

this is an immigration class, dont be fooled you can see looks like all are foreigners get it  
yet,,....<https://american-national-education-academy.teachable.com/>

please read about the law .The federal Constitution makes a careful distinction between natural Native born and citizens and Nationals of the United States\*Incorporation\* (compare 2:1:5 with Section 1 of the 14th Amendment). One is an unconditional Sovereign by natural birth on 48 union states soil, who is endowed by the Creator , the Greatspirit and mother earth with certain unalienable rights; the other has been granted the revocable privileges of U. S.\*\* citizenship and nationals , endowed by the Congress of the United States\*Incorporation\*. One is a Citizen and national , the other is a subject. One Native is a Sovereign, the other is a subordinate from religious beliefs . One is a Lawful bloodline american of our constitutional Republic; the other is a citizen and or national of a legislative Democratic democracy (the British Vatican contract 1871 civil war federal zone reference to the British Vatican and king john foreign treaty of 1213 the Devils contract ). Notice the superior/subordinate relationship between these two statuses.I don't know how many can hear or comprehend this.... But we lawful bloodline Americans STAND strong, we STAND our ground, we STAND for our rights. Standing is strength, standing is a sign of a Breathing living man and woman, thinking,, Man or Woman. Kneeling and train their bloodline is a sign of enslavement religious worship,••enslavement no rights for freedom

(B) A person who violates subparagraph (A) shall, for each alien in respect to whom ... in the case of a violation of subparagraph (A) (ii), (iii), (iv), or (v) (II), be fined ... the United States or any State punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year, ... is an unauthorized alien (as defined in section 1324a(h) (3) of this title), and.

Aiding, abetting, harboring, encouraging illegals a felony

"Any person who . . . encourages or induces an alien to . . . reside . . . knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that such . . . residence is . . . in violation of law, shall be punished as provided . . . for each alien in respect to whom such a violation occurs . . . fined under title 18 . . .

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”

Public Notice , Affidavit of Dishonest including non-compliance by the judge attorneys clerk, all elected and public servants with the 1938 FARA Mandatory filling 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 Challenges to Judge: Universal to all cases. A judge who refuses our law is loyal to some other authority. Ask the “Judge” if he/she is a member of the “STATE BAR ASSOCIATION” . If so, challenge the “Judge” under 22 USC 611 as a “Foreign Agent” . All “Judges” are lawfully required by 28 USC 372 to have an “Oath of Office” . Ask the “Judge” if he/she has an “Oath of Office” . If yes, accept the “Oath of Office” in “Admiralty Jurisdiction” . Now the “Judge” is subject to criminal prosecution and civil litigation for any injury he/she may cause you. If no, the attorney is not a judge and has no lawful authority to proceed. Your State Representative should be informed by “Petition for Impeachment of Judge” . Present the facts of the case, the law is not necessary. Have it notarized and send it by Certified Mail. As we remove the unlawful judges, lawful judges will take their place whereas : U.S. 605

“If any nationals , citizen of the United States shall accept, claim,

receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them." [Journal of the Senate]

Title 42 § 408(a) (8) Title 42 § 408

(a) In general Whoever -

(8) discloses, uses, or compels the disclosure of the social security number of any person in violation of the laws of the United States; shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be fined under title 18 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

Nationals , Citizens(Federal) and Persons vs. We lawful bloodline american People

NATIONALS , CITIZENS. Citizens are members of a political community who, in their associated capacity, have established or submitted themselves to the dominion of a government for the promotion of their general welfare and the protection of their individual as well as collective rights. ---U. S. v Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542---

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 Encyclopedia 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)

8 U.S. Code § 1401 - Nationals and citizens of United States at birth 1978—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 95 - 432, § 3, struck out "(a)" before "The following" and redesignated pars. (1) to (7) as (a) to (g), respectively.

U.S. citizens and nationals were declared enemies of the U.S. by F.D.R. by Executive Order No. 2040 and ratified by Congress on March 9, 1933 FDR changed the meaning of The Trading with the Enemy Act of December 6, 1917 by changing the word "without" to citizens "within" the United States

To cover the debt in 1933 and future debt, the British corporate government determined and established the value of the future labor of each incorporated individual in its jurisdiction to be \$630,000. A bond of \$630,000 is set on each Certificate of Live Birth. The certificates are bundled together into sets and then placed as securities on the open market. These certificates are then purchased by the Federal Reserve and/or foreign bankers. The purchaser is the "holder" of "Title." This process made each and every person in this jurisdiction a bond servant.

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WHAT IS HJR 192? Can we Discharge our Debts to  
the... <http://understandcontractlawandyouwin.com/hjr-192-discharg>

.../ Jun 7, 2014 ... House Joint Resolution 192 was then passed by Congress on June 5, 1933. This law was passed to do away with the gold clause For lawful Bloodline American ... House Joint Resolution 192, 1933 -  
\*\*\*\*Redemption - [tribe.net](http://tribe.net)  
[tribes.tribe.net/redemption101/thread/07f05122-0090-408b](http://tribes.tribe.net/redemption101/thread/07f05122-0090-408b)

...  
House Joint Resolution 192 ... this Article does not contain an absolute prohibition against the States making something else a tender in transfer of debt. HJR-192 ...

.Background- 1933 The Bankruptcy of the UNITED... [www.youhavetheright.com/tour3](http://www.youhavetheright.com/tour3)

Background- 1933 The Bankruptcy of the UNITED STATES. ... passed House Joint Resolution 192 which served ... impossible as notes of debt do not pay for anything ...

Gonzales v. Oregon, 546 U.S. 243 (2006),  
was a decision by the United States Supreme Court, which ruled that the United States Attorney General could not enforce the federal Controlled Substances Act against physicians who prescribed drugs, in compliance with Oregon state law, for the assisted suicide of the terminally ill. It was the first major case heard under the leadership of Chief Justice John Roberts. [1]

June 13, 1967, pp. 15641-15646). A "citizen of the United States" is a civilly dead entity operating as a co-trustee and co-beneficiary of the PCT, the private constructive, cestui que trust of US Inc. under the 14th Amendment, which upholds the debt of the USA and US Inc. in Section 4.