

Exhibit

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William M. Windsor

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February 10, 2011

Grand Jury
c/o Office of the Fulton County District Attorney
136 Pryor Street – Third Floor
Atlanta, GA 30303-3477
Fax: 404-893-2769

Dear Grand Jury:

I am writing to ask your grand jury to investigate the criminal acts of nine federal judges in Atlanta. You have this power. This is one of the most serious issues that our country has ever faced, and it is up to you to do something about it.

As you should know, your grand jury has the power of Presentment, as provided in the 5th 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, made by a grand jury of its own mere motion, of an offense upon its own observation and knowledge, or upon evidence before it, and without any bill of indictment laid before it at the suit of the government. Upon a Presentment, the proper officer of the court must frame an indictment, before the party accused can be put to answer it.

Government officials prepare an indictment and lay it before the grand jury. 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. The court then prepares the indictment based on the Presentment.

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 – 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, 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.

Federal judges in Atlanta are corrupt. I have absolute proof, and I look forward to presenting it to you. This is the most serious crisis that our country has faced in my 62 years.

My story is told at www.LawlessAmerica.com.

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.

Federal judges have turned the United States into a police state in which they wield tyrannical power, intentionally violating the Constitution, laws, rules, and their oath. The most basic so-called "guarantees" of the Constitution have been stolen from us by corrupt federal judges. We might as well be living in a Communist country where we have been shocked to hear of the violation of the rights of the citizens. It has become just as bad in the United States when this is allowed to happen and no one will do anything about it.

Judge Orinda D. Evans has committed the following crimes:

RICO; Theft by Deception -- O.C.G.A. 16-8-3; False Statements to State -- Violation of O.C.G.A. 16-10-20; Tampering with Evidence -- O.C.G.A. 16-10-94; Mail Fraud -- Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341; False Swearing -- Making False Statements -- Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1001; Perjury -- Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1621, 18 U.S.C. § 1623, AND O.C.G.A. 16-10-70; Conspiracy to Defraud United States -- 18 U.S.C. § 371; Obstruction of Justice and Witness Tampering -- 18 U.S.C. § 1503; Subornation of Perjury -- Violation of 18 USC § 1622, O.C.G.A. 16-10-72, and O.C.G.A. 16-10-93; Witness Tampering -- Violation of O.C.G.A. 16-10-93.

Judge William S. Duffey, Jr. has committed the following crimes:

RICO; Tampering with Evidence -- O.C.G.A. 16-10-94; Mail Fraud -- Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341; False Swearing -- Making False Statements -- Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1001; Perjury -- Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1621, 18 U.S.C. § 1623, AND O.C.G.A. 16-10-70; Conspiracy to Defraud United States -- 18 U.S.C. § 371; Obstruction of Justice and Witness Tampering -- 18 U.S.C. § 1503; Subornation of Perjury -- Violation of 18 USC § 1622, O.C.G.A. 16-10-72, and O.C.G.A. 16-10-93; Witness Tampering -- Violation of O.C.G.A. 16-10-93.

Judge Joel F. Dubina, Judge Rosemary Barkett, Judge Edward Earl Carnes, Judge James Larry Edmondson, Judge Frank M. Hull, Judge Stanley Marcus, Judge William H. Pryor, Jr., Judge Gerald Bard Tjoflat, Judge Beverly B. Martin, Judge Susan H. Black, Judge Charles R. Wilson, of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit have committed the following crimes:

RICO; Theft by Deception -- O.C.G.A. 16-8-3; Mail Fraud -- Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341; False Swearing -- Making False Statements -- Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1001; Perjury -- Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1621, 18 U.S.C. § 1623, AND O.C.G.A. 16-10-70; Conspiracy to Defraud United States -- 18 U.S.C. § 371; Obstruction of Justice -- 18 U.S.C. § 1503; Subornation of Perjury -- Violation of 18 USC § 1622, O.C.G.A. 16-10-72, and O.C.G.A. 16-10-93.

Proof of these crimes is detailed in the Dockets in Civil Action 1:06-CV-0714-ODE, 1:09-CV-01543-WSD, and 1:09-CV-02027-WSD, and in Supreme Court Actions Nos. 10-411, 10-632, 10-633, and 10-690.

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 must also realize that you have a legal obligation pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §4 to report these crimes to law enforcement authorities; failure to do so is a criminal offense.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William M. Windsor". The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized font.

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