



CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

The Board of County Commissioners values your participation

Per County Commission public participation and decorum rules: The chairman will call the speakers, one by one, to the podium to be heard. Individuals may speak for up to a three minute time limit at the Chairman's discretion. Representatives of a group, who represent four or more individuals, who are present, have filled out the back of this card and waive their time to the person named below authorized to represent their organization or group may speak for a time limit up to 10 minutes at the Chairman's discretion.

- Citizens to be Heard
- Agenda Item
- Work Session Item
- Group Speaker
- Public Hearing Item

Agenda date 11-24-15

Agenda item number (NOT case number) _____

Support Oppose Undecided

Name: DAVID BALLARD GEDDIS JR

Address: 802 GEORGIA AVE

City: Palm Harbor Zip: 34683

Topic: WATER ~ CASE LAW ? TYSON ? BRO -
UNITED THEATRE TICKET OFFICE vs. BANTON

DOCS

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DAVID BAUMANN CROSBY JR
GEORGIA AUST
PETER HANCOCK

Commission Meeting November 24, 2015

In his "Farewell Address" George Washington is claiming to "indirectly undermine that which cannot be directly overthrown", stating his nature *unfortunately* is in-separable, stating that his nature (and his constituents) to be of greatest rankness and truly ones worst enemy.

The first sentence of Federalist paper #1 states "After having experienced an unequivocally inefficient form of *subsisting* government it's time to deliberate a new constitution. Hamilton wrote 2nd constitution, the 1st is being used to stand us on our heads!

The declaration of independence pre-arranges to dissolve the 1st constitution on a water supply that was uniformly bankrupt in Article 1 section 8 of the constitution.

Our water supply was deliberately aggregated, monopolized, naturalized in order to give rise to a 2nd *future* political standing, a water based government rising from under the 14th Amendment as "ITS" jurisdiction *thereof*. Intent on controlling the will of man in Fed #79.

Under the guise of smaller government is better, the 14th Amendment gives rise to despotic *private* water jurisdictions ~ thereof.

The 14th Amendment word "*thereof*" comes from the 1st Amendment which is based on Thomas Jeffersons Religious Freedom Act. Thomas Jefferson's Religious Freedom Act serves as a reversal, a departure of Almighty God. His act pivots itself on the word "IT" in the first sentence which is backlit, ~~backlights itself~~ in the 14th Amendment as "It's" jurisdiction. Thereof the reclaimed water application, *working as a fee(simple) title*, is being used to give rise to "IT'S" jurisdiction, a water jurisdiction,, a political undertaking *thereof* that ~~destroys~~ religion in its variance!

~~To encompass~~ ^{ENCOMPASSING} this political confliction, I found a case titled:

Tyson & Bro-United Theatre Ticket Offices vs. Banton, 273 U.S. 418, 47 S.Ct. 426, 71 L.Ed.718 states that public interest is ineffective, is chancing itself, and should not affect society, if the interest is merely concerned with accommodating itself or wishes to benefit itself, or gain enjoyment, ease or simply maintain its enjoyment in respect to its own interest.

The past 250 years, this land has been used for the enjoyment, benefit, and maintenance, of self-infatuated ~~egotistical~~ zealots counterfeiting themselves *pretentiously* as our leadership.

~~This land has been driven into submission by iron handed bigots, and blasphemers.~~ ^{POLYTRON} ^{BLASPHEM} ^{SACRED} ^{DRAWING US INTO SUBMISSION} ~~Governmental~~ identity theft and the deliberate/desecration of water (as a holy site) is a high seas crime.

On the face of the case (I just referenced) I foresee this ^{INDIVIDUAL INDEPENDENT} water jurisdictionalism to be nothing less than a total forfeiture.


 Yale Law School
 LILLIAN GOLDMAN LAW LIBRARY
in memory of Sol Goldman

THE AVALON PROJECT Documents in Law, History and Diplomacy

Avalon Home	Document Collections	Ancient 4000bce - 399	Medieval 400 - 1399	15th Century 1400 - 1499	16th Century 1500 - 1599	17th Century 1600 - 1699	18th Century 1700 - 1799	19th Century 1800 - 1899	20th Century 1900 - 1999	21st Century 2000 -
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Washington's Farewell Address 1796

1796

Friends and Citizens:

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice ^{MERCINARY} to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest, no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness, but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

^{Bankruptcy} The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice ^{Z- CONSTITUTIONS} called me have been a uniform ^{ARTICLE 1 SECTION 8} sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, ^{THIS LAND?} and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety, and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that, in the present ^{CONSTITUTIONAL} circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself, and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

^{NOT DEWINE OR PROVIDENT AS DECLARED} In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it. ^{10th AMENDMENT} ^{MANIFESTED} ^{THIS LAND?} ^{VS. BANTON} ^{TYSON & BRO- UNITED THEATRE TICKET OFFICES} ^{Bigotry}

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation,

and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The North in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and, while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort, and, what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries not tied together by the same governments, which their own rival ships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty. In this sense it is that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations, Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render

WASHINGTON LEADS A FEW PARTING FRIENDS AND CITIZENS?

WASH. LEADS A FEW PARTING FRIENDS AND CITIZENS?
BIGOTRY
SUGAR-COATED
NATURALIZATION IS A MONOPOLY CLAUSE ARTICLE I SECTION 8
INDIVIDUAL JURISDICTIONS
14th Amendment INDIVIDUAL WATER JURISDICTIONS
PILLAGED

RELIGION & PRINCIPLES

ASSUMED AMONG THE POWERS OF THE EARTH.

HIND SIGHT?

"IMAGINE THAT NO RELIGION TOO" ST3.019 (15)
JOHN LENNON
JEWISH/BRITISH

PUBLIC/PRIVATE LAND/WATER
INDIVIDUAL 14th Amendment WATER JURISDICTIONS

WATER DISTRICTS!

BRITAIN
SPAIN
JEWS

PILGRIMS GOT PLACED ON THEIR SELF-EVIDENT HEADS!

SUBJECTS
PERSONS
CITIZEN
FRIENDS
MILITIA
REPRESENTATIVES

Two - 2
CONSTITUTIONS

alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our Western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head they have seen, in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi; they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain which secure to them everything they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliance, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

TRUTH?

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put, in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common counsels and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that the habits and manners which are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions, are the best standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facilities which tend to diminish the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

1st
CONSTITUTION

WATCH
JURISDICTIONS
CLAIMING
RELIGION
AND
SERVITUDE!

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but, in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened into the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which attend it gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later a chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own ambition, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

LESSON ON YOUR HEAD IN YOUR FACE

REVENGE
FACIAL

REVENGE
DISSENTION
JEWS
RANK
ENEMY
OF
FACTION

10th
AMENDMENT
A - SEXUAL
BIRTHING
MIND OF THE
STATE
153, 90
UNDER THE
14th AMENDMENT

HIPPOCRACY
HE IS STANDING YOU ON YOUR HEAD.

RELIGION
&
WATER

EXHIBIT

It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms kindles the animosity of one part against another, foments occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which finds a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked: Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it, avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertion in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment, inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties), ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be, that good policy does not equally enjoin it - It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another a habitual hatred or a habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence, frequent collisions,

RACE & PARTY DISSENTION
JEW'S
RACE DISSENTION

BUT TO UNIFORMLY BANKRUPT WATER SUPPLY ARTICLE SECTION B

OF BRITAIN/JEW'S INTENT ON MONOPOLIZING ON YOUR RELIGION AND POSTERITY. DESPOTIC UNDERTAKING

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S ACT IS A DEPARTURE OF ALMIGHTY GOD

IMMORAL USE IMMORALITY

WITHDRAWAL BEFORE BEING EXPOSED

TOO LATE FOR THAT!

UNDERMINING THAT WHICH CANNOT BE DIRECTLY OVERTHROWN

INDIFFERENCE

NOT LEGITIMATE

BOND/LEVY

WATER JURISDICTIONS

HABIT OF EVIL

BASTARDSHIP

UNDERTAKING WATER SUPPLY

CHRIST LIKE? HOLY?

GREATEST RANKNESS AND TRULY ONE'S WORST ENEMY

BUT STILL PARTY TO A SPIRIT OF DISSENTION

obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations, has been the victim.

HE'S INCITING TO USE INDIFFERENCE AS MERE OF OPERATION

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld. And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation), facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding, with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils. Such an attachment of a small or weak towards a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots who may resist the intrigues of the favorite are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none; or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, (that honesty is always the best policy.) I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing (with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them) conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that, by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion, which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

★ PARTNERS IN CRIME BETRAYING ENMOTIONS

AS MERCENARIES

DISSENTIAL AND PARTY RAGE
DEVIL PSBO MURKIN'S WATER CODE
DEPARTURE OF ALMIGHTY GOD
TOWARDS JEFFERSON'S ACT

1ST CONSTITUTION
14TH AMENDMENT
INDIFFERENCE
REALITY THE JEWS HAVE NO COMMON INTEREST
WHAT? BULL CRAP
MERCENARY HERE TO COUNT PERFI'DY AND DEATH
THE FALLABLE PERFECT UNION
POWER SLAVES? WATER?
2ND CONSTITUTION
RELIGION
1ST CONSTITUTION (LAND)
2ND CONSTITUTION (WATER)
REFUGED
JEWISH
BANKRUPT UNIFORMLY ARTICLE 1 SECTION 8
2ND CONSTITUTION
LIBERTY/PROPERTY
LEGITIMATE
JEWISH
BRITISH
373.019 (15)
UNWARRANTED, ILLEGITIMATE, NOT VALID, ARTIFICIAL
THIS LAND
JEWISH
BRITISH
TYSON'S BRO-UNITED THEATRE TICKET OFFICES VS. BANTON
BRITISH
DUPE
TOO LATE FOR THAT MAN!
JEWISH
PRUDENT UNDERTAKINGS
2ND CONSTITUTION
1ST CONSTITUTION
CHARACTER OF LIABILITY
ITS JURISDICTION
WITH A HIGH SEAS CRIME FOR IMPOSTERING A GOVERNMENT AND FALSELY FACING A GOVERNMENT CONSTITUTIONAL.
AID AND ABET

and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But, if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the twenty-second of April, 1793, is the index of my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your representatives in both houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though, in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects, not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government, the ever-favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

Geo. Washington.

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GEORGE WASHINGTON IS A "A CATCHER IN THE RYE."

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273 US 418 Tyson Bro-United Theatre Ticket Offices v. Banton

273 U.S. 418

47 S.Ct. 426

71 L.Ed. 718

TYSON & BRO.-UNITED THEATRE TICKET OFFICES, Inc.,
v.
BANTON, Dist. Atty. of New York County, et al.

No. 261.

Argued Oct. 6, 7, 1926.

Decided Feb. 28, 1927.

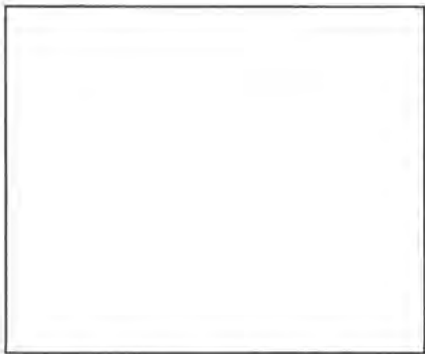
[Syllabus from pages 418-420 intentionally omitted]

Mr. Louis Marshall, of New York City, for appellant.

[Argument of Counsel from pages 420-426 intentionally omitted]

Messrs. Robert P. Beyer and F. C. Benvenga, both of New York City, for appellees.

Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND delivered the opinion of the Court.



Appellant is engaged in the business of reselling tickets of admission to theaters and other places of entertainment in the city of New York. It employs a large number of salesmen, messenger boys and others. Its expenses are very large, and its sales average approximately 300,000 tickets per annum. These tickets are obtained either from the box office of the theater or from other brokers and distributors. It is duly licensed under section 168, c. 590, Laws N. Y. 1922, and has given a bond under section 169 of that chapter in the penal sum of \$1,000, with sureties conditioned among other things that it will not be guilty of any fraud or extortion. See *Weller v. New York*, 268 U. S. 319, 322, 45 S. Ct. 556, 69 L. Ed. 978.

SCALPING TICKETS
PUNISHMENT/PUNISHING PUNISHMENT

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
↓
PERFIDY

153.20

2

Section 167 of chapter 590 declares that the price of or charge for admission to theaters, etc., is a matter affected with a public interest and subject to state supervision, in order to safeguard the public against fraud, extortion, exorbitant rates, and similar abuses. Section 172 forbids the resale of any ticket or other evidence of the right of entry to any theater, etc., 'at a price in excess of fifty cents in advance of the price printed on the face of such

PENALTY, FIRM, OR COMPENSATION

UNDER AN ACT OF PRETENTIOUSNESS

'PERFECT UNION' UNDER A CONSTITUTIONAL ABERT OF FACE AND REALITY.

Bond
ticket or other evidence of the right of entry such printing being required by that section. Both sections are reproduced in the margin.

UNDERTAKING BUYING A STAIRWAY TO HEAVEN. FED Paper #20

3

This suit was brought to enjoin respondents from proceeding either at law or in equity to enforce the last-named section, and from revoking plaintiff's license, enforcing by suit or otherwise the penalty of the bond or prosecuting criminally appellant or any of its officers or agents for reselling or attempting to resell any ticket or other evidence of the right of entry to any theater, etc., at a price in excess of 50 cents in advance of the printed price. The bill alleges threats on the part of appellees to enforce the statute against appellant, to forfeit its license, enforce the penalty of its bond and institute criminal prosecutions against appellant, its officers and agents. It is further alleged that the terms of the statute are so drastic and the penalties for its violation so great (imprisonment for one year or a fine of \$250 or both) that appellant may not resell any ticket or evidence of the right of entry at a price beyond that fixed by the statute even for the purpose of testing the validity of the law and that appellant will be compelled to submit to the statute whether valid or invalid unless its suit be entertained, and thereby will be deprived of its property and liberty without due process of law and denied the equal protection of the law, in contravention of the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution. Following the rule frequently announced by this court, that equitable jurisdiction exists to restrain criminal prosecutions under unconstitutional enactments, when the prevention of such prosecutions is essential to the safeguarding of rights of property, we sustain the jurisdiction of the District Court. Packard v. Banton, 264 U. S. 140, 143, 44 S. Ct. 257, 68 L. Ed. 596, and cases there cited.

SUBSTANCE?

BOND

153.90
TO GRANT
EX ORDER #
12903
13406

THEATRE

4

The case was heard below by a statutory court of three judges and a decree rendered denying appellant's prayer for a temporary injunction and holding the statute assailed to be valid and constitutional. The provision of the statute in question also has been upheld in a judgment of the New York state Court of Appeals (People v. Weller, 237 N. Y. 316, 143 N. E. 205, 38 A. L. R. 613) brought here on writ of error. That case, however, directly involved only section 168, requiring a license, and although it was insisted that section 172 restricting prices should also be considered, upon the ground that the two provisions were inseparable, this court held otherwise, sustained the validity of the license section and declined to pass upon the other one. Weller v. New York, 268 U. S. 319, 325, 45 S. Ct. 556, 69 L. Ed. 978.

5

Strictly, the question for determination relates only to the maximum price for which an entrance ticket to a theater, etc. may be resold. But the answer necessarily must be to a question of greater breadth. The statutory declaration (section 167) is that the price of or charge for admission to a theater, place of amusement or entertainment or other place where public exhibitions, games, contests or performances are held, is a matter affected with a public interest. To affirm the validity of section 172 is to affirm this declaration completely, since appellant's business embraces the resale of entrance tickets to all forms of entertainment therein enumerated. And since the ticket broker is a mere appendage of the theater, etc., and the price of or charge for admission is the essential element in the statutory declaration, it results that the real inquiry is whether every public exhibition, game, contest or performance, to which an admission charge is made, is clothed with a public interest, so as to authorize a law-making body to fix the maximum amount of the charge, which its patrons may be required to pay.

SELECTED WAGES IN INFLATION AND BOND

CITIZEN FIRM Corporation

CITIZENS WE THE PEOPLE IS A CONTRADICTION

6

In the endeavor to reach a correct conclusion in respect of this inquiry, it will be helpful, (by way of preface) to state certain pertinent considerations. The first of these is that the right of the owner to fix a price at which his property shall be sold or used is an inherent attribute of the property itself, Case of the State Freight Tax, 15 Wall. 232, 278, 21 L. Ed. 146, and, as such, within the protection of the due process of law clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. See City of Carrollton v. Bazette, 159 Ill. 284, 294, 42 N. E. 837, 31 L. R. A. 522. The power to regulate property, services or business can be invoked only under special circumstances; and it does not follow that because the power may exist to regulate in some particular it exists to regulate in others or in all. The authority to regulate the conduct of a business or to require a license, comes from a branch of the police power which may be quite distinct from the power to fix prices. The latter, ordinarily, does not exist in respect of merely private property or business, Chesapeake & Potomac Tel. Co. v. Manning, 186 U. S. 238, 246, 22 S. Ct. 881, 46 L. Ed. 1144, but exists only where the business or the property involved has become affected with a public interest. This phrase, first used by Lord Hale 200 years ago (Munn v. Illinois, 94 U. S. 113, 126, 24 L. Ed. 77), it is true, furnishes at best an indefinite standard, and attempts to define it have resulted, generally, in producing little more than paraphrases, which themselves require elucidation. Certain properties and kinds of business it obviously includes, like common carriers, telegraph and telephone companies, ferries, wharfage, etc. Beyond these, its application not only has not been uniform, but many of the decisions disclose the members of the same

SELF-EVIDENCE

GOVERNMENT POWERS? PEOPLE UNDER SUBJECT OF THAT POWER?

RISE AS PRESENTMENT

5TH

14th monopolize/NATURALIZE WATER (ITS) JURISDICTION

WATER IS A CHURCH

WATER

UNLAWFUL SELLING OF BONDS

14th Amendment -> BANKRUPTCY NATURALIZATION MONOPOLY

ARTICLE I SECTION 8

LAND COURT (1st CONSTITUTION) WATER BOARD (2nd CONSTITUTION)

LAND / 1st Constitutional
WATER / 2nd Constitutional
ZAD Constitutional

7 court in radical disagreement. Its full meaning, like that of many other generalizations, cannot be exactly defined. it can only be approximated.

"CONSIDERATION SHALL BE DENIED"



A business is not affected with a public interest merely because it is large or because the public are warranted in having a feeling of concern in respect of its maintenance. Nor is the interest meant such as arises from the mere fact that the public derives benefit, accommodation, ease, or enjoyment from the existence or operation of the business; and, while the word has not always been limited narrowly as strictly denoting a right, that synonym more nearly than any other expresses the sense in which it is to be understood.

STATUTE 153.90
IN/OF THE STATE
VIA THE 10th Amendment
SEEM AS "THEREOF" IN THE 14th Amendment.

8 The characterizations in some decisions of businesses as quasi public (People v. King, 110 N. Y. 418, 428, 18 N. E. 245 1 L. R. A. 293, 6 Am. St. Rep. 389), 'not strictly private' (Aaron v. Ward, 203 N. Y. 354, 356, 96 N. E. 736, 38 L. R. A. (N. S.) 204), and (the like) while well enough for the purpose for which they were employed, namely, as a basis for upholding police regulations in respect of the conduct of particular businesses, cannot be accepted as equivalents for the description affected with a public interest, as that phrase is used in the decisions of this court as the basis for legislative regulation of prices. The latter power is not only a more definite and serious invasion of the rights of property and the freedom of contract, but its exercise cannot always be justified by circumstances which have been held to justify legislative regulation of the manner in which a business shall be carried on.



MANIFESTED (B) DIVINE

EXHIBIT

9 And, finally, the mere declaration by the Legislature that a particular kind of property or business is affected with a public interest is not conclusive upon the question of the validity of the regulation. The matter is one which is always open to judicial inquiry. Wolff Co. v. Industrial Court, 262 U. S. 522, 536, 43 S. Ct. 630, 67 L. Ed. 1103, 27 A. L. R. 1280.

CITIZEN FIRM COMPENSATION

Quasi - ZAD POLITICAL STANDING BASED ON A WATER SUPPLY THAT WAS DELIBERATELY BANKRUPT AND SECTION 8
DOG PROCESS OF 14th Amendment IS AN UNDERTAKING AS CONQUEST.
SLAVERY SUBSISTANCE W/ITER
POWER OF SPIRIT OVER WATER SUPPLY.

10 In the Wolff Case, this court held invalid the wage fixing provision of the compulsory arbitration statute of Kansas as applied to a meat packing establishment. The power of a Legislature, under any circumstances, to fix prices or wages in the business of preparing and selling food was seriously doubted, but the court concluded that, even if the Legislature could do so in a public emergency, no such emergency appeared, and, in any event, the power would not extend to giving compulsory continuity to the business by compulsory arbitration. In the course of the opinion (page 535 (43 S. Ct. 632)), it was said that businesses characterized as clothed with a public interest might be divided into three classes:

11 (1) Those which are carried on under the authority of a public grant or privileges which either expressly or impliedly imposes the affirmative duty of rendering a public service demanded by any member of the public. Such are the railroads, other common carriers and public utilities.

12 (2) Certain occupations, regarded as exceptional, the public interest attaching to which recognized from earliest times, has survived the period of arbitrary laws by British Parliament or colonial Legislatures for regulating all trades and callings. Such are those of the keepers of inns, cabs, and gristmills. State v. Edwards, 86 Me. 102 (29 A. 947, 25 L. R. A. 504, 41 Am. St. Rep. 528); Terminal taxicab Co. v. District of Columbia, 241 U. S. 252, 254 (36 S. Ct. 583, 60 L. Ed. 984, Ann. Cas. 1916D, 765).

BIBLICAL THE BIBLE 10 COMMANDMENTS

13 (3) Businesses which though not public at their inception may be fairly said to have risen to be such and have become subject in consequence to some government regulation. They have come to hold such a peculiar relation to the public that this is superimposed upon them. In the language of the cases, the owner by devoting his

UNIFORMITY BANKRUPT WATER SUPPLY ARTICLE I SECTION 8

PRESENTMENT AS A WATER BOUND JURISDICTION THEREOF IN THE 14th Amendment

business to the public use, in effect grants the public interest in that use and subjects himself to public regulation to the extent of that interest although the property continues to belong to its private owner and to be entitled to protection accordingly;

SPIRIT OF TEXTING
SPIRITUALLY INTENDED TO DESTROY RELIGION
AGAINST ENCROACHMENT OF THAT PUBLIC INTEREST OF SPIRIT INTENDING TO RISE UPON THE ROIN OF OTHERS.
CITIZEN FIRM CORPORATION
EX-OPEN 12803
FIRM
PEOPLE
SPIRIT D TEXTING

14

-citing the Munn Case and others.

15

If the statute now under review can be sustained as valid it must be in virtue of the doctrine laid down in the third paragraph; and it will aid in the effort to reach a correct conclusion in that respect if we shall first consider the principal decisions of this court where that doctrine has been applied. The leading, as well as the earliest, definite decision dealing with a business falling within that class is Munn v. Illinois, supra, which sustained the validity of an Illinois statute fixing the maximum charge to be made for the use of elevators and warehouses for the elevation and storage of grain.

MUST BE REVIEWED FURTHER
RAISING OF AWARENESS
SPIRITED ENRICHMENT
HERE TO PERMIT PERFDY AND DEATH
SPIRITED SOURCE

16

As ground for that decision the opinion recites, among other things, that grain came from the west and northwest by water and rail to Chicago where the greater part of it was shipped by vessel to the seaboard and some of it by railway to eastern ports; that Chicago had been made the greatest grain market in the world; and that the business had created a demand for means by which the immense quantity of grain could be handled or stored and these had been found in grain elevators. In this way the largest traffic between the country north and west of Chicago and that lying on the Atlantic Coast north of Washington, was in grain passing through the elevators at Chicago. The trade in grain between seven or eight of the great states of the west and four or five of those lying on the seashore formed the largest part of the interstate commerce in these states. The elevators in Chicago were immense structures, holding from 300,000 to 1,000,000 bushels at one time. Under these circumstances, it was said that the elevators stood in the very gateway of commerce and took toll from all who passed; that their business certainly tended to a common charge and had become a thing of public interest and use; that every bushel of grain for its passage paid a toll, which was a common charge; and, finally, that if any business could be clothed with a public interest, and (cease to be juris privati only) this had been made so by the facts.

STORY OF JACOB AND ESSAU IN THE BIBLE

RAISING OF AWARENESS
RAISING OF SPIRIT
SPARKS OF SEDITION
ARTICLE 3 SECTION 2 "ARISE AS FACT"

17

There is some general language in the opinion which, superficially, might seem broad enough to cover cases like the present one. It was said, for example (page 126 of 94 U. S.):

ON THE SURFACE

18

Property does become clothed with a public interest when used in a manner to make it of public consequence, and affect the community at large.

19

Literally, that would include all the large industries and some small ones; but in accordance with the well-settled rule the words must be limited to the case under consideration. Cohens v. Virginia, 6 Wheat. 264, 399, 5 L. Ed. 257; Plumley v. Massachusetts, 155 U. S. 461, 474, 15 S. Ct. 154, 39 L. Ed. 223. Indeed, the language quoted is qualified immediately by a statement of the general rule that:

PUBLIC INTEREST

20

When, therefore, one devotes his property to a use in which the public has an interest, he, in effect, grants to the public an interest in that use, and must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good, to the extent of the interest he has thus created.

SLAVES?
CITIZEN
FACT
MANIFESTED UNDERTAKEN
SELF-INTEREST SELF-GOVERNANCE
STAKEHOLDER LAUNDERING
THIS IS A SODOM AND GAMMORAH STYLED GOVERNMENT

21

The significant requirement is that the property shall be devoted to a use in which the public has an interest, which simply means, as in terms it is expressed at page 130, of 94 U. S. that it shall be devoted to a public use. Stated in another form, a business or property, in order to be affected with a public interest, must be such or be so employed as to justify the conclusion that it has been devoted to a public use and its use thereby, in effect granted to the public. See Louisville, etc., R. R. Co. v. West Coast Co., 198 U. S. 483, 500, 25 S.Ct. 745, 49 L.Ed. 1135. The subsequent elevator and warehouse cases, Budd v. New York, 143 U. S. 517, 12 S. Ct. 468, 36 L. Ed. 247,

PRIVATIZED AS A WATER JURISDICTION

14th Amendment { DUE PROCESS TAKING OF LIFE, PROPERTY, LIBERTY.

LAUND IRRIGATION? LAUNDRY TOILET? HBL039

and Brass v. Stoesser, 153 U.S. 391, 14 S. Ct. 857, 38 L. Ed. 757, while presenting conditions of less gravity, rest upon the authority of the Munn Case. The differences among the three cases are in matters of degree.

22

In Cotting v. Kansas City Stock Yards Co., 183 U.S. 79, 85, 22 S. Ct. 30, 46 L. Ed. 92, Mr. Justice Brewer, speaking on that point for himself and two other members of the court, said that, tested by the Munn Case, the stock-yards of the company, situated in one of the gateways of commerce and so located that they furnished important facilities to all seeking transportation of cattle, were subject to governmental price regulation. But the majority of the court, without referring to this view, assented to a reversal upon a ground specifically stated (pages 114, 115 (22 S. Ct. 30)); and the authority of the case must be limited by the terms of that statement.

NOT UTILITY

HEAVENLY BODIES

NOT SUPPLY

23

German Alliance Ins. Co. v. Kansas, 233 U.S. 389, 34 S. Ct. 612, 58 L. Ed. 1011, L. R. A. 1915C, 1189, carries the doctrine further and marks the extreme limit to which this court thus far has gone in sustaining price fixing legislation. There the court said that a business might be affected with a public interest so as to permit price regulation although no public trust was impressed upon the property and although the public might not have a legal right to demand and receive service; and it was held that fire insurance was such a business. Mr. Justice McKenna, speaking for the court, pointed out that in an insurance business each risk was not individual; that there can be standards and classification of risks, determined by the law of averages; and, while there might be variations, that rates are fixed and accommodated to such standards. Discussing the question whether the business was affected with a public interest so as to justify regulation of rates, it was then said (page 406 (34 S. Ct. 617)):

NOT HAVE

GEOGRAPHICAL RAINFALL POPULATION ETC...

UTILITY SUPPLY FACILITY FURNISHED

BUT UNIFORM RULE

24

'And we mean a broad and definite public interest. In some degree the public interest is concerned in every transaction between men, the sum of the transactions constituting the activities of life. But there is something more special than this, something of more definite consequence, which makes the public interest that justifies regulatory legislation.'

FACT CITIZEN TOLL

CITIZEN FIRM #

FED PAPER # 79 "TO CONTROL MANS WILL FIRST CONTROL HIS SUBSISTANCE"

25

The business of common carriers, transmission of intelligence (furnishing water and light, gas and electricity, were cited as examples, and the Munn, Budd, and Brass Cases reviewed. The fact that the contract of fire insurance was said, did not preclude regulation, and in that connection it was pointed out that insurance companies were so regulated by state legislation as to show that the law-making bodies of the country, without exception, regarded the business of insurance as so far affecting the public welfare as to invoke and require governmental regulation. And it was then said (pages 412, 413 (34 S. Ct. 619)):

ARTICLE IV 3-B-2 OF FLORIDA CONSTITUTION DOES NOT COMPACT WATER

NOT SUPPLY

OVER ZEALOTS IE... CONSUME THEM

DEVELOPER

PUBLIC INTEREST?

26

'Accidental fires are inevitable and the extent of loss very great. The effect of insurance-indeed, it has been said to be its fundamental object-is to distribute the loss over as wide an area as possible. In other words, the loss is spread over the country (the disaster) to an individual is shared by many, the disaster to a community shared by other communities; great catastrophes are thereby lessened, and, it may be repaired. In assimilation of insurance to a tax, the companies have been said to be the mere machinery by which the inevitable losses by fire are distributed so as to fall as lightly as possible on the public at large, the body of the insured, not the companies, paying the tax.'

PUBLIC INTEREST?

AFTER A CATASTROPHY

BIGOTRY

And again (page 413 (34 S. Ct. 619)):

POLITICAL DISSENTION HOLDS NO GRACE IN THE EYES OF THE LORD.

27

'Contracts of insurance, therefore, have greater public consequence than contracts between individuals not to do a particular thing whose effect stops with the individuals.'

FRAUD EXTORTION

JURISDICTIONS

And again (page 414 (34 S. Ct. 620)):

28

'We have shown that the business of insurance has very definite characteristics, with a reach of influence and consequence beyond and different from that of the ordinary businesses of the commercial world, to pursue which a greater liberty may be asserted. The transactions of the latter are independent and individual, terminating in

CONSTITUTION? DESPOTIC WATER JURISDICTIONS

UNDERTAKING OF THE FIRST CONSTITUTION CIRCUMSTANCE OF FACT ART 3 SECTION 2

their effect with the instances. The contracts of insurance may be said to be interdependent. They cannot be regarded singly, or isolatedly, and the effect of their relation is to create a fund of assurance and credit, the companies becoming the depositories of the money of the insured, possessing great power hereby and charged with great responsibility.

Public Interest
CITIZEN FIRM CORPORATION

ARISING FROM WITHIN, UNDER THE LATE AMENDMENT

NOT GOVERNMENT?

LACK SENSIBILITY OF THE PAST ALLOWS THIS UNDERTAKING ITS RESPONSIBILITY.

ANSWERING THE OBJECTION THAT THE REASONING OF THE OPINION WOULD SUBJECT EVERY ACT OF HUMAN ENDEAVOR AND THE PRICE OF EVERY ARTICLE OF HUMAN USE TO REGULATION IT WAS SAID (PAGE 415 (34 S. CT. 620):

ASSUMPTION POLICE POWER?

PUBLIC INTEREST CONTROLLING MANS SUBSTANCE FED PAPER #79

30

'And both by the expression of the principle and the citation of the examples we have tried to confine our decision to the regulation of the business of insurance, it having become clothed with a public interest, and therefore subject to be controlled by the public for the common good.

NOT SERVING A PURPOSE?

LEVY HUMAN INDIVIDUALS

THEIR OF ITS JURISDICTION

WELFARE OF THE LATE CITIZEN, WATER JURISDICTION

WATERBOARDS

TOO LATE FOR THAT MAN! DEAR PROVIDENCE YOU FORGOT TO COME OUT AND PLAY!

31

This observation fairly may be regarded as a warning at least to be cautious about invoking the decision as a precedent for the determination of cases involving other kinds of business. And this view is borne out by a general consideration of the case. The decision proceeds upon the ground that the insurance business is to be distinguished from ordinary private business; that an insurance company, in effect, is an instrumentality which gathers funds upon the basis of equality of risk from a great number of persons-sufficiently large in number to cause the element of chance to step out and the law of averages to step in as the controlling factor-and holds the numerous amounts so collected as a general fund to be paid out to those who shall suffer losses. Insurance companies do not sell commodities; they do not sell anything. They are engaged in making contracts with and collecting premiums from a large number of persons, the effect of their activities being to constitute a guaranty against individual loss and to put a large number of individual contributions into a common fund for the purpose of fulfilling the guaranty. In this fund all are interested, not in some vague or sentimental way, but in a very real, practical and definite sense. It was from the foregoing and other considerations peculiar to the insurance business that the court drew its conclusion that the business was clothed with a public interest.

BOND, LIEA? LEVY?

NOT PERSONAL?

PERSONAL CITIZEN (FORN LIARS)

INDIVIDUAL JURISDICTIONAL

INDIVIDUAL MASKED

CORPORATE CITIZEN FIRM

32

Wilson v. New, 243 U. S. 332, 37 S. Ct. 298, 61 L. Ed. 755, L. R. A. 1917E, 938, Ann. Cas. 1918A, 1024 (involving the Adamson Law (39 Stat. 721), being Comp. St. §§ 8680a-8680d), Block v. Hirsh, 256 U. S. 135, 41 S. Ct. 458, 65 L. Ed. 865, 16 A. L. R. 165, and Marcus Brown Co. v. Feldman, 256 U. S. 170, 41 S. Ct. 465, 65 L. Ed. 877 (the rental cases), are relied upon to sustain the statute now under review. But in these cases the statutes involved were of a temporary character to tide over grave emergencies. Adkins v. Children's Hospital, 261 U. S. 525, 551-552, 43 S. Ct. 394, 67 L. Ed. 785, 24 A. L. R. 1238, the emergency in the New Case being of nation-wide extent; and it is clear that, in the opinion of this court, at least the business of renting houses and apartments is not so affected with a public interest as to justify legislative fixing of prices unless some great emergency exists. Block v. Hirsh, supra, page 157 (41 S. Ct. 458); Chastleton Corp. v. Sinclair, 264 U. S. 543, 548, 44 S. Ct. 405, 68 L. Ed. 841. And, even with the emergency, the statutes 'went to the verge of the law.' Penna. Coal Co. v. Mahon, 260 U. S. 393, 416, 43 S. Ct. 158, 67 L. Ed. 322, 28 A. L. R. 1321.

STATUTE 153.76 TAX FREE TYRANTS WATER DESPOTS

SINCE 380,000 FIDUCIARIES FLOATING FINANCING TO BOND PURCHASERS.

WATER CRISIS WAR OVER SUBSTANCE

33

Nor is the sale of ordinary commodities of trade affected with a public interest so as to justify legislative price fixing. This court said in Wolff Co. v. Industrial Court, supra, page 537 (43 S. Ct. 633):

WATER IS NOT ORDINARY

BOND INTEREST

WHAT CONSTITUTION HAMILTON/MADISON WROTE Z CONSTITUTIONS.

STATE CANNOT REGULATE PRICE OF A CAKE

JEWISH

BUT CAN A CHURCH REGULATE PRICE OF WATER?

34

'It has never been supposed, since the adoption of the Constitution, that the business of the butcher, or the baker, or the tailor, the wood chopper, the mining operator or the miner was clothed with such a public interest that the price of his product or his wages could be fixed by state regulation. It is true that in the days of the early common law an omnipotent parliament did regulate prices and wages as it chose, and occasionally a colonial legislature sought to exercise the same power; but nowadays one does not devote one's property or business to the public use or clothe it with a public interest merely because one makes commodities for, and sells to, the public in the common callings of which those above mentioned are instances.'

BUT BECAUSE ONE FEELS OMNIPOTENT. AND UNDER SUCH A SITUATION IS MANIFESTED TRANSCENDED.

See, also, United States v. Bernstein (D. C.) 267 F. 295, 296.

36

From the foregoing review it will be seen that each of the decisions of this court upholding governmental price regulation, aside from cases involving legislation to tide over temporary emergencies, has turned upon the existence of conditions, peculiar to the business under consideration, which bore such a substantial and definite relation to the public interest as to justify an indulgence of the legal fiction of a grant by the owner to the public of an interest in the uses of the property.

RECLAIMED WATER
MANIFESTATION
CITIZEN FROM COMPANIES

37

Lord Hale's statement that, when private property is affected with a public interest, it ceases to be *juris privati* only, is accepted by this court as the guiding principle in cases of this character. That this phrase was not intended by its author to include private undertakings like those enumerated in the statute now under consideration, is apparent when we consider the connection in which it was used. It occurs in Lord Hale's manuscript, *De Portibus Mariæ*, 1 Harg. Law Tracts, 78, in which the three-fold rights of the proprietor, the public and the king in ports are considered. It first is pointed out that no man can erect a public port without the king's license, though if he set up a port for his private advantage he may take what rates he and his customers can agree upon. But, it is said, if the king or the subject have a public wharf, to which all persons must come, because it is the wharf only licensed by the king, or there is no other wharf in that port, arbitrary and excessive charges cannot be made. For it is then affected with a public interest and ceases to be *juris privati* only; 'as if a man set out a street in new building on his own land, it is now no longer bare private interest, but it is affected with a public interest.'

IN/OFTHE STATE 153.90
UNDERTAKEN
CITIZEN COMPANIES WATER SUBSIDIZED
NOT
RECLAIMED WATER
"AVAILABILITY FEE"

38

It is clear that, as there announced, the rule is confined to conveniences made public because the privilege of maintaining them has been granted by the government or because there has arisen what may be termed a constructive grant of the use to the public. That this is what Lord Hale had in mind is borne out, and the question now under consideration is illuminated, by the illustration, which he evidently conceived to be pertinent, of a street opened to the public, in which case the assumed grant and resulting public right of use is very apparent.

A SEXUAL BASTARDSHIP
BUSINESSES
THE CONSTITUTION IS UNDERTAKEN
2ND CONSTITUTION IS DERIVED FROM UNDER THE FIRST
1ST CONSTITUTION HOLDS NO FACE IN REALITY.

39

A theater or other place of entertainment does not meet this conception of Lord Hale's aphorism or fall within the reasons of the decisions of this court based upon it. A theater is a private enterprise, which, in its relation to the public differs obviously and widely, both in character and degree, from a grain elevator, standing at the gateway of commerce and exacting toll, amounting to a common charge, for every bushel of grain which passes on its way among the states; or stockyards, standing in like relation to the commerce in live stock; or an insurance company, engaged, as a sort of common agency, in collecting and holding a guaranty fund in which definite and substantial rights are enjoyed by a considerable portion of the public, sustaining interdependent relations in respect of their interests in the fund. Sales of theater tickets bear no relation to the commerce of the country, and they are not interdependent transactions, but stand, both in form and effect, separate and apart, from each other, terminating in their effect with the instances. And certainly a place of entertainment is in no legal sense a public utility; and quite as certainly its activities are not such that their enjoyment can be regarded under any conditions from the point of view of an emergency? BUT A DIRECT ACT OF WAR! A MOMENT OF WAR!

SOLICISM
ELEVATION
IN/OFTHE STATE
ASSUMPTIONS
CHARACTER & DEGREE
(US)
FORM & EFFECT

To JURYMAN ON ANALOGUE GODS FAVORITE ANGEL IS FALLING FOR A SECOND MOMENT.

40

The interest of the public in theaters and other places of entertainment may be more nearly, and with better reason, assimilated to the like interest in provision stores and markets, and in the rental of houses and apartments for residence purposes, although in importance it falls below such an interest in the proportion that food and shelter are of more moment than amusement or instruction. As we have shown, there is no legislative power to fix the prices of provisions or clothing or the rental charges for houses or apartments, in the absence of some controlling emergency; and we are unable to perceive any dissimilarities of such quality or degree as to justify a different rule in respect of amusements and entertainments. BUT THE MOMENT OF A CONTINUED WATER CRISIS REQUIRES THE CHURCH TO APPLY LAW! NOW! NOW! NOW!

CRITICAL SUBSTANTIAL ESSENTIAL VITAL
NO REALITY IN CONSTITUTIONAL
2ND CONSTITUTIONAL
1ST CONSTITUTIONAL
WHO IS THIS?

41

A theater ticket may be in the form of a revocable license or of a contract. If the former, it may be revoked at the will of the proprietor; if the latter, it may be made nontransferable or otherwise conditioned. A theater, of course, may be regulated so as to preserve the public peace, insure good order, protect public morals, and the like. A license may be required, but such a license is not a franchise which puts the proprietor under the duty of furnishing entertainment to the public, or, if furnished, of admitting every one who applies. See *Collister v. Hayman*, 183 N. Y. 250, 253, 76 N. E. 20, 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1188, 111 Am. St. Rep. 740, 5 Ann. Cas. 344. How far the power of the Legislature may be exerted to prevent discriminating selection by the proprietor of his patrons (A MANORIAL LIFE LIBERTY PROPERTY)

NOT SUPPLY
PROPERTY AS PERSONS OF THE JURISDICTION

PUBLIC INTEREST → CITIZENS - PRIVILEGED IMMUNE AS BOND HOLDERS
PERSONS - ARE DUE PROTECTION OF LOSS OF LIFE, LIBERTY PROPERTY

Human Rights
upon the basis of race, color, creed, etc. (People v. King, 110 N. Y. 418, 18 N. E. 245, 1 L. R. A. 293, 6 Am. St. Rep. 389), need not be determined; for in any event such power and the other powers of regulation just enumerated fall far short of the one here invoked to fix prices.

IN THE FORM OF... 42

DESPO TIC WATER JURISDICTIONS

The contention that, historically considered, places of entertainment may be regarded as so affected with a public interest as to justify legislative regulation of their charges, does not seem to us impressive. It may be true, as asserted, that, among the Greeks, amusement and instruction of the people through the drama was one of the duties of government. But certainly no such duty devolves upon any American government. The most that can be said is that the theater and other places of entertainment, generally have been regarded as of high value to the people, to be encouraged, but, at the same time, regulated, within limits already stated. While theaters have existed for centuries and have been regulated in a variety of ways, and while price fixing by legislation is an old story, it does not appear that any attempt hitherto has been made to fix their charges by law. This is a fact of some significance in connection with the historical argument, and, when set in contrast with the practice in respect of unkeepers and others, whose charges have been subjected to legislative regulation from a very early period, it persuasively suggests that by general legislative acquiescence theaters, historically, have been regarded as falling outside the classes of things which should be thus controlled. It will not do to say that this failure of legislative bodies to act in the matter has been due to the absence of complaints on the part of the public, for it hardly is probable that a privilege as ancient and as amply exercised as that of complaining about prices in general, has not been freely indulged in the matter of charges for entertainment. Indeed, it is judicially recorded that, as long ago as 1809, there was a riot in the Royal Theater, London, for the purpose of compelling a reduction in prices of admission. In deciding a case growing out of the disturbance, Clifford v. Brandon, 2 Campb. 358, 368, the court summarily disposed of the claim that people had a right to express their disapprobation of high prices in such a tumultuous manner by saying that 'the proprietors of a theater have a right to manage their property in their own way, and to fix what prices of admission they think most for their own advantage,' and that any person who did not approve could stay away.

THINGS - PERFDY AND WORKS OF DEATH
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



LOCATION: BUTLER CHAIN OF LAKES HEADQUARTERS TO THE EVANGELISTS

POLITICAL CANDIDATES

ADJUST AD HOC CHARGES OMISSION OF DUTY

THUS, ALLOWING TO SEE ALL SPIRIT OF INTENT

43

If it be within the legitimate authority of government to fix maximum charges for admission to theaters, lectures (where perhaps the lecturer alone is concerned), baseball, football, and other games of all degrees of interest, circuses shows (big and little), and every possible form of amusement, including the lowly merry-go-round with its adjunct the hurdy-gurdy (Commonwealth v. Bow, 177 Mass. 347, 58 N. E. 1017), it is hard to see where the limit of power in respect of price fixing is to be drawn.

44

It is urged that the statutory provision under review may be upheld as an appropriate method of preventing fraud, extortion, collusive arrangements between the management and those engaged in reselling tickets, and the like. That such evils exist in some degree in connection with the theatrical business and finally, the ticket broker, is undoubtedly true, as it unfortunately is true in respect of the same or similar evils in other kinds of business. But evils are to be suppressed or prevented by legislation which comports with the Constitution, and not by such as strikes down those essential rights of private property protected by that instrument against undue governmental interference. One vice of the contention is that the statute itself ignores the righteous distinction between guilt and innocence, since it applies wholly irrespective of the existence of fraud, collusion, or extortion (if that word can have any legal significance as applied to transactions of the kind here dealt with, Commonwealth v. O'Brien and others, 12 Cush. (Mass.) 84, 90), and fixes the resale price as well where the evils are absent as where they are present. It is not permissible to enact a law which, in effect, spreads an all-inclusive net for the feet of everybody upon the chance that, while the innocent will surely be entangled in its meshes, some wrongdoers also may be caught.

45

What this court said in Adams v. Tanner, 244 U. S. 590, 594, 37 S. Ct. 662, 664 (61 L. Ed. 1336, L. R. A. 1917F, 1163, Ann. Cas. 1917C, 973) in the course of its opinion holding invalid a statute of Washington penalizing the collection of fees for securing employment, is apposite:

46

'Because abuses may, and probably do, grow up in connection with this business, is adequate reason for hedging it about by proper regulations. But this is not enough to justify destruction of one's right to follow a distinctly useful calling in an upright way. Certainly there is no profession, possibly no business, which does not offer peculiar opportunities for reprehensible practices; and as to every one of them, no doubt, some can be found quite ready earnestly to maintain that its suppression would be in the public interest. Skillfully directed agitation

THUS DRIVING PEOPLE OFF THEIR LAND. THUS CONQUERING THE LAND.

1st CONSTITUTION

PLACING WATER ACCESS IN BOND & LEVY UPON INHABITANTS

WATER JURISDICTION

AS GOVERNMENT

DOWNWARD SPIRIT OF GOVERNMENT

RELIGIOUS RIGHTS/HUMAN RIGHTS

THE PERFECT UNION OF CARPET BROWING → A SOON/COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT AS A WATER JURISDICTION

BOND SALES OF INFRASTRUCTURE

WATER BONDS

CONSTITUTION IS A FALSE-FACED DOCUMENT WE THE PEOPLE IS NOT US, ALL AND EVERYONE, HOW CAN A COURT LEGITIMIZE A RULING

INTERFERENCE

EVILS

WATER BONDS

WATER BONDS

CONSTITUTION IS A FALSE-FACED DOCUMENT

WE THE PEOPLE IS NOT

US, ALL AND EVERYONE, HOW CAN A COURT LEGITIMIZE A RULING

EVIL BUSINESS UNDERTAKERS

ALL

BATTLE OF SPIRIT

APPOSITE? NO GOD/RELIGION?

EVILS

AGGREGATION

SPEECH
REVISION

might also bring about apparent condemnation of any one of them by the public. Happily for all, the fundamental guaranties of the Constitution cannot be freely submerged if and whenever some ostensible justification is advanced and the police power invoked.

INDIVIDUAL
WATER
JURISDICTION

RAISE

WATER & SPORTS

47

The evil of collusive alliances between the proprietors of theaters and ticket brokers or scalpers seems to have been effectively dealt with in Illinois by an ordinance which required (1) that the price of every theater ticket shall be printed on its face and (2) that no proprietor, employee, etc., of a theater shall receive or enter into any arrangement or agreement to receive more. This ordinance was sustained as valid by the state Supreme Court in People v. Thompson, 283 Ill. 87, 97, 119 N. E. 41, L. R. A. 1918D, 382, and that decision is cited here in support of the present statute. But the important distinction between that case and this is that the ordinance did not forbid the resale of the ticket by a purchaser of it for any price he was able to secure, or forbid the fixing of any price by the proprietor which he thought fit, provided that price was printed on the face of the ticket.

FRAUD
EXTORTION

CONSTITUTIONAL
HAS
NO
FACE.

48

That court had held in the earlier case of People v. Steele, 231 Ill. 340, 344, 83 N. E. 236, 14 L. R. A. (N. S.) 361, 121 Am. St. Rep. 321, that the business of conducting a theater was a private one; that the Legislature had the power to regulate it as a place of public amusement and might require a license; that the Legislature had the same power to regulate such a business as it had to regulate any other private business, and no more. And an act which prohibited the resale of tickets for more than the price printed thereon was held to be invalid as an arbitrary and unreasonable interference with the rights of the ticket broker. It was distinctly held that the intending purchaser of the ticket had no right to buy at any price except that fixed by the holder; that the manager might fix the price arbitrarily, and raise or lower it at his will; that having advertised a performance, he was not bound to give it, and, having advertised a price, he was not bound to sell at that price; and that the business of dealing in theater tickets and the right to contract with regard to them were entitled to protection. To the same effect, see Ex parte Quary, 149 Cal. 79, 84 P. 766, 5 L. R. A. (N. S.) 183, 117 Am. St. Rep. 115, 9 Ann. Cas. 747.

DECLARATION
UNTIL HIS ASSENT
IS OBTAINED

HAVING NO LEGISLATIVE
REGULATION?

49

This doctrine was reaffirmed in the Thompson Case, but held to have no application to the ordinance there considered and not to be inconsistent with the holding (page 97 (119 N. E. 45)) that the manager of a place of public entertainment might be compelled to treat patrons impartially by putting an end to an existing system by which theater owners and ticket scalpers are confederated together to compel a portion of the public to pay a different price from others.

CONVENT CONSTITUTION

INHABITANTS

THEMSELVES WHO
REMAIN TAX FREE 380-0673

50

It should not be difficult likewise to define and penalize in specific terms other practices of a fraudulent character the existence or apprehension of which is suggested in brief and argument. But the difficulty or even the impossibility of thus dealing with the evils, if that should be conceded. Constitutes no warrant for suppressing them by methods preclude by the Constitution. Such subversions are not only illegitimate, but are fraught with the danger that, having begun on the ground of necessity, they will continue on the score of expediency, and, finally, as a mere matter of course, Constitutional principles, applied as they are written, it must be assumed, operate justly and wisely as a general thing and they may not be remolded by lawmakers or judges to save exceptional cases of inconvenience, hardship or injustice. BUT ALL MUST AS (FRAUDS) BE CHARGED.

BREAKING OF
10 COMMANDMENTS
UNDER A PIOUS
CONSTITUTION

PARTNERS
IN
CRIME

SPEAKING OF
THE CONSTITUTION AS A
SUBVERSION

- 1. NECESSITY
- 2. EXPEDIENCY
- 3. COURSE

ASSUMED
JUST
WISE AND EVIL

14TH AMENDMENT

NOT RATIFIED PROPERLY

THE DECLARATION / THE CONSTITUTION
IS MANIFESTED AND NOT
DIVINE

We are of opinion that the statute assailed contravenes the Fourteenth Amendment and that the decree must be

BIRTH FACT AS A
WATER JURISDICTION
BASED ON DISSENTIAL
AND PARTY RAGE
IN GEORGE
WASHINGTON
FARWELL
ADDRESS

52

Reversed.

53

Mr. Justice HOLMES, dissenting.

54

We fear to grant power and are unwilling to recognize it when it exists. The States very generally have stripped jury trials of one of their most important characteristics by forbidding the judges to advise the jury upon the facts

EVIL

(Graham v. United States, 231 U. S. 474, 480, 34 S. Ct. 148, 58 L. Ed. 319), and when Legislatures are held to be authorized to do anything considerably affecting public welfare it is covered by apologetic phrases like the police power, or the statement that the business concerned has been dedicated to a public use. The former expression is convenient, to be sure, to conciliate the mind to something that needs explanation; the fact that the constitutional requirement of compensation when property is taken cannot be pressed to its grammatical extreme; that property rights may be taken for public purposes without pay if you do not take too much; that some play must be allowed to the joints if the machines is to work. But police power often is used in a wide sense to cover and, as I said, to apologize for the general power of the Legislature to make a part of the community uncomfortable by a

DISENFRANCHISE change

SODOM/CAMONIAH GOVERNMENT

55

I do not believe in such apologies. I think the proper course is to recognize that a state Legislature can do whatever it sees fit to do unless it is restrained by some express prohibition in the Constitution of the United States or of the State, and that Courts should be careful not to extend such prohibitions beyond their obvious meaning by reading into them conceptions of public policy that the particular Court may happen to entertain. Coming down to the case before us I think, as I intimated in Adkins v. Children's Hospital, 261 U. S. 525, 569, 43 S. Ct. 394, 67 L. Ed. 785, 24 A. L. R. 1238, that the notion that a business is clothed with a public interest and has been devoted to the public use is little more than a fiction intended to beautify what is disagreeable to the public. The truth seems to me to be that, subject to compensation when compensation is due, the Legislature may forbid or restrict any business when it has a sufficient force of public opinion behind it. Lotteries were thought useful adjuncts of the State a century or so ago; now they are believed to be immoral and they have been stopped. Wine has been thought good for man from the time of the Apostles until recent years. But when public opinion changed it did not need the Eighteenth Amendment, notwithstanding the Fourteenth, to enable a State to say that the business should end. Mugler v. Kansas, 123 U. S. 623, 8 S. Ct. 273, 31 L. Ed. 205. What has happened to lotteries and wine might happen to theaters in some moral storm of the future, not because theaters were devoted to a public use but because people had come to think that way.

10th AMENDMENT DOES NOT DISALLOW DESPOTISM IN/OF THE STATE

INDIVIDUAL DESPOTS HOPE TO EMANCIPATE

THE WATER BOARD JURISDICTION

56

But if we are to yield to fashionable conventions, it seems to me that theaters are as much devoted to public use as anything well can be. We have not that respect for art that is one of the glories of France. But to many people the superfluous is the necessary, and it seems to me that Government does not go beyond its sphere in attempting to make life livable for them. I am far from saying that I think this particular law a wise and rational provision. That is not my affair. But if the people of the State of New York speaking by their authorized voice say that they want it, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent their having their will.

THE FALL OF THIS LAND

ADJUNCT ADHOC

WATER JURISDICTION

DESPOTIC

BIOTRY

57

Mr. Justice BRANDEIS concurs in this opinion.

58

Mr. Justice STONE, dissenting.

59

I can agree with the majority that 'constitutional principles' applied as they are written, must be assumed, operate justly and wisely as a general thing, and they may not be remolded by lawmakers or judges to save exceptional cases of inconvenience, hardship, or injustice. But I find nothing written in the Constitution, and nothing in the case or common law development of the Fourteenth Amendment, which would lead me to conclude that the type of regulation attempted by the state of New York is prohibited.

60

The scope of our inquiry has been repeatedly defined by the decisions of this court. As was said in Munn v. Illinois, 94 U. S. 113, 132 (24 L. Ed. 77) by Chief Justice Waite:

61

For us the question is one of power, not of expediency. If no state of circumstances could exist to justify such a statute then we may declare this one void, because in excess of the legislative power of the state. But if it could, we must presume it did. Of the propriety of legislative interference within the scope of legislative power, the Legislature is the exclusive judge.

DECLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE → PERFDY AND WORKS OF DEATH

FRAUD COLLUSION EXTORTION

PERFDY

FRAUD EXTORTION COLLUSION

EVIL

BOONTY IN SECTION 4 OF THE 14th AMENDMENT

2ND POLITICAL STANDING

SUPERFLUOUS

AMONG THE EARTH

OR BUT A THING OF SLOW SUPERFLUOUSNESS

EVERYTHING UNDER AN UNJUST CONSTITUTION IS VOID

THE SECOND POLITICAL STANDING AS WELL AS THE FIRST STANDING VOID.

62

The attitude in which we should approach new problems in the field of price regulation was indicated in German Alliance Ins. Co. v. Kansas, 233 U. S. 389, 409, 34 S. Ct. 612, 618 (58 L. Ed. 1011, L. R. A. 1915C, 1189):

63

'Against that conservatism of the mind, which puts to question every new act of regulating legislation and regards the legislation invalid or dangerous until it has become familiar, government-state and national-has pressed on in the general welfare; and our reports are full of cases where in instance after instance the exercise of regulation was resisted and yet sustained against attacks asserted to be justified by the Constitution of the United States. The dread of the moment having passed, no one is now heard to say that rights were restrained or their constitutional guarantees impaired.'

RECLAIMED WATER AVAILABILITY FEE IS A BOND AND VIOLATES THE 13th AMENDMENT.
THE RECLAIMED WATER VARIANCE VIOLATES RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN THE 1st AMENDMENT

ORDINANCE 97-103 SECTION 126-509(A) FEE (SIMPLE) TITLE

NO RELIANCE ON FACE

Again, in sustaining the constitutionality of a zoning ordinance under the Fourteenth Amendment, this court has recently said:

'Regulations, the wisdom, necessity, and validity of which, as applied to existing conditions, are so apparent that they are now uniformly sustained, a century ago, or even half a century ago, probably would have been rejected as arbitrary and oppressive. Village of Euclid v. Ambler Realty Co., 272 U. S. 398, 47 S. Ct. 114, 71 L. Ed. 303.'

UNIFORMLY Bankrupt/NATIONALIZED ARTICLE 1 SECTION 8

14th

CONSTITUTION

66

The question with which we are here concerned is much narrower than the one which has been principally discussed by the court. It is not whether there is constitutional power to fix the price which theater owners and producers may charge for admission. Although the statute in question declares that the price of tickets of admission to places of amusement is affected with a public interest, it does not purport to fix prices of admission. The producer or theater proprietor is free to charge any price he chooses. The statute requires only that the sale price, whatever it is, be printed on the face of the ticket, and prohibits the licensed ticket broker, an intermediary in the marketing process, from reselling the ticket at an advance of more than 50 cents above the printed price. Nor is it contended that this limit on the profit is unreasonable. It appears affirmatively that the business is now being carried on profitably by ticket brokers under this very restriction. But if it were not, there could be judicial relief without affecting the constitutionality of the measure. In these respects, the case resembles Munn v. Illinois, supra, where the attempt was not to fix the price of grain but to fix the price of the service rendered by the proprietors of grain elevators in connection with the transportation and distribution of grain, the cost of which entered into the price ultimately paid by the consumer. The statute (there) as the statute (here) was designed in part to protect a large class of consumers from exorbitant prices made possible by the strategic position of a group of intermediaries in the distribution of a product from producer to consumer.

TODAY IT IS CONTINUED AND INVOKED.

OBSTRUCTED

PRIVATE/PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP, THE PERFECT UNION

IS OUT OF CONTROL FROM DAY 1 IN THIS LAND

"GENTLY WEEPS" BY GEORGE HARRISON "THEY BOUGHT AND SOLD YOU" "YOU GOT INVENTED" I LOOK AT THE FLOOR (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES) I SEE IT NEEDS SWEEPING. AS MY GUNTER GENTLY WEEPS!

67

There are about 60 first-class theaters in the borough of Manhattan. Brokers annually sell about 2,000,000 tickets, principally for admission to these theaters. Appellant sells 300,000 tickets annually. The practice of the brokers, as revealed by the record, is to subscribe, in advance of the production of the play and frequently before the cast is chosen, for tickets covering a period of eight weeks. The subscriptions must be paid two weeks in advance and about 25 per cent of the tickets unsold may be returned. A virtual monopoly of the best seats, usually the first 15 rows, is thus acquired, and the brokers are enabled to demand extortionate prices of theatergoers. Producers and theater proprietors are eager to make these advance sales, which are an effective insurance against loss arising from unsuccessful productions. The brokers are in a position to prevent the direct purchase of tickets in the desirable seats and to exact from the patrons of the successful productions a price sufficient to pay the loss of those which are unsuccessful, plus an excessive profit to the broker.

IN - IN / OF THE STATE

INFILTRATED ESPIONAGE

WALL STREET? STOCK EXCHANGE?

POSITION TO PREVENT AND EXTORT.

2ND CONSTITUTIONAL 1st CONSTITUTIONAL

68

It is undoubtedly true as a general proposition that one of the incidents of the ownership of property is the power to fix the price at which it may be disposed. It may be also assumed that as a general proposition, under the decisions of this court, the power of state governments to regulate and control prices may be invoked only in special and not well defined circumstances. But when that power is invoked in the public interest and in consequence of the gross abuse of private right disclosed by this record, we should make searching and critical examination of those circumstances which in the past have been deemed sufficient to justify the exercise of the power, before concluding that it may not be exercised here.

SELLING DOVES VILLAINS EXTORTION

BOOKIE DUPED INVESTORS! VIRTUALLY SOLD STOLEN

PROPERTY.

BINGO!

WATER DESPOTS

RIGHT OR A PRIVILEGE

DESPOTIC EXTORTION COLLUSION FRAUD

Omission of PAID POLITICAL DUTY

69

The phrase 'business affected with a public interest' seems to me to be too vague and illusory to carry us very far on the way to a solution. It tends in use to become only a convenient expression for describing those businesses, regulation of which has been permitted in the past. To say that only those businesses affected with a public interest may be regulated is but another way of stating that all those businesses which may be regulated are affected with a public interest. It is difficult to use the phrase free of its connotation of legal consequences and hence when used as a basis of judicial decision to avoid begging the question to be decided. The very fact that it has been applied to businesses unknown to Lord Hale, who gave sanction to its use, should caution us against the assumption that the category has now become complete or fixed and that there may not be brought into it new classes of business or transactions not hitherto included, in consequence of newly devised methods of extortionate price exaction.

AS DESPOTIC WATER JURISDICTIONS ARE UNIFORMLY ARISEN BASED ON POLITICAL DISSENTION

DESPOTISM

DESPOTISM

UNDERTAKINGS

70

The constitutional theory that prices normally may not be regulated rests upon the assumption that the public interest and private right are both adequately protected when there is 'free' competition among buyers and sellers, and that in such a state of economic society, the interference with an important incident of the ownership of private property as price fixing is not justified, and hence is a taking of property without due process of law.

DESPOTIC CITIZEN WATER JURISDICTIONS

FED (SIMPLE) TITLE ORDINANCE 97-103 (226-509 A) RESOLUTION 95-286 III (E-2)

NOT RELIGIOUS BOND "AVAILABILITY FEE" LEVY "WATER DISTRICT"

71

Statutory regulation of price is commonly directed toward the prevention of exorbitant demands of buyers or sellers. An examination of the decisions of this court in which price regulation has been upheld will disclose that the element common to all is the existence of a situation or a combination of circumstances materially restricting the regulative force of competition, so that buyers or sellers are placed at such a disadvantage in the bargaining struggle that serious economic consequences result to a very large number of members of the community. Whether this situation arises from the monopoly conferred upon public service companies or from the circumstance that the strategical position of a group is such as to enable it to impose its will in matters of price upon those who sell, buy or consume, as in Munn v. Illinois, supra; or from the predetermination of prices in the councils of those who sell, promulgated in schedules of practically controlling constancy, as in German Alliance Ins. Co. v. Kansas, supra; or from a housing shortage growing out of a public emergency as in Block v. Hirsh, 256 U. S. 135, 41 S. Ct. 458, 65 L. Ed. 865, 16 A. L. R. 165; Marcus Brown Co. v. Feldman, 256 U. S. 170, 41 S. Ct. 465, 65 L. Ed. 877; Levy Leasing Co. v. Siegel, 258 U. S. 242, 42 S. Ct. 289, 66 L. Ed. 595 (cf. Chastleton Corp. v. Sinclair, 264 U. S. 543, 44 S. Ct. 405, 68 L. Ed. 841)-the result is the same. Self-interest is not permitted to invoke constitutional protection at the expense of the public interest and reasonable regulation of price is upheld.

SPRITONALLY AS WATER IS THE MATERIAL OF LIFE.

RISE - 5TH AMENDMENT AS PRESENTMENT RISE - ART III SECTION 2 AS FACT. RISE WRITTEN IN THE CONSTITUTION 2X

SELF WILL! ROM RIOT!

TRANSMISSIBLE AGGREGATION ARTICLE I SECTION 8 UNIFORMLY BANNED AS NATIONALIZATION

EXHIBIT

72

That should be the result here. We need not attempt to lay down any universal rule to apply to new and unknown situations. It is enough for present purposes that this case falls within the scope of the earlier decisions and that the exercise of legislative power now considered was not arbitrary. The question as stated is not one of reasonable prices, but of the constitutional right and the circumstances of this case to exact exorbitant profits beyond reasonable prices. The economic consequences of this regulation upon individual ownerships are no greater, nor is it essentially different from that inflicted by regulating rates to be charged by laundries, Oklahoma Operating Co. v. Love, 252 U. S. 331, 40 S. Ct. 338, 64 L. Ed. 596 (semble), by anti-monopoly laws, Sunday laws, usury statutes, Griffith v. Connecticut, 218 U. S. 563, 31 S. Ct. 132, 54 L. Ed. 1151; Workmen's Compensation Acts, New York Central R. R. v. White, 243 U. S. 188, 37 S. Ct. 247, 61 L. Ed. 667, L. R. A. 1917D, 1, Ann. Cas. 1917D, 629; the zoning ordinance upheld in Village of Euclid v. Ambler Realty Co., supra, or state statutes restraining the owner of land from leasing it to Japanese or Chinese aliens, upheld in Terrace v. Thompson, 263 U. S. 197, 44 S. Ct. 15, 68 L. Ed. 255; Webb v. O'Brien, 263 U. S. 313, 44 S. Ct. 112, 68 L. Ed. 318; or state prohibition laws upheld in Mugler v. Kansas, 123 U. S. 623, 8 S. Ct. 273, 31 L. Ed. 205; or legislation prohibiting option contracts for future sales of grain, Booth v. Illinois, 184 U. S. 425, 22 S. Ct. 425, 46 L. Ed. 623, or invalidating sales of stock on margin or for 'futures,' Otis v. Parker, 187 U. S. 606, 23 S. Ct. 168, 47 L. Ed. 323, or statutes preventing the maintenance of pool parlors, Murphy v. California, 225 U. S. 623, 32 S. Ct. 697, 56 L. Ed. 1229, 41 L. R. A. (N. S.) 153; or in numerous other cases in which the exercise of private rights has been restrained in the public interest. Noble State Bank v. Haskell, 219 U. S. 104, 31 S. Ct. 186, 55 L. Ed. 112, 32 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1062, Ann. Cas. 1912A, 487; Central Lumber Co. v. South Dakota, 226 U. S. 157, 33 S. Ct. 66, 57 L. Ed. 164; St. Louis Poster Advertising Co. v. St. Louis, 249 U. S. 269, 39 S. Ct. 274, 63 L. Ed. 599; Terminal Taxicab Co. v. Dist. of Columbia, 241 U. S. 252, 36 S. Ct. 583, 60 L. Ed. 984, Ann. Cas. 1916D, 765; Mutual Loan Co. v. Martell, 222 U. S. 225, 32 S. Ct. 74, 56 L. Ed. 175, Ann. Cas. 1913B, 529; Schmidinger v. Chicago, 226 U. S. 578, 33 S. Ct. 182, 57 L. Ed. 364, Ann. Cas. 1914B, 284. Cf. Green v. Frazier, 253 U. S. 233, 40 S. Ct. 499, 64 L. Ed. 878; National Ins. Co. v. Wanberg, 260 U. S. 71, 43 S. Ct. 32, 67 L. Ed. 136; Clark v. Nash, 198 U. S. 361, 25 S. Ct. 676, 49 L. Ed. 1085, 4 Ann. Cas. 1171. Nor is the exercise of the power less reasonable because the interests protected are in some degree less essential to life than

BLIND JUSTICE?

HOW ABOUT A CONSTITUTIONAL REVERSAL AS OPPOSED TO A 14TH AMENDMENT REVOLUTION.

RIGHTS VS INTEREST

SUPERFLOUS

JUST SOUND WARRANTED

VALID LEGITIMATE

PRIVATE RIGHTS

PUBLIC INTEREST

WATER

DESPOTIC WATER JURISDICTIONS

some others. Laws against monopoly which aim at the same evil and accomplish their end by interference with private rights quite as much as the present law are not regarded as arbitrary or unreasonable or unconstitutional because they are not limited in their application to dealings in the bare necessities of life.

Power over WATER
Public Interest
Despotism
WATER
SPIRITUAL INTENT,
UNDERSTANDING

73

The problem sought to be dealt with has been the subject of earlier legislation in New York and has engaged the attention of the legislators of other states.³ That it is one involving serious injustice to great numbers of individuals who are powerless to protect themselves cannot be questioned. Its solution turns upon considerations of economics about which there may be reasonable differences of opinion. Choice between these views takes us from the judicial to the legislative field. The judicial function ends when it is determined that there is basis for legislative action in a field not withheld from legislative power by the Constitution as interpreted by the decisions of this court. Holding these views, I believe the judgment below should be affirmed.

Water Jurisdiction

FACT
SUBSTANTIVE/EQUITABLE

REVOLUTION

2 CONSTITUTIONS

A CONSTITUTIONAL REVOLUTION FOLLOWED BY A TURNING BACK OF TIME

74

Mr. Justice HOLMES and Mr. Justice BRANDEIS join in this dissent.



A SAVING CLAUSE

75

Mr. Justice SANFORD, dissenting.

76

I regret that I cannot agree with the opinion of the Court in this case. My own view is more nearly that expressed by Mr. Justice STONE. Shortly stated, it is this: The case, I think, does not involve the question whether the business of theater owners offering their separate entertainments is so affected with a public interest that the price which they themselves charge for tickets is subject to regulation by the Legislature, but the very different question whether the business of ticket brokers who intervene between the theater owners and the general public in the sale of theater tickets is affected with a public interest, and may, under the circumstances disclosed in this case, be regulated by the Legislature to the extent of preventing them from selling tickets at more than a reasonable advance upon the theater prices. The facts stated by Mr. Justice STONE are substantially those found by the District Court. They show, as I think, clearly, that the ticket brokers, by virtue of arrangements which they make with the theater owners, ordinarily acquire an absolute control of the most desirable seats in the theaters, by which they deprive the public of access to the theaters themselves for the purpose of buying such tickets at the regular prices, and are enabled to exact an extortionate advance in prices for the sale of such tickets to the public.

SCALPING OF BOND SALES

SPRIT
LAND/WATER
DESPTISM
SOCIETY AS A WHOLE
FRAUD COLLUSION EXTORTION
OR PUT AN END TO INSIDE TRADING OF UNDERMINING POLITICAL POWER 'SCALPING' WATER BONDS.

In *Munn v. Illinois*, 94 U. S. 113, 132, 24 L. Ed. 77-although there was no holding that the sale of grain was in itself a business affected with a public interest which could be regulated by the Legislature-it was held that the separate business of grain elevators, which stood in the very gateway of commerce in grain, taking toll from all who passed and tending to a common charge, had become, by the facts, clothed with a public interest and was subject to public regulation limiting the charges to a reasonable toll. So, I think, that here without reference to the character of the business of the theaters themselves-the business of the ticket brokers who stand in the very gateway between the theaters and the public-depriving the public of access to the theaters for the purchase of desirable seats at the regular prices, and exacting toll from patrons of the theaters desiring to purchase such seats, has become clothed with a public interest and is subject to regulation by the Legislature limiting their charges to reasonable exactions and protecting the public from extortion and exorbitant rates. See *People v. Weller*, 207 App. Div. 337, 343, 202 N. Y. S. 149, and 237 N. Y. 316, 331, 143 N. E. 205, 38 A. L. R. 613, in which the constitutionality of this statute was sustained by the New York courts; and Opinion of the Justices to the Senate, 247 Mass. 589, 598, 143 N. E. 808. And in *Wolff Co. v. Industrial Court*, 262 U. S. 522, 535, 43 S. Ct. 630, 67 L. Ed. 1103, 27 A. L. R. 1280, it was recognized that a business, although not public at its inception might become clothed with a public interest justifying some government regulation, by coming to hold such a peculiar relation to the public that this is superimposed upon it. This, I think, is the case here.

LACK OF PAST POLITICAL SENSIBILITY BASING REASONABILITY ON WARRANTED TOLL

STILL UNDER QUESTION

DISSENTION AGGREGATE

USE WATER

LEGITIMATE VALID SOUND JUST OF MERIT

AGGREGATED UNIFORMLY ARTICLE 1 SECTION 8

UNDERTAKING

BASED ON PAST POLITICAL TRANSGRESSIONS

IF YOU CAN PUT LIPSTICK ON A BUT ITS STILL A PIG AT THE END OF THE DAY

Sec. 167. Matters of Public Interest. It is hereby determined and declared that the price of or charge for admission to theaters, places of amusement or entertainment, or other places where public exhibitions, games, contests or performances are held is a matter affected with a public interest and subject to the supervision of the state for the purpose of safeguarding the public against fraud, extortion, exorbitant rates and similar abuses.

Sec. 172. Restriction as to Price. No licensee shall resell any such ticket or other evidence of the right of entry to any theater, place of amusement or entertainment, or other place where public exhibitions, games, contests or

FRAUD VS. FRAUD

THE ACT

GENERAL PUBLIC

FUNNY! ARE YOU TRYING TO BE FUNNY

PRETENDERS PARTNERED WITH FRAUDS

performances are given at a price in excess of fifty cents in advance of the price printed on the face of such ticket or other evidence of the right to entry. Every person, firm or corporation who owns, operates or controls a theater place of amusement or entertainment, or other place where public exhibitions, games, contests or performances are held shall, if a price be charged for admission thereto, print on the face of each such ticket or other evidence of the right of entry the price charged therefor by such person, firm, or corporation.

ACT OF PRETENTION

THEATRE PRETENTION

BOND ISSUANCE OF PRETENTIOUS INFRASTRUCTURE?

ARTIFICIAL 373.019 (15)

PROVIDENT? DEVINE?

WHAT IS THE SPIRIT OF INTENT?

Turning to the broader question, the public importance of theaters has been manifested in regulatory legislation in this country from the earliest times. Beale, Innkeepers, § 325; Cecil v. Green, 161 Ill. 265, 268, 43 N. E. 1105, 32 L. R. A. 566. In New York, physical construction of theaters with respect to fire escapes, exits and seating is regulated. Village Law (Consol. Laws, c. 64) § 90, par. 25; licenses to produce shows are required, Town Law (Consol. Laws, c. 62) § 217; Sunday entertainments of certain kinds, Penal Law (Consol. Laws, c. 40), § 2145 (cf. People v. Hoym, 20 How. Prac. (N. Y.) 76; Nenendorff v. Duryea, 6 Daly (N. Y.) 276); discrimination because of race or color, Penal Law, § 514, People v. King, 110 N. Y. 418, 18 N. E. 245, 1 L. R. A. 293, 6 Am. St. Rep. 389, or against persons wearing United States uniforms, Penal Law, § 517; appearance of children under 14 upon the stage, People v. Ewer, 141 N. Y. 129, 36 N. E. 4, 25 L. R. A. 794, 38 Am. St. Rep. 788; admission of children under 16, Penal Law, § 484; presentation of certain types of exhibitions, Penal Law, §§ 831, 833; or immoral shows and exhibitions, Penal Law, § 1140-a; or plays in which a living character represents the deity, Penal Law, § 2074 are all prohibited. Section 3657, Page Gen. Code Ohio, empowering municipalities to require licensing of theatrical exhibitions and theater ticket selling and § 12600-2 et seq. regulating physical construction, etc., are typical of present day statutes. This court has upheld legislation regulating admissions to public entertainments. Western, Turf Association v. Greenberg, 204 U. S. 359, 27 S. Ct. 384, 51 L. Ed. 520; and providing for censorship of motion pictures, Mutual Film Corp. v. Ohio Industrial Commission, 236 U. S. 230, 35 S. Ct. 387, 59 L. Ed. 552, Ann. Cas. 1916C, 296.

SALE OF BONDS OR SEATING OR ABETTING? REGULATED

DUE PROCESS OR BOONTY IN SECTION 4 OF THE 14th

LONG STANDING CONCEPTS

UNIFORMLY BANKRUPT WATER SUPPLY ART I SECTION 8

RECLAIMED WATER VARIANCE IS SPIRITUALLY INTENT ON DESTROYING RELIGION

Beginning in the earliest times, Beale, Innkeepers, § 325; Cecil v. Green, 161 Ill. 265, 268, 43 N. E. 1105, 32 L. R. A. 566. In New York, physical construction of theaters with respect to fire escapes, exits and seating is regulated. Village Law (Consol. Laws, c. 64) § 90, par. 25; licenses to produce shows are required, Town Law (Consol. Laws, c. 62) § 217; Sunday entertainments of certain kinds, Penal Law (Consol. Laws, c. 40), § 2145 (cf. People v. Hoym, 20 How. Prac. (N. Y.) 76; Nenendorff v. Duryea, 6 Daly (N. Y.) 276); discrimination because of race or color, Penal Law, § 514, People v. King, 110 N. Y. 418, 18 N. E. 245, 1 L. R. A. 293, 6 Am. St. Rep. 389, or against persons wearing United States uniforms, Penal Law, § 517; appearance of children under 14 upon the stage, People v. Ewer, 141 N. Y. 129, 36 N. E. 4, 25 L. R. A. 794, 38 Am. St. Rep. 788; admission of children under 16, Penal Law, § 484; presentation of certain types of exhibitions, Penal Law, §§ 831, 833; or immoral shows and exhibitions, Penal Law, § 1140-a; or plays in which a living character represents the deity, Penal Law, § 2074 are all prohibited. Section 3657, Page Gen. Code Ohio, empowering municipalities to require licensing of theatrical exhibitions and theater ticket selling and § 12600-2 et seq. regulating physical construction, etc., are typical of present day statutes. This court has upheld legislation regulating admissions to public entertainments. Western, Turf Association v. Greenberg, 204 U. S. 359, 27 S. Ct. 384, 51 L. Ed. 520; and providing for censorship of motion pictures, Mutual Film Corp. v. Ohio Industrial Commission, 236 U. S. 230, 35 S. Ct. 387, 59 L. Ed. 552, Ann. Cas. 1916C, 296.

An earlier ordinance of New York City, substantially similar to the present act, was construed in People v. Newman, 109 Misc. Rep. 622, 180 N. Y. S. 892, overruled by People v. Weller, 237 N. Y. 316, 143 N. E. 205, 38 A. L. R. 613. Section 1534, Penal Law (as added by Laws 1921, c. 12), makes it a misdemeanor for brokers to sell tickets on the street.

SUMMER OF 2015

DOHEDIN COMMISSION MEETING "EX PARTE CONTACT" UP TO \$20,000

Acts and Resolves of Mass. 1924, c. 497, controlling resale of tickets with maximum brokerage charges similar to the New York statute was approved in Opinion of Justices, 247 Mass. 597, 143 N. E. 808. Pub. Acts Conn. 1923, c. 48; New Jersey Laws 1923, c. 71; Penal Code Cal. § 526, make it a misdemeanor to sell tickets in excess of the printed price. The California Act was declared unconstitutional in Ex parte Quarg, 149 Cal. 79, 84 P. 766, 5 L. R. A. (N. S.) 183, 117 Am. St. Rep. 115, 9 Ann. Cas. 747. A similar statute in Illinois was held invalid, People v. Steele, 231 Ill. 340, 83 N. E. 236, 14 L. R. A. (N. S.) 361, 121 Am. St. Rep. 321. A license ordinance of ticket peddlers was also declared invalid in California Ex parte Dees, 146 Cal. App. 656, 189 P. 1050. Those enactments are clearly more drastic than the New York statute. A Chicago ordinance prohibiting secret alliances and profit sharing between proprietors and scalpers was upheld. People v. Thompson, 283 Ill. 87, 119 N. E. 41, L. R. A. 1918D, 382. See, also, Laws Ill. 1923, p. 322.

"WE THE PEOPLE" IS A CONTRANYMAL

THE PERFECT UNION IS BRITISH AND ISRAEL

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- Citizens to be Heard
- Agenda Item
- Work Session Item
- Group Speaker
- Public Hearing Item

Agenda date 11-24-15

Agenda item number (NOT case number) _____

Support Oppose Undecided

Name: JAMES MCLYNAS

Address: 19501 GULF BLVD.

City: INDIAN SHORES FL Zip: 33785

Topic: PUBLIC RECORDS

(Sub Docs to ATTY)

Email: KARGUY12@YAHOO.COM



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- Citizens to be Heard Group Speaker
 Agenda Item Public Hearing Item
 Work Session Item

Agenda date 12/24/15

Agenda item number (NOT case number) _____

Support Oppose Undecided

Name: Greg Pound

Address: 9166 Sunrise Dr

City: Largo Zip: 33773

Topic: Families

Email: _____

(Duplicates)
Sub by
Greg
Pound

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14-18566-CF		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
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A15FMKP	A15FMKP	STEENBERGE, DAN 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	07/17/2014 North County JUDGE, INFRACTIO		TRAFFIC INFRACTI D/W/L/S/R UNKNOWINGLY-FAILL
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<u>0712021CFANO</u>		02639938 STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 Division I TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS 02639938	FELONY	POSSESSION OF OXYCODONE
<u>0712022CFANO</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 Division I TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS 02639938	FELONY	POSSESSION OF ALPRAZOLAM
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<u>0714849MMANO</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 Division I TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS 02639938	MISDEMEANOR	POSSESSION OF PARAPHERNAL
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<u>0714848MMANO</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 Division I TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS 02639938	MISDEMEANOR	OBSTRUCTING OR RESISTING C
<u>0714849MMANO</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 Division I TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS 02639938	MISDEMEANOR	POSSESSION OF PARAPHERNAL
<u>0714850MMANO</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 Division I TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS 02639938	MISDEMEANOR	POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA
<u>07007899ERT</u>	7899ERT	Steenberge, Daniel 01/09/2007 11/22/1988 North County TRUE SPN CARASSAS, JOHN 02639938		TRAFFIC INFRACTI FAILED TO YIELD/MAKING LEFT
<u>05001181EBZ</u>	1181EBZ	Steenberge, Daniel 05/16/2005 11/22/1988 North County TRUE SPN CARBALLO, JOHN 02639938		TRAFFIC INFRACTI FAILED TO YIELD/VEH/APPR/EN

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<u>15-10810-CF</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	09/27/2015 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
<u>14-18566-CF</u>		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
<u>14-18567-CF</u>		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY BURGLARY
<u>14-18568-CF</u>		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
<u>14-18569-CF</u>		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
<u>14-18570-CF</u>		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
<u>14-18571-CF</u>		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
<u>14-23858-MM</u>		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/07/2014 Division G CARBALLO, JOHN	MISDEMEANOR	INHALATION OF HARMFUL CHEI
<u>14-22493-MM</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	09/16/2014 Division G CARBALLO, JOHN	MISDEMEANOR	INHALATION OF HARMFUL CHEI
<u>A15FMKP</u>	A15FMKP	STEENBERGE, DAN 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	07/17/2014 North County JUDGE, INFRACTIO		TRAFFIC INFRACTI D/W/L/S/R UNKNOWINGLY-FAILL
<u>14007096WPV</u>	7096WPV	STEENBERGE, DAN 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	04/02/2014 North County JUDGE, INFRACTIO		TRAFFIC INFRACTI UNLAWFUL SPEED
<u>1300A151UPE</u>	A151UPE	STEENBERGE, DAN 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	11/26/2013 South County OVERTON, WILLIAM		TRAFFIC INFRACTI DRIVER FAIL TO WEAR SEAT BE
<u>11006815RWW</u>	6815RWW	STEENBERGE, DAN 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	07/12/2011 North County VACCARO, DOROTI		TRAFFIC INFRACTI UNLAWFUL SPEED
<u>0712020CFANO</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN	06/04/2007 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	INTROD/POSS OF CONTRABANE

<u>0712021CFANO</u>		02639938 STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 Division I TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS 02639938	FELONY	POSSESSION OF OXYCODONE
<u>0712022CFANO</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 Division I TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS 02639938	FELONY	POSSESSION OF ALPRAZOLAM
<u>0714848MMANO</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 Division I TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS 02639938	MISDEMEANOR	OBSTRUCTING OR RESISTING C
<u>0714849MMANO</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 Division I TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS 02639938	MISDEMEANOR	POSSESSION OF PARAPHERNAL
<u>0714850MMANO</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 Division I TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS 02639938	MISDEMEANOR	POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA
<u>07007899ERT</u>	7899ERT	Steenberge, Daniel 01/09/2007 11/22/1988 North County TRUE SPN CARASSAS, JOHN 02639938		TRAFFIC INFRACTI FAILED TO YIELD/MAKING LEFT
<u>05001181EBZ</u>	1181EBZ	Steenberge, Daniel 05/16/2005 11/22/1988 North County TRUE SPN CARBALLO, JOHN 02639938		TRAFFIC INFRACTI FAILED TO YIELD/VEH/APPR/EN'

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14-18568-CF		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
14-18569-CF		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
14-18570-CF		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
14-18571-CF		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
14-23858-MM		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/07/2014 Division G CARBALLO, JOHN	MISDEMEANOR	INHALATION OF HARMFUL CHEI
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14007096WPV	7096WPV	STEENBERGE, DAN 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	04/02/2014 North County JUDGE, INFRACTIO		TRAFFIC INFRACTI UNLAWFUL SPEED
1300A151UPE	A151UPE	STEENBERGE, DAN 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	11/26/2013 South County OVERTON, WILLIAM		TRAFFIC INFRACTI DRIVER FAIL TO WEAR SEAT BE
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02639938

0712021CFANO

STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007
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FELONY

POSSESSION OF OXYCODONE

0712022CFANO

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POSSESSION OF ALPRAZOLAM

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POSSESSION OF PARAPHERNAL

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14-18568-CF		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
14-18569-CF		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
14-18570-CF		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
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<u>0712021CFANO</u>		02639938 STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 Division I TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS 02639938	FELONY	POSSESSION OF OXYCODONE
<u>0712022CFANO</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 Division I TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS 02639938	FELONY	POSSESSION OF ALPRAZOLAM
<u>0714848MMANO</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 Division I TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS 02639938	MISDEMEANOR	OBSTRUCTING OR RESISTING C
<u>0714849MMANO</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 Division I TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS 02639938	MISDEMEANOR	POSSESSION OF PARAPHERNAL
<u>0714850MMANO</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 Division I TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS 02639938	MISDEMEANOR	POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA
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<u>0712021CFANO</u>		02639938 STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	POSSESSION OF OXYCODONE
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<u>0714848MMANO</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	MISDEMEANOR	OBSTRUCTING OR RESISTING C
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1300A15IUPE	A15IUPE	STEENBERGE, DAN 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	11/26/2013 South County OVERTON, WILLIAM		TRAFFIC INFRACTI DRIVER FAIL TO WEAR SEAT BE
11006815RWW	6815RWW	STEENBERGE, DAN 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	07/12/2011 North County VACCARO, DOROTH		TRAFFIC INFRACTI UNLAWFUL SPEED
0712020CFANO		STEENBERGE, DAN 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN	06/04/2007 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	INTROD/POSS OF CONTRABAND

02639938

0712021CFANO

STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007
11/22/1988 Division I
TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS
02639938

FELONY

POSSESSION OF OXYCODONE

0712022CFANO

STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007
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02639938

FELONY

POSSESSION OF ALPRAZOLAM

0714848MMANO

STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007
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0714849MMANO

STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007
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02639938

MISDEMEANOR

POSSESSION OF PARAPHERNAL

0714850MMANO

STEENBERGE, DAN 06/04/2007
11/22/1988 Division I
TRUE SPN HELINGER, CHRIS
02639938

MISDEMEANOR

POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA

07007899ERT

.7899ERT

Steenberge, Daniel 01/09/2007
11/22/1988 North County
TRUE SPN CARASSAS, JOHN
02639938

TRAFFIC INFRACTI FAILED TO YIELD/MAKING LEFT

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Steenberge, Daniel 05/16/2005
11/22/1988 North County
TRUE SPN CARBALLO, JOHN
02639938

TRAFFIC INFRACTI FAILED TO YIELD/VEH/APPR/EN'

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Rev

Case Number	Citation Number	Defendant Info	Filed/Location/Judge/Officer	Type	Charge(s) - Review Individual Ca
<u>15-10810-CF</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	09/27/2015 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
<u>14-18566-CF</u>		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
<u>14-18567-CF</u>		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY BURGLARY
<u>14-18568-CF</u>		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
<u>14-18569-CF</u>		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
<u>14-18570-CF</u>		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
<u>14-18571-CF</u>		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/31/2014 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	BURGLARY
<u>14-23858-MM</u>		Steenberge, Daniel 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	10/07/2014 Division G CARBALLO, JOHN	MISDEMEANOR	INHALATION OF HARMFUL CHEI
<u>14-22493-MM</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN 02639938	09/16/2014 Division G CARBALLO, JOHN	MISDEMEANOR	INHALATION OF HARMFUL CHEI
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<u>0712020CFANO</u>		STEENBERGE, DAN 11/22/1988 TRUE SPN	06/04/2007 Division I HELINGER, CHRIS	FELONY	INTROD/POSS OF CONTRABANC

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- Citizens to be Heard Group Speaker
 Agenda Item Public Hearing Item
 Work Session Item

Agenda date 11-24-15

Agenda item number (NOT case number) _____

Support Oppose Undecided

Name: MARK KLUTHO

Address: 14496 120th AVE. N.

LARGO 33774

City: _____ Zip: _____

Topic: STUPIDITY, WASTE

WHAT DOES THIS

BE THIS MEETING?

Email: _____



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- Citizens to be Heard Group Speaker
- Agenda Item Public Hearing Item
- Work Session Item

Agenda date 11-24-15

Agenda item number (NOT case number) _____

Support Oppose Undecided

Name: Ronda McJunk

Address: 5301 Columbus way S Apt 907

ST Petersburg FL

City: ↑ Zip: _____

Topic: Constitutional and Civil

Violations

Email: mcjdown@trunk@yahoo.com



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- Citizens to be Heard
- Agenda Item
- Work Session Item
- Group Speaker
- Public Hearing Item

Agenda date _____

Agenda item number (NOT case number) _____

Support Oppose Undecided

Name: Jocelyn Tott

Address: 2041 Tangerine

6

City: Palm Beach Zip: 3348

Topic: PH Jackler

Fac Closy of

Red

Email: _____

Jo-An Totty had a dream... a Veterans Memorial in Palm Harbor. Today that Veterans Memorial stands at the Historic Palm Harbor Museum at the corner of Curlew Rd. and Belcher Rd.

A Palm Harbor Veterans Memorial was the vision of Jo-An Totty back from 2000 when she arranged to have the stones collected from the old United Methodist Church which was torn down in Old Palm Harbor.



Jo-An spent 3 months chipping the cement from the stones to make ready for a veterans memorial she planned to find a place for. Jo-An says, "It is for the veterans on behalf of the people in Palm Harbor."

There was Jo-An Totty, in her 80's, on her hands and knees digging in the front yard of the Palm Harbor Historic Museum clearing the weeds to plant red pentas, blue plumbago



which were donated by Tiffany's Restaurant, Home Depot and David Scott of Pinellas County Roads Department within the circle of stones that Boy Scouts had volunteered to put in place at Jo-An's instruction for the memorial.

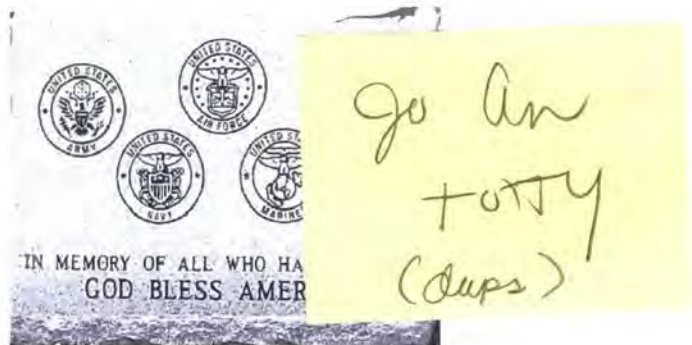


Built by
TROOP 26
in 2009
Rocks Donated By
Jo-An Holmes Totty
in 2000

The flag pole was there, she asked Congressman Gus Bilirakis to donate a flag which he did and the flag was put up by the Palm Harbor Fire Department 66 at her request. Others donated the flag light when Jo-An said the one that was there was too small, to which Bill Totty (Jo-An's brother-in-law from Canada) volunteered to put up. Then Jo-An went to tell The NEW Constitution Club of Tampa Bay about the project and President Adelle Blackman and members have taken up making the Veterans Memorial a project the club is proud to contribute to. Palm Harbor Dunedin Electric also donated to the project. Tiffany's Restaurant, Tony Caso Designs, Jack Latvala, Constitution Club of Tampa Bay, Palm Harbor Civics Club, Ray Brooks, Coastal Brick Company are others that donated time and funding for the project.

All that was needed to complete the memorial was a granite stone, engraved to honor all our Veterans. "God bless America, God bless you" is what she thought would be fitting. Jo-An went to the stone engravers only to find that the stone would cost \$5,000! That would require so much

more running around asking for donations. A miracle was born when Jo-An approached President of Curlew Hills, Keenan Knopke who donated the Memorial Stone for Palm Harbor Veteran's Memorial. Jo-An couldn't believe such generosity.



She asked for donations wherever she went and her efforts have paid off. Individuals as well as organizations and local business owners donated to this memorial. When the stone is put in place, that patch of land will be officially dedicated as the Palm Harbor Veterans Memorial. Palm Harbor now has a place that honors our Veterans and Jo-An Totty is a patriot for all her effort to get it done the way people should, by asking their neighbors for a helping hand, not the government. Thank you Jo-An Totty. God bless our veterans and God bless you!



Now for the rest of the story!! Jo-An and Tony went to the County Commission for permission to put a brick walkway around the memorial. The commission told them they had to go to the Board of the P.H. Historic Museum to ask because the memorial is located on county property that is rented to the P.H. Historic Museum for a dollar year. Jo-An and Tony Caso then went to Palm Harbor Historic Museum Board of Director's meeting. After waiting 3 months for the permission for the brick pathway, the Museum Board said NO, Jo-An and Tony needed to put a concrete walk due to Americans with Disability Act. This was a lie of the Board of the Historic Museum. At that point the Palm Harbor Historic Museum claimed ownership of the project never crediting Jo-An Totty or the volunteers who worked under Jo-An's direction for all the hard work and dedication to have this Palm Harbor Veteran's Memorial.

As we stand here today at this dedication for the Palm Harbor Veteran's Memorial, there is still no concrete, no brick path. At every turn the PH Historic Museum put obstacles in the way of completing the project, from watering the plantings to the brick path.

Now the Museum claims it has *created* this wonderful project, and the Chamber of Commerce is taking credit too.