

Lee-Dryden: Green Jr  
c/o [REDACTED]  
Savannah, Georgia Republic

**FILED**  
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9 / 7 / 2023, 1500 hrs.

LEE DRYDEN GREEN JR, IN PRO PER

IN THE GEORGIA COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF LONG  
STATE OF GEORGIA, CRIMINAL DIVISION

STATE OF GEORGIA  
Plaintiff,

vs.

LEE DRYDEN GREEN JR  
Defendant in Error.

) \_\_\_\_\_ )  
) Case No.: 80 [REDACTED]  
)  
) Objection.  
) Demand for Evidence  
) of an Injury in Fact.  
)  
)  
) Date: October 5th, 2023  
) Time: 9:00 am  
)  
)  
) \_\_\_\_\_ )

BEFORE ME, the undersigned Notary, *Monique Butts*, on this *5th* day of September, 2023, personally appeared Lee-Dryden: Green Jr, known to me to be a credible individual and of lawful age, who being by me first duly sworn on his oath, deposes and says:

**OBJECTION BY THE UNDERSIGNED AFFIANT**

NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL.  
NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO AGENT.

1. Objection! The Undersigned, Lee-Dryden: Green Jr, by this Notice to the court is refusing to consent to contract with the Plaintiff.
  
2. Objection! The Undersigned, Lee-Dryden: Green Jr, absolutely denies the allegations and is demanding Discovery of the evidence introduced by the Plaintiff within fourteen (14) days. Failure by the Plaintiff to provide said Discovery shall constitute an automatic Dismissal of this action with prejudice.
  
3. Objection! The Undersigned is objecting to these proceedings.
  4. Objection! The Undersigned, Lee-Dryden: Green Jr (living man), will not appear voluntarily and requires a valid court order and a verified criminal complaint with evidence introduced by Plaintiff showing an injury in fact ("corpus delicti") caused by the Undersigned.
  
5. Objection! The Undersigned, as a private living People, is protected by Laws under the Bill of Rights and Constitution for the united states of America and cannot be deprived of property unless by a judgment by his peers, and under no circumstances will the Undersigned waive any rights guaranteed to him.

**INVOKING SPECIAL APPEARANCE**  
**UNDER DURESS AND THREATS**

1. Any appearance made in this court by the Undersigned, an Article IX People and a living man, is not voluntary and requires evidence the Undersigned caused Plaintiff an injury in fact.
  
2. If the Undersigned does appear in this court, it shall be solely by Special Appearance and under duress and threats. The Undersigned absolutely demands this court to show beyond a reasonable doubt that it has subject matter jurisdiction to proceed in this matter.
  
3. Under no circumstances is this Notice to the court to be interpreted as evidence of consent being submitted to the jurisdiction of the court.

4. The basic principles of American jurisprudence requires this court to clarify the nature and cause of the proceedings and to clarify the evidence of an injury in fact to prove that this court has sufficient jurisdiction to prosecute the Undersigned affiant.
5. The Supreme Court of the United States has recognized the term “Special Appearance” and defined it as purposed to question the jurisdiction of the court over the Defendant (a public Cestui Que Vie Trust).

i. **From: Baldwin v. Iowa State Traveling Men's Assn., 283 U.S. 522 - Supreme Court 1931** (continued)

[“The special appearance gives point to the fact that the respondent entered the Missouri court for the very purpose of litigating the question of jurisdiction over its person. It had the election not to appear at all. If, in the absence of appearance, the court had proceeded to judgment and the present suit had been brought thereon, respondent could have raised and tried out the issue in the present action, because it would never have had its day in court with respect to jurisdiction.” *Thompson v. Whitman*, 18 Wall. 457; *Pennoyer v. Neff*, 95 U.S. 714; *Hart v. Sansom*, 110 U.S. 151; *Wetmore v. Karrick*, 205 U.S. 141; *Bigelow v. Old Dominion Copper Co.*, 225 U.S. 111; *McDonald v. Mabee*, 243 U.S. 90.]

**INVOKING PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES CLAUSE – CHAPTER IV, SECTION II**  
**OF THE**  
**CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

1. The Undersigned is invoking rights and immunities under Article IV, Section II (the Privileges and Immunities Clause)\* of the Constitution of the United States of America to appear under Special Appearance as a Belligerent Claimant demanding to view the evidence of jurisdiction introduced by the Plaintiff when filing petition with this court for relief.

*\*[The Citizens of each state shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of the Citizens in the several states.]*

2. It is the understanding of the Undersigned attorney in fact for alleged Defendant in Error that the clerk of the court must have evidence of a claim of an injury in fact, giving rise to the court having standing to successfully redress and remedy a claim.
  3. This notice of Special Appearance is requiring the clerk of the court to describe the evidence he/she relied upon to give rise to the probable cause to allow this court to successfully prosecute the Undersigned.
  4. The Undersigned is expecting to be placed in a very uncomfortable and potentially expensive situation to disprove the allegations being made by the alleged Plaintiff; therefore, it would be very irresponsible and reckless for the clerk of the court to force the Undersigned to endure unnecessary pain and suffering for a claim that is without evidence to support an **injury in fact** and unlikely to be successfully prosecuted.
  5. Any appearance by the Undersigned is not voluntary but, rather, is under duress by the court's threats of entering Default Judgment(s), possible incarceration, and the suspension of a Driver's License if the alleged Defendant in Error does not appear.
  6. All threats made by the clerk of the court were without standing for failure to offer a sworn, verified complaint with evidence of the Plaintiff's claimed injury in fact for the court to successfully redress and remedy claims made by Plaintiff.
  7. Any proceedings before a non-judicial court employee is void coram non-judice for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.
  8. Any judgment / order by a non-judicial court employee is void for lack of judicial authority as held by the Supreme Court of the United States.
- “...before a person not a judge” – meaning, in effect, that the proceeding in question was not a judicial proceeding because lawful judicial authority was not present and could, therefore, not yield a judgment.” – **Burnham vs. Superior Court, 495 U.S. 604 (1990)**

**INVOKING THE FULL FAITH AND CREDIT CLAUSE**

**ARTICLE IV, SECTION I**

1. This court must wholesomely comply with the Supreme Court's opinions of the Full Faith and Credit Clause, specifically from *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife, et al., 504 U.S. 555 (1992)*, holding that courts must ensure the constitutional minimum standard of requiring Defendant to introduce evidence showing an injury in fact caused by some conduct of the Undersigned.
  
2. This court must comply with the Full Faith and Credit Clause, upholding the Supreme Court's opinion that proceedings or judgments by a person (not a judge) is void coram non-judice for lack of jurisdiction.

"...before a person not a judge" – meaning, in effect, that the proceeding in question was not a judicial proceeding because lawful judicial authority was not present and could, therefore, not yield a judgment." – *Burnham vs. Superior Court, 495 U.S. 604 (1990)*

**FAILURE TO MEET THE CONSTITUTIONAL MINIMUM STANDARD OF AN INJURY IN FACT CAUSED BY THE CONDUCT OF THE UNDERSIGNED IS CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL FOR LACK OF SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION TO PROSECUTE.**

Whereby, without evidence meeting the constitutional minimum standard, this court is unlikely to successfully redress and remedy a claim; therefore, it must dismiss this petition immediately with prejudice.

"Over the years, our cases have established that the irreducible constitutional minimum standing contains three elements. First, the Plaintiff must have suffered an "injury in fact". Second, there must be a causal connection between the injury and the conduct complained of – the injury has to



be 'fairly... trace[able] to the challenged action of the defendant, and not... the result of the independent action of some third party not before the court.'

Third, it must be likely as opposed to merely speculative that the injury will be redressed by a favorable decision."

**-Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife, et al.,**

**504 U.S. 555 (1992)**

**QUESTIONS AND EVIDENCE THIS COURT MUST PRODUCE**

**WITHIN FOURTEEN (14) DAYS**

**AFTER RECEIPT OF THIS NOTICE OR THE**

**PROCEEDINGS SHALL BE DISMISSED FOR DEFAULT:**

1. What is the nature and cause of these proceedings?
2. What is the evidence showing an injury in fact suffered and presented by the Plaintiff standing and clerk of the court probable cause to send me, living man, a summons for appearance.
3. Where is the verified complaint sworn under threat of perjury from the Plaintiff?
4. This evidence must be provided by U.S.P.S. Mail Delivery by following Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 5(b)(2)(c) to the last-known address of DEFENDANT within ten (10) days of receipt of this Notice of Special Appearance so the Defendant may establish a competent defense, or the alleged Defendant in Error will not appear.

**FAILURE TO RESPOND TO DEMANDS FOR EVIDENCE**

**OF AN INJURY IN FACT INTRODUCED BY THE PLAINTIFF WITHIN**

**FOURTEEN (14) DAYS OF RECEIPT IS PROOF OF DEFAULT, AND THE**

**UNDERSIGNED IS NOT REQUIRED TO APPEAR BECAUSE**

**THE COURT LACKS STANDING.**

1. The Undersigned's non-appearance shall be under the default by the clerk of the court.

2. Silence is consent. The court is without standing because it cannot provide the required evidence of jurisdiction to proceed.
3. A Dismissal must provide a full clarification of the evidence the court is relying upon to deny these lawful demands for dismissal.
4. Be advised that any Dismissal without citing the evidence introduced by the Plaintiff is arbitrary and capricious.
5. The court must provide evidence with the exhibit number or letter and date it was introduced.
6. A denial by the court and issuing a default order without providing a clarification of evidence shall be met with a counterclaim for trespass upon rights in a court of proper jurisdiction.

Further affiant sayeth not!

Respectfully submitted without prejudice.

\_\_\_\_\_LEE DRYDEN GREEN JR\_\_\_\_ Dated: 9-5-2023

LEE DRYDEN GREEN JR, Defendant in Error

In Pro Per,

By: \_\_\_\_\_

*(attorney in fact)*

The use of a notary below is for identification only and not for entrance into any foreign jurisdiction.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Chatham County        )  
  ) ss.  
Georgia Republic        )

On this 5th day of September, 2023, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for Chatham County, personally appeared the above-signed, known to me to be the

one whose name is signed on this instrument, and has acknowledged to me that he/she has executed the same.

Signed: Monique Butts

Notary name: Monique Butts

My commission expires: May 27, 2024

(NOTARY SEAL)



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