Revised Statutes of The United States, 1st session, 43 Congress 1873-1874.  
Title LXX.---CRIMES.--- CH. 4. CRIMES AGAINST JUSTICE  
SEC. 5403. (Destroying, &c., public records.)  
Every person who willfully destroys or attempts to destroy, or, with intent to steal or destroy, takes and carries away any record, paper, or proceeding of a court of justice, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of such court, or any paper, or document, or record filed or deposited in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer, shall, without reference to the value of the record, paper, document, or proceeding so taken, pay a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, or suffer imprisonment, at hard labor, not more than three years, or both: [See § § 5408, 5411, 5412.1]  
SEC. 5407. (Conspiracy to defeat enforcement of the laws.)  
If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire for the purpose of impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating, in any manner, the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen the equal protection of the laws, or to injure him or his property for lawfully enforcing, or attempting to enforce, the right of any person, or class of persons, to the equal protection of the laws, each of such persons shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. See § § 1977-1991, 2004-2010, 5506-5510.1  
SEC. 5408. (Destroying record by officer in charge.)  
Every officer, having the custody of any record, document, paper, or proceeding specified in section fifty-four hundred and three, who fraudulently takes away, or withdraws, or destroys any such record, document, paper, or proceeding filed in his office or deposited with him or in his custody, shall pay a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, or suffer imprisonment at hard labor not more than three years, or both-, and shall, moreover, forfeit his office and be forever afterward disqualified from holding any office under the Government of the United States.  
  
Notification of legal responsibility is “the first essential of due process of law”. U.S. v. Tweel, 550 F.2d.297.  
  
Authority – AFFIDAVIT V. MOTION Bench: I have considered the Defense Motions & they are all DENIED. Real Man: I did not file any motions, I filed affidavits. Bench: Well I am treating your documents as motions!! Real Man: AGAIN, I did not file any motions, I filed affidavits; it is a criminal offense to file a false affidavit, I notice I am not under arrest for filing a false affidavit so it is clear that my affidavits are true, correct, and accurate; an affidavit is a statement of truth so my UNCONTESTED AFFIDAVITS are the TRUTH; I’m sure this court isn’t deliberately DENYING THE TRUTH in order to FALSIFY THE RECORD!!! I’m certain it isn’t this court’s intent to FALSIFY THE RECORD AND CREATE DENIAL OF DUE PROCESS...is it???  
MORRIS V NATIONAL CASH REGISTER, & GROUP V FINLETTER Defendant/claimant is likely to be the only individual, now or in the future, who is willing and able to place a sworn affidavit affirming the herein disclosed facts under penalties of perjury, into the record of this case and as such, in absence of sworn counter-affidavit signed under the penalties of perjury regarding these same facts, laws, case law and evidence, Defendant should be the only prevailing party.  
Morris v National Cash Register, 44 S.W. 2D 433, clearly states at point #4 that “uncontested allegations in affidavit must be accepted as true.”, and the Federal case of Group v Finletter, 108 F. Supp. 327 states, “Allegations in affidavit in support of motion must be considered as true in absence of counter-affidavit.”