

22-7530

No. _____

ORIGINAL

FILED

MAR 27 2023

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington, DC 20543-0001

Anthony Chambers

(Your Name)

— PETITIONER

vs.

United States Treasury

— RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Anthony Chambers #0103895

(Your Name)

3201 E. Hwy 6

(Address)

Waco TX. 76705

(City, State, Zip Code)

254-757-5720

(Phone Number)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

WHEREFORE, Anthony Chambers, The petitioner, requests that this Court issue a writ of Certiorari commanding the respondent, The Honorable Court, to immediately make a certified copy of the entries and the cause on his/her docket, and immediately transmit them, with the paper in his/her possession and a certified copy of the bill costs to this Court. The petitioner further request that on receipt of these materials, this Court schedule and conduct a trial de novo of the claims alleged in the justice court action, and requests such other and further relief, at law or in equity, to which the petitioner may be justly entitled?

As the plaintiff is it right that I undertook the arduous of implementing the supposed "redemption"? Is it a simple processing instructions so that the funds can be fed-wired to me by the treasury. According to me the plaintiff, I pray that this transaction be approved by the Supreme Court. I pray that the processing be fulfilled and I be receiving the funding of the Bill of Exchange

LIST OF PARTIES

- ☒ All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.
- ☐ All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

RELATED CASES

- [United States Dist. Court V. Ephriam, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 103284]
- [Magers V. Bonds, Inc. (In re Bonds Distrib. Co.), 39 Fed. Appx. 895]
- [Bey V. Stumpf, 825 F. Supp. 2d 537]
- [Bryant V. Wash. Mut. Bank 524 F. Supp 2d 753]
- [Monroe V. Beard, 536 F. 3d 198, 203 n.4 (3d Cir. 2008)]
- [Monroe ■ 536 F. 3d at 203 n.4]
- [Bryant, 524 F. Supp. 2d at 759]
- [Dinsmore-Thomas V. Ameriprise Fin., Inc. No 08CV587, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 68882, 2009 WL 243 1917, at *6 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 3, 2009)]
- [Ray V. Williams, No. CV04863, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 45513, 2005 WL 697041, at *5 (D. Ore Mar. 24, 2005)]

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix A to the petition and is

☒ reported at NO. 22-50414; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix A to the petition and is

☒ reported at USDC NO. 6:22-CV-424; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

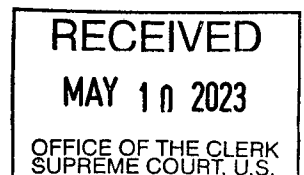
☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix NA to the petition and is

☐ reported at NA; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the NA court appears at Appendix NA to the petition and is

☐ reported at NA; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.



JURISDICTION

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was March 16, 2023.

☐ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case. NA

☒ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: March 16, 2023, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix A. NA

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including NA (date) on NA (date) in Application No. A. NA

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was NA.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix NA.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: NA, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix NA.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including NA (date) on NA (date) in Application No. NA A NA.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

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CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

The United States Constitution Article VI

All Debts Contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made under the Authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound there by, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding the Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any office or public Trust under the United States.

In 1933, the government provided just such a remedy with House Joint Resolution 192 and the Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.) provides the means for a person to implement it. The fact that virtually no one is aware of this remedy or how to use it is all part of the government scheme -- if no one takes advantage of the remedy, the government can keep the money. So it is in the government's interest that the remedy be obscure. However, one such as plaintiff, who learns of and is able to implement to discharge his debts to third parties with Bills of Exchange that are drawn on his trust account.

HJR 192 and Public Law 73-10 are the legal underpinnings of the redemptionist theory. In 1933 Congress passed HJR 192, which voided obligations requiring payment "in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in amount in money of the United States currency in legal tender for all debts. H. R. J. Res. 192, 73rd Cong. (1933) (enacted). Public Law 73-10 enacted HJR 192 into law and suspended the gold standard in the United States. See Pub. L. No. 73-10

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The foundation of plaintiffs is claim is equal parts revisionist legal history and conspiracy theory. Supposedly prior to the passage of the fourteenth Amendment, there were no U.S. Citizens, instead people were Citizens only of their individual States. Even after the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment, U.S. Citizenship remains optional. The federal government however, has tricked the populace into becoming U.S. Citizens by entering into "contracts" embodied in such documents as birth certificates and Social Security cards. With these contracts, an individual unwittingly creates a fictitious entity (i.e., the U.S. Citizen) that represents, but is separate from the real person. Through these contracts individuals also unknowingly pledge themselves and their property, through their newly created fictitious entities, as security of the national debt in exchange for the benefits of citizenship. However the government cannot hold the profits it makes from this use of its citizens and their property in the general fund of the United States because doing so would constitute fraud, given that the profits technically belong to the actual owners of the property being pledged (i.e., the real people represented by the fictitious entities). Therefore, the government holds the profits in secret, individual trust accounts, one for each citizen.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

~~I am unable to pay the costs, fees, and expenses necessary to maintain the appeal. I am representing myself on this appeal and I don't have any legal assistance. I ask could this appeal be taken in this case, so if I am unable to proceed on the appeal as a poor person the appeal will have to be dropped.~~

I am unable to pay the costs, fees, and expenses necessary to maintain the appeal. I'm representing myself on this appeal and I don't have any legal assistance. I ask could this appeal be taken in this case, so if I am unable to proceed on the appeal as a poor person the appeal will have to be dropped.

WHEREFORE it is respectfully requested that pursuant to CPLR 1101 this court grant me permission to maintain this appeal to the Appellate Division in the Supreme Court of the United States, from the judgment entered in this action on April 30, 2023, as a poor person, and that a free copy of this transcript be provided to me, and that I shall not be required to furnish an undertaking for costs to perfect this appeal, and that the Petitioner have such other and further relief as to the court may seem just and proper.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Anthony Chambers

Date: April 30, 2023