

Kenneth Gomez
4 CR 5095
Bloomfield, New Mexico 87413

March 30, 2010

Judicial Conference	House Committee of the Judiciary	Department of Justice
1 Columbus Circle N.E.	2138 HOB	905 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20544	Washington, D.C. 20515	Washington, D.C. 20530

Subject: Falsified Financial Disclosure Statements under P.L. 95-521

Greetings:

1. The purpose of this letter is to inform each addressee that five individuals named below hold federal judges positions within the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico and within the Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit after falsifying the Financial Disclosure Statement submitted under P.L. 95-521 within the 30 day grace period upon being nominated to federal office by the sitting President of the United States. They are Harris L. Hartz of the Tenth Circuit, M. Cristina Armijo and Bruce D. Black of the United State District Court for the District of New Mexico who filed their reports while claiming to be serving as New Mexico Court of Appeals judges, and both Robert C. Brack and William Paul Johnson who filed their reports while claiming to be serving as New Mexico District Court judges in the 9th and 5th Judicial Districts respectively. Each reported the income earned during the period covered by the said Financial Disclosure Statement as being legitimate; when in point of fact, the income reported was not acquired under lawful conditions. Each made the Financial Disclosure Statement while unlawfully receiving New Mexico publicly appropriated funds:

- a. While posing unlawfully as New Mexico District and Appeals court judges.
- b. While denying the power of Article VI, Clause 3, Constitution of the United States and Article XXII, Section 19, Constitution of New Mexico.
- c. While defying the authority of New Mexico Statutes 10-2-5, 6, 7, and 9 which required each one of them to record and file, within the Office of the New Mexico Secretary of State, a certified copy of the oath taken prescribed under Article XX, Section 1, Constitution of New Mexico and to record and file the penal bond prescribed by said Article VI, Clause 3 and Article XXII, Section 19 binding them to the promises contained in the oath taken; they, each one of them, were required to do the foregoing before entering the office for which they were elected or appointed; and none gave a bond binding them to the oath they took for recording in the said secretaries office. Failure to record and file their penal bond prohibited them from entering and holding state public office as judges.
- d. While each one of them was authorized to and did practice law as agents of the New Mexico Supreme Court for many years before being elected or appointed to the office as judge, they, each one of them, knew, should have known, and had a duty to know of the bonding requirement because the oath each one of them took promised to support both constitutions.
- e. While posing as a State District or Appeals court judge, each one of them perjured the oath they took and reneged on the promises made when they took the said Article XX, Section 1 oath.

EXHIBIT 7: State of NM ex rel Gomez v. 11th Judicial District Court, 10-cv-594 JAP LFG

Page 2, Falsified Financial Disclosure Statements under P.L. 95-521, 3/30/2010

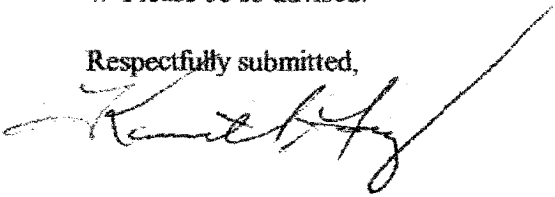
2. Each of the persons submitting the P.L. 95-521; C. Title III Financial Disclosure Statement to the Judicial Conference Ethics Committee as Presidential nominees are required to specify the amount and source of their income. Since the income reported in the Financial Disclosure Statement was unlawfully obtained, that omission became a crime for falsifying the Financial Disclosure Statement under Part Four: Failure to file reports or falsifying reports.

3. The Financial Disclosure Statement was provided to the Senate Committee of the Judiciary for use in confirming the nominees for federal office. Moreover, the falsified Financial Disclosure Statements became another of the numerous steps necessary for them to conclude their Appointment Affidavits, which meant that upon signing the Affidavit, each Affiant perjured the oath taken under provisions of 5 U.S.C. § 3331 to defend the Constitution of the United States against enemies of the United States, both foreign and domestic. Still further, the President of the United States of America and the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court were both involved in authenticating their qualification to serve as federal officers before the Senate confirmation process. Finally, these five persons denied provisions of both constitutions and defied the authority of New Mexico state laws that gave effect to provisions of those constitutions and thereby became insurgent enemies of the United States prohibited from holding any public office within the United States as proclaimed in Section 3, Fourteenth Amendment and as defined in a case named and numbered: *In re Charge to Grand Jury*, 62 F. 828 (ND Ill. 1894).

3. This matter is brought to your attention because the five individuals hold federal commissions under false pretenses, and automatically render the courts of law where they sit under false pretences as lacking in judicial competence to hear and determine any case at Bar therein until they, each and every one of them, are summarily remove from federal office and prosecuted as felons.

4. Please be so advised.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kenneth F. Gomez", with a long, sweeping flourish extending upwards and to the right.