

## Affidavit for Default Judgment

I, Monya Ballah, Affiant, being of lawful age, qualified and competent to testify to, and having firsthand knowledge of the following facts, do hereby swear that the following facts are true, correct, and not misleading:

On July 28, 2015 I filed a Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, see attached; as is my unalienable right protected by the United States Constitution Article I Section 9 §2, with the Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury who served the Habeas Corpus with Petition upon UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA and respondents challenging jurisdiction, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California as per United States Constitution Article III Section 1 whereas “*the Judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution*”.

*“Once challenged, jurisdiction cannot be ‘assumed’, it must be proved to exist.”* Stuck v. Medical Examiners, 94 Ca2d 751.211 P2s 389; “*Jurisdiction, once challenged, cannot be assumed and must be decided.*” Maine v. Thiboutot, 100 S. Ct. 250; “*No sanction can be imposed absent proof of jurisdiction.*” Stanard v. Olesen, 74 S. Ct.768; “*The law requires proof of jurisdiction to appear on the record of the administrative agency and all administrative proceedings.*” Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528. Other cases such as McNutt v. G.M., 56 S. Ct. 789, 80 L. Ed. 1135; Griffin v. Mathews, 310 Supp. 341, 423 F. 2d 272; Basso v. U.P.L., 495 F 2d. 906; Thomson v. Gaskiel, 62 S. Ct. 673, 83 L. Ed. 111; and, Albrecht v. U.S., 273 U.S. 1; all confirm, that, when challenged, jurisdiction must be documented, shown and proven to lawfully exist before a cause may lawfully proceed in the courts. “*The law requires proof of jurisdiction to appear on the record of the administrative agency and all administrative proceedings.*” Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528.

On July 28, 2015, a Writ of Habeas Corpus Order to Show Cause and Writ Certiorari<sup>1</sup> issued, *see attached*, from the aforesaid Federal Court as per 28 USC §2243. Whereas the Grand Jury did file Writ of Habeas Corpus, as is the unalienable right of the King’s Bench, presenting issues of both fact and law; and, thereby determining the applicant was entitled thereto; the Court ordered the respondents to Show Cause why the Writ should not be granted.

On August 14, 2015, all respondents defaulted. **WHEREAS:** the record shows that no respondent made any Return; no respondent requested more time to answer; no respondent provided any objection to the proceedings; **THEREBY:** law requires de facto court to abate at law and release of restraint on both person and property.

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<sup>1</sup> **Writ Certiorari:** Latin meaning to be informed of; to be made certain in regard to; the name of a Writ of Review or Inquiry. Leonard v. Willcox, 101 Vt. 195, 142 A. 762, 766; Nissen v. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen & Helpers of America, 229 Iowa 1028, 295 N.W. 858.

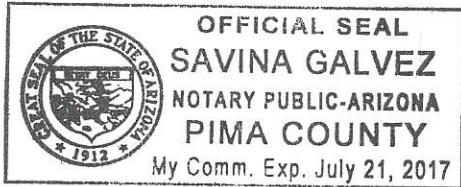
**Default Judgment; Entering a Default:** "When a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend, and that failure is shown by Affidavit or otherwise [under seal], the clerk must enter the party's default." FRCP Rule 55(a); FRCP Rule 58(b)(2); 28 U.S.C. §2243.

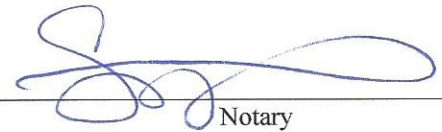
  
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Monya Ballah

**NOTARY**

In Arizona State, Pima County, on this 2nd day of November, 2015, before me, Savina Galvez, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Monya Ballah, to me known to be the living (wo)man described herein, who executed the forgoing instrument, and has sworn before me that he/she executed the same as his/her free will act and deed.

(Notary Seal)



  
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Notary

My commission expires: July 21 2017