

The Glass House Doctrine

It is the executive branch which ultimately commits the statutory injuries which the legislative and judicative branches order up for the control and punishment of citizens.

"A person who lives in a glass house should not throw rocks at others." (sic)

Likewise a government infested with malfeasant officials, officers and clerks is in no position to pursue felons in the public sphere. If it would be credible in the eyes of the public and the bonding companies, then it must first eliminate its own malfeasance with the same diligence that it would pursue the civilian felon.

An official, officer or clerk who commits a criminal act (a crime) or gross negligence of duty against a citizen or against the public generally:

- shall lose his bond,
- shall not be protected by his official bond,
- shall not be protected by the limited liability of the corporation, trust, or office of public trust which employs him,
- shall be personally liable (financially responsible) for the damage which that crime or gross negligence causes,
- must pay for the damage out of his own personal assets of real and personal property.

A citizen's recourse against official crimes is to file his claim in the form of a criminal complaint/U.S. First (so-called) Amendment petition for redress of grievances with a civil value noted on the complaint, but with the U.S. Seventh Amendment process on hold as not immediately answerable, and with the civil value pending the outcome of the U.S. Sixth (so-called) Amendment criminal prosecution.

The criminal claim puts payment of the bond on hold and pierces the veil of corporate limited liability, exposing the officer to unlimited attachment of personal property unless he is prosecuted and vindicated by prosecution. If the prosecutor does not agree to prosecute the case within thirty days, or such time as is reasonable for investigation of the charges (not to exceed sixty days without reasonable cause), then the matter reverts to a civil action standing half inside and half outside of the corporate veil with the bonding company, the corporation and the officer standing liable for the damages.

9.1 - Bonding Jail. Procedure

A government, or an official, officer or clerk of a government, will lose its/his bond, will not be bonded and will not be bondable if a person, hereinafter referred to as the "prisoner," which it/he handles, who has been charged and arrested but who has not been convicted:

- has been denied or delayed anything, or any right, or the equal protection of the law necessary for the prisoner's defense which an uncharged and unarrested citizen would have at his use, service and disposal,
- has been denied or delayed legal paperwork in the prisoner's case, including but not limited to

affidavits of accusation, police reports, arrest warrants, mailing addresses for the delivery of all leg paperwork, etc.,

- has been denied or delayed the assistance of, or communication with any lawyer, attorney, spouse, relative, friend, non-union paralegal, non-union lawyer, etc., needed for his personal safety and legal defense,
- has been denied or delayed necessary appearances and opportunity to speak before a judge in court and on the court record ("necessary" as defined by the prisoner, not as defined by the jail. E.g., the judge or the court), and/or consideration from the jailer, the judge of the court, and/or a hand-signed record of the proceedings before the judge and the court,
- has been denied or delayed a copy of anything:
 - (A) the prisoner has signed while entering or dwelling in the jail, or
 - (B) the prisoner has been required to sign while entering or dwelling in the jail ("It is best not to sign anything."),
- has been denied or delayed the physical basics; namely, light, heat, simple comforts, rest, writing materials or any other obvious physical means necessary to compose, write and perfect the prisoner's defense, said basics to be provided at no cost to the prisoner,
- has been denied or delayed the opportunity to effectively file counter complaints against the prisoner's accusers, and those who have handled and processed the prisoner's case (see also 4.0 Judicative Input, specifically),
- has been denied or delayed a readable copy of the Holy Bible printed in a language in which the prisoner is educated or fluent,
- has been denied or delayed access to law books of the prisoner's choice,
- has been denied or delayed medical needs. NOTE: The county shall provide all of the above services immediately to the unconvicted prisoner at no cost to the prisoner. Any county which fails to meet the above criteria will itself be totally liable for its own acts. It is not inconceivable that a county violating the above criteria could accumulate over one hundred million dollars worth of civil damages in one day's time involving only one prisoner, and no credible bonding company wants anything to do with that kind of obligation