QUOTE FROM THE SEPTEMBER 17, 1787 CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

POWERS FORBIDDEN TO CONGRESS  SECTION 9.[8]

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Where was the Consent of Congress whereby the Queen knighted SIR TED KENNEDY? Was Kennedy not an Esquire = Attorney? A Barrister = Tax Collector for the Crown? See “inn of court” BLACKS' LAW DICTIONARY, 8TH ED. Page 805.

Article II [5] = Office of the President  [5] No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the Untied States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the Office of the President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

AMENDMENT XIV  CIVIL RIGHTS

Section 3.  No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military,under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

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Term limits were therefore established by this Constitution for the President, Vice-President, Senate and House of Representatives:

Article 1  THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section2.

[1] The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 2.

[2] No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State I which he shall be chosen.

Section 3.

[1] The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, [chosen by the Legislature thereof,] (Note: Changed by the section 1 of the Seventeenth Amendment.) for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

AMENDMENT XVII  DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

AMENDMENT XVI  INCOME TAX = VOID = NEVER RATIFIED

1993) Key Case: U. S. v. LLOYDE R LONG; FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT TN.; CASE NO. CR-1-93-91 Not guilty on all charges whereas the 16th Amendment was never lawfully ratified.

However, "[a] governmental entity may waive immunity by the purchase of liability insurance, thereby subjecting itself to liability for the tortious acts of its officers and employees." Mellon v. Prosser, 126 N.C. App. 620, 622, 486 S.E.2d 439, 441 (1997), rev'd in part on other grounds, 347 N.C. 568, 494 S.E.2d 763 (1998). See N.C. Gen. Stat. § 160A-485 (1999); N.C. Gen. Stat. § 153A-435 (1999). A plaintiff bringing claims against a governmental entity and its employees acting in their official capacities must allege and prove that the officials have waived their sovereign immunity or otherwise consented to suit; by failing to do so, the plaintiff fails to state a cognizable claim against either the official or the governmental entity. See Mellon, 126 N.C. App. at 623, 486 S.E.2d at 441-42.

Sellers v. Rodriguez, 149 N.C. App. 619, 623 (N.C. Ct. App. 2002)

WRONG ! ! ! See Supremacy Clauses 2 & 3 of Article VI of The Constitution:

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ARTICLE VI Supremacy clauses 2 & 3:

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which -->shall be<-- made -->IN PURSUANCE thereof<--(including ARTICLE I Section 8 clause 17, pursuant to our Ninth and TENTH Amendment supreme Constitutional laws of the land, subsequent to THE EQUAL FOOTING DOCTRINE --> which EXPRESSLY PROHIBITS the U.S. Government from owning or managing ANY LAND within the Continental united States of America, outside of THE LAST REMAINING "Territory" of Washington D.C. and "Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same -->shall be<--, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;"); and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, --->shall be the supreme Law of the Land<---; and --->the Judges in every State<--- shall be bound thereby, --->any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding <---."

"The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution"

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Furthermore See Marbury v Madison:

Marbury v. Madison : 5 US 137 (1803)

“No provision of the Constitution is designed to be without effect,” “Anything that is in conflict (with ARTICLE I Section 8 clause 17 pursuant to the Ninth and especially the TENTH Amendment laws) is null and void of law”, “clearly, for a secondary law to come in conflict with the supreme Law was illogical, for certainly, the supreme Law would prevail over all other laws and certainly our forefathers had intended that the supreme Law would be the bases of all law and for any law to come in conflict would be null and void of law, in would bare no obligation to obey, it would purport to settle as if it had never existed, for unconstitutionality, would date for the enactment of such a law, not from the date so branded in an open court of law, no courts are bound to uphold it, and no Citizens are bound to obey it. It operates as a near nullity or a fiction of law.”

If any statement, within any law, which is passed, is unconstitutional, (such as the 'so called' Enabling Act) the whole law is unconstitutional by Marbury v. Madison.

Shepard’s Citations:

A group of reporters that go through and keep track of all court cases that have come before the courts, especially the Supreme Court and they clarify, before the court, all the cases. All cases which have cited Marbury v. Madison case, to the Supreme Court has not ever been overturned. (854 cases at last count) See Shepard’s Citation of Marbury v. Madison.

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According to "THE LAW", which DOES NOT MEAN Codes or Statutes, but "THE LAW" MEANS ONLY The Declaration of Independence and its two dovetail documents of "supreme laws of the land" (See Supremacy clauses 2 & 3 of Article VI and Marbury v Madison, above) any law made, by any Congressmen or any President, or ruled in ANY Court, in violation of ARTICLE I Section 8 clause 17, subsequent to THE EQUAL FOOTING DOCTRINE, (and/or exceeds the eighteen "delegated" powers and SPENDING privileges granted to The President of The United States of America, to both Houses of Congress and to The Supreme Court of The United States) both pursuant to our Ninth and TENTH Amendment supreme laws of the land, AS ENUMERATED UNDER ARTICLE I Section 8, is pure unadulterated Title 18 U.S. Code 2381 Capital Felony Treason and thus anybody who makes a law in violation of, repugnant to, and/or against these supreme laws of the land, without an Article V Amendment to The Constitution, is subject to hanging:

Title 18 U.S. Code section 2381 Capital Felony Treason

Title 18 U.S. Code section 2381:

When in the presence of two witnesses to the same overt act or in an open court of law if you fail to timely move to protect and defend the constitution of the United States and honor your oath of office you are subject to the charge of capital felony treason, and upon conviction you will be taken by the posse to the nearest busy intersection and at high noon hung by the neck until dead…The body to remain in state till dusk as an example to anyone who takes his oath of office lightly.

For: ALL OTHER Powers and SPENDING are "reserved to the States respectively, or to the people". - TENTH Amendment law of The Constitution

That is why the Supreme Court ruled in several cases that Withholding Taxes, Income Taxes nor the invisible matching Employer Taxes can be taken out of your weekly paycheck, unless you VOLUNTEER to LET them do so in opposition of THE EXISTING CONSTITUTIONAL laws regarding that Taxes DO NOT APPLY TO AMERICANS --> so that We and/or our States can have all the money, ON OUR WEEKLY PAYCHECKS we need to pay for all of the health care we want, all the money we need to raise our own children in our own homes without "The Village", have a good life, pay for college, and retire in style.

THAT IS "THE LAW". - - - THAT IS FREEDOM !