

Supreme Court No. 14-1305

John Parks Trowbridge, Jr. v. United States of America

Solicitor General of the United States declines to defend in income-tax case

The Solicitor General was served with the petition of John Parks Trowbridge, Jr. Wednesday, April 29, 2015 (proof of service enclosed), and had until June 1, 2015, to file a response thereto.

Any resistance by any party to the substance of the petition can operate as a confession of treason to the Constitution,¹ which carries the death penalty.

As predicted, the Solicitor General has opted not to get involved in the case by way of waiver (enclosed) of the government's right to file a response.

This leaves the matter in the hands of the law clerks of the Supreme Court Justices for (1) rejection, or (2) referral to the Justices for their consideration.

The real situation facing the American People (and the remainder of the population of Earth) is not a legal but a political one. The petition is styled as a magazine article for two reasons: (1) ease of comprehension by the man on the street, and (2) constructive notice to Supreme Court Justices that if they fail to take responsibility for the situation, the matter can default for handling to their superiors and collective ultimate arbiter and sovereign authority, the American People, by way of general publication.

People unschooled in law who were given the petition and asked for their opinion uniformly reported that they understood it clearly.

It is time to expose fraud and treason in government and restore order as intended by the Framers of the Constitution. Unfortunately, we cannot count on the law clerks and Justices of the Supreme Court to do the right thing; hence the importance of ensuring that the petition goes viral.

¹ Whereas, the Constitution authorizes Congress in Articles 1 § 8(17) and 4 § 3(2) to exercise *exclusive legislation* (territorial, personal, and subject-matter) in the District of Columbia and other territory and property belonging to the United States, it limits them in Article 1 § 8(1–16) to *subject-matter legislation only* within the Union. Congress have no power of *personal legislation* over any American residing and domiciled in geographic area occupied by any of the 50 freely associated compact states of the Union. Accordingly: No federal judicial or executive personnel—such as a United States District Judge or United States Attorney—is authorized to exercise *personal jurisdiction* over, or enforce any federal law (such as the Internal Revenue Code) against, any such American.

For the precise historical reasons as to how we arrived in this predicament, *see* the filings of John Parks Trowbridge, Jr. in this case, beginning with the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Houston Division Case No. 4:14-cv-0027 (key filings from the appeal in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit are included in pages 37a–65a of the Supreme Court petition).