

Exhibit

10

William M. Windsor

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May 6, 2011

Grand Jury Members
136 Pryor Street – Third Floor
Atlanta, GA 30303-3477

Dear Grand Jury Members:

I need your help. Your loved ones and our children and grandchildren need your help. What has happened to me can happen to you and your loved ones. Government corruption is one of the most serious issues that our county and our country have ever faced, and believe it or not, the Fulton County Grand Jury may be our only hope to do something about it.

I am just a fairly normal 62-year old retired father and grandfather. I pay my taxes. We go to Peachtree Presbyterian Church. I've never been arrested or accused of committing a crime. I haven't even had a traffic or parking ticket in over 10 years. I have never used drugs of any type. I drive my granddaughter's carpool one day a week. I'm as honest and law-abiding a citizen as you will meet. I sold a business in 2001 and took early retirement. We moved to Fulton County to be near our daughter in anticipation that there would be grandchildren, and we have been rewarded with three granddaughters!

I always thought that courts were fair. I always thought that judges were honest. Sadly, I now know that some of the federal judges working in Fulton County are as crooked as pretzels. They commit criminal acts while hiding behind their robes. I am far from the only person who has experienced this. I have been contacted by many thousands of people since I set up a website to expose the corruption.

What all of this means to you is that I am writing to ask you to allow me to speak to the Grand Jury. I have proof of numerous criminal acts by federal judges in Fulton County.

I have been trying to get this information to a jury for over five years. Due to the nature of the information that I have to present to you – government corruption, various government officials have done everything they can to block me from reaching you. My claims have been presented to the U.S. Attorney, FBI, Attorney General, and every member of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, but they have ignored it all. They haven't ignored it because it isn't true; they have ignored it because they are covering up for the corrupt judges. My letters to your Grand Jury have apparently been intercepted. My attempts to get the District Attorney's office to allow me to speak to you have been ignored.

So, I have resorted to showing up here outside your meeting room to try to reach some of you personally.

You will be absolutely shocked and appalled when you see and hear the evidence that I have. You will discover that the rights you thought you had as a citizen do not exist with some federal judges in Fulton County.

You have the power to allow me to speak to you.

I will take as little or as much time as you choose to give me. I am convinced that if you listen to me for five minutes, you will want to see and hear more.

Your grand jury has the power of Presentment, as provided in the Bill of Rights -- 5th Article of Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a Presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury...."

A Presentment is an accusation of an offense, made by a grand jury on its own, upon its own observation and knowledge, or upon evidence before it, and without any bill of indictment laid before it by the government. Upon a Presentment from a grand jury, the proper officer of the court must frame an indictment.

From your experience as a grand juror, you know that government officials (Assistant District Attorneys) have prepared indictments and have given them to your grand jury for consideration. But a Presentment is different because the Presentment *originates* in the grand jury. The grand jury discovers an offense on *its own*. It observes and collects evidence of the offense, and the government has nothing to do with it. The grand jury is independent. An indictment is then based on the Presentment.

The District Attorney's Office cannot tell you what to do or not do. The District Attorney has no power over the Grand Jury as you are absolutely independent. See the attached case law if you want proof of this. It is vital that you understand that YOU and YOU ALONE have the power to do what you want to do. The District Attorney's Office has no power whatsoever over you!

In *United States v. Williams*, 504 U.S. 36 at 47 (1992), Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court: "the grand jury is not part of the three branches of government set forth in the Constitution" -- Justice Scalia also says the grand jury "is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside."

Your obligation is to call me to provide testimony and proof of these criminal violations. You will then have the ability to subpoena the judges. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia says this is your obligation. You also have a legal obligation pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §4 to report these crimes to law enforcement authorities. I enclose a copy of that statute as well as some additional information on me.

Please call me. I carry my cell phone at all times -- 404-606-1885. I can testify at any time.

Sincerely,



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Office: 770-578-1094
Fax: 770-234-4106 -- Cell: 404-606-1885

Case Law on Grand Jury Powers

High Court Justice Lewis Powell, in *United States v. Calandra*, 414 U.S. 338, 343 (1974), said this: “The institution of the grand jury is deeply rooted in Anglo-American history. [n3] In England, the grand jury [p343] served for centuries both as a body of accusers sworn to discover and present for trial persons suspected of criminal wrongdoing and as a protector of citizens against arbitrary and oppressive governmental action. In this country, the Founders thought the grand jury so essential to basic liberties that they provided in the Fifth Amendment that federal prosecution for serious crimes can only be instituted by “a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury.” Cf. *Costello v. United States*, 350 U.S. 359, 361-362 (1956). The grand jury’s historic functions survive to this day. Its responsibilities continue to include both the determination whether there is probable cause to believe a crime has been committed and the protection of citizens against unfounded criminal prosecutions. *Branzburg v. Hayes*, 408 U.S. 665, 686-687 (1972).”

So the grand jury has two purposes, says Justice Powell: deciding whether a crime has been committed and protecting the citizen from the government. In *United States v. Williams*, 504 U.S. 36 at 47 (1992), Justice Antonin Scalia, delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court:

“[R]ooted in long centuries of Anglo-American history,” *Hannah v. Larche*, 363 U. S. 420, 490 (1960) (Frankfurter, J., concurring in result), the grand jury is mentioned in the Bill of Rights, but not in the body of the Constitution. It has not been textually assigned, therefore, to any of the branches described in the first three Articles. It “is a constitutional fixture in its own right.” *United States v. Chanen*, 549 F. 2d 1306, 1312 (CA9) (quoting *Nixon v. Sirica*, 159 U. S. App. D. C. 58, 70, n. 54, 487 F. 2d 700, 712, n. 54 (1973)), cert. denied, 434 U. S. 825 (1977).”

So, since the grand jury is not part of the three branches of government set forth in the Constitution – Justice Scalia also says the grand jury “is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside.” – it is perfectly reasonable to characterize the grand jury as the “fourth branch of government.”

In the same place, Justice Scalia says this: “. . . In fact, the whole theory of its function is that it belongs to no branch of the institutional Government, serving as a kind of buffer or referee between the Government and the people. See *Stirone v. United States*, 361 U.S. 212, 218 (1960); *Hale v. Henkel*, 201 U.S. 43, 61 (1906); G. Edwards, *The Grand Jury* 28-32 (1906). Although the grand jury normally operates, of course, in the courthouse and under judicial auspices, its institutional relationship with the Judicial Branch has traditionally been, so to speak, at arm’s length. Judges’ direct involvement in the functioning of the grand jury has generally been confined to the constitutive one of calling the grand jurors together and administering their oaths of office. See *United States v. Calandra*, 414 U.S. 338, 343 (1974); Fed.Rule Crim.Proc. 6(a). [504 U.S. 36, 48]”

Notice! The only thing the judge should do, says the Supreme Court, is assemble the grand jurors and swear them in. That’s all! Again, the court does not preside over it. The grand jury goes to work “as a kind of buffer or referee between the Government and the people.” The grand jury protects the people. It oversees the government. It does that by investigating the government, by rooting out government corruption.



About Me – William M. Windsor

I am just a reasonably normal 62-year-old husband, father, and grandfather. Barbara and I have been married for 40 years. Our daughter has two girls, and our son has one.

I am best described as a serial entrepreneur. I have started over 50 companies in my 42-year career. I began my career as a junior at Texas Tech University in 1969. I became involved in the T-shirt business, and after eight years as a retailer, wholesaler, and manufacturer, I launched the trade magazine and trade show for the industry in 1977. I am considered by many to be the father of the multi-billion dollar "imprinted sportswear industry." I started other magazines and shows, and sold the company in 1981.

I have owned and/or operated many magazines and trade shows, travel businesses, retail stores, manufacturing companies, printing company, typesetting business, advertising agency, marketing companies, convention services businesses, souvenir and gift businesses, tourist attractions, resort businesses, music businesses, computer software company, a consulting company, a food franchise, internet businesses, and more. I have written numerous articles, books, training programs, and manuals. I have spoken at conferences and trade shows across North America and in Europe, Australia, and China.

From 1992 to 1996, I was President of Advanstar Expositions, a company owned at the time by Goldman Sachs. Advanstar was one of the largest producers of trade shows and conferences in the world. From 1996 to 2001, I was CEO of 1st Communications, a company owned by Bain Capital, Triumph Capital Group, and me. 1st Communications made a series of multi-million dollar acquisitions to build one of the largest trade show businesses -- the largest in terms of the number of annual events. 1st Communications also developed one of the first online job and resume businesses using a network of over 1,000 web sites. That business was sold to The Washington Post in 2001, and I "retired" to Atlanta, Georgia to be near grandchildren-to-be.

I discovered corruption in the federal courts in Fulton County, Georgia, and I will not stop until these judges are exposed and other citizens are protected from the corrupt courts. My friends will tell you that I am as tenacious as they come. I will spend the rest of my life on this if necessary.

William M. Windsor

From: ccaadmin@dtrac.net
Sent: Friday, May 06, 2011 3:47 PM
To: BILL@BILLWINDSOR.COM
Subject: POD for Control Number 785161

ATTN: WILLIAM WINDSOR

CTRL: 785161 ORDER DATE: 5/06/11 SERVICE TYPE: REGULAR
CUST: 3893 THE WINDSOR COMPANIES

PU: THE WINDSOR COMPANIES DL: FULTON COUNTY GRAND JURY
3924 LOWER ROSWELL RD 136 PRYOR ST
MARIETTA GA 30068 ATLANTA GA 30303
RM:3FL
TO SEE: BILL WINDSOR TO SEE: GRAND JURY

DEL DATE: 5/06/11 TIME: 15:44 SIGN: S BETTS SHERIFF

DEPUTY BETTS CALLED TO
CONFIRM RECEIPT - 4:30
ON 5-6-11
SAID GRAND JURORS WILL
GET THEM WHEN THEY
RETURN TUESDAY.