

Exhibit

20

William M. Windsor

PO Box 681236 * Marietta, GA 30068 * 770-578-1094 * Fax: 770-234-4106

July 19, 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! DO NOT BELIEVE ANYTHING THEY TELL YOU ABOUT THIS as they have interfered with my efforts to reach 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,



William M. Windsor
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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).”

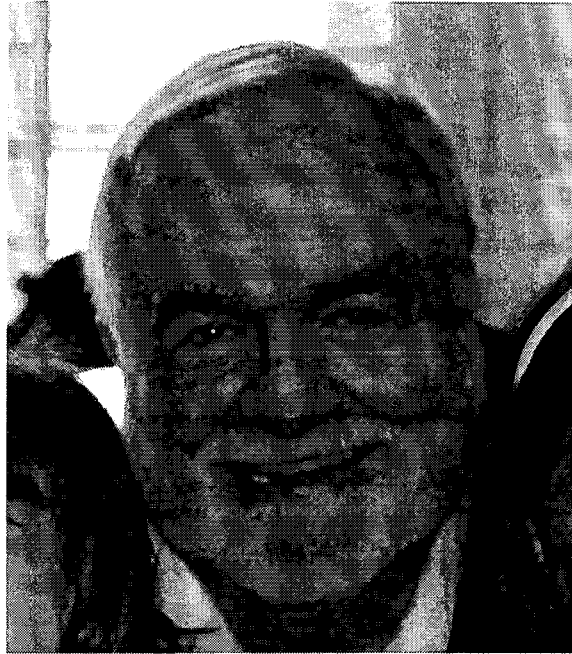
So the grand jury has two purposes, says Justice Powell: deciding whether a crime has been committed and protecting the citizen from the government. In *United States v. Williams*, 504 U.S. 36 at 47 (1992), Justice Antonin Scalia, delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court:

“[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

PO Box 681236 * Marietta, GA 30068 * 770-578-1094 * Fax: 770-234-4106

August 5, 2011

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

Dear Grand Jury:

I have a matter of utmost urgency that I must present to the Grand Jury. I am demanding my rights to speak to you to present my evidence.

I have criminal charges to communicate to the Grand Jury against the Fulton County District Attorney's Office and the Fulton County Sheriff's Department due to jury tampering as well as many criminal charges against federal judges operating in Fulton County.

I have been threatened, lied to, blocked, ignored, and more in my attempts to speak to the Grand Jury. Please do not believe anything the DA's Office or the Sheriff's Department tells you in an attempt to keep me from speaking to you because they have no right to say a word to you. I believe their mission is to keep the truth and my evidence from reaching you.

O.C.G.A. § 15-12-71 (a) provides:

“(a) The duties of a grand jury shall be confined to such matters and things as it is required to perform by the Constitution and laws...”

The Georgia Constitution similarly allows grand jurors to consider my charges. Each of you took this oath pursuant to O.C.G.A. 15-12-67:

"You, as foreperson (or member) of the grand jury for the County of _____, **shall diligently inquire and true presentment make of all such matters and things as** shall be given you in the court's charge or **shall come to your knowledge** touching the present service; and you shall keep the deliberations of the grand jury secret unless called upon to give evidence thereof in some court of law in this state. You shall present no one from envy, hatred, or malice, nor shall you leave anyone unrepresented from fear, favor, affection, reward, or the hope thereof, but you shall present all things truly and as they come to your knowledge. So help you God."

Your jury has an obligation to citizens to “insure justice to all...” So says the Preamble to the Georgia Constitution, and this is emphasized in the Bill of Rights to the Georgia Constitution.

Article I, Section I, Paragraph I of the Georgia Constitution provides that “No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property except by due process of law.”

Article I, Section I, Paragraph II of the Georgia Constitution provides that “Protection to person

and property is the paramount duty of government and shall be impartial and complete. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws.”

Article I, Section I, Paragraph IX of the Georgia Constitution provides that “The people have the right to assemble peaceably for their common good and to apply by petition or remonstrance to those vested with the powers of government for redress of grievances.”

Article I, Section I, Paragraph XII of the Georgia Constitution provides that “No person shall be deprived of the right to prosecute or defend, either in person or by an attorney, that person's own cause in any of the courts of this state.”

I have been denied these rights by people operating corruptly in Fulton County, Georgia. Abuses have been committed by residents of Fulton County Georgia. They are breaking the law and committing crimes right here in Fulton County.

The Fulton County Grand Jury’s Power of Presentment gives your Grand Jury the established right and legal obligation to consider my charges. There are a number of precedents by the Fulton County Grand Jury.

The Fulton County Grand Jury has the power of Presentment, as provided in Georgia statutes and 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.

Government officials (Assistant District Attorneys) prepare indictments and give them to the 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 only way for a grand jury to get such information is from citizens like me. This Power of Presentment was not meant to extend to only the personal experiences with crimes of the 23 grand jurors.

O.C.G.A. 15-12-74 provides:

Grand jurors have a duty to examine or make presentments of such offenses as may or shall come to their knowledge or observation after they have been sworn. Additionally, they have the right and power and **it is their duty as jurors to make presentments of any violations of the laws which they may know to have been committed** at any previous time which are not barred by the statute of limitations.

So, you now have knowledge of offenses because I have brought them to your attention. It is now your duty to investigate and make Presentments.

The District Attorney’s Office is not supposed to tell a grand juror what to do or not do, but they have. The District Attorney has no power over the Grand Jury as the grand jury is absolutely independent. 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.” This applies to state grand juries as well as federal.

I am very disturbed by the manner in which I have been treated at the office of the Fulton County District Attorney when I have attempted to speak to the Grand Jury about criminal charges against District Attorney Howard and others in Fulton County

On July 22, 2011, I arrived with sealed confidential envelopes with evidence for the Grand Jury, and Deputy Sheriff Betts refused to give the evidence to the Grand Jury. I was told that I was not allowed to hold a sign that asked to speak to the Grand Jury, a clear violation of my First Amendment rights in a public lobby in a government building.

A slew of deputies showed up a short while later, and Deputy Sheriff English told me he would arrest me for “jury tampering” if I spoke to a grand juror in the lobby. Clearly that violates my rights to free speech, and my attempt to speak with a grand juror about providing testimony and evidence in no way, shape, form, or fashion would constitute jury tampering! English’s actions are a textbook example of a violation of O.C.G.A. 16-10-93. Witnesses present include Cynthia Nwokocho, Deputies Betts, English, and Roye as well as myself and citizens Kia’Vonne Ginton and Venoya Sims.

The Grand Jury was ushered out a private entrance to keep them from passing by me when they adjourned for the day. The person or persons responsible for that are guilty of violation of O.C.G.A. 16-10-93 and 16-10-94.

I charge Deputy Sheriff Betts, Deputy Sheriff English, Ms. Naomi Fudge, and unknown others with obstruction of justice and violation of O.C.G.A. 16-10-93:

“(a) A person who, with intent to deter a witness from testifying freely, fully, and truthfully to any matter pending in any court, in any administrative proceeding, or before a grand jury, communicates, directly or indirectly, to such witness any threat of injury or damage to the person, property, or employment of the witness or to the person, property, or employment of any relative or associate of the witness or who offers or delivers any benefit, reward, or consideration to such witness or to a relative or associate of the witness shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years.

(b)(1) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to use intimidation, physical force, or threats; to persuade another person by means of corruption or to attempt to do so; or to engage in misleading conduct toward another person with intent to:

(A) Influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding;

(B) Cause or induce any person to:

(i) Withhold testimony or a record, document, or other object from an official proceeding;

(ii) Alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding;

(iii) Evade legal process summoning that person to appear as a witness or to produce a record, document, or other object in an official proceeding; or

(iv) Be absent from an official proceeding to which such person has been summoned by legal process; or

(C) Hinder, delay, or prevent the communication to a law enforcement officer, prosecuting attorney, or judge of this state of information relating to the commission or possible commission of a criminal offense or a violation of conditions of probation, parole, or release pending judicial proceedings.”

I charge Deputy Sheriff Betts, Deputy Sheriff English, and unknown others with violation of O.C.G.A. 16-10-94:

“(a) A person commits the offense of tampering with evidence when, with the intent to prevent the apprehension or cause the wrongful apprehension of any person or to obstruct the prosecution or defense of any person, he knowingly destroys, alters, conceals, or disguises physical evidence or makes, devises, prepares, or plants false evidence.

(b) Nothing in this Code section shall be deemed to abrogate or alter any privilege which any person is entitled to claim under existing laws.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, any person who violates subsection (a) of this Code section involving the prosecution or defense of a felony and involving another person shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than three years; provided, however, that any person who violates subsection (a) of this Code section involving the prosecution or defense of a serious violent felony as defined in subsection (a) of Code Section 17-10-6.1 and involving another person shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than ten years. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, any person who violates subsection (a) of this Code section involving the prosecution or defense of a misdemeanor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

I charge Deputy Sheriff Betts, Deputy Sheriff English, and unknown others with violation of my First Amendment rights to free speech.

I am equally concerned with what was communicated to the grand jury and by whom. The District Attorney’s Office is named in my sealed charges presented to the Grand Jury, and as Mr. Howard knows, he was warned to not interfere in any manner as that would constitute another crime. Employees of the District Attorney’s Office have told me the grand jury doesn’t want to hear from me. How would they know that unless they illegally interfered?

I charge Orinda D. Evans with 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 U.S.C. § 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; Violation of Rights to Due Process; Violation of rights under the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

I charge William S. Duffey, Jr. with 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 U.S.C. § 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; Violation of Rights to Due Process; Violation of rights under the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

I charge Joel F. Dubina, Rosemary Barkett, Edward Earl Carnes, James Larry Edmondson, Frank M. Hull, Stanley Marcus, William H. Pryor, Jr., Gerald Bard Tjoflat, Susan H. Black, and Charles R. Wilson with 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 U.S.C. § 1622, O.C.G.A. 16-10-72, and O.C.G.A. 16-10-93; Violation of Rights to Due Process; Violation of rights under the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

I charge Carl Hugo Anderson, Esq. with the following crimes:

RICO; 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 U.S.C. § 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.

I charge Sally Quillian Yates, Esq. and Christopher Huber with the following crimes:

RICO; Conspiracy to Defraud United States -- 18 U.S.C. § 371; Subornation of Perjury – Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1622, O.C.G.A. 16-10-72, and O.C.G.A. 16-10-93.

I charge James N. Hatten with the following crimes:

RICO; Tampering with Evidence – O.C.G.A. 16-10-94; Mail Fraud – Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341; Conspiracy to Defraud United States -- 18 U.S.C. § 371; Obstruction of Justice; Violation of Rights to Due Process; Violation of rights under the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

I charge Thomas Woodrow Thrash with 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 U.S.C. § 1622, O.C.G.A. 16-10-72, and O.C.G.A. 16-10-93; Violation of Rights to Due Process; Violation of rights under the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

I charge Amy Totenberg with the following crimes:

RICO; 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; Violation of rights under the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

I charge Paul Howard, Jr., Rebecca Keels, Cynthia Nwokocha, Naomi Fudge, Deputy Sheriff Betts, Deputy Sheriff Noye, and Deputy Sheriff English with the following crimes:

Jury Tampering -- O.C.G.A. 16-10-93; Tampering with Evidence – O.C.G.A. 16-10-94; Obstruction of Justice and Witness Tampering -- 18 U.S.C. § 1503; RICO; Violation of rights under the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

I suspect that the grand jury investigation will lead to charges against some or all of these people: Julie E. Carnes, Steve C. Jones, Timothy C. Batten, Clarence Cooper, J. Owen Forrester, Willis B. Hunt, Harold L. Murphy, William C. O’Kelley, Charles A. Pannell, Marvin H. Shoob, Richard W. Story, G. Ernest Tidwell, Robert L. Vining, Horace T. Ward, Janet F. King, Susan S. Cole, Alan J. Baverman, Gerrilyn G. Brill, C. Christopher Hagy, Linda T. Walker, Walter E. Johnson, E. Clayton Scofield, Russell G. Vineyard, James C. Hill, Beverly B. Martin, Peter T. Fay, Phyllis A. Kravitch, R. Lanier Anderson, Emmett Ripley Cox, Anniva Sanders, Joyce White, Beverly Gutting, Margaret Callier, B. Grutby, Douglas J. Mincher, Jessica Birnbaum, Vicki Hanna, John Ley, and Unknown Others.

In have a lot of proof, and most of it is detailed in the Dockets in Civil Action 1:06-CV-0714-ODE, 1:09-CV-01543-WSD, and 1:09-CV-02027-WSD, 1:11-CV-01922-TWT, 1:11-CV-01923-TWT, 1:11-CV-02027-TWT, 1:11-CV-02326-TWT, and in Supreme Court Actions Nos. 10-411, 10-632, 10-633, and 10-690.

This may be a matter of life or death for me. A federal prisoner has reported that he was approached with a “deal” to get out of prison if he killed me. I’m sure this sounds outlandish to you, as it did to me when I first heard it, but I am now inclined to believe it may be true. I have evidence of criminal activity by government officials in Atlanta that will be front page news all across America. So, I can see how it would be in the best interests of some powerful people if I turn up dead.

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 demand the right to speak to your Grand Jury. 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 blocked.

I am in the lobby. Please invite me in. It is your duty to hear me.

Sincerely,



William M. Windsor
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Office: 770-578-1094
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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).”

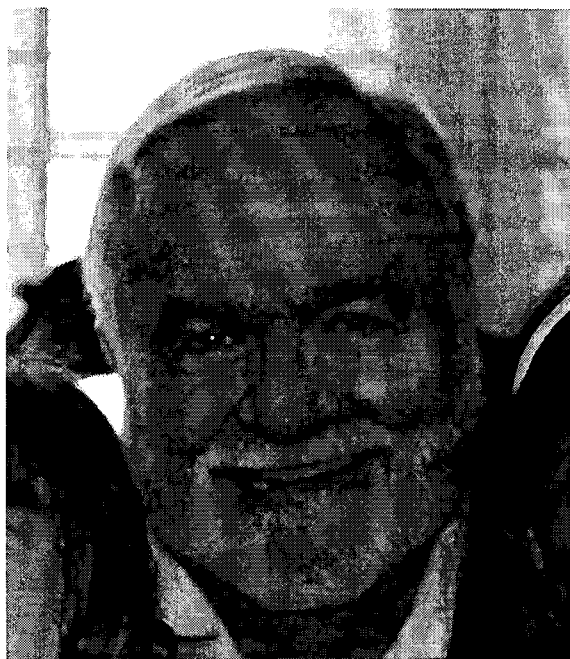
So the grand jury has two purposes, says Justice Powell: deciding whether a crime has been committed and protecting the citizen from the government. In *United States v. Williams*, 504 U.S. 36 at 47 (1992), Justice Antonin Scalia, delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court:

“[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.