

Public Notice , Affidavit of Dishonest including non-compliance by the judge attorneys clerk, all elected and public servants with the 1938 FARA Mandatory filing Perhaps the most important statute here is a largely obscure 1938 law, the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA), All "public servants," officials, Congressmen, politicians, judges, attorneys, law enforcement officers, States and their various agencies, etc., are the express agents of these foreign principals - see Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938; 22 USC 286 et seq, 263A, 185G, 267J, 611(C) (ii) & (iii); Treasury Delegation Order #91

A must read learn the real truth about us,,Nii Nee Lawful Bloodline lakota indians native american all natives of ALL color 1778 Ratified Confirmed 1871 Contract with the British Government the Vatican's and all Bibles first amendment of true mans freedom forty eight state,, The constitution of thy :us"" gives woman and man equal rights ,, the bible give man enslavement and ownership over woman, ,, No freedom from the foreign agents and all immigration must be mandatory registered 1938 FARA by the constitution law have to be registered

Presented by Native Nii Nee Injured Living man Non-corporation, Bloodline Native American, Sovereign;
Crime Victim, Corpus Delicti (~18 U.S.C. § 3771)

Nii Nee- kidnap and held for ransom injured party inmate #249918
Saline County Jail
P.O. Box 1606 Salina, KS
67402-1606

corpus delicti 18 usc 3771 Nii Nee- kidnap and held for reason for elected and public servants personal gain inmate #249918 has been Kidnap and held for ransom and human trafficking profits for foreign agents and religious purposes of non compliance to a proscribe foreign religion A "Statement" is an admission of Facts therein asserted, and is substantive evidence of the Facts to which it relates, if believed by the trier of Fact. Aide V. Taylor. 7 N.W. 2d, 757, 759, 214 Minn. 212, 145 A.L.R. 530. "Statement" is act of stating, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper. Harrison v. State, 147 N.E. 650, 654, 112 Ohio St. 429.

Public NOTICE:

It is a crime for any government office or any official to auction or otherwise sell in any way, private or business property of any individual WITHOUT FIRST HAVING DUE PROCESS OF LAW, to determine the cause of action and the recourse in law. The sale of any property outside this means is illegal, and all those involved with such a sale, including those purchasing said property, are personally liable for damages, and subject to criminal charges under Racketeering (RIC...O) laws, and for violation of civil and Due Process rights. All government officials have the "Greater Duty" to know the law and comply with it, and if you are involved with such an auction without Due Process for the owner, you are in breach of your fiduciary duty and you can be held personally liable by those harmed by this fraud. Any challenge to property taxation or property sale made by any citizen requires you to respond, point by point, and to "prove up" your position in law.

Whereas : In Bounds v. Smith, 430 U.S. 817 (1977), we held that "the fundamental constitutional right

of access to the courts requires prison authorities to assist inmates in the preparation and filing of meaningful legal papers by providing prisoners with adequate law libraries or adequate assistance from persons trained in the law."

whereas : U.S. 605

The Foreign Agents Registration Act was first enacted by Congress on June 8, 1938. It required agents of foreign principals to register with the Secretary of State.' '(A)gent of a foreign principal' was defined as 'any person who acts or engages or agrees to act as a public-relations counsel, publicity agent, or as agent, servant, representative, or attorney for a foreign principal * * *.' 52 Stat. 631, 632. (Emphasis added.) 'Foreign principal' was defined as 'the government of a foreign country, a political party of a foreign country, a person domiciled abroad, or any foreign business, partnership, association, corporation, or political organization * * *.' Exempted from the definition of 'agent of a foreign principal' was 'a person, other than a public-relations counsel, or publicity agent, performing only private, non-political, financial, mercantile, or other activities in furtherance of the bona fide trade or commerce of such foreign principal.' 52 Stat. 631, 632. (Emphasis added.) In 1961, the exemption section was amended to 7 apply to persons 'engaging or agreeing to engage only in private 301 and non-political, 302 financial or mercantile activities in furtherance of the bona fide trade or commerce of 303 such foreign principal

2062. Foreign Agents Registration Act Enforcement

<https://www.justice.gov/usam/criminal-resource-manual-2062-foreign-agents-registration-act-enforcement>

"An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed. Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S.Ct. 1401 (1958). "No state legislator or executive or judicial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it." The constitutional theory is that we the people are the sovereigns, the state and federal officials only our agents." "Sovereign immunity does not apply where (as here) government is a lawbreaker or jurisdiction is the issue." Arthur v. Fry, 300 F.Supp. 622

WHEREAS, officials and even judges have no immunity (See, Owen vs. City of Independence, 100 S Ct. 1398; Maine vs. Thiboutot, 100 S. Ct. 2502; and Hafer vs. Melo, 502 U.S. 21; officials and judges are deemed to know the law and sworn to uphold the law; officials and judges cannot claim to act in good faith in willful deprivation of law, they certainly cannot plead ignorance of the law, even the Citizen cannot plead ignorance of the law, the courts have ruled there is no such thing as ignorance of the law, it is ludicrous for learned officials and judges to plead ignorance of the law therefore there is no immunity, judicial or otherwise, in matters of rights secured by the Constitution for the United States of America. See: Title 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1983. Notice it says Constitution "for" the United States of America.

Whereas : The United States Supreme Court ruled that the merits of a case, as settled by courts of one state, must be recognized by the courts of other states; state courts may not reopen cases which have been conclusively decided by the courts of another state. Later, Chief Justice John Marshall suggested that the judgment of one state court must be recognized by other states' courts as final. Mills v. Duryee,

1t1 U.S. (7 Cranch) 481 (1813).

Whereas : .Original ratified Amendment 13, dates back to 1812-1818, and I have 4 original volumes in my possession showing the ORIGINAL 13th printed in Mass. 1822, Conn. 1835, & more. So all the above crap about Anti-slavery so called "Thirteenth Amendment of 1865" is just that ... Long ROTTING CRAP. It was in fact mis-numbered intentionally and should have been the 14th. Lincoln was soon assassinated and few cared about the NUMBER of an Amendment that could only be passed after a CIVIL WAR. My 4 volumes are ORIGINALS, not reprints or copies. They are almost 200 years old and were the respective states OWN official records.13th Amendment ratified - Dec 06, 1865 - HISTORY.com www.history.com/this-day-in-history/13th-amendment-ratified On this day in History, 13th Amendment ratified on Dec 06, 1865. Learn more about what happened today on History. Original 13th Amendment Testimony in New Hampshire https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q9SXU_I1nIY

A government official, officer or clerk shall lose their bond, shall not be bonded, and shall be deemed unbondable:

1. if he fails to answer, or fails to require an answer to, a citizen's complaint, and affidavit of information categorically point for-point, except that, where criminal accusations are made, he shall have the right to remain silent, or allow silence (non-answer) as a protection against selfincrimination. Otherwise, the ordinary rule is, "An affidavit unrebutted stands as the truth."
2. If he knowingly imprisons, or keeps as a prisoner, a citizen in violation of that citizen's U.S. constitutionally secured rights and equal protection of the law. The offense shall repeat the application of pertinent remedy statutes each and every twenty-four(24) hours.
3. if he refuses a prisoner the materials and information necessary for the prisoner to defend, acquit or vindicate himself. The offense shall repeat the application of the pertinent remedy statutes each and every twenty-four (24) hours.

NOTE: If an officer or clerk who has lost his bond, gives aid and comfort to a citizen or to a prisoner deprived as described under this chapter, and shall prove himself genuine, the same shall recover his bondability.

In all complaints of a citizen against a public law enforcement officer, the complaining citizen has the general responsibility of protecting the general enforcement of the laws by giving every opportunity of grace and escape to the officer complained about. The complainant must always remain sensitive to the fact that a law enforcement officer is constantly subject to the most psychologically demanding emergency situations and the most dangerous social combinations, and must be given every benefit of the doubt so that he can survive his daily work

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According to The constitutional law , Declaration of Independence, Bill of rights I am endowed by my Creator with these as "unalienable" rights. In other words, these rights can not be taken away.  
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whereas : Nii Nee was denied When he got kidnap and held for ransom, arrested did they take you immediately before a magistrate like the law says???? NO they took you to book you...well guess what that's not proper and you were falsely imprisoned... Check this out...

Go immediately to a magistrate (no photographs, no fingerprinting)

"The one arresting has "a duty to immediately seek a magistrate," and failure to do so "makes a case of false imprisonment." Heath v. Boyd, 175 S.W.2d. 217 (1943); Brock v. Stimson, 108 Mass. 520 (1871).

"To detain the person arrested in custody for any purpose other than that of taking him before a magistrate is illegal." Kominsky v. Durand, 12 Atl.2d. 654 (1940).

"Any undue delay is unlawful and wrongful, and renders the officer himself and all persons aiding and

abetting therein wrongdoers from the beginning.” *Ulvestad v. Dolphin*, 278 Pac. 684 (1929).

“The taking of the plaintiff’s picture before conviction was an illegal act.” *Hawkins v. Kuhne*, 137 NY Supp 1090, 153 App Div 216 (1912).

“The power to arrest does not confer upon the arresting officer the power to detain a prisoner for other purposes.” *Geldon v. Finnegan*, 252 N.W. 372 (1934).

“Compulsory fingerprinting before conviction is an unlawful encroachment...[and] involves prohibited compulsory self-incrimination.” *People v. Helvern*, 215 N.Y. Supp. 417 (1926)

Summary

The Foreign Agents Registration Act is a United States law (22 U.S.C. Â§ 611 et seq.) passed in 1938 requiring that agents representing the interests of foreign powers be properly identified to the American public.[1] The act was passed in response to German propaganda in the lead-up to World War II. The Foreign Agent Registration Unit within the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice is charged with handling the enforcement of the law.

The act requires people and organizations that are under foreign control ("agents of a foreign principal") to register with the Department of Justice when acting on behalf of foreign interests. This law defines the agent of a foreign principal as someone who:

1. Engages in political activities for or in the interests of a foreign principal;
2. Acts in a public relations capacity for a foreign principal;
3. Solicits or dispenses any thing of value within the United States for a foreign principal;
4. Represents the interests of a foreign principal before any agency or official of the U.S. government.

[1]

The Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) was enacted in 1938. FARA is a disclosure statute that requires persons acting as agents of foreign principals in a political or quasi-political capacity to make periodic public disclosure of their relationship with the foreign principal, as well as activities, receipts and disbursements in support of those activities. Disclosure of the required information facilitates evaluation by the government and the American people of the statements and activities of such persons in light of their function as foreign agents. The FARA Registration Unit of the Counterespionage Section (CES) in the National Security Division (NSD) is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Act.

Take Mandatory Judicial Notice and Cognizance (Federal Rules of Evidence 201 (d) that “plaintiff” ie Libellant has a lawful right to proceed without cost, based upon the following law:

Agents of foreign principals

Any agent of a person described in section 611(b)(2) of this title or an entity described in section 611(b)(3) of this title if the agent has engaged in lobbying activities and has registered under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 [2 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.] in connection with the agent’s representation of such person or entity.

(June 8, 1938, ch. 327, § 3, 52 Stat. 632; Aug. 7, 1939, ch. 521, § 2, 53 Stat. 1245; Apr. 29, 1942, ch. 263, § 1, 56 Stat. 254; Pub. L. 87–366, § 2, Oct. 4, 1961, 75 Stat. 784; Pub. L. 89–486, § 3, July 4, 1966, 80 Stat. 246; Pub. L. 104–65, § 9(2), (3), Dec. 19, 1995, 109 Stat. 700; Pub. L. 105–166, § 5, Apr.

6, 1998, 112 Stat. 39.)

18 U.S. Code § 219 - Officers and employees acting as agents of...

www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/219

Whoever, being a public official, is or acts as an agent of a foreign principal required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 or a lobbyist ...

Five copy's each need to be made..Short Form Registration Statement Pursuant to the Foreign Agents...

https://www.fara.gov/forms/2017/OMB_1124_0005.pdf

Whereas : Office of the Assistant Attorney General

[https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/2016-09-01%20DOJ%20to%20CEG%20\(FARA%20Follow%20Up\).pdf](https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/2016-09-01%20DOJ%20to%20CEG%20(FARA%20Follow%20Up).pdf)

www.justice.gov/doj/resource/short-form-registration-statement-pursuant-foreign-agents-registration-act-1938

Jun 13, 2017 ... Short Form Registration Statement Pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938. Component: National Security Division (NSD).

Whereas : The Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) was enacted in 1938. FARA is a disclosure statute that requires persons acting as agents of foreign principals in a political or quasi-political capacity to make periodic public disclosure of their relationship with the foreign principal, as well as activities, receipts and disbursements in support of those activities. Disclosure of the required information facilitates evaluation by the government and the American people of the statements and activities of such persons in light of their function as foreign agents. The FARA Registration Unit of the Counterespionage Section (CES) in the National Security Division (NSD) is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Act.

America is under a Foreign Occupation. All "public servants," officials, Congressmen, politicians, judges, attorneys, law enforcement officers, States and their various agencies, etc., are the express agents of these foreign principals - see Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938; 22 USC 286 et seq, 263A, 185G, 267J, 611(C) (ii) & (iii); Treasury Delegation Order #91

A "Statement" is an admission of Facts therein asserted, and is substantive evidence of the Facts to which it relates, if believed by the trier of Fact. *Aide V. Taylor*. 7 N.W. 2d, 757, 759, 214 Minn. 212, 145 A.L.R. 530.

"Statement" is act of stating, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper. *Harrison v. State*, 147 N.E. 650, 654, 112 Ohio St. 429.

Take Mandatory Judicial Notice and Cognizance (Federal Rules of Evidence 201 (d) that "plaintiff" ie Libellant has a lawful right to proceed without cost, based upon the following law:

The US Supreme Court has ruled that a natural individual entitled to relief is "entitled to free access to its judicial tribunals and public offices in every State of the Union(2 Black 620, see also *Crandell v Nevada*, 6 Wall 35]. Plaintiff (libellant) should not be charged fees or costs for the lawful and Constitutional Right to petition this court in this matter in which he/she is entitled to relief, as it appears that the filing fee rule was originally implemented for fictions and subjects of the State and should not be applied to the Plaintiff who is a natural individual and entitled to relief (*Hale v Hinkel*, 201 US 43,

NAACP v Button, 371 US 415); United Mineworkers v Gibbs, 383 US 715; and Johnson v Avery, 89 S.Ct. 747 (1969). Members of groups who are competent non-lawyers, can assist other members of the group, achieve the goals of the group in court without being charged with "unauthorized practice of law."

Petitioner (libellant) cannot be charged a fee as no charge can be placed upon a citizen as a condition precedent to exercise his/her Constitutional Rights, his/her rights secured by the Constitution. A fee is a charge "fixed by law for services fixed by public officers or for use of a privilege under control of government." Fort Smith Gas Co. v Wisemen" 189 Ark.675 74 SW.2d 789,790, from Black's Law Dictionary 5th Ed.

Whereas : SECTION 23-17-90. Illegal arrest.

If any sheriff or deputy sheriff, without writ, warrant or process, shall summon anyone by arresting the person or attaching the goods to appear in any of the courts of this State, not having at that time any process to justify such summons, upon complaint thereof, on oath, such sheriff or deputy shall be liable to be punished for a contempt by either the court of common pleas or general sessions for his county. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the sheriff or his deputy from arresting any person for treason, felony or breach of the peace committed in his presence or from arresting any person for treason or felony upon probable and reasonable grounds.

STATE v. McATEER | FindLaw

caselaw.findlaw.com/sc-court-of-appeals/1049306.html

McAteer argued the arrest was illegal because Officer Thompson had no police ... McAteer argues that S.C.Code Ann. section 17-13-10 sets out the complete law peace); S.C.Code Ann. § 23-17-90 (1989) (Sheriff or deputy arresting without ..

DETENTION WITHOUT A WARRANT

When an individual is detained, without warrant and without having committed a crime (traffic infractions are not crimes), the detention is a false arrest and unlawful imprisonment:

DAMAGES AWARDED

TREZEVANT v. CITY OF TAMPA, 741 F.2d 336 (11th Cir. 1984) "Motorist illegally held for 23 minutes on a traffic charge was awarded \$25,000 in damages."

This may be even MORE applicable to those traveling with PRIVATE plates on their cars. since a cop had no probable cause to stop you, as you didn't have STATE plates, which ARE evidence that the car IS subject to Public Policy. and so engaged in COMMERCE, which is justly regulated by the State.

I.e. in order for a cop to detain you, there has to be AT LEAST a suspicion of criminal activity (Terry v Ohio), and having private plates can't be interpreted as such IMO, while having State license plate signals the cop that you're engaged in COMMERCE, and so you can be pulled over for any traffic violation.

which has already come up Injured party , true victim living man Nii Nee lawful bloodline native american

18 U.S. Code Chapter 93 - PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES ...

www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/part-1/chapter-93

18 U.S. Code Chapter 93 - PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES ... Nepotism in appointment of receiver or trustee · § 1911 - Receiver mismanaging property ...

1638. Embezzlement Of Government Property -- 18 U.S.C. § 641 ...
://www.justice.gov/.../criminal-resource-manual-1638...

There are six elements to the crime of embezzlement, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 641. These are: (1) a trust or fiduciary relationship between the defendant and ...

1643. Definition -- Property Protected By 18 U.S.C. 641 | USAM...
://www.justice.gov/.../criminal-resource-manual-1643...

Generally, jurisdiction under 18 U.S.C. § 641 turns on the nature of the government's interest in the property which has been stolen. If that interest is sufficient, ...

18 U.S.C. 641 - Public money, property or records
://www.gpo.gov/.../USCODE-2011.../content-detail.html

Jan 3, 2012 ... Sec. 665 - Theft or embezzlement from employment and training funds; improper inducement; obstruction of... PDF | Text | More ...

8.39 Theft of Government Money or Property | Model Jury...
www3.ce9.uscourts.gov/jury-instructions/node/497

8.39 THEFT OF GOVERNMENT MONEY OR PROPERTY (18 U.S.C. § 641). The defendant is charged in [Count _____ of] the indictment with theft of ...

Is a 18 usc section 641 a felony or misdemeanor, is it also
://www.justanswer.com/.../4r8pr-18-usc-section-641-felony..

Federal law, in 18 U.S.C. 3553, defines crimes as felonies or misdemeanors based on the penalties involved. As relates to 18 U.S.C. 641, it says: ...

5 USC § 3331 Oath of office: "I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

U.S. Code › Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 81 › § 1660 Receipt of pirate property

Whoever, without lawful authority, receives or takes into custody any vessel, goods, or other property, feloniously taken by any robber or pirate against the laws of the United States, knowing the same to have been feloniously taken, shall be imprisoned not more than ten years.

US Constitution Article. II. Section. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

All civil officers are impeachable for crimes committed against me. Anything over 5 days in jail is also removal from office. It is a high crime to commit a WAR crimes by color of an unlawful office.

Under the "Nuremberg defense". Defendants were "only following orders" which specifically stated that following an unlawful (Unconstitutional) order is not a valid defense against charges of war crimes.

TITLE 42 > CHAPTER 21 > SUBCHAPTER I > § 1983

Sec. 1983. Civil action for deprivation of rights

Federal Law also prohibits Cities and Counties from issuing citations against businesses, see Title 18 U.S.C.891-896, quoting Section 891 "An extortionate means is any means which involves the use, or an express or implicit threat of use, of violence or other criminal means to cause harm to the person, reputation, or property."

Whereas: corpus delicti 18 usc 3771 Nii Nee injured . EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

To state a claim for the tort of outrage or intentional infliction of emotional distress, a plaintiff must show "(1) extreme and outrageous conduct; (2) intentional or reckless infliction of emotional distress; and (3) actual result to the plaintiff of severe emotional distress." *Birkliid v. Boeing Co.*, 127 Wn.2d 853, 867, 904 P.2d 278 (1995) (quoting *Dicomes v. State*, 113 Wn.2d 612, 630, 782 P.2d 1002 (1989) (quoting *Rice v. Janovich*, 109 Wn.2d 48, 61, 742 P.2d 1230 (1987))).

Seaman v. Karr, 114 Wn. App. 665, 684 (Wash. Ct. App. 2002)

Whereas :

The Oath of office is a quid pro quo contract of [U.S. Const. Art. 6, Clauses 2 and 3, *Davis Vs. Lawyers Surety Corporation.*, 459 S.W. 2nd. 655, 657., *Tex. Civ. App.*] in which clerks, officials, or officers of the government pledge to perform (Support and uphold the United States and state Constitutions) in return for substance (wages, perks, benefits). Proponents are subjected to the penalties and remedies for Breach of Contract, Conspiracy of [Title 18 U.S.C., Sections 241, 242]. Treason under the Constitution at Article 3, Section 3., and Intrinsic Fraud of [*Auerbach v Samuels*, 10 Utah 2nd. 152, 349 P. 2nd. 1112,1114. *Alleghany Corp v Kirby.*, D.C.N.Y. 218 F. Supp. 164, 183., and *Keeton Packing Co. v State.*, 437 S.W. 20, 28]. Refusing to live by their oath places them in direct violation of their oath, in every case. Violating their oath is not just cause for immediate dismissal and removal from office, it is a federal crime. Federal law regulating oath of office by government officials is divided into four parts along with an executive order which further defines the law for purposes of enforcement. 5 U.S.C. 3331, provides the text of the actual oath of office members of Congress are required to take before assuming office. 5 U.S.C. 3333 requires members of Congress sign an affidavit that they have taken the oath of office required by 5 U.S.C. 3331 and have not or will not violate that oath of office during their tenure of office as defined by the third part of the law, 5 U.S.C. 7311 which explicitly makes it a federal criminal offense (and a violation of oath of office) for anyone employed in the United States Government (including members of Congress) to "advocate the overthrow of our constitutional form of government"

Whereas: and to clarify America is under a Foreign 1871 British Vatican contract Occupation. All "public servants," officials, Congressmen, politicians, judges, attorneys, law enforcement officers, States and their various agencies, etc., are the express agents of these foreign principals - see Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938; 22 USC 286 et seq, 263A, 185G, 267J, 611(C) (ii) & (iii); Treasury Delegation Order #91

A "Statement" is an admission of Facts therein asserted, and is substantive evidence of the Facts to which it relates, if believed by the trier of Fact. *Aide V. Taylor*. 7 N.W. 2d, 757, 759, 214 Minn. 212, 145 A.L.R. 530.

"Statement" is act of stating, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper. *Harrison v. State*, 147 N.E. 650, 654, 112 Ohio St. 429.

Whereas : Constitution lawful bloodline Americans only.,,,...Federal Immigration and Nationality Act Section 8 USC 1324(a)(1)(A)(iv)(b)(iii) original 1774 do you research
8 USC 1324a: Unlawful employment of aliens Text contains those laws in ... For purposes of this section, a person or other entity who uses a contract, ... For purposes of paragraphs (1)(B) and (3), a person or entity shall be (b)(2), (5), (d)(2)(F), (G), and (h)(3), was in the original, "this Act", meaning act June 27, 1952, ch.

"If money is wanted by rulers who have in any manner oppressed the People, they may retain it until their grievances are redressed, and thus peaceably procure relief, without trusting to despised petitions or disturbing the public tranquility." Journals of the Continental Congress. 26 October, 1774Â©1789. Journals 1: 105Â©1

Whereas :Treaty Laws,

42 U.S. Code § 1996 - Protection and preservation of traditional...
www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/1996

... use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonials and traditional rites. (Pub. L. 95-341, § 1, Aug. 11, 1978, 92 Stat. 469.).

American Indian Religious Freedom Act - Wikipedia
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Indian_Religious_Freedom_Act

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Public Law No. 95-341, 92 Stat. 469 (Aug. 11, 1978) (commonly abbreviated to AIRFA), codified at 42 U.S.C. ..

Because artificial entities cannot take oaths, they cannot make affidavits. See, e.g., *In re Empire Refining Co.*, 1 F. Supp. 548, 549 (SD Cal. 1932) ("It is, of course, conceded that a corporation cannot make an affidavit in its corporate name. It is an inanimate thing incapable of voicing an oath"); *Moya Enterprises, Inc. v. Harry Anderson Trucking, Inc.*, 162 Ga. App. 39, 290 S.E.2d 145 (1982); *Strand Restaurant Co. v. Parks Engineering Co.*, 91 A.2d 711 (D.C. 1952); 9A T. Bjur C. Slezak, *Fletcher Cyclopedia of Law of Private Corporations* § 4629 (Perm. ed. 1992) ("A document purporting to be the affidavit of a corporation is void, since a corporation cannot make a sworn statement") (footnote omitted).*ROWLAND v. CALIFORNIA MEN'S COLONY*•506 U.S. 194, 203 (1993)PENAL CODE

TITLE 7. OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

CHAPTER 31. THEFT includes human body's as well

Sec. 31.01. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter:

Whereas :

Misconduct in office occurs when duties imposed by law have not been properly and faithfully discharged. *State v. Furey*, (N.J.), 128 N.J. Super. 12, 318 A.2d 783; *State v. Begyn*, (N.J.), 34 N.J. 35, 167 A.2d 161, 165, 168. The existence of a duty owed to the public is essential, for otherwise the offending behavior becomes merely the private misconduct of one who happens to be an official. *State*

v. Weleck, (N.J.), 10 N.J. 355, 91 A.2d 751, 756.

State v. Hess, 279 S.C. 14, 20 (S.C. 1983)

- 1) When you get a LEGAL TITLE from the State, you become a TRUSTEE, while the State HOLDS the EQUITABLE INTEREST in the Trust.
- 2) When it comes to 14th Am. US citizenship, "US citizen" is the LEGAL TITLE, and a copy of a Birth Certificate is evidence of that title.
- 3) So to extinguish the US citizenship Trust, one has to SURRENDER the legal title (US citizenship), by means of returning the Birth Certificate to the Vital Records Bureau. TOLD YOU, that's how it's done.
- 4) BUT the US citizenship trust may NOT be revokable, in which case you gotta CLAIM MISTAKE. I.e. challenge the State's CLAIM that you were born under the jurisdiction of United States, by claiming a birth in a state of the Union. TOLD YOU, that's how it's done.

COURTS and the 14th Amendment and the SPECIFIC JURISDICTIONS.....

The first thing that you are missing is that the Courts that we currently get dragged into are Not Courts of Justice, but rather, are Article ONE Administrative Courts. They are mainly Private Law Federal Courts working under Martial Law per the General Orders 100 with certain Adjustments from Treaties made and the biggest and worst of those Treaties is the U.N. Charter, and most definitely the Naturalization Clause of the 14th Amendment, and THAT is exactly what places them under Article One, and makes them into ADMINISTRATIVE Courts. It is very important that you get these finer points FIRST.

As a U.S. citizen, you have been tricked via the lie...""Everyone does it"" or the other lie, ""Everyone has to"" or the even bigger lie, ""It's your Right to"", and so you went and registered your BODY with the State Government as a FEDERAL Citizen. I reference the 14th Amendment Naturalization Clause to clarify your Legal Status as a Naturalized Federal Government U.S. Citizen, but the only thing the Fed Gov has power over are listed in the Commerce Clause of the Constitution.

Combine those two and the lowest possible denominator is that You have been walked/tricked, into claiming to be a Corporation, by Friends, Family, Teachers, local Police, Mayors, Senators etc.

Why else does it seem like they are jumping from one Jurisdiction to another then back and then to a third, or it looks like Admiralty Law(Law of the High Seas), and then it looks like Common Law?

Have you asked yourself that question?

Well it is because you are not IN an Article 3 Court of Justice because You removed yourself from being what they know is an Article 4 Section 2 State citizen, where Common Law is the only Law.

How?

Upon Registration to Vote and/or for the Draft you had to make a claim of Nationality, there are only two choices,

1. U.S. Citizen

2. Other

Do you recall which one you chose?

"Other" is the one that may not Vote in any elections and is not Represented at all in the Federal Government. Other is the one that does have access to the Article 3 Constitutional Courts of Justice. There are very very few Americans left in the category of "Other". They are mainly the Amish, and those who are rich enough to afford to correctly Change their Status via 15 Stats at Large 249. And

those that have either luckily figured it out and done it for themselves, those that have joined an already established Group that has all this knowledge, and those like me, who have followed all the clues and compiled the data one little piece at a time, most of these you already know of as State Nationals, or Natives of a State or State citizens, or even Domestic Aliens. and some few other fringe things.

But the Main one that is NOT part of that, is the "Sovereign Citizens" because they, the "Sovereign Citizens", love to take one piece of solid data and then play mix n match with shit from the UCC and they write up their own paperwork, then they'll Notarize it for themselves, and present it as real evidence in these courts. And then when their paperwork doesn't fly, they claim to be VICTIMS of a corrupt System.

Whereas :

The mother allegedly abandons the child at birth as the Informant on the CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH so, the 'State' (attorneys) "pick you up" and assume ownership and control over your body while your STRAW NAME remains on file at the STATE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE. Under the the Doctrine of parens patriae, "The STATE is your daddy". This is why CPS and DCF AGENTS are dispatched. They show up to claim their property. When the "STATE" becomes dissatisfied with your parenting skills or someone makes a phone call against you to an AGENT for the oppressive STATE, your child is taken. They come and take your child as part of a for-profit venture and modus operandi. The BAR attorneys want you to pay into the system to support their crooked attorney FIRM, support the BAR Association and pay the bankers fees in the CORPORATE COURTS.

Citizenship": Any document I may have ever signed, in which I answered "yes" to the question, "Are you a United States incorporation Democratic democracy British Vatican treaty of 1213 religious slave citizen?" - cannot be used to compromise my status as a sovereign, nor obligate me to perform in any manner. This is because without full written disclosure of the definition and consequences of such supposed "citizenship," provided in a document bearing my signature given freely without misrepresentation or coercion, there can be no binding contract.

I am not a "United States citizen." I am not a "resident of," an "inhabitant of," a "franchise of," a "subject of," a "ward of," the "property of," the "chattel of," or "subject to the jurisdiction of" any "monarch" or any corporate "commonwealth," "federal," "state," "territory," "county," "council," "city," "municipal body politic," or other "government" allegedly "created" under the "authority" of a "constitution" or other "enactment." I am not subject to any "legislation," department, or agency created by such "authorities," nor to the "jurisdiction" of any employees, officers, or agents deriving their "authority" therefrom. Nor do any of the "statutes" or "regulations" of such "authorities" apply to me or have any "jurisdiction" over me.

Further, I am not a subject of any "courts" or bound by "precedents" of any "courts," deriving their "jurisdiction" from said "authorities." Take notice that I hereby cancel and make void from the beginning any such "instrument" or any presumed "election" made by any "government" or any agency or department thereof, that I am or ever have voluntarily elected to be treated as a subject of any "monarch" or as a citizen," or a "resident" of any "commonwealth," "state," "territory," "possession," "instrumentality," "enclave," "division," "district," or "province," subject to their "jurisdiction(s)."

10. "Constitution": The document supposedly setting forth the foundations of a "country" and "its" "government," has no inherent authority or obligation. A "constitution" has no authority or obligation at all, unless as a contract between two or more individuals, and then it is limited only to those individuals who have specifically entered into it. At most, such a document could be a contract between the existing people at the time of its creation, but no-one has the right, authority, or power to bind their posterity. I have not knowingly, voluntarily and intentionally entered into any such "constitution"

contract to oblige myself thereby, therefore such a document is inapplicable to me, and anyone claiming to derive their "authority" from such a document has no "jurisdiction" over me.

11. Use of semantics: There are some immature people with mental imbalances, such as the craving to dominate other people, who masquerade as "government," and call the noises and scribbles that emanate from their mouths and pens "the law" which "must be obeyed." Just because they alter definitions of words in their "law" books to their supposed advantage, doesn't mean I accept those definitions. The fact that they define the words "person," "address," "mail," "resident," "motor vehicle," "driving," "passenger," "employee," "income," and many others, in ways different from the common usage, so as to be associated with a subject or slave status, means nothing in real life.

Because the "courts" have become entangled in the game of semantics, be it known to all "courts" and all parties, that if I have ever signed any document or spoken any words on record, using words defined by twists in any "law" books different from the common usage, there can be no effect whatsoever on my sovereign status in society thereby, nor can there be created any "obligation" to perform in any manner, by the mere use of such words. Where the definition in the common dictionary differs from the definition in the "law" dictionary, it is the definition in the common dictionary that prevails, because it is more trustworthy.

Such compelled and supposed "benefits" include, but are not limited to, the aforementioned typical examples. My use of such alleged "benefits" is under duress only, and is with full reservation of all my natural inherent rights. I have waived none of my intrinsic rights and freedoms by my use thereof. Furthermore, my use of such compelled "benefits" may be temporary, until alternatives become available, practical, and widely recognized.

REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

I hereby revoke, rescind, cancel, and make void from the beginning, all powers of attorney, in fact or otherwise, implied in "law" or otherwise, signed either by me or anyone else, as it pertains to any "tax file/identification number" and/or "social security number" assigned to me, as it pertains to my "birth certificate," and as it pertains to any and all other numbers, "licenses," "certificates," and other "instruments" issued by any and all "government" and quasi-"governmental" departments or agencies, due to the use of various elements of fraud by said agencies to attempt to deprive me of my sovereignty and/or property.

I hereby waive, cancel, repudiate, and refuse to knowingly accept any alleged "benefit" or "gratuity" associated with any of the aforementioned numbers, "licenses," "certificates," and other "instruments." My use of any such numbers, "licenses," "certificates," or other "instruments" has been for information purposes only, and does not grant any "jurisdiction" to anyone.

I do hereby revoke and rescind all powers of attorney, in fact or otherwise, signed by me or otherwise, implied in "law" or otherwise, with or without my consent or knowledge, as it pertains to any and all property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, obtained in the past, present, or future. I am the sole and absolute owner and possess allodial title to any and all such property.

Take notice that I also revoke, cancel, and make void from the beginning all powers of attorney, in fact, in presumption, or otherwise, signed either by me or anyone else, claiming to act on my behalf, with or without my consent, as such power of attorney pertains to me or any property owned by me, by, but not limited to, any and all quasi/colorable, public, "governmental" departments, agencies or corporations on the grounds of constructive fraud, concealment, and nondisclosure of pertinent facts.

Every State law must conform in the first place to the Constitution of the United States, and then to the subordinate constitutions of the particular state; and if it infringes upon the provisions of either, it is so far void." *Houston v. Moore*, 18 US 1, 5 L.Ed 19 (1840). It is abiding truth that "nothing can destroy a government more quickly than its failure to observe its own laws, or worse, its disregard of the charter of its own existence." *Mapp v. Ohio*, 367 U.S. 643, 659 (1961). *HARRIS V. NEW YORK* U.S. Supreme

Court 401 U.S. 222 (1971).

Whereas : US cops seized more property than criminals stole in 2014 – FBI

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sYTdkSH9inM>

"PEOPLE COMPELLED TO FILE INCOME TAXES VIOLATES THE 5TH AMENDMENT"

Supreme Court ruled that income taxes constitute the compelled testimony of a witness: "The information revealed in the preparation and filing of an income tax return is, for the purposes of Fifth Amendment analysis, the testimony of a witness." "Government compels the filing of a return much as it compels, for example, the appearance of a 'witness' before a grand jury." *Garner v. United States*, 424 U.S. 648 (1975). . Established that wages and income are NOT equivalent as far as taxes on income are concerned. "Decided cases have made the distinction between wages and income and have refused to equate the two in withholding or similar controversies. *Central Illinois Public Service Co. v. United States*, 435 U.S. 21(1978); *Peoples Life Ins. Co. v. United States*, 179 Ct. Cl. 318, 332, 373 F.2d 924, 932 (1967); *Humble Pipe Line Co. v. United States*, 194 Ct. Cl. 944, 950, 442 F.2d 1353, 1356 (1971); *Humble Oil & Refining Co. v. United States*, 194 Ct. Cl. 920, 442 F.2d 1362 (1971); *Stubbs, Overbeck & Associates v. United States*, 445 F.2d 1142 (CA5 1971); *Royster Co. v. United States*, 479 F.2d, at 390; (4th Cir. 1973); *Acacia Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. United States*, 272 F. Supp. 188 (Md. 1967).

Supreme Court ruled that: "Waivers of Constitutional Rights not only must be voluntary, they must be knowingly intelligent acts, done with sufficient awareness of the relevant circumstances and consequences.": *Brady v. U.S.*, 397 U.S. 742 at 748 (1970) (a) not effectively connected with the conduct of a "trade or business" (public office per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26)) in the United States (government),

(b) not earned from sources within the geographical federal 5 territory. See *Newman-Green v. Alfonso Larrain*, 490 U.S. 826 (1989) "United States" defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10),

(c) not subject to reporting per 26 U.S.C. §6041 because not connected to a statutory "trade or business" (public office)

(d) not subject to withholding because not statutory "income" per 26 U.S.C. §643(b) and earned by a "non-resident non-person non-taxpayer <http://new.oregontrackers.com/home.html>

How to know the Differences Between

British Statutes, Regulations, Ordinances and Common Law is for maritime British religion law judges from 1938 foreign agents registration act agents

Citizens and Nationals by executive order 2040 are subject to a variety of laws made by city, county, state and federal governments. In general, all laws are part of a hierarchy in which federal laws are at the top, local laws at the bottom, and state laws somewhere in between. In order for individuals to work effectively on behalf of animals, it is important to understand how these acting laws or Statutes codes and administration rule of thee foreigner agents fit together. A brief summary follows of each of the different kinds of laws, with an explanation of how they are interrelated. (Please note that the 1776 1778 ratified Constitution true law applies to all lawful bloodline Americans Tribal lands are sovereign nations, each with their own sets of Native laws.) I dont participate with the devil foreign agents book call the bible is from England not American

Statutes

The United States Constitution is the supreme law of the land. No federal or state law may violate it. Federal laws (statutes), enacted by the United States Congress, must be followed by every state in the country. If a state law contradicts a federal law, the federal statute preempts the state law, and the state will be required to abide by the federal statute. However, federal laws do not cover all areas of the law, and in those instances, state or local laws will control.

Similarly, within a state, the state constitution represents the highest legal authority. The state may then enact state statutes, which apply to everyone within the state. State statutes cannot violate the state constitution, the federal constitution, or federal law.

The term “statute” simply refers to a law enacted by a legislative body of a government, whether federal or state. At the federal level, statutes regarding animals usually focus on the interstate aspects of our relationships to animals. Protection of migratory birds, for example, or the importation, interstate transportation and sale of endangered animals are covered by federal statutes.

The states have the authority to regulate animals within their borders. Wildlife is considered to be held in public trust by a state for the benefit of its citizens. Each state may enact laws to govern how its wildlife is used, protected, etc. Domestic animals are privately owned, and are generally considered to be property under state law. A state may enact laws to govern how these animals are bought and sold. A state may also enact laws for the benefit of public health and welfare, which govern how animals may be treated. However, state statutes are sometimes challenged. For instance, when there is a question as to a statute’s meaning, or to determine if a statute follows the state constitution, the Supreme Court is asked to review the law. The Court then writes an opinion on that law.

State statutes are the starting points for most animal law in New Mexico. State statutes provide the framework for the comprehensive structure of animal law throughout the state. The state cannot explicitly cover all the potential interests in animal law by statute, however, so it delegates some of its authority to state agencies and to local units of government (counties and cities). For instance, state laws and local animal control ordinances govern conduct involving animal cruelty.

Regulations

State executive agencies carry out state laws through the development and enforcement of regulations in specific areas of animal law. The state Game Commission, Racing Commission, Livestock Board, and Veterinary Board are state executive agencies.

Authorized by statutes, regulations (sometimes called rules or administrative laws) have the effect of law. Someone violating a regulation is, in effect, violating the law that created it. Regulations are designed to increase flexibility and efficiency in the operation of laws. Many of the actual working provisions of statutes are embodied in regulations.

Most regulations are developed and enacted through a rule-making process, which includes public input. State agencies hold open meetings and public hearings, allowing citizens to participate in the creation of regulations. Participation in the process is extremely important, but often overlooked by citizens. It provides a unique opportunity for citizens to influence and shape their laws directly. Most regulations are in effect for only a limited period of time and must be updated or reenacted on a regular basis.

Ordinances

Just as a state may delegate the authority to make regulations to administrative agencies, it may also delegate certain powers to other units of government within the state. County and municipal governments enact laws, often called ordinances, via specific powers granted to them by the state. County and municipal ordinances apply to everyone within the county or municipality limits. These ordinances may not violate state or federal laws.

The powers of county and municipal governments relating to animals typically include such things as: regulation of companion animals through leash laws and vaccination registration laws; regulation of issues relating to public health and safety; and regulation of the number and kinds of animals that may be kept within county or city boundaries.

Common Law

Common law is sometimes called “judge-made” law. It consists of the rules of law that come from the written decisions of judges who hear and decide litigation (lawsuits). Judges are empowered to make these decisions by the constitution and statutes. When a judge decides a case and publishes a written decision, the decision becomes the precedent for future litigation.

In conclusion, it is necessary to be familiar with all these areas of the law, so that animals may be protected to the highest degree allowable. A greater understanding of current laws (including how they are enforced) will lead to an understanding of which laws need to be changed in order to afford animals the most protection possible. “Every State law must conform in the first place to the Constitution of the United States, and then to the subordinate constitutions of the particular state; and if it infringes upon the provisions of either, it is so far void.” *Houston v. Moore*, 18 US 1, 5 L.Ed 19 (1840). It is abiding truth that “nothing can destroy a government more quickly than its failure to observe its own laws, or worse, its disregard of the charter of its own existence.” *Mapp v. Ohio*, 367 U.S. 643, 659 (1961). *HARRIS V. NEW YORK* U.S. Supreme Court 401 U.S. 222 (1971).

,save the Constitution law, watch Interstate 60 (Full Movie) James Marsden and Gary Oldman
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AdoYBLrq-co>

What branch of We the lawful bloodline american government is a cop, the Legislative Branch, Executive Branch or the Judicial Branch? IF the cop is not part of the three out of four branches of public service government, then he is a Corpora Ficta employee, committing crimes and embezzlement of public and tax , corporation funds for his employment and high crimes under PRETENDED authority of government. The cop has no power from we the lawful bloodline american government and uses gang like tactics for force compliance with city county and state ordinance , statutes s and codes and religious administration rules with his will alone.

Any other law, besides 1776-1789 ratified Constitutional law, is foreign agency agents law such as Napoleonic law, Uniform Commercial Code, Civil Law, color of any State law, any State statute, any city , county , State ordinance, any City , county , State regulation, or any State custom or any city , county , State usage. The officer is striking against the Republic constitutional form of government by using foreign law! Under the 11th Amendment, other states cannot participate in out of state violations of the law, driver’s license , land , cell phone , vehicle is legal foreign agents terminology aka covered wagon searches without a warrant by Constitution law , or even credit checks without a grand jury warrant!

Police Have No Duty to Protect You | Cop Block

www.copblock.org/27067/police-have-no-duty-to-protect-you/

Feb 12, 2013 ... Not only are police “customers” told to pay “or else” (talk about perverse ... duty” to protect him or any individual on the train that day—there's a ...

No Road Pirates - Stop the government from "Policing for ...

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The road pirates are working extra hard to prove their worth to the state. If the road pirates don't bring in enough cash to meet their quota then they will be in ...

Road Pirates with Badges Plunder Motorists to Fund Police ...

reason.com/reasontv/2014/06/16/dont-cops-mountain-view

Jun 15, 2014 · It may look like extortion, but cops in Mountain, View Colorado call it policing. The small Colorado town funds police salaries by writing a ridiculous

Road Pirates with Badges Plunder Motorists to Fund Police ..

thefreethoughtproject.com › Badge Abuse

Road Pirates with Badges Plunder Motorists to Fund Police: Don't cops have better things to do?! Matt Agorist June 17, 2014

What branch of We the lawful bloodline american government is a cop, the Legislative Branch, Executive Branch or the Judicial Branch? IF the cop is not part of the three out of four branches of public service government, then he is a Corpora Ficta employee, committing crimes and embezzlement of public and tax , corporation funds for his employment and high crimes under PRETENDED authority of government. The cop has no power from we the lawful bloodline american government and uses gang like tactics for force compliance with city county and state ordinance , statutes s and codes and religious administration rules with his will alone.

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Whereas :

5 USC § 3331 Oath of office: “I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God is Attorneys language .” AKA Native lawful bloodline forty eight language the Creator , Greatspirit and mother earth

Whereas : Law enforcement OUR SWORN DUTY

An area of serious consideration for every police officer, is to understand that the most important law in our land he has taken an oath to protect, defend, AND ENFORCE, is not state laws, nor city or county ordinances, but, that law that supersede all other laws in our nation, – the U.S. Constitution. If laws in a particular police officer's state, or local community are in conflict with the SUPREME LAW of our nation, there Is no question that the officer's duty is to “uphold the U.S. Constitution.”

What does this mean to the “patrol officer” who will be the only sworn “Executive Officer” on the scene, when knowledgeable Citizens raise serious objections over possession of insurance, drivers licenses and other restrictions? It definitely means these officers will be faced with a hard decision. (Most certainly if that decision effects state, city or county revenues, such as the issuing of citations do.)

Example: If a state legislator, judge or a superior tells a police officer to proceed and enforce a contradictory, (illegal), state law rather than the Supreme Law of this country, what is that “sworn officer” to do? Although we may not want to hear it, there is but one right answer, – “the officer is duty bound to uphold his oath of office” and obey the highest laws of the nation. **THIS IS OUR SWORN DUTY AND IT’S THE LAW!**

Such a strong honest stand taken by a police officer, upholding his or her oath of office, takes moral strength of character. It will, without question, “SEPARATE THE MEN FROM THE BOYS.” Such honest and straight forward decisions on behalf of a government official have often caused pressure to be applied to force such officers to set aside, or compromise their morals or convictions.

As a solace for those brave souls in uniform that will stand up for law and justice, even when it’s unpopular, or uncomfortable to do so...let me say this. In any legal stand-off over a sworn official “violating” or “upholding” their oath of office, those that would side with the “violation” should inevitable lose.

Our Founding Fathers assured us, on many occasions, the following: Defending our freedoms in the face of people that would for “expedients sake,” or behind the guise, “for the safety and welfare of the masses,” ignore peoples rights, would forever demand sacrifice andvigilance from those that desired to remain free. That sounds a little like – “Freedom is not free!”

Every police officer should keep the following court ruling, that was covered earlier, in mind before issuing citations in regard to “mandatory licensing, registration and insurance” – verses – “the right of the people to travel unencumbered”:

“THE CLAIM AND EXERCISE OF A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT CANNOT BE CONVERTED INTO A CRIME.” – Miller v U.S., 230 F 2d 486. 489

Whereas:

Local police departments (LPDs) across the nation are incorporated as specialized non-profits. Most LPDs are known to the Secretary of State in their respective state as an association which gives the impression to the average citizen that this is a union. However this is not the case.

The LPDs are contracted by the City Council to perform police services and securitize the city they are hired in. This is the exchange of a local foreign government hiring a private security firm to stabilize the local population and generate revenue for the private city CORPS Non for profits through tickets, arrests aka Kidnapping and unlawful recording infractions. However, this does not include upholding unlawful administration local laws, as the County Sheriff’s Office is elected to take charge of.1778 ratified Constitution law of real crimes

The problem with this system is that the LPDs, being corporations, are subject to corporate law. And

corporations fall into dissolution (i.e. the termination of the corporation) for various reasons quite often. When it is the LPD that dissolves; this becomes a question of legal authority over the citizens by the hired private security firm known as the LPD.

Corporations that dissolve are not allowed by law to conduct business. These same rules apply to the LPD that is actually a corporation hired by the foreign local government or city council to perform police services. That all by law have to be elected and public servants and all immigrants have to register with the 1938 FARA can help detect foreign influence on American politics. ... election cycle, you may have heard pundits talk about FARA, or the Foreign ... In 1938, Congress passed the Foreign Agents Registration Act, ... many other "influence" activities, like public relations and tourism. Read our terms of service. This was passed from WWII To protect the lawful bloodline Americans

For example, in the State of Oregon, over 12 LPDs are in dissolution. On the Secretary of State website, when a LPD is dissolved it is classified as "INA" or inactive. This includes LPDs in the following cities:

• Beaverton • Canby • Charleston • Eugene • Gresham • King County • Lake Oswego • Lebanon • Portland • Sherwood • Weston including your state county and city

Dictionary of Law 1893

Christianity. The system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ; the religion founded by Christ. Christianity is said to be part of the common law. "Christianity is parcel of the laws of England; and, therefore, to reproach the Christian religion is to speak in subversion of the law." -Taylor's Case, Ventris 293 (1676). "The essential principles of natural religion and of revealed religion are a part of the common law, so that any person reviling or subverting or ridiculing them may be prosecuted at common law". -Case of Evans, 2 Burn. Ec. L. 185 (1780). The maxim can have no reference to the law of the National government, since the sources of that law are the Constitution, treaties, and acts of Congress. See Wheaton v. Peters, 8 Pet. 591 (1831). See further Law, Common; Blasphemy; Policy, 2.; Religion.

US Constitution Article. II. Section. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Westin, The Wire-Tapping Problem, 52 Col. L. Rev. 165 (1952). What is perhaps even more noteworthy is its pervasive disregard in practice by those who as law officers owe special obedience to law. What is true of the federal Act against wiretapping and its violations is widely true of related state legislation and its disobedience. Few sociological generalizations are more valid than that lawlessness begets lawlessness.

18 USC 1918 1) advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government;

If the cop writes a ticket he's impersonating a grand jury, as they are the only ones who can summons you to answer. Amendment V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury.

When the cop serves the summons, an impersonation of a Sheriff is taking place. The Sheriff is a member of the executive branch of government. The day-to-day enforcement and administration of federal laws is permitted, NOT STATE CODES, REGULATIONS OR STATUTES. Therefore the cop is only enforcing statutes in violation of the law, as vigilantes.

When the cop forces you to sign the ticket, he's impersonating a Bailiff. The Bailiff is a member of the

judicial branch of the government. The cop is not a part of the government at all and the demand to appear does not come from the government at all.

The cop is not a civil officer of the judiciary and the summons did not come from any court. The ticket under threat of torture is pure fraud.

When the cop commits any crime he is a trespasser ab initio. The cop owes special duty to the law and when he becomes the "LAW", not the servant of the law, he becomes a trespasser ab initio.

It is a felony for the cop to turn on emergency lights when there is no (LIFE OR DEATH) emergency.

It is perjury to make a statement that you are driving when you are not a Taxi DRIVER, Limo DRIVER, Truck Driver or Shuttle DRIVER, as licenses and registrations are only required for commercial activity; that means business ONLY. In the LAW, people have the right to travel as a part of one's right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

When the cop then asks for your "PAPERS PLEASE" he becomes a communist, wherein only a Grand Jury can demand you to answer.

When the cop acts on behalf of a private bank or private county treasury, he is in fact demanding a bribe.

When the cop holds you for even one minute, it is a fact of law that is arrest without a Grand Jury Indictment.

The Cop can only hold you to answer if you are a public servant and subject to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, without a Grand Jury summons.

When the cop works as a Corpora Ficta employee, the cop must carry a license for the firearm they have on their person.

When the cop without an injured party, is now acting as an injured party wherein there is a conflict of interest as the cop is only there to write a illegal writ of attainder, not protect the public from all enemies foreign and domestic.

The cop is an agent for the Corporation of the City, County, or State, he is not a member of the government at all, while his pay must be from the US Treasury and all bills issued by a Grand Jury must be made to the US Treasury.

The very demand that you pay a private treasury is a demand for a bribe. The cop in reality is a Corpora Ficta employee and not a government employee at all. He has no powers of a government official whatsoever.

License and registration produces commercial connection/nexus to Corporate City, County or State.

License and registration are commercial agreements and not contracts. If one is not involved in commercial activity then there is no exercise of a privilege that must be licensed and registered.

When the Cop writes you a ticket for infracting a code, regulation or statute with a summons to Court, the cop is now impersonating an officer of the court. He is then not part of any of the branches of the government, as an employee of the Pretend Government Corporation, a Corpora Ficta employee.

When the Cop writes you a ticket for infracting a code, regulation or statute with a summons to Court, the cop is giving you a bill of exchange. You cannot lawfully sign a bill of exchange, because you are not receiving the original copy.

When the Cop writes you a ticket for infracting a code, regulation or statute with a summons to Court, the cop is giving you a bill of attainder unlawfully, as you are not a public servant and there is a jury required to convict you to make it lawful.

No one person can serve in two branches of the government at the same time. Only a sheriff can execute (serve) a summons, or compulsory legal process, and the cop is clearly not a member of the executive branch of the government and the ticket is pure fraud.

In summary, cops in traffic stops

are impersonating government officials on an emergency and the one being stopped is the emergency.

Cops try to get people to validate their fraud. Cops impersonate judicial officers, impersonate being a Sheriff who is an executive officer, violate the principal of separation of powers, and impersonate a

court bailiff by signing the false summons thereby impersonating a judicial officer a second time. The entire summons is a total fraud because it is not a government document at all; it is a corporate document being forced upon private People.

Questions for a public Servant:

- 1) Do you understand that under *Trezevant v. City of Tampa* that I will be charging you 1000 per minute?
- 2) Where is the emergency?
- 3) Do you understand under *Macias V. Ihde*, if you are obstructing my rights, you may be liable, in both your personal and public capacity?
- 4) Are you aware that all of your individual assets can and will be lawfully subject to seizure by lien(s) which cannot be removed by any court of law, but only by me, for high crimes and misdemeanors?
- 5) Are you aware that anything you do or say can be used against you?
- 6) Do you consider yourself to be above the law?
- 7) Are you aware that you are contracting with me?
- 8) Whom do you work for, the state, county or city?
- 9) Can you state for the record which branch of the government you work for- Elective, Judicial, or Executive?
- 10) Do you have a valid oath of office and faithful performance bond on file with the Secretary of State of New Mexico?
- 11) Do you have your valid DBA validly registered with the Secretary of State of New Mexico?
- 12) Are you aware that impersonating a government employee is a high crime and misdemeanor?
- 13) Do you believe that you are the injured party?
- 14) Where is the strict-proof of assessment of damages from the injured party?
- 15) Have you sworn to uphold the Constitution of the united states of America?

Whereas : *Lewis v. Casey*, 518 U.S. 343, 346 (U.S. 1996)

The United States Supreme Court ruled that the merits of a case, as settled by courts of one state, must be recognized by the courts of other states; state courts may not reopen cases which have been conclusively decided by the courts of another state. Later, Chief Justice John Marshall suggested that the judgment of one state court must be recognized by other states' courts as final. *Mills v. Duryee*, 11 U.S. (7 Cranch) 481 (1813).

"

Article IV Section 1

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Supremacy Clause, Article VI, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution

+++ When a judge acts intentionally and knowingly to deprive a person of his constitutional rights he exercises no discretion or individual judgment; he acts no longer as a judge, but as a "minister" of his own prejudices. [386 U.S. 547, 568].

+++ A judge is liable for injury caused by a ministerial act; to have immunity the judge must be performing a judicial function. See, e. g., *Ex parte Virginia*, 100 U.S. 339 ; 2 Harper & James, *The Law of Torts* 1642-1643 (1956).

+++ The presence of malice and the intention to deprive a person of his civil rights is wholly incompatible with the judicial function.

++++ When the state in the instant case is one of the perpetrators and violators, there can be no

expectation of just, indeed any, relief from it. The State cannot cause a federal violation, and then try to prohibit litigants from seeking redress in the federal courts for those same violations (i.e. the state cannot violate our fundamental rights, and then try to have us dismissed out of federal court for seeking vindication of those rights) ' "We have long recognized that a state cannot create a transitory cause of action and at the same time destroy the right to sue on that transitory cause of action in any court having jurisdiction", Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. Co. v. George, 233 U.S. 354, 360 (1914)' cited in Marshall v. Marshall (2006). Judges' oath of office includes the undertaking to uphold the laws and Constitution of the United States. Any Judge violating such undertakings loses jurisdiction, resulting in his orders being VOID, and he himself commits a treasonable offense against the United States.

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a natural individual entitled to relief is entitled to free access to its judicial tribunals and public offices in every State in the Union (2 Black 620, see also Crandell v. Nevada, 6 Wall 35. Plaintiff should not be charged fees, or costs for the lawful and constitutional right to petition this court in this matter in which he is entitled to relief, as it appears that the filing fee rule was originally implemented for fictions and subjects of the State and should not be applied to the Plaintiff who is a natural individual and entitled to relief. Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43]

PERMANENT ALLEGIANCE TO A STATE:

If we were to examine the term national in the US Codes we would see a national owing their allegiance to a State and further see a distinction concerning a "national of the United States". "Title 8" USC § 1101(a)(21) The term "national" means a person owing permanent allegiance to a state. (22) The term "national of the United States" means (A) a citizen of the United States, or (B) a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States.

(23) The term "naturalization" means the conferring of nationality of a state upon a person after birth, by any means whatsoever.

Can one be a national in America with a right to live, work and travel in America without being a national of the United States?

Yes. If they will be a part of another governing body.

Until the people become a party to the constitution they were not citizens subject. " For when the revolution took place, the people of each state became themselves sovereign; and in that character hold the absolute right to all their navigable waters, and the soils under them, for their own common use, subject only to the rights since surrendered by the constitution to the general government."

Martin vs Waddell, 41 US (16 Pet) 367, 410 (1842)

“Merely being native born within the territorial boundaries of the United States of America does not make such an inhabitant a Citizen of the United States subject to the jurisdiction of the Fourteenth Amendment.”

Elk v. Wilkins, Neb (1884), 5s.ct.41,112 U.S. 99, 28 L. Ed. 643.

Notice to Clerk~

The minute you receive any document, it is recorded according to the following case site.

Biffle v. Morton Rubber Indus., Inc., 785 S.W.2d 143, 144 (Tex.1990).

“An instrument is deemed in law filed at the time it is delivered to the clerk, regardless of whether the instrument is “file-marked.”

Should you refuse to record My documents, once deposited with you, you are committing a crime under Title 18 USC § 2071 and it is punishable by fines and imprisonment. If your attorney told you not to file any documents like mine, you are still responsible, as I do not accept any third party intervenors. Any attorney, district attorney, or anyone from the lawyering craft are all third parties and do not have a license to make a legal determination in this matter as they do not represent Me and you, the county clerk, and do not have the authority to represent Me.

Title 18 USC – Crimes and Criminal Procedure

Part I – Crimes

Chapter 101 – Records and Reports

Section 2071 – Concealment, removal, or mutilation generally

(a) Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries away any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, or in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

(b) Whoever, having the custody of any such record, proceeding, map, book, document, paper, or other thing, willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys the same, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States. As used in this subsection, the term "office" does not include the office held by any person as a retired officer of the Armed Forces of the United States.

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.

The courts are free:

Take Mandatory Notice and Cognizance (Federal Rules of Evidence 201 (d) that “plaintiff” ie Libellant has a lawful right to proceed without cost, based upon the following law:

"A court of law adjudicates cases based on legal, not equitable, principles and rights and can grant only legal remedies to enforce legal rights and to redress the violation of legal rights.

Plaintiff (libellant) should not be charged fees or costs for the lawful and Constitutional Right to petition this court in this matter in which he/she is entitled to relief, as it appears that the filing fee rule was originally implemented for fictions and subjects of the State and should not be applied to the Plaintiff who is a natural individual and entitled to relief (Hale v Hinkel, 201 US 43, NAACP v Button, 371 US 415); United Mineworkers v Gibbs, 383 US 715; and Johnson v Avery, 89 S.Ct. 747 (1969). Crandell v Nevada, 6 Wall 35]. Members of groups who are competent non- lawyers, can assist other members of the group, achieve the goals of the group in court without being charged with “unauthorized practice of law.”

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Acknowledgment

An acknowledgment is a formal admission made in person before a proper official by someone who has executed an instrument. The Autograph-er must personally appear before the Notary Public, the signer must be positively identified by the Notary Public and the autograph must acknowledge having willingly autograph the Affidavit instrument . The autograph-er is required to Autograph in the presence of the Notary Public. Affidavit Acknowledgment Form:

Oregon State or State of Kansas County of _____

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____, 20____,

at _____, State Of Kansas INC, by _____
_____ to be his/her free act and deed.

Signature of Notary Public
Name of Notary Public (print your name)
SEAL Notary Public, State of Kansas

My commission expires: _____

Jurat notarizations are required for transactions where the Autograph-er must attest to the content of the Instrument , such as all affidavits and pleadings in court. It is a certification on an affidavit declaring when, where and before whom it was sworn. In executing a jurat, a notary guarantees that the Autograph-er personally appeared before the notary, was given an oath or affirmation by the notary attesting to the truthfulness of the Instrument , and Autograph the instrument in the notary's presence. It is always important that the notary positively identify a Autograph-er for a jurat, as s/he is certifying that the Autograph attested to the truthfulness of the Instrument contents under Constitution law. However, jurat notarizations do not prove a Instrument is true, lawful, valid or enforceable.

"jurat" is as follows:

Subscribed and sworn to by _____ before me on the _____ day of
_____, Year _____.

Autograph of injured Party _____

Printed name _____

Notary public, State of Kansas , County of _____

Signature of Notary Public

Name of Notary Public (print your name)

SEAL Notary Public, State of Kansas

My commission expires: _____