty for a gate to the Coastal Trail south from Crescent City, and a report of motor vehicle accidents to justify a trail from Organ Donor to California Ranger Memorial Groves under 36CFR§4.4. Furthermore pursuant to park grants exclusively for trails, tent sized grade A flat farmland and non-invasive food forests under 54USC§302904 and 24USC§423(b). An 8 mile flagged section is all that obstructs the connection of the Pacific Crest Trail to the Kelsey Trail to the Coastal Trail. Humboldt County super-intendants requested Hammond rail-to-trail from Arcata to San Francisco. Not to delay remission of \$450,000 fines the Hammonds under 18USC§3573, paid in excess of the lawful \$500 fine and up to 6 months in prison, for violation of rules and regulations under 16USC§551. The Hammonds are unlawfully detained in federal prison for arson under the enhanced terrorism and effective death penalty act, arrested years after stopping their unpermitted fires under 36CFR§261.5 and arson-like retaliatory hillbilly death threat propaganda that

merely has to be prohibited by law to make a non-self-incriminating ranger out of rancher or federal judge under Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

a. Following the issuance of a permit to use fire or power-driven machinery, and after slashing has been created in an operation area inside or within one-eighth of one mile of a forest protection district, the forester may make a determination if such slashing and debris exists on the operation area in sufficient quantity and arrangement as to constitute an additional fire hazard that endangers life, forest resources or property, and if such area is in need of additional work or protection to reduce, abate or offset the additional fire hazard. The forester shall so notify the landowner and operator or their representatives in writing of such determination. If the forester determines that an additional fire hazard exists, the forester shall, at the request of the owner or operator, with the approval of the owner, grant a release upon payment by the owner or operator of such sum of money as the forester finds necessary to provide additional protection or means necessary to reduce or offset the additional hazard created by such slashing and other debris. In no event may this sum exceed the least of: (a) \$6 for each 1,000 board feet of timber harvested in an operation; (b) The forester's estimated cost of reducing or providing other means to offset the additional hazard; or (c) \$10 for each acre in a stand improvement operation where no timber is harvested. Any owner of forestland may make written request to the forester to assume all obligations for the disposal or reduction of any additional fire hazard determined to exist thereon. If the forester then determines that the owner can comply with such obligation, the forester shall immediately issue to all other persons involved a written release of such obligations incurred by a determination of additional fire hazard under OR 477.580.

## Arguments

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## Briefs

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Grayback Forestry Inc. v. Lomakatsi Restoration Project [HA-3-11-17](#)

State of Oregon v. Ashland Forest Resiliency [HA-5-10-17](#)

Perjury Per Curium [HA-15-11-16](#)

Dickerson v. Carpenter [HA-8-11-16](#)

## Rogue Valley Wood Movies

Bryan, William Jennings (1860-1925). Scopes Monkey Trial. 1925. Inherit the Wind (1960)

Crater Lake Monster (1977)

Fischer, Carrie (1956-2016); Reynolds, Mary (1932-2016). Rogue One (2016)

## Cases

Advisory Opinion regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory No. 131 on 9 July 2004

*Blakely v. Washington* (2004)

*Grayned v. City of Rockford* 408 US 104 (1972)

*Grimm v. Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision* A148397 September 27, 2012

Interpretations of Paragraph 4 of the Annex following Article 179 of the Treaty of Neuilly of 29 November 1919 (Greek Republic v. Kingdom Bulgaria) by the Permanent Court of Justice in No. 3 (12/9/1924)

*Olmstead v. L.C.* 527 U.S. 581 (1999)

*The State of Tennessee v. John Thomas Scopes* (1925)

*United States v. Curley*, 639 F.3d 50, 54 (2d Cir. 2011)

*Washington v. Harper* (1990)

*Wong Sun v. United States*, 371 U.S. 471 (1963)

*Worcester v. Georgia* (1832)

## Code

Action for Deprivation of Rights 42USC§1983

Arson within special maritime and territorial jurisdiction under 18USC§81

Bribery of Witnesses ORS §162.265 [1971 c.743 §201] 18USC§201

Cause of action 34USC§12601

Civil action 18USC§2707

Conspiracy Art. 81 Uniform Code of Military Justice 10USC§881

Crater Lake National Park. Jurisdiction by the United States, fugitives from justice 16USC§124 repeal?

Criminal homicide ORS163.005

Determination of additional fire hazard OR 477.580.

Discipline of Patients at Army and Navy Hospital 24USC§20

Fire 36CFR§261.5

Fugitive Slave Clause Article IV, Section 2, Paragraph 3

Grants. National Park Service and Related Organizations 54USC§302904

Hot Springs National Park 16USC§361-§374

Establishment; supply of water; free baths for indigent; dedication to US 16USC§361

Leases of bathhouses and sites; supply of water 16USC§362

Use of free bathhouses limited 16USC§371 repeal?

Laws operative within judicial district of Arkansas 16USC§372

Acceptance of jurisdiction over part of park; application of laws 16USC§372a

Injuries to property 16USC§373 repeal?

Taking or use of or bathing in water in violation of rules and regulations 16USC§374 repeal?

Law enforcement personnel in National Park Service 16USC1a-6 (2013)

Law Enforcement Scholarship Program 34USC§12577

Manslaughter 18USC§1112

Murder 18USC§1111

National Park Service 16USC§1 (2013)

National Park Service 18USC§1856

Rule 96 (Art. 134) of the Manual for Courts-Martial

Orders 36CFR§261.50

Parks, Forests and Public Property. Closure and Public Use Limit 36CFR§5

Preservation of historic buildings and grounds at the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Washington 24USC§423

Recidivism 34USC§60501

Redwood National and State Park 16USC§79a-§79q

Exchange of property; cash equalization payments; commercial operations, minimum economic dislocation and disruption 16USC§79e

Memorial Groves named for Benefactor 16USC§79h

Remission of fine 18USC§3573

Retaliation against victims, witnesses and informants 18USC§1513

Rules and regulations 16USC§551

Rules and Regulations for Army and Navy Hospital 24USC§18

Searches and Seizures by Government Officers and Employees in Connection with Investigation or Prosecution of Criminal Offenses 42USC§2000a

Stalking 18USC§2261A

Tampering with victims, witnesses and informants 18USC§1512

Title 54, National Park Service and Related Programs was made law by Pub. L. 113–287, §6(e) on Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3272

Wilderness Preservation System 16USC§1131

Yellowstone National Park 16USC§21-§40c

Detail of troops for protection of parks 16USC§23

Jurisdiction over park; fugitives from justice 16USC§24

Jail building; office of the magistrate judge 16USC§30

Treaties

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Slavery Convention

Work Cited

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## 1. Arson Conspiracy

Arson conspiracy under 18USC§81 and Art. 81 Uniform Code of Military Justice 10USC§881 often provoke obstruction of justice under Rule 96 (Art. 134) of the Manual for Courts-Martial and murder-tampering with victims, witnesses and informants by local law enforcement under 18USC§1512 and the Nuremberg Code. The Interior Department, National Park Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs need to take over responsibility for the National Forests from the Forest Service. The slash piles need to be destroyed, by chucking the piles and chipping or winter burning slashed thickets. The Forest Service cannot continue to arbitrarily order to kill and pile trees and shrubs in violation of national park service criminal statute under 18USC§1856. The flammable slash piles incur mandatory fuel reduction costs the forest service seems unwilling, or unable, to pay for under 36CFR§261.5. The USDA Forest Service practice of slash piles are a harm to themselves, others and extremely destructive to the environment, *Washington v. Harper* (1990). The slash piles are too big to light for two reasons. First, the stems are so large they need a fuel to start in the wet-season. Second, if lit, the five-foot slash pile might create flames as high as 30 feet, likely to crown and cause a forest fire. Piles are burnt in a separate bon-fire, with flame up to a meter high, and a two-foot hearth. The slash bags, to keep the piles, that are too big to light, dry, are the height of hypocrisy, of an active arson, with burn scars and a cancer of piles, across what was once their public land, to show the disinherited. 1.2% of national forest acres burned in 2017, national forests burn 60 times more frequently than national parks, 0.02%. Lightning fires in nature, typically only burn the dry needles and leaves on the ground, they run out of fuel and self-extinguish in two minutes, leaving some burn marks on the trees. The Wilderness Preservation System seems to tame the Forest Service under 16USC§1131. However, where there are fifteen days mandatory minimum sentence of community service per megaton of slash piles, more if thickets must be chipped and burned in winter, it seems best to contract with the park service and tribal government, to take over the affairs of nearby National Forests, for the usufruct of the public land under 18USC§1856, despite the need to commute the 15 day mandatory minimum sentence to 15 eight hour days community service chucking one megaton of slash piles pursuant to *Blakely v. Washington* (2004). Let the campers burn the slash in winter campfires and stay warm, otherwise retaliation is to obstruct justice, and the prisons are filling up with arson corrupted fire and deadly police officers under 18USC§1513 and the Forest Service is highly suspected of tampering under §1512. The order is to destroy all 10,000 megatons of 1,000 one ton slash piles in the United States under 36CFR§261.50.

The Actuary should respond to FICA tax adjustment proposals from a homeless beneficiary better. A United Nations Human Rights Council Commission of Inquiry has taken responsibility for the recidivism after inciting the first of the recent Israeli wars against Palestine. Ordering some of the most ignorant work in American history requires redress, specifically the slashing and piling of Anderson Butte and recent destruction of Nickel Creek Backcountry Campground under 36CFR§261.50. The closure of that section of the Coastal Trail is unjustified. The fence needs a gate, to let pedestrians in and keep autocrats out. There is no landslide to unjustifiably close the trail, that has overgrown old Highway 101, from the trampling of the burnt redwood witnesses. Therefore, destroying Nickel Creek backcountry campground on demand constitutes Arts. 5 and 1 of the Slavery Convention of 1927. It was held that the essential principle contained in the actual trial of an illegal act is non-repetition and that reparation must, as far as possible, wipe out all the consequences of the illegal act and re-establish the situation which would, in all probability, have existed if that act had not been committed Interpretations of Paragraph 4 of the Annex following Article 179 of the Treaty of Neuilly of 29

November 1919 (Greek Republic v. Kingdom Bulgaria) by the Permanent Court of Justice in No. 3 (12/9/1924) cited by Advisory Opinion regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory No. 131 on 9 July 2004. Two counts of internal displacement due to retaliation by the Actuary's email comes to \$10,000 at UN Compensation Commission rates. Paid in full. Short of restoration of the trails and food forests burned when agriculture, cities and war were invented circa 6,000 B.C; the only forest labor, fire suppression, or fire management, the federal government should pay for, is to dismantle slash piles, 15 days per megaton of one ton piles, slashed thickets must be chipped and burned in winter campfire(s) under 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904. Slash piles are not acceptable, flammable debris must be properly disposed of, before it ignites under 36CFR§261.5. 1.3% of National Forest acres and 0.02% of National Park acres burned in 2017. The Park Superintendents email is not readily available as promised by Art. 1 of the Slavery Convention of 1927. Not guilty for a gate to the Coastal Trail.

## 2. Crater Lake National Park Fugitive Slave Law Repeal

Crater Lake National Park was founded in 1902 by Judge William Gladstone Steel who funded the park himself and served as its super-intendant without pay, made law May 22, 1902, ch. 820, §1, 32 Stat. 202, with post-humous Crater Lake Monster (1977). In the summer of 2014, shortly after the publication of *Forestry* (2014) and before Title 54, National Park Service and Related Programs was made law by Pub. L. 113–287, §6(e) on Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3272, Crater Lake National Park was witnessed hunting for a fugitive on the basis of his clothes, who escaped capture climbing the cliff, it was on Facebook and in the papers, indigent escapes Oregon. Jurisdiction by the United States; fugitives from justice under 16USC§124 does not honor either probable cause, signature of Judge William Gladstone Steel or the savvier yet autocratic, common law interpretations of jurisdiction, in 16USC§24, §372, and §372a. §124 needs to be repealed pursuant to Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Rule 4 Fed. Crim. P. §124 states: Sole and exclusive jurisdiction is assumed by the United States over the territory embraced within the Crater Lake National Park, saving, however, to the State of Oregon the right to serve civil or criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park in suits or prosecution for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in said State but outside of said park, and saving further to the said State the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property, on the lands included in said park. All the laws applicable to places under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States shall have force and effect in said park. All fugitives from justice taking refuge in said park shall be subject to the same laws as refugees from justice found in the State of Oregon (Aug. 21, 1916, ch. 368, § 1, 39 Stat. 521).

The fugitive slave laws were laws passed by the United States Congress in 1793 and 1850 to provide for the return of slaves who escaped from one state into another state or territory. The idea of the fugitive slave law was derived from the Fugitive Slave Clause which is in the United States Constitution (Article IV, Section 2, Paragraph 3). No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due. After the Compromise of 1850, the Supreme Court made slavery a protected institution and arranged a series of laws that allowed slavery in the new territories and forced officials in Free States to give a hearing to slaveholders without a jury. In 1854, the Republican Party included the abolition of slavery in its manifesto and the southern states seceded from the union in rebellion against freedom when Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate was elected to the presidency in 1860. Lincoln initially hoped to keep the peace with Confederacy by permitting the

practice of slavery. On 22 September 1862, exactly one hundred days before it went into effect Lincoln unveiled his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation to his entire Cabinet that on the first day of January, in the year of 1863, “all persons held as slaves within any of the rebel states shall be thenceforth and forever free”. 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of 6 December 1865 that states, Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States of America, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effect, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized under the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Rule 4 (b)(1)(D) Fed Crim. P. provides that an arrest, search or seizure warrant must be signed by a judge. A summons must be in the same form as a warrant except that it must require the defendant to appear before a magistrate judge at a stated time and place. The federal docket and Uniform Crime Statistics indicate that about 50% of all arrests are false, and are either dismissed right away or go on the permanent record as drugs, vagrancy, vice or 50/50 police brutality assault victims. Police often investigate people for some time, the new tactic seems to be, when asked to come to police station for questioning, to avoid the invariable false arrest, talk to an attorney to ask the prosecutor to drop the charges. The Court has emphasized that the mandate of the Fourth Amendment requires adherence to judicial processes, and that arrests and searches conducted outside the judicial process, without prior approval by judge or magistrate are unreasonable. Power is a heady thing; and history shows that the police acting on their own cannot be trusted. Thus, the Constitution requires that a law school educated judge in good standing with the Supreme Court be interposed between the citizen and the police pursuant to *Wong Sun v. United States*, 371 U.S. 471 (1963). Recidivism, re-incarceration within 3 years of release from prison, is reduced from 66% to 50% with vocational certificates, to 35% with Associate degree to 0% in those who earned a post-conviction Bachelor degree *per curiam* 34USC§60501. The plan is to require that all law enforcement, corrections, foreign and civil service officers possess a Bachelor degree, including first year law and police academy, grant Internet privileges in prison so convicts can minimally attend university online, and to redress 60% law school graduate unemployment rate by including police and correctional academy in the curriculum.

### 3. Redwood Reservation

The full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the prompt payment of just compensation as provided for by the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States for those lands and properties taken by Redwood State and National Parks under 16USC§79q. Through the exercise of his exchange authority, the Secretary shall, to the extent possible, minimize economic dislocation and the disruption of the grantor’s commercial operations. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any federally owned property he may designate within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in Del Norte County, California, except that Sanders Rd. known and designated as the Yurok Experimental Forest, has grown legs under 16USC§79e. (1) A gate is needed to let the pedestrians through and keep the autocrats out of the Coastal Trail near the Crescent beach overlook. (2) A trail is needed from the end of Parkway Dr. from Organ Donor to California Ranger Memorial Groves under 16USC§79h. (3) The silvicultural fire and timber trespass in the Yurok Indian Sustained Yield Lands Forest Management Plan of 2012, needs to be adapted by tribal governments with rural headquarters, for the federal government to better protect the anonymity of pedestrians and

all the “park” from the autocrats deafening Redwood National and State Park headquarters in Crescent City, by limiting federal grants for forest labor under Art. 5 of the Slavery Convention of 1927 to purposeful trails, tent sized grade A flat farmland and non-invasive food forests under 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904.

The problem with national parks in general, that totally undermines the integrity of their law specifically, is that prohibiting free camping, and preemptively closing sections of public land due to poor judgments of law, stressfully and unnecessarily internally displaces people under Art. 5 of the Slavery Convention of 1927 and parks must not conspire to enforce their lies under Art 1 to avoid trademark headaches. Consistent with applicable legislation and Federal administrative policies, and based upon a determination that such action is necessary for the maintenance of public health and safety, protection of environmental or scenic values, protection of natural or cultural resources, aid to scientific research, implementation of management responsibilities, equitable allocation and use of facilities, or the avoidance of conflict among visitor use activities, the superintendent may: Terminate a restriction, limit, closure, designation, condition, or visiting hour restriction imposed under 36CFR§5(a)(3) to avoid torts under Art. 5 of the Slavery Convention of 1927 through least restrictive measures *Olmstead v. L.C.* 527 U.S. 581 (1999). Paving scenic highways over trails to nearby cities amounts to vehicular manslaughter of pedestrians and inexperienced drivers on dangerous mountain highways, that require walking trail alternative routes, to avoid being murdered by arson in National Forests under 18USC§1111 or negligent manslaughter by internal combustion engine in the National Parks under §1112. “Hot Springs Reservation” changed to “Hot Springs National Park” by act Mar. 4, 1921, ch. 161, §1, 41 Stat. 1407 after the mass production of the automobile facilitated the enforcement of the National Park Service under 18USC§1856 that requires deletion of the mandatory minimum sentence pursuant to *Blakely v. Washington* (2004). President Gerald Ford was described as playing football without a helmet. To tell the truth park law enforcement causes significant traumatic brain injury - headache. For instance, through application of unjust law to the order to destroy all slash piles or severe dental pain from the lie regarding a fictitious landslide used to justify the closure of a seven mile segment of the Coastal Trail to the national accountant who carries his shit. Due to the tortious misconduct of the federal legislature and Actuary, arson as first degree murder of the Forest Service, and negligent vehicular manslaughter and slavery of the National Parks, parks of all jurisdictions are encouraged to employ a lawyer and send some of their people to law school, or at least remedial first year law, when such a course becomes available to require law enforcement a minimum Bachelor of law degree level of formal education needed to be free of recidivism 100% of the time.

Congress is counseled to restore Title 16 of the United States Code Subchapter 1 National Park Service to as it was before, before the common law Rule of Hierarchy was repealed by Pub. L. 113–287, §6(e) on Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3272 that legislated Title 54, National Park Service and Related Programs. The fundamental purpose of the parks, monuments, and reservations, is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations under 16USC§1 (2013) and 54USC§100101(a), §100301, and §100302(a)(1), (2), (b), (c). The right to bear arms under 16USC§1a-7b is probably the only rule that should have been either be repealed or transferred, with opinion on lawful hunts in the National Wildlife Refuge system, to the Chapter on Obstruction of Lawful Hunt 16USC§5201 *et seq* with or without reference to Obstruction of Justice Rule 96 (Art. 134) of the Manual for Courts-Martial. Yellowstone park history expresses a preference for details of troops to prevent trespassers or intruders from entering the park for the purpose of destroying the game or objects of curiosity therein under 16USC§23 to law enforcement within the

National Park System authorized to make arrests and carry a firearm under 16USC§1a-6 (2013) and 54USC§102701 who must be dismissed today, by a magistrate with offices the jail under 16USC§30 or magistrate of the rules and regulations of the National Forest under 16USC§551. The Yellowstone National Park, as its boundaries now are defined, or as they may be hereafter defined or extended, shall be under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. All the laws applicable to places under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall have force and effect in said park. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to forbid the service in the park of any civil or criminal process of any court having jurisdiction in the States of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. All fugitives from justice taking refuge in said park shall be subject to the same laws as refugees from justice found in the State of Wyoming under 16USC§24 - Jurisdiction over park; fugitives from justice.

The establishment of the first national park in 1832, Hot Spring National Park, was dedicated the superintendent to provide and maintain a sufficient number of free baths for the use of the indigent under 16USC§361 (Dec. 16, 1878, ch. 5, 20 Stat. 258), leased to the Army and Naval hospitals under 16USC§362 (Mar. 3, 1891, ch. 533, § 1, 26 Stat. 842), 24USC§18 (June 30, 1882, ch. 254, §1, 22 Stat. 121) and 24USC§20 (Mar. 3, 1909, ch. 252, 35 Stat. 748.) Acceptance of jurisdiction over part of park; application of laws, is limited by reason to the conditional cession and grant to the United States of exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the Hot Springs National Park known as the public camp ground under 16USC§372a. Although able to legislate the felony jurisdiction philosophically, mandatory minimum *Blakely v. Washington* (2004) misdemeanor fines for bathing under 16USC§371, injures free public property rights under 16USC§372, and interferes with the patient-physician relationship under §374 all to extort state taxes under 16USC§365 (Mar. 3, 1891, ch. 533, § 5, 26 Stat. 844). 16USC§371, §372 and §374 unlawfully monopolize the waters of Hot Springs National Park, are not conducive to good odor or even drumming under §374 and should be repealed, to convey the spirit of the law - free baths for the indigent under §361 (Dec. 16, 1878, ch. 5, 20 Stat. 258); luxury treatment for paying patients of bath attendants, masseurs and physicians registered with the Secretary of the Interior under §369 (June 5, 1920, ch. 235, § 1, 41 Stat. 918).

#### 4. Scopes Monkey Trail

Poison hemlock is a lethal poison with a history dating from the execution of Socrates that created Greek philosophy to make sense of 50% slavery. Following the publication of his *Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World, but in Particular, and Very Expressly, to those of the United States of America* David Walker (1785-1830) was blacklisted by several southern state legislatures who enacted laws banning seditious literature and further punishing the education of slaves. In Georgia, a bounty was put on Walker: ten thousand dollars alive, one thousand dollars dead. Walker died in 1830 under mysterious circumstances. Many suspect he was poisoned. The Scopes Trial, formally known as *The State of Tennessee v. John Thomas Scopes* (1925) and commonly referred to as the Scopes Monkey Trial, was an American legal case in July 1925 in which a substitute high school teacher, John T. Scopes, was accused of violating Tennessee's Butler Act, which had made it unlawful to teach human evolution in any state-funded school. The trial was deliberately staged in order to attract publicity to the small town of Dayton, Tennessee, where it was held. Scopes was unsure whether he had ever actually taught evolution, but he purposely incriminated himself so that the case could have a defendant. Scopes was found guilty and fined \$100 (equal to \$1395 in 2017), but the verdict was overturned on a technicality. The trial served its purpose of drawing intense national publicity, as national reporters flocked to Dayton to cover the big-name lawyers who had agreed to represent each

side. William Jennings Bryan, three-time presidential candidate, argued for the prosecution, while Clarence Darrow, the famed American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) defense attorney, spoke for Scopes. In the days following the Scopes trial Bryan traveled hundreds of miles, delivering speeches in multiple towns. On Sunday, July 26, 1925, he returned from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Dayton. After attending church services he ate a large meal, then died during a nap that afternoon, five days after the trial's conclusion. When someone remarked to Darrow that Bryan died from a "broken heart", Darrow responded, "Broken heart, hell, he died of a busted belly!" Journalist H. L. Mencken, who disliked Bryan intensely, reportedly boasted to Darrow that "we killed the son of a bitch". Bryan is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. His headstone reads, "Statesman. Yet Friend To Truth! Of Soul Sincere. In Action Faithful. And In Honor Clear".

The poison hemlock theory is sustained at the Chetco Public Library on Hemlock Dr. John Thiry, was acquitted of arson for the flicking cigarette butt that ignited Oak Knoll Fire I in Ashland, that took the life of a firefighter, after the smoke inhalation, hospital acquired *Staphylococcus aureus* infection probably went untreated with doxycycline and this caused toxic shock syndrome combined with high levels of fire department acquired *Streptococcus pyogenes*. I met John a few months before his death when he described the library as a dangerous sort of paradise called a "nerdarium". John's untimely death by poison ignited both Oak Knoll II and the Chetco Bar Fire, the largest fire in the nation in 2017. The green smoothie took on new meaning. County and federal law enforcement supervised noxious weed contractors who did not harvest the hemlock field, that was the only weed they positively identified, with their litter of ribbons. The city police were castigated by the newspaper for having just unnecessarily and stressfully exiled the victim, who was fond of frequenting the library and Tuesday feed, from downtown Ashland, due to discrimination against his prior acquittal for arson, and state of fear regarding the slash piles going up in flames, rather than anything he did or said. John's acquittal for arson was reported to be that he did not possess the mental faculties for the commission of the crime. In retrospect Oregon would have been more informative to credit the trial as time served for accidentally igniting the Oak Knoll I fire under 36CFR§261.5 and 16USC§551.

## 5. General Jackson Law College

Orphaned at fourteen, Jackson never knew his own father, who died the year he was born. The Revolutionary War claimed the lives of his mother and his brothers. Jackson read law in his late teens and earned admission to the North Carolina bar in 1787. An uneducated boy from the Carolina backwoods, the son of Scot-Irish immigrants, he became a practicing lawyer, a public prosecutor, a US attorney, a delegate to the founding Tennessee Constitutional Convention, a US Senator, a judge of the state Superior Court and a major general, first of the state militia and then of the US Army. In 1806, a quarrel with Charles Dickinson over a horse race soon turned violent when Dickinson made rude comments about the character of Andrew's wife, Rachel. Jackson, the general, whose steadfastness in adversity and against the British in the War of 1812 had earned him the nicknames "Old Hickory" and the "the Old Hero", was determined to keep America together. xviii-xix The glow of his victory over the British at New Orleans in 1815 transformed him into a fabled figure. Popular songs were written about him. There were darker moments, too. He had massacred Indians in combat, fought duels, imposed martial law on New Orleans, imprisoning those who defied him, He had married the love of his life, Rachel Donelson Robards, before she was divorced from her first husband. In 1812 Madison commissioned Jackson Major General of U.S. Volunteers, ordered him to lead 1,500 troops south to Natchez and to eventually defend New Orleans. Believing the threat to New Orleans abated, the U.S. War Department ordered the immediate dismissal of Jackson's forces in March 1813 making no offer

to compensate the troops or provide for their food or return travel to Tennessee. Outraged, Jackson decided that he would return his men home through hostile Indian lands even if he had to pay the expense himself. After New Orleans Jackson continued his battles against the Indian Tribes in the South and West. The Creek War ended in August 1814, with Jackson winning the cession of twenty-three million acres of land to the United States ( three-fifths of modern-day Alabama and one fifth of Georgia. Jackson led American forces to victory over the British in the Battle of New Orleans (January 1815). The win, which occurred after the War of 1812 officially ended but before news of the Treaty of Ghent had reached Washington, elevated Jackson to the status of national war hero. Between 1816 and 1820 he signed treaties giving the United States tens of millions of acres. The Seminoles declined to leave their lands north of the Florida border, and instead of surrendering under the terms of Jackson's agreement with the Creeks, fought back, escaping to Spanish held Florida. President Monroe authorized Jackson to quell the Seminole revolt. Although there was no evidence of permission, Jackson moved against both the Seminoles and the Spanish and conquered Florida. The Secretaries of War and Treasury denounced the seizure while the Secretary of State defended Jackson. A congressional probe failed to produce a resolution of censure. In the end they helped speed the American acquisition of Florida in 1819.

After narrowly losing to John Quincy Adams in the contentious 1824 presidential election, Jackson returned four years later to win redemption, soundly defeating Adams and becoming the nation's seventh president (1829-1837). Though Jackson won the popular vote he did not win enough Electoral College votes to be elected. The decision fell to the House of Representatives who met on February 9, 1825. They elected John Quincy Adams. The scandal of his marriage stayed with him through the decades, and he believed that the stress of the charges of adultery and bigamy ultimately killed her within two months of being elected on December 22, 1828. In his First Annual Message to Congress, Jackson advocated land west of the Mississippi River be set aside for Indian tribes. On May 26, 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, which Jackson signed into law two days later. The Act authorized the president to negotiate treaties to buy tribal lands in the east in exchange for lands farther west, outside of existing state borders. The act specifically pertained to the Five Civilized Tribes in the South, the conditions being that they could either move west or stay and obey state law. Andrew Jackson took no action after Georgia claimed millions of acres of land that had been guaranteed to the Cherokee Indians under federal law, and he declined to enforce a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that Georgia had no authority over Native American tribal lands in *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832). As America's political party system developed, Jackson became the leader of the new Democratic Party. A supporter of states' rights and slavery's extension into the new western territories, he opposed the Whig Party and Congress on polarizing issues such as the Bank of the United States (1791-1836). Jackson's attempt to purchase Texas from Mexico for \$5,000,000 failed. The chargé d'affaires in Mexico, Colonel Anthony Butler, suggested that the U.S. take Texas over militarily, but Jackson refused. Butler was later replaced toward the end of Jackson's presidency. Jackson kept a watchful eye over government expenditures and congressional appropriations. In one instance, he vetoed a road bill approved by Congress. On top of being too costly, the bill only benefitted one area of the country and failed to improve the nation's defenses. Prior to Jackson, presidents had only vetoed legislation they believed to be unconstitutional. Jackson established a new principle of vetoing legislation as a matter of policy. The national economy following the withdrawal of funds from the Second Bank of the United States (1816-1836), whose reauthorization was vetoed by Jackson, was booming and the federal government through duty revenues and sale of public lands was able to pay all bills. On January 1, 1835, Jackson paid off the entire national debt, the only time in U.S. history that has been accomplished. In 1835, the Texas Revolution began when pro-slavery American settlers in Texas

fought the Mexican government for Texan independence. By May 1836, they had routed the Mexican military, establishing an independent Republic of Texas. Jackson replaced only about ten percent of the government officers he held power over, it was a high percentage compared to his predecessors. In the 1836 election, Jackson's chosen successor Martin Van Buren defeated Whig candidate William Henry Harrison, and Old Hickory left the White House even more popular than when he had entered it.

The removal of the Seminoles from Florida was fraught and bloody. Osceola murdered a rival Seminole who had chosen to comply with removal and escaped slaves were finding sanctuary among the Seminoles. The Second Seminole War would last seven years and was the nation's longest and most expensive Indian war. On December 18 and 28, 1835 Seminoles attacked a wagon train and advance guard leaving roughly 100 soldier's dead. On Tuesday, December 29, 1835 the administration signed the Treaty of New Echota, setting terms for the final removal of the tribe west of the Mississippi. The Cherokees who signed the treaty, however, were not representative of the tribe as a whole. They were part of what was known as the "Treaty party" a group in opposition to Chief John Ross's "National party", that represented an estimated 16,000 out of 17,000 Cherokees, and was against removal. The deadline for removal was set for 1838, the year after Jackson left the White House. The time came, but the vast majority of Cherokees had not left their lands. Thus began the Trail of Tears, the forced removal of Cherokees to the West. The military could be brutal and an estimated 4,000 of the 16,000 Cherokees who were forced out died along the way. 317 More than 45,000 American Indians were relocated to the West during Jackson's administration, though a few Cherokees walked back afterwards or migrated to the high Smoky Mountains. The Black Hawk War took place during Jackson's presidency in 1832 after a group of Indians crossed into U.S. territory. Jackson's Indian Removal policy and its tragic consequences which led to the Trail of Tears is the most conspicuous blight on his presidential legacy. While Jackson struggled with sorrow, his health, personal finances and domestic policy issues, he enjoyed almost complete success in foreign affairs. Jackson made it known at the outset of his administration that he intended to take no aggressive action against any foreign country. He approached foreign affairs with a simple principle, "to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong." With Jackson's foreign policy principles in hand, coupled with his reputation as a successful military leader, American ministers were able to win newfound respect for American rights and trade all over the globe. Jackson's administration opened new ports to American trade, won most-favored-nation trading status in other countries, and collected huge sums of money owed the United States by foreign governments.

The Rogue River War of 1855-1856 was an unambiguous example of a war against Indians that was drummed up to attract public funds, a pork barrel war, successfully promoted by rival politicians who effortlessly thwarted the humane intentions of the new western reservation policy, notwithstanding the vociferous objections of both civil and military officials of the federal government. In June and July of 1854 the federal paymaster was at work in southwestern Oregon and northern California paying the wages of the volunteers involved in the 1853 campaign. The paymaster disbursed a little less than \$70,200 in hard money for wages. Businessmen who supplied the volunteers were paid with War Department funds funneled through the Democratic territorial governor, George Curry, and got about \$151,400, making a total of about \$22,600 or more than \$4.4 million 1990s dollars. Credit for getting the government to pay for the campaign went to another Democrat, delegate Joseph Lane. The idea of fighting Indians for federal money might be the way to compensate for the drought. Even if they weren't paid quickly, they could at least eat on the government's credit.

As the pressure for war built up in the Rogue River valley, Indian affairs superintendent Joel Palmer

was acquiring Indian land on the coast. But when Palmer was holding talks near the mouth of the Rogue River on August 26 with representatives the Indian people fled when soldiers brought the corpses of two Indians and three whites to the council ground. While Palmer was making treaties in the fall of 1854, a political rivalry was developing that would destroy the peace he hoped to ensure. The rivals were the dominant Democratic party and a new political grouping called the Know-Nothings. A product of the breakdown of the Whig party and a precursor of the Republicans, the Know-Nothings made opposition to foreigners and Catholics their political focus. In Oregon, the organization became a tool of opponents of the Democratic Party. Asahel Bush wrote in the Statesman, “the Know-Nothings were engaged in the most ridiculous piece of bigotry, intolerance and stupidity grown persons had ever engaged in”. In the words of Tipsu Tyee, Hi u lum; nika wake memeloose mika! You are very drunk or I would kill you!.

George Manypenny, Indian Affairs Commissioner, set out the principles of the new reservation policy in his 1853 annual report. His plan was to place western Indians in suitable locations, limited in extent and distant as possible from white settlements, and to teach and aid them to devote themselves to the cultivation of the soil and the raising of stock. The theorists who developed the American reservation concept ignored the poor results of these earlier efforts. Joel Palmer agreed with the reservation policy and in a letter dated June 23, 1853 in which he said the “aborigines should be given a home remote from the settlements where they could be guarded from the influence of pestiferous white men. They should have comfortable houses, schools and instruction in farming and Christianity. The making of the treaty was curiously complicated. Two treaties were made. A Treaty of Peace was concluded on September 8 and Treaty for Sale of Land on September 10. Both treaties were translated into both languages. They were ratified by Apserkahar, Toquahear, Anachaharah, John and Lympe.

The Indian negotiators were misled. They were under the impression the Table Rock Reservation would belong to them permanently. By the terms of the 1853 treaty the Rogue River valley peoples gave up roughly two thousand square miles in return for \$60,000 of which \$15,000 was to be used to pay war claims by the whites. The war had cost \$250,000, \$7,000 a day and extermination would be too expensive. The remaining \$45,000 would be paid out in installments in the form of “Blankets, Clothing, farming utensils, stock and such other articles as may be deemed most conducive to the interests of said tribes”. The Indians kept a parcel of about one hundred square miles north of the Rogue River with Table Rock at its southeastern corner. It would be considered a reservation until “a suitable selection shall be made by the direction of the President of the United States”. The treaty called for houses to be built for the three principal chiefs and the government was building a house for him on the Table Rock Reservation when the climactic phase of the Rogue River conflict broke out in 1855. Before the war Rogue River peoples numbered around 9,500 in 1851, by the middle of 1857 Indian Service agents counted only 1,943 survivors on the Coast Reservation of whom around 25% had died of disease by 1858.

There was significant escalation of Rogue River Indigent War Enforcement incidental to the continuance of the County Commissioner's Dead Indian Memorial Rd. Continuance in the Courthouse. High fines for camping on the bike-path, that was previously punished the day after a person cleaned up the litter by a Greensweep, where cops on golf carts issued eviction notices to all the campers. Elsewhere the term Greensweep refers to organized community efforts to clean up the litter in the park. Incited by the Commissioners on October 11, 2017 the Rogue River Indigent War Enforcers escalated into exactly the type of war against the indigents for which Jackson County Circuit Court must take so much care because their very name is the result of the treasonous war of extermination by Rogue River

Volunteers. Because there are so many undereducated Rogue River Indigent War Enforcement law enforcement officers who need to be fired for serious crimes, it is necessary to provide for their re-education to a minimum of Bachelor of law degree. Several state studies have shown that education reduced recidivism from 66% in state prisoners to 50% in those with a vocational certificate, to 25% in those with an associates degree to 0% to those who earned a post-conviction Bachelor degree. Education is not a moot point, a Bachelor degree is the only thing known to 100% effective at curing a criminal, who would otherwise tend to recidivate despite the finest legal process. A Bachelor of law is a Bachelor degree that includes the first year of law school, such as criminal justice, international relations, political science, psychology or social work. A Bachelor of Law must be required before law enforcement officers convicted of crimes can be re-authorized to make arrests and carry firearms for the State of Oregon. Furthermore, it is highly recommended that Jackson County found a General Jackson Law College, sponsor a Remedial First Year Law Course for the public and encourage well-behaved employees to get a Bachelor degree. General Jackson Law College would lead the nation to require law students to complete both police and correctional academy instructions to redress 60% law school graduate unemployment and raise the bar on Rogue Valley Law Enforcement.