

Subject: Fw: a must read what you think TOP SECRET BANKER'S MANUAL. FOR BANKERS ONLY.

https://apollosolaris.files.wordpress.com/2014/05/tomschauf-topsecretbankersmanual2003_ocr_v-1.pdf?fbclid=IwAR3-dOL29OCQJLhDR-Nv9rrcQtlxqeYNSBK61d724U7wAh95aVFgQCENKHw Subject: Subject: Fw: Fw final final Your Birth Certificate Insurance Bank bond note – “27 CFR 72.11” (U.S. Inc. defines all crime as commercial as a result of the fall of the republic when the South walked out of congress in 1861 and the de jure congress, unable to raise a quorum, was replaced by Lincoln with the de facto corporate Congress; and the de jure district court of the United States was replaced by the de facto corporate UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT the Bible Enslavement Your Procrastination What does the Bible say about procrastination?: State officers have no constitutional authority to practice law as lawyers, attorney barristers, advocates, or solicitors. Americans should begin formally charging these false lawyers with unlawfully practicing the profession of law since their BAR licenses only give them the privilege to be Attorneys and Squires over land transfers. The Unauthorized Practice of Law

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Subject: Fw: Guarantee of Republic= Form of Government :: Article IV ..

Article IV Section 4 The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature , or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic Violence.

<http://articlevblog.com/2018/07/to-guarantee-a-republican-form-of-government/>

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Guarantee of Republican Form of Government :: Article IV ...

<https://law.justia.com/constitution/us/article-4/21-guarantee-of-republican-form-of-government.html>

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0:00 / 7:22

CONFIRMED: Loans & Mortgages are created out of thin air by the Banks

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fOj_xp2jHl0&fbclid=IwAR0l84i_Mg_ufXqwfjl-unw3_Sw-seSL26xyGsI0NrKCIInCwuGxVCvT7_o

Passed in 1970, the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) is a federal law designed to combat organized crime in the United States. It allows prosecution and civil penalties for racketeering activity performed as part of an ongoing criminal enterprise. Such activity may include illegal gambling, bribery, kidnapping, murder, money laundering, counterfeiting, embezzlement, drug trafficking, slavery, and a host of other unsavory business practices.

Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO)
<https://www.nolo.com/legal-encyclopedia/content/rico-act.html>

How to fire your Representative and Claim your rights
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IMH6vI2EPyA&feature=youtu.be&fbclid=IwAR3kXs7fUBibBAL-bWGCq-VJ7jrN-KPPEiAw9eNzPhQPS3KC5PXd773Ahcs>

Subject: This Person Does Not Exist. The law does not guarantee justice In law, a legal person is any person or 'thing' (less ambiguously, any legal entity)[1][2] that can do the things an everyday person can usually do in law - such as enter into contracts, sue and be sued, own property, and so on.[3][4][5] The reason for the term "legal person" is that some legal persons are not people: companies and other corporations are "persons" legally speaking (they can legally do most of the things an ordinary person can do), but they are clearly not people in the ordinary sense with Republic rights to Native Treaties and Constitution rights of Law. Meaning Lawful Bloodline Natives of any color of 1866 Can not be held for Ransom with out an Affidavit form a Women or Man ,

Subject: Fw: 5 CFR § 2635.702 - Use of public office for private gain ... <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/5/2635.702> An employee shall not use his public office for his own private gain, for the endorsement of any product, service or enterprise, or for the private gain of friends, relatives, or persons with whom the employee is affiliated in a nongovernmental capacity, including nonprofit organizations of which the employee is an officer or member, and persons with whom the employee has or seeks employment or business relations. The specific prohibitions set forth in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this ...

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The Police and all law agencies will tell you that IT'S THE LAW. Who's law? The municipality corporations have it printed on their Government Vehicles. They have it posted in Government buildings. They have TV Commercials that tell you that something is the law. Police even tell you that it is the law without any proof of any law, just their word that it's the law. Do you think that police and other law enforcement agencies such as the County Sheriff, the Highway Patrol, the FBI, the CIA, International Interpol Police, ATTORNEY JUDGES, all BAR COURTS, and the U.S. Government are there to Protect YOU, the common man, woman, or your children? Think again.. SAPP vs Tallahassee, 1977 tells you plainly that all these police in any form are there to enforce the Government CODES, RULES, STATUTES posing as law, and to arrest Government CODE BREAKERS. Warren v. District of Columbia, 444 A.2d 1 (D.C. Ct. of Ap., 1981) stated that the "fundamental principle of American law that a government and its agents are under no general duty to provide public services, such as police protection, to any individual citizen." – There are many other court case laws with the same results of not protecting or serving you the people. So why do you need them? It is like the little girl saying in the TV Commercial "Mom washes the dishes before she puts them in the dishwasher, so what does a dishwasher do??" What do the Police do to protect you? NOTHING!!!!!!! We the People created a government for protection and the UNITED STATES and the STATES OF Government does not protect any of We the People meaning YOU and your family.. So WHY do you need Police to control you without protecting you, your freedom, your rights, your prosperity, and your Liberty? OH! I forgot. You don't have any of these things as Corporate Debt Slaves, do you??

Subject: 28 USC § 3002 Definition The following definition is often claimed to be proof-positive that the United States is a corporation: (15) "United States" means— (A) a Federal British corporation; (B) an agency, department, commission,

board, or other entity of the United States; or (C) an instrumentality of the United States.

28 USC § 3002 Definition

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(B) an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or

(C) an instrumentality of the United States.

First we need to understand the basics of statutory word definition. If you read the top of the section carefully you will see the words "As used in this chapter". That means those definitions only apply within that chapter of the USC, which we see here. At a glance it covers about 124 sections out of many thousand in the USC. Moreover, the definitions only apply in federal proceedings that fall under that chapter. The same definition does not apply and is not used anywhere else.

So yes, for the purposes of that chapter, United States is defined as a Federal corporation. This argument is busted based on the scope of the definition alone – clearly something that applies in just one chapter of federal code can't override the entire nation. We can look further, though, to find the exact intent and reasoning behind the particular definition. From the description of the chapter we see it's related to federal debt collection procedure, which is a start.

How can we quickly find out more? We can search Google Scholar to see what the courts say. Clicking the first case and checking footnotes 8 and 9 sheds much light on the topic. Apparently the definition is related to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and the intent is to limit the application to dealings with federal entities.

In passing the FDCPA, Congress evinced a clear intent to exclude private transactions — debts created under (and thus governed by) state law, and to which the United States was not an original party.

That explains that! The District of Columbia not in the usa

Some believe that the creation of a municipal or state-style government subject to Congress in the District of Columbia somehow changed the government and made everything, including the Constitution (the supreme law of the land, remember) subject to that corporation. This would be quite impossible and makes no sense. The created cannot supersede its creator. No legislation from Congress, no ruling from the Supreme Court, no Executive Order can destroy or replace the Constitution or the United States. Where do the profits go?

Revenue collected by the United States is managed by the United States Department of the Treasury which has a number of responsibilities. Collected monies remain in the Treasury for use within the nation. Money cannot be removed except in accordance with US law under the Constitutional framework.

The Undeniable Fact That Artificial Entities (Corporations) 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).

Subject: corpus delicti 18 U.S.C. 3771 Understanding our Legal System: "CORPUS DELICTI" – Knowledge will lead to True Power 11/19/2013 By Stillness in the Storm 6 Comments "For a crime to exist, there must be an injured party (Corpus Delicti) There can be no sanction or penalty imposed on one because of this Constitutional right." 1"CORPUS DELICTI": "As a general principal, standing to invoke the judicial process requires an actual justiciable controversy as to which the complainant has a real interest in the ultimate adjudication because he or she has either suffered or is about to suffer an injury." People v. Superior Court, 126 Cal.Rptr.2d 793. Supreme courts ruled "Without Corpus delicti there can be no crime". In every prosecution for crime it is necessary to establish the "corpus delicti", i.e., the body or elements of the crime." People v. Lopez, 62 Ca.Rptr. 47, 254 C.A.2d 185. "For a crime to exist, there must be an injured party (Corpus Delicti) There can be no sanction or penalty imposed on one because of this Constitutional right." Sherer v. Cullen 481 F.

945;"With no injured party, a complaint is invalid on its face".Gibson v. Boyle, 139 Ariz. 512" In every criminal trial, the prosecution must prove the corpus delicti, or the body of the crime itself-i.e., the fact of injury, loss or harm, and the existence of a criminal agency as its cause."People v. Sapp, 73 P.3d 433, 467 (Cal. 2003) [quoting People v. Alvarez, (2002) 27 Cal.4th 1161, 1168-1169, 119 Cal.Rptr.2d 903, 46 P.3d 372.].“Without standing, there is no actual or justiciable controversy, and courts will not entertain such cases.”(3 Witlen, Cal. Procedure (3rd ed. 1985) Actions § 44, pp 70-72.) “Typically,... the standing inquiry requires careful judicial examination of a complaint’s allegations to ascertain whether the particular plaintiff is entitled to an adjudication of the particular claims asserted.”(Allen v. Wright, (1984) 468 U.S. 737, 752...“Whether one has standing in a particular case generally revolved around the question whether that person has rights that may suffer some injury, actual or threatened.”Clifford S. v. Superior Court, 45 Cal.Rptr.2d 333, 335.

Subject: Indian Treaties” are the law of the land, EVERYONE MUST KNOW THIS before it is deleted, Why is the US government always hiding it. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ar39Qym5Fdo&fbclid=IwARliAsj6d3FPLioIOA07upub2vEhBdBCACncMWz2y_KXsH1pGMdD4E-0AOs

Indian Treaties” are the law of the land, and a rule of decision in all courts.” Strother v. Lucas, 37 U.S. 410, 12 Pet. 410, 9 L.Ed. 1137 (1838). And;“Congress is bound to regard public Treaties.” Reichert v. Felps, 73 U.S. 160, 6 Wall. 160, 18 L.Ed. 849 (1867). And;“Congress cannot by legislation enlarge the federal jurisdiction, and it cannot be enlarged under the treaty making power.” Mayor, Alderman and Inhabitants of City of New Orleans v. U.S., 35 U.S. 662, 10 Pet. 662, 9 L.Ed. 573 (1836).

Whereas :COURT FEES ARE FOR PERSONS-PERSONS ARE NOT PEOPLE ***** With regard to court fees, i, libellant, john-henry, one of the people, believe the easiest way to show the facts that we are the sovereign people, is first to show what a person is not in Title 28 U.S.C. 1914 (District Court; filing and miscellaneous fees; rules of the court), which requires a person or persons to pay a filing fee. Since a person or persons are required to pay a filing fee, one should denote what a person is not according to U.S. Supreme Court decisions regarding the sovereign American people. What a person is not: " 'in common usage, the term 'person' does not include the sovereign people, and statutes employing the (word person) are normally construed to exclude the sovereign people.' Wilson v Omaha Tribe, 442 US653 667, 61 L Ed 2d 153, 99 S Ct 2529 (1979)

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NOTICE TO PRINCIPLE IS NOTICE TO AGENT. NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPLE.

Subject: § 28:3-601. Discharge and effect of discharge.

<https://code.dccouncil.us/dc/council/code/titles/28/subtitles/I/articles/3/parts/VI/>

Code of the District of Columbia

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↪Title 28. Commercial Instruments and Transactions. [Enacted title]

↪Subtitle I. Uniform Commercial Code.

↪Article 3. Negotiable Instruments.

↪Part VI. Discharge and Payment.

Part VI. Discharge and Payment.

§ 28:3-601. Discharge and effect of discharge.

§ 28:3-602. Payment.

§ 28:3-603. Tender of payment.

§ 28:3-604. Discharge by cancellation or renunciation.

§ 28:3-605. Discharge of secondary obligors.

§ 28:3-601. Discharge and effect of discharge.

Previous

Part V. Dishonor.

Next

Article 4. Bank Deposits and Collections.

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Part VI. Discharge and Payment.

§ 28:3-601. Discharge and effect of discharge.

§ 28:3-602. Payment.

§ 28:3-603. Tender of payment.

§ 28:3-604. Discharge by cancellation or renunciation.

§ 28:3-605. Discharge of secondary obligors.

§ 28:3-601. Discharge and effect of discharge.

(a) The obligation of a party to pay the instrument is discharged as stated in this article or by an act or agreement with the party which would discharge an obligation to pay money under a simple contract.

(b) Discharge of the obligation of a party is not effective against a person acquiring rights of a holder in due course of the instrument without notice of the discharge.

(Dec. 30, 1963, 77 Stat. 691, Pub. L. 88-243, § 1; Mar. 23, 1995, D.C. Law 10-249, § 2(d), 42 DCR 467.)

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 28:3-601.

1973 Ed., § 28:3-601.

Uniform Commercial Code Comment

Subsection (a) replaces subsections (1) and (2) of former Section 3-601. Subsection (b) restates former Section 3-602.

Notice of discharge is not treated as notice of a defense that prevents holder in due course status. Section 3-302(b).

Discharge is effective against a holder in due course only if the holder had notice of the discharge when holder in due course status was acquired. For example, if an instrument bearing a canceled indorsement is taken by a holder, the holder has notice that the indorser has been discharged. Thus, the discharge is effective against the holder even if the holder is a holder in due course.

§ 28:3-602. Payment.

(a) Subject to subsection (e) of this section, an instrument is paid to the extent payment is made by or on behalf of a party obliged to pay the instrument to a person entitled to enforce the instrument.

(b) Subject to subsection (e) of this section, a note is paid to the extent payment is made by or on behalf of a party obliged to pay the note to a person that formerly was entitled to enforce the note only if at the time of the payment the party obliged to pay has not received adequate notification that the note has been transferred and that payment is to be made to the transferee. A notification is adequate only if it is signed by the transferor or the transferee, reasonably identifies the transferred note, and provides an address at which subsequent payments are to be made. Upon request, a transferee shall seasonably furnish reasonable proof that the note has been transferred. Unless the transferee complies with the request, a payment to the person that formerly was entitled to enforce the note is effective for purposes of subsection (c) of this section even if the party obliged to pay the note has received a notification under this section.

(c) Subject to subsection (e) of this section, to the extent of a payment under subsections (a) or (b) of this section, the obligation of the party obliged to pay the instrument is discharged even though payment is made with knowledge of a claim to the instrument under § 28:3-306 by another person.

(d) Subject to subsection (e) of this section, a transferee, or any party that has acquired rights in the instrument directly or indirectly from a transferee, including any such party that has rights as a holder in due course, is deemed to have notice of any payment that is made under subsection (b) of this section after the date that the note is transferred to the transferee but before the party obliged to pay the note receives adequate notification of the transfer.

(e) The obligation of a party to pay the instrument is not discharged under subsections (a) through (d) of this section if:

(1) A claim to the instrument under § 28:3-306 is enforceable against the party receiving payment and either payment is made with knowledge by the payor that payment is prohibited by injunction or similar process of a court of competent jurisdiction, or, in the case of an instrument other than a cashier's check, teller's check, or certified check, the party making payment accepted, from the person having a claim to the instrument, indemnity against loss resulting from refusal to pay the person entitled to enforce the instrument; or

(2) The person making payment knows that the instrument is a stolen instrument and pays a person it knows is in wrongful possession of the instrument.

(f) As used in this section, "signed", with respect to a record that is not a writing, includes the attachment to or logical association with the record of an electronic symbol, sound, or process with the present intent to adopt or accept the record.

(Dec. 30, 1963, 77 Stat. 691, Pub. L. 88-243, § 1; Mar. 23, 1995, D.C. Law 10-249, § 2(d), 42 DCR 467; Apr. 27, 2013, D.C. Law 19-299, § 5(l), 60 DCR 2634.)

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 28:3-602.

1973 Ed., § 28:3-603.

Section References

This section is referenced in § 28:3-103.

Effect of Amendments

The 2013 amendment by D.C. Law 19-299 rewrote the section.

Uniform Commercial Code Comment

This section replaces former Section 3-603(1). The phrase "claim to the instrument" in subsection (a) means, by reference to Section 3-306, a claim of ownership or possession and not a claim in recoupment. Subsection (b)(1)(ii) is added to conform to Section 3-411. Section 3-411 is intended to discourage an obligated bank from refusing payment of a cashier's check, certified check or dishonored teller's check at the request of a claimant to the check who provided the bank with indemnity against loss. See Comment 1 to Section 3-411. An obligated bank that refuses payment under those circumstances not only remains liable on the check but may also be liable to the holder of the check for consequential damages. Section 3-602(b)(1)(ii) and Section 3-411, read together, change the rule of former Section 3-603(1) with respect to the obligation of the obligated bank on the check. Payment to the holder of a cashier's check, teller's check, or certified check discharges the

obligation of the obligated bank on the check to both the holder and the claimant even though indemnity has been given by the person asserting the claim. If the obligated bank pays the check in violation of an agreement with the claimant in connection with the indemnity agreement, any liability that the bank may have for violation of the agreement is not governed by Article 3, but is left to other law. This section continues the rule that the obligor is not discharged on the instrument if payment is made in violation of an injunction against payment. See Section 3-411(c)(iv).

§ 28:3-603. Tender of payment.

(a) If tender of payment of an obligation to pay an instrument is made to a person entitled to enforce the instrument, the effect of tender is governed by principles of law applicable to tender of payment under a simple contract.

(b) If tender of payment of an obligation to pay an instrument is made to a person entitled to enforce the instrument and the tender is refused, there is discharge, to the extent of the amount of the tender, of the obligation of an indorser or accommodation party having a right of recourse with respect to the obligation to which the tender relates.

(c) If tender of payment of an amount due on an instrument is made to a person entitled to enforce the instrument, the obligation of the obligor to pay interest after the due date on the amount tendered is discharged. If presentment is required with respect to an instrument and the obligor is able and ready to pay on the due date at every place of payment stated in the instrument, the obligor is deemed to have made tender of payment on the due date to the person entitled to enforce the instrument.

(Dec. 30, 1963, 77 Stat. 682, Pub. L. 88-243, § 1; Mar. 23, 1995, D.C. Law 10-249, § 2(d), 42 DCR 467.)

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 28:3-603.

1973 Ed., § 28:3-604.

Uniform Commercial Code Comment

Section 3-603 replaces former Section 3-604. Subsection (a) generally incorporates the law of tender of payment applicable to simple contracts. Subsections (b) and (c) state particular rules. Subsection (b) replaces former Section 3-604(2). Under subsection (b) refusal of a tender of payment discharges any indorser or accommodation party having a right of recourse against the party making the tender. Subsection (c) replaces former Section 3-604(1) and (3).

§ 28:3-604. Discharge by cancellation or renunciation.

(a) A person entitled to enforce an instrument, with or without consideration, may discharge the obligation of a party to pay the instrument (i) by an intentional voluntary act, such as surrender of the instrument to the party, destruction, mutilation, or cancellation of the instrument, cancellation or striking out of the party's signature, or the addition of words to the instrument indicating discharge, or (ii) by agreeing not to sue or otherwise renouncing rights against the party by a signed record.

(b) Cancellation or striking out of an indorsement pursuant to subsection (a) of this section does not affect the status and rights of a party derived from the indorsement.

(c) In this section, "signed", with respect to a record that is not a writing, includes the attachment to or logical association with the record of an electronic symbol, sound, or process with the present intent to adopt or accept the record.

(Dec. 30, 1963, 77 Stat. 692, Pub. L. 88-243, § 1; Mar. 23, 1995, D.C. Law 10-249, § 2(d), 42 DCR 467; Apr. 27, 2013, D.C. Law 19-299, § 5(m), 60 DCR 2634.)

Prior Codifications 1981 Ed., § 28:3-604.

then read NON RESIDENT NON PERSON a must read

<https://NonresidentNonPersonPosition-3.pdf>

: WHO and Queen announce children will be taken from homes state bar owns your children

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N_Z7i58nEO8&feature=share&fbclid=IwAR2CPQaCAPM2zDXxhvrRS3J8F7aa20BFC13eSe0IUDE4gvFCyHt1EMmDTEQ

TEQ Your mayor and city council senator congressman you know distracted demarcated demarcated domesticated animals

will destroy your family „remember there only religious or Christians will destroy there on familiarity in the name of there god the king and queen the bible

State Citizen aka American state National

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/8/1101>

8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(21) The term “national” means a person owing permanent allegiance to a state.

closest legal description

26 CFR 1.871-1 - Classification and manner of taxing alien individuals.

26 CFR 1.871-1- (b) (1) (i)

(b)Classes of nonresident aliens -

(1)In general. For purposes of the income tax, nonresident alien individuals are divided into the following three classes:

(i) Nonresident alien individuals who at no time during the taxable year are engaged in a trade or business in the United States

"We the People" USA constitution 1787 Article IV Sec 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can-not be convened) against domestic Violence.

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress declared America’s independence from Great Britain and converted the thirteen colonies into the United States of America. The Declaration of Independence’s justification for that break later influenced the language of the preamble to the Constitution.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness

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."

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

I am not a Attorney or a Psychiatrist, I do not give either legal or psychiatric advice. All statements made here are my opinions from my personal experience and research and should not be mistaken or misconstrued as advice of any kind.

u.c.c 1-308 formerly 1-207.....reservation of rights and retained,plus {jnt naturale},- {jus soli} ...The Greatspirit , Mother Earth , The Creator rights for man,earths rights for man....the other that is illegal and unlawful is the {B.A.R} statutes-codes-ordinances that are in repugnance of the primary protocol of your rights or marbury v. madison 5 u.s. 137 {1803}..... " *Byars v. United States* - 273 US 128 "Any constitutional provision intended to confer a benefit should be liberally construed in favor of the clearly inten ded and expressly designated beneficiary" Lawful Bloodline Native of the soil American 46 States United

Subject: Title 31 USC 3113, So your elected and publicly paid including medical servants administration foreign 1938 1938 fara registration united states reup date Passed the House on August 2, 1937 (Passed) Passed the Senate on May 18, 1938 (Passed) Reported by the joint conference committee on May 23, 1938; agreed to by the Senate on May 27, 1938 (Agreed) and by the House on June 2, 1938 (Agreed) Signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 8, 1938. The Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) <https://www.justice.gov/nsd-fara> is a United States law passed in 1938 requiring that agents representing the interests of foreign powers in a "political or quasi-political ... Courts have been lying, and Forcing us to give up our Gift(\$). Or Credit, through the Social Security number and US Treasury

Criminal Tax Manual 22.00 -- FALSE, FICTITIOUS, OR FRAUDULENT ...
<https://www.justice.gov/tax/criminal-tax-manual-2200-false-fictitious-or-fraudulent-claims>
Criminal Tax Manual 22.00 -- FALSE, FICTITIOUS, OR FRAUDULENT ...
www.justice.gov/tax/criminal-tax-manual-2200..

22.01 STATUTORY LANGUAGE: 18 U.S.C. §§ 287, 286 §287.False, fictitious or fraudulent claims Whoever makes or presents to any person or officer in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, or to any department or agency thereof, any claim upon or against the United States, or any department or agency thereof, knowing such claim to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent, shall ...

Signed by a foreign CORPS into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on March 9, 1933 On March 4, 1933, Delaware became the 48th and last state to close all its banks. The Emergency Banking Act (EBA) (the official title of which was the Emergency Banking Relief Act), Public Law 73-1, 48 Stat. 1 (March 9, 1933), was an act passed by the United States Congress in March 1933 in an attempt to stabilize the British , German banking system.
Bankruptcy Of The United States - Main Menu
<http://usa-the-republic.com/emergency%20powers/United%20States%20Bankrupt.html>

[22 U.S.C.A. 286d] This has lead to such "Emergency" legislation is the "Public Debt Limit- Balance Budget And Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985," Public Law 99-177, etc. The government, by becoming a corporator, [See: 22 U.S.C.A. 286(e)] lays down its sovereignty and takes on that of a private citizen. It can exercise no power which is not derived form the corporate charter.

22.01 STATUTORY LANGUAGE: 18 U.S.C. §§ 287, 286 §287.False, fictitious or fraudulent claims Whoever makes or presents to any person or officer in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, or to any department or agency thereof, any claim upon or against the United States, or any department or agency thereof, knowing such claim to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent, shall ...

Title 31 USC 3113, So the Courts have been lying, and Forcing us to give up our Gift(\$). Or Credit, through the Social Security number and US Treasury

31 USC 3113: Accepting gifts Text contains those laws in effect on May 9, 2020
From Title 31-MONEY AND FINANCESUBTITLE III-FINANCIAL MANAGEMENTCHAPTER 31-PUBLIC DEBTSUBCHAPTER I-BORROWING AUTHORITY
Jump To: [https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=\(title:31%20section:3113%20edition:prelim\)](https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:31%20section:3113%20edition:prelim))

31 U.S. Code § 3113 - Accepting gifts | U.S. Code | US Law ...
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/31/3113>

31 U.S. Code § 3113. Accepting gifts. ... for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the United States Code. In clause (C), the words “by its .

31 U.S.C. § 3113 - U.S. Code Title 31. Money and Finance ...
<https://codes.findlaw.com/us/title-31-money-and-finance/31-usc-sect-3113.html>
U.S. Title 31. Money and Finance 31 USCA Section 3113. Read the code on FindLaw

31 U.S. Code § 3123 - Payment of obligations and interest on ...
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/31/3123>

The text of 31:733(words between semicolon and colon) is omitted as unnecessary because of chapter 53 of the revised title. The text of 31:733(words after colon) is omitted as superseded by the Bretton Woods Agreement Act (22 U.S.C. 286 et seq.) and sections 6 and 9 of the Act of Oct. 19, 1976 (Pub. L. 94–564, 90 Stat. 2661), repealing 31:449 that provided for parity of the dollar on terms of gold and special drawing rights

22 U.S. Code § 286. Acceptance of membership by United States ...

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/22/286>

22 U.S. Code § 286. Acceptance of membership by United States in International Monetary Fund

Title 22 of the United States Code - Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Title_22_of_the_United_States_Code

22 U.S.C. ch. 65 — Control and Elimination of Chemical and Biological Weapons. 22 U.S.C. ch. 66 — United States-Hong Kong Policy. 22 U.S.C. ch. 67 — Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support. 22 U.S.C. ch. 68 — Demilitarization of Former Soviet Union. 22 U.S.C. ch. 68A — Cooperative Threat Reduction

please read and educates your 1890 Native American siol blldline

Memorandum on the Delegation of Certain Functions and ...

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/memorandum-delegation-certain-functions-authorities-national-defense-authorization-act-fiscal-year-2020/>

(iv) section 7124, with respect to section 73 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286 et seq.), as amended by the Act; (v) section 7131; and (vi) section 7143, with respect to section ...

22 U.S. Code § 286e - Payment of subscriptions to Fund and ...

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/22/286e>

“For an increase in the United States quota in the International Monetary Fund, the dollar equivalent of 4,202.5 million Special Drawing Rights (approximately \$5,537,839,000), to remain available until expended, and balances equivalent to the current SDR value of the United States quota in the Fund shall be merged with this appropriation.

22 U.S.C. § 286 - U.S. Code Title 22. Foreign Relations and ...

<https://codes.findlaw.com/us/title-22-foreign-relations-and-intercourse/22-usc-sect-286.html>

22 U.S.C. § 286 - U.S. Code - Unannotated Title 22. Foreign Relations and Intercourse § 286. Acceptance of membership by United States in International Monetary Fund

22 U.S.C. § 286d - U.S. Code Title 22. Foreign ... - FindLaw

<https://codes.findlaw.com/us/title-22-foreign-relations-and-intercourse/22-usc-sect-286d.html>

22 U.S.C. § 286d - U.S. Code - Unannotated Title 22. Foreign Relations and Intercourse § 286d. Federal Reserve banks as depositories

[USC02] 22 USC 286: Acceptance of membership by United States ...

[https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=\(title:22%20section:286%20edition:prelim\)](https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:22%20section:286%20edition:prelim))

22 USC 286: Acceptance of membership by United States in International Monetary Fund Text contains those laws in effect on April 2, 2020 From Title 22-FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE CHAPTER 7-INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS, CONGRESSES, ETC 22 USC 286: Acceptance of membership by United States in International Monetary Fund Text contains those laws in effect on May 9, 2020

From Title 22-FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE CHAPTER 7-INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS, CONGRESSES, ETC. SUBCHAPTER XV-INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Jump To: Source Credit Short Title Miscellaneous

Office of the Law Revision Counsel

<https://uscode.house.gov/>

The United States Code is a consolidation and codification by subject matter of the general and permanent laws of the United States. It is prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the United States House of Representatives.

Bankruptcy Of The United States - Main Menu

<http://usa-the-republic.com/emergency%20powers/United%20States%20Bankrupt.html>

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U.S.C.A. 286(e)] lays down its sovereignty and takes on that of a private citizen. It can exercise no power which is not derived from the corporate

Whereas, please learn Lawyers and attorneys, The Constitution law and Native Treaties States the The Sixth Amendment guarantees the right to counsel at all significant stages of a criminal proceeding. not status and administration of a CORPS rules and regulations This right is so important that there is an associated right given to people who are unable to pay for AKA legal is Foreign Government assistance to have counsel appointed and paid for by the CORPS government. Not true Counsel is not to be bought or paid for by CORPS defater debt notes

Whereas: "It is a clearly established principle of law that an attorney must represent a corporation, it being incorporeal and a creature of the law. An attorney representing an artificial entity must appear with the corporate charter and law in his hand. A person acting as an attorney for a foreign principal must be registered to act on the principal's behalf." See, Foreign Agents Registration Act" (22 USC § 612 et seq.); Victor Rabinowitz et. at. v. Robert F. Kennedy, 376 US 605. "Failure to file the "Foreign Agents Registrations Statement" goes directly to the jurisdiction and lack of standing to be before the court, and is a felony pursuant to 18 USC §§ 219, 951. The conflict of law, interest and allegiance is obvious. A Lawyer can not make a claim to your rights, Only you can. Federal District Court Judge James Alger Fee's mind blowing assertion in United States v. Johnson, 76 F. Supp. 538 (M.D. Pa. 1947)

U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania - 76 F. Supp. 538 (M.D. Pa. 1947) February 26, 1947, Congress cannot by legislation enlarge the federal jurisdiction, and it cannot be enlarged under the treaty making power." Mayor, Alderman and Inhabitants of City of New Orleans v. U.S., 35 U.S. 662, 10 Pet. 662, 9 L.Ed. 573 (1836). And; 18 U.S. Code § 661 - Within special maritime and territorial jurisdiction

The Official State Office Known as "Person"

This is the single most important lesson that you MUST learn. If you spend an hour to learn this material you will be rewarded for the rest of your life.

The word "person" in legal terminology is perceived as a general word which normally includes in its scope a variety of entities other than human beings. See e.g. 1 U.S.C. sec 1. Church of Scientology v. U.S. Dept. of Justice (1979) 612F.2d 417, 425.

One of the very first of your state statutes will have a section listed entitled "Definitions." Carefully study this section of the statutes and you will find a portion that reads similar to this excerpt:

In construing these statutes and each and every word, phrase, or part hereof, where the context will permit:

1. The singular includes the plural and vice versa.
2. Gender-specific language includes the other gender and neuter.
3. The word "person" includes individuals, children, firms, associations, joint adventures, partnerships, estates, trusts, business trusts, syndicates, fiduciaries, corporations, and all other groups or combinations.

NOTE HOWEVER, THE DEFINITIONS STATUTE DOES NOT LIST MAN OR WOMAN -- THEREFORE THEY ARE EXCLUDED FROM ALL THE STATUTES !!!

Under the rule of construction "expressio unius est exclusio alterius," where a statute or Constitution enumerates the things on which it is to operate or forbids certain things, it is ordinarily to be construed as excluding from its operation all those not expressly mentioned. Generally words in a statute should be given their plain and ordinary meaning. When a statute does not specifically define words, such words should be construed in their common or ordinary sense to the effect that the rules used in construing statutes are also applicable in the construction of the Constitution. It is a fundamental rule of statutory construction that words of common usage when used in a statute should be construed in their plain and ordinary sense. If you carefully read the statute laws enacted by your state legislature you will also notice that they are all written with phrases similar to these five examples :

1. A person commits the offense of failure to carry a license if the person . . .
2. A person commits the offense of failure to register a vehicle if the person . . .
3. A person commits the offense of driving uninsured if the person . . .
4. A person commits the offense of fishing if the person . . .
5. A person commits the offense of breathing if the person . . .

Notice that only "persons" can commit these state legislature created crimes. A crime is by definition an offense committed against the "state." If you commit an offense against a human, it is called a tort. Examples of torts would be any personal injury, slander, or defamation of character.

So how does someone become a "person" and subject to regulation by state statutes and laws ?

There is only one way. You must ask the state for permission to volunteer to become a state person. You must volunteer because the U.S. Constitution forbids the state from compelling you into slavery. This is found in the 13th and 14th Amendments

Whereas

It is illegal for a company (government agency this is you Mayor, City council , County Commissioner members and or sheriff and there there states corporation member's AKA Servants to Lawful Bloodline Native of 48 States untied , Not Committing budetary thief of service to the public as a written) to demand a SSN under Section 208 of the Social Security Act.

<https://www.congress.gov/congressional-report/115th-congress/house-report/635/1>

The city county or state is a corporation, cannot be not an injured party with affidavit. fake corpse Judges Lawyers Attorney clearks empolyed the of

Only living woman and or children and the man can be injured parties living woman and child , and the man

-

This applies both with Federal Rules of Evidence and State Rules of Evidence.... there must be a competent first hand witness (a body). There has to be a real person making the complaint and bringing evidence before the court. Corporations are paper and can't testify. "Manifestly, [such statements] cannot be properly considered by us in the disposition of [a] case." United States v. Lovasco (431 U.S. 783, 97 S. Ct. 2044, 52 L. Ed. 2d 752, (06/09/77)

In 1936, the Social Security Administration established the Social Security number (SSN) ... The aggregation of personal information, such as SSNs, in large corporate ... Some federal agencies are beginning to collect statistics on identity theft Transactions Act report to also request that the first five digits of their SSN Your Social Security number is an important key for an identity thief. ... in regards to illegal activity on my Social Security Number and advising of ... I wish you legal and legitimate law agencies would figure out a process to end hes from the gift distribution center but doesn't know what company when you ...

Aug 14, 2009 ... 2.1.1 Do I have to give my SSN to "XYZ" Company in order to get [some service or goods]? ... 2.2

GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES REQUESTS FOR SSNs ... There is no law that requires parents to get a social security number for their ... The federal law (another federal funding-contingent requirement) allows ... It is a voluntary , Where As the Parent by law con not put ones child into slaverty ,the Child has to be an adult of 18 years of age

Whereas aslearn how the Democatic Demoracy of foreign affairs keeps you senlaved also paying there bills for generation names and years

HUMAN CAPITAL, William J. Clinton: "Executive Order 13037— March 3, 1997 (b) The appropriate definition of capital for Federal budgeting, including: use of capital for the Federal Government itself or the economy at large; ownership by the Federal Government or some other entity; defense and nondefense capital; physical capital and intangible or human capital; distinctions among investments in and for current, future, and retired workers; distinctions between capital to increase productivity and capital to enhance the quality of life; and existing definitions of capital for budgeting; Your Enslavement by the British Bar

Democrats British Democracy Former Register Attorney William Jefferson Clinton illegally and committed treason By Oath , by signing your Birth certificate state Corporation of state , to the Sectary of your state Registration bonds you over get it yet

Foreign world terrorist Queen Elizabeth controls and has amended U.S. Social Security

<https://www.apfn.org/apfn/queen.htm>

Queen Elizabeth controls and has amended U.S. Social Security, as follows: S.I. 1997 NO.1778 The Social Security (United States of America) Order 1997 Made 22nd of July 1997 coming into force 1st September 1997. Willam Jefferson Clinton sign of to a Forieg CORPS Commiting treason

THE ULTIMATE DELUSION - The TREATY of 1213 // WHO OWNS YOU ? The Ultimate Delusion By: Stephen Ames Queen Elizabeth controls and has amended U.S. Social Security, as follows: S.I. 1997 NO.1778 The Social Security (United States of America) Order 1997 Made 22nd of July 1997 coming into force 1st September 1997. Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Whereas at London on the 13th February 1984 an Agreement on social security between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") and an ...

<https://republic4dummies.blogspot.com/2011/03/ultimate-delusion.html>

Queen Elizabeth controls and has amended U.S. Social Security, as follows: S.I. 1997 NO.1778 The Social Security (United States of America) Order 1997 Made 22nd of July 1997 coming into force 1st September 1997.

3. The gold fringe on the United States flag is a legal holdover from these times. When one walks into the courtroom or any other institution with a gold fringe, one has surrendered to the bylaws of that Corporation and NOT the Constitution. Flag -

Expose 1933

<http://www.expose1933.com/3-gold-fringe-flag.html>

Flag in Washington, DC the District of Columbia Has 3 red stars, each symbolizing a city state within the three city empire - consists of Washington D.C., London, and Vatican City.

4 U.S. Code § 101 - Oath by members of legislatures and officers

Every member of a State legislature, and every executive and judicial officer of a State, shall, before he proceeds to execute the duties of his office, take an oath in the following form, to wit: "I, A B, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States."

- 1.Theft and robbery by the government in the guise of "taxation"
- 2.Government by decree rather than by law
- 3.Extortion under the color of law in violation 18 U.S.C. §872.
- 4.Tyranny
5. Socialism
- 6.Mob rule and a tyranny by the "have-nots" against the "haves"
- 7.18 U.S.C. §241: Conspiracy against rights. The IRS shares tax return information with states of the union, so that both of them can conspire to deprive you of your property.
- 8.18 U.S.C. §242: Deprivation of rights under the color of law. The Fifth Amendment says that people in states of the Union cannot be deprived of their property without due process of law or a court hearing. Yet, the IRS tries to make it appear like they have the authority to just STEAL these people's property for a fabricated tax debt that they aren't even legally liable for.
- 9.18 U.S.C. §247: Damage to religious property; obstruction of persons in the free exercise of religious beliefs
- 10.18 U.S.C. §872: Extortion by officers or employees of the United States.
- 11.18 U.S.C. §876: Mailing threatening communications. This includes all the threatening notices regarding levies, liens, and idiotic IRS letters that refuse to justify why government thinks we are "liable".
- 12.18 U.S.C. §880: Receiving the proceeds of extortion. Any money collected from Americans through illegal enforcement actions and for which the contributors are not "liable" under the law is extorted money, and the IRS is in receipt of the proceeds of illegal extortion.
- 13.18 U.S.C. §1581: Peonage, obstructing enforcement. IRS is obstructing the proper administration of the Internal Revenue Code and the Constitution, which require that they respect those who choose NOT to volunteer to participate in the federal donation program identified under Subtitle A of the I.R.C.
- 14.18 U.S.C. §1583: Enticement into slavery. IRS tries to enlist "nontaxpayers" to rejoin the ranks of other peons who pay taxes they aren't demonstrably liable for, which amount to slavery.
- 15.18 U.S.C. §1589: Forced labor. Being forced to expend one's personal time responding to frivolous IRS notices and pay taxes on my labor that I am not liable for.
- 16.Public v. Private Employment: You Really Work for Uncle Sam if you Receive Federal Benefits
- 17.A federal "public official" has no rights in relation to their employer, the federal government:

.an officer may be held liable in damages to any person injured in consequence of a breach of any of the duties connected with his office...The liability for nonfeasance, misfeasance, and for malfeasance in office is in his 'individual', not his official capacity..." 70 Am. Jur. 2nd Sec. 50, VII Civil Liability "No man in this country is so high that he is above the law. No officer of the law may set that law at defiance with impunity. All the officers of the government, from the highest to the lowest, are creatures of the law and are bound to obey it. It is the only supreme power in our system of government, and every man who by accepting office participates in its functions is only the more strongly bound to submit to that supremacy, and to observe the limitations which it imposes upon the exercise of the authority which it gives. "Shall it be said... that the courts cannot give remedy when the citizen has been deprived of his property by force, his estate seized and converted to the use of the government without any lawful authority, without any process of law, and without any compensation, because the president has ordered it and his officers are in possession?"

"The restrictions that the Constitution places upon the government in its capacity as lawmaker, i.e., as the regulator of private conduct, are not the same as the restrictions that it places upon the government in its capacity as employer. We have recognized this in many contexts, with respect to many different constitutional guarantees. Private citizens perhaps cannot be prevented from wearing long hair, but policemen can. *Kelley v. Johnson*, 425 U.S. 238, 247 (1976). Private citizens cannot have their property searched without probable cause, but in many circumstances government employees can.

O'Connor v. Ortega, 480 U.S. 709, 723 (1987) (plurality opinion); *id.*, at 732 (SCALIA, J., concurring in judgment). Private citizens cannot be punished for refusing to provide the government information that may incriminate them, but government employees can be dismissed when the incriminating information that they refuse to provide relates to the performance of their job. Gardner v. Broderick, [497 U.S. 62, 95] 392 U.S. 273, 277 -278 (1968). With regard to freedom of speech in particular: Private citizens cannot be punished for speech of merely private concern, but government employees can be fired for that reason. Connick v. Myers, 461 U.S. 138, 147 (1983). Private citizens cannot be punished for partisan political activity, but federal and state employees can be dismissed and otherwise punished for that reason. Public Workers v. Mitchell, 330 U.S. 75, 101 (1947); Civil Service Comm'n v. Letter Carriers, 413 U.S. 548, 556 (1973); Broadrick v. Oklahoma, 413 U.S. 601, 616 -617 (1973)."

[Rutan v. Republican Party of Illinois, 497 U.S. 62 (1990)]

Subject: 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 supersedes 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."

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 supersedes 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 affects 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 inevitably 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 and vigilance 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.

"governments are but trustees acting under derived authority and have no power to delegate what is not delegated to them,

But the people, as the original fountain, might take away what they have delegated and entrust to whom they please. ... The sovereignty on every state resided in the people of the state and they may alter or change their form of government at their own pleasure."

Luther v Borden, 48 U.S. 1, 12 Led 581

State v. Manuel, 20 NC 122: "the term 'citizen' in the United States, is analogous to the term 'subject' in common law; the change of phrase has resulted from the change in government."

Supreme Court: Jones v. Temmer, 89 F. Supp 1226: "The privileges and immunities clause of the 14th Amendment protects very few rights because it neither incorporates the Bill of Rights, nor protects all rights of individual citizens. Instead this provision protects only those rights peculiar to being a citizen of the federal government; it does not protect those rights which relate to state citizenship." Supreme Court: US vs. Valentine 288 F. Supp. 957: "The only absolute and unqualified right of a United States citizen is to residence within the territorial boundaries of the United States." Supreme Court 1795 a. "Inasmuch as every government is an artificial person, an abstraction, and a creature of the mind only, a government can interface only with other artificial persons. The imaginary, having neither actuality nor substance, is foreclosed from creating and attaining parity with the tangible. The legal manifestation of this is that no government, as well as any law, agency, aspect, court, etc. can concern itself with anything other than corporate, artificial persons and the contracts between them." S.C.R. 1795, Penhallow v. Doane's Administrators 3 U.S. 54; 1 L.Ed. 57; 3 Dall. 54; and,

b. "the contracts between them" involve U.S. Citizens, which are deemed as Corporate Entities:

c. "Therefore, the U.S. Citizens residing in one of the states of the union, are classified as property and franchises of the federal government as an "individual entity"", Wheeling Steel Corp. v. Fox, 298 U.S. 193, 80 L.Ed. 1143, 56 S.Ct. 773OUR rights" are such as "existed" by the Law of the Land (Common Law) "long antecedent" to the organization of the State", and can only be taken from him by "due process of law", and "in accordance with the Constitution." (the original organic Constitution not the Second Secret fake FEDERAL D.C. Corporate CONstitution charter version)

18. "U.S. Inc." is a federal corporation, as defined below:

"Corporations are also of all grades, and made for varied objects; all governments are corporations, created by usage and common consent, or grants and charters which create a body politic for prescribed purposes; but whether they are private, local or general, in their objects, for the enjoyment of property, or the exercise of power, they are all governed by the same rules of law, as to the construction and the obligation of the instrument by which the incorporation is made. One universal rule of law protects persons and property. It is a fundamental principle of the common law of England, that the term freemen of the kingdom, includes 'all persons,' ecclesiastical and temporal, incorporate, politique or natural; it is a part of their magna charta (2 Inst. 4), and is incorporated into our institutions. The persons of the members of corporations are on the same footing of protection as other persons, and their corporate property secured by the same laws which protect that of individuals. 2 Inst. 46-7. 'No man shall be taken,' 'no man shall be disseised,' without due process of law, is a principle taken from magna charta, infused into all our state constitutions, and is made inviolable by the federal government, by the amendments to the constitution."

[Proprietors of Charles River Bridge v. Proprietors of Warren Bridge, 36 U.S. 420 (1837)]

Helvering v. Davis, 301 U.S. 619 (1937), was a decision by the United States Supreme Court, which held that Social Security was constitutionally permissible as an exercise of the federal power to spend for the general welfare, and did not contravene the 10th Amendment. The Court's 5-2 decision defended the constitutionality of the Social Security Act of 1935, requiring only that welfare spending be for the common benefit as distinguished from some mere local purpose.

It affirmed a District Court decree that held that the tax upon employees was not properly at issue, and that the tax upon employer was constitutional. Thus there is no failure to file or to pay tax.

U.S. Code: Title 5. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOYEES | U ...

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/5>

"That the laws relating to the organization of the Government of the United States and to its civilian officers and employees, generally, are revised, codified, and enacted as title 5 of the United States Code, entitled 'Government Organization and Employees', and may be cited as '5 U.S.C., § '."

5 U.S. Code Part III - EMPLOYEES | U.S. Code | US Law | LII ...

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/5/part-III>

1978—Pub. L. 95–454, title I, § 101(b)(1), title II, § 203(b), title V, § 503(i), title VI, § 601(b), title VII, § 703(b), title IX, § 906(c)(5), Oct. 13, 1978, 92 Stat. 1118, 1134, 1184, 1188, 1217, 1227, added items for chapters 23, 34, 47, 54, and 72, substituted in item for chapter 43 “Appraisal” for “Rating” and in item ...

Title 5 Pay | Office of Human Resources

<https://hr.nih.gov/benefits/pay/title-5-pay>

Title 5 Special Rates The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has established higher rates of basic pay for groups of positions to address