DEFEATING CORRUPTION BY LAW

Note: USC = United States Codes. (Ex: 18 means Title 18, 241 means Section 241). These are available on line and are "Federal Laws" lawfully binding on all States.

ATTORNEYS:

Today in America, we are subject to criminal and civil actions of attorneys. These are usually commenced and prosecuted in the name of some "Imaginary Person" (Corporation), the corporate "STATE" or corporate "UNITED STATES". All cases of this nature are prohibited by the 11th Amendment. All these "Foreign States" are prohibited by the 11th Amendment of the "Constitution for the united States of America" to commence or prosecute any action. To file any cause of action with one of these as "Plaintiff" is "Fraud" 18 USC 1001 and "Conspiracy against rights" 18 USC 241. Criminal Actions:

The 6th Amendment secures the accused the right to face all witnesses against him. Therefore, this law requires the "Plaintiff" (injured party) be a physical human being that can be cross examined. The only time an attorney can act without a human "Plaintiff" is in the case of "murder". All other cases require the "Plaintiff" be present in court.

Lawful Challenge:

Demand your 6th Amendment right to face your accuser. Demand the "Prosecutor" produce the "Injured Party". If "Prosecutor" can not produce an "injured party" demand dismissal of complaint for lack of injured party. The court has no "jurisdiction" to proceed.

Principles of Law:

To establish a "crime" has been committed, there must be present evidence that you "injured" another human being or damage his/her property. Attorneys have created "imposter laws" that establish "victimless" "crimes". This is "Fraud" 18 USC 1001 for any attorney to present these imposter crimes, without injured party, claiming authority to prosecute. When a "Plaintiff" can not be cross examined, no judge can prove due process of law was administered. "Conspiracy against rights" 18 USC 241 of the "Prosecutor" and "Judge" acting in "Prosecutorial Misconduct" in "Conspiracy to convict" must be reported to the proper authority. Failure of that authority to prosecute the "Attorney" and "Judge" is "Misprision of Felony" 18 USC 4.

Demanding Rights:

When you are arrested on a warrant, demand to be taken before the judge who issued it, right then. Taking you to jail is "kidnapping" and being held for ransom. Every warrant issued is to bring you before the court, not take you to jail. You are guilty of nothing and can not be subjected to possible violence of jail, with out due process of law. Demand to be taken before the judge. If the Officer refuses, tell "Officer ****" I now charge you with "Kidnapping" and will be talking with a US Attorney when I am released."

Bond:

A bond is for one purpose to insure your appearance in court. Tell the judge my word is my bond I will appear. I will not allow you to extort money on my word. Any amount you demand of me to retain my freedom is extortion. I state for the Record My word is my Bond and I will appear.

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.

Civil Actions:

Most of the cases filed as civil actions are "Fraud" of attorneys claiming a "Corporation" has rights, privileges and immunities in court, common knowledge dictates a Corporation is an artificial person without natural rights. For an attorney to file a civil action with a "Corporation" as "Plaintiff" is clear "Fraud on the Court". A "Corporation" can not sign a "Power of Attorney" or give any attorney verbal instructions to act on its behalf. Therefore, no attorney can lawfully represent any "Corporation in court".

Lawful Challenge:

Demand the "Plaintiff" appear. Because the 6th Amendment secures that no person will be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Therefore, the "Plaintiff" must appear and state he/she is owed a debt, the debtor must be given the right to challenge this debt for "validation" 15 USC 1692g. Only an "injured party" can claim a debt is owed. "Imaginary persons" can not appear or give testimony and can not be the "Plaintiff" of any cause of action. Challenge the attorney as a "Foreign Agent" 22 USC 611 acting for a "Foreign State" (Corporation) who has commence action in violation of the 11th Amendment. Demand dismissal for lack of jurisdiction. Principles of Law:

The people have rights, Corporations do not have rights. Among these "Rights" is the right to contract, the people have this right under 42 USC 1981. The people exercise this right by their signature and/or Social Security Number. Corporations can not sign and therefore can not enter into any contract, with any attorney. The right to contract is reserved to the people. This is established by the age old principle of "Agency". To establish an "Agency", the "Principal" must ask the "Agent" to perform a task. The "Agent" must agree to perform the task. It is a time tested principle, of "American Jurisprudence" that the "Court" must not rely upon the "Agent" to prove "Agency". The "Court" must follow the "Principal" to establish "Agency". The law is simple no "Principal" no "Agency" with "Capacity to Sue". Case must be dismissed.

There are many "Organized Crime Operations" being conduct in the "Corporate Courts" of the "UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT". There are two classifications of courts in the "United States of America", these are, "...one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." According to Article III, Section 1 of the "Constitution for the united States of America". Since the "Civil War" these "Courts" have been operated as "Corporate Courts" for the profit of attorneys, who engage in the business of "Organized Crime" in these courts. Some of these are as follows:

Foreclosure Proceedings:

This has become a "Conspiracy against rights" 18 USC 241 of judges, attorneys and banks to steal private property under the color of law. "Foreclosure" is noting more than intimidation, threats and coercion of a person to forfeit their private property to an attorney and the judge who sell it to a bank for profit. "Foreclosure Sale" is the attorney selling your private property, usually to a bank by sealed bid at a fraction of the value of the property, without proof of ownership. Then the attorney acts on behalf of the "Corporation" to commence and enforce "Eviction" by force of arms of the police, sheriff, deputy or federal marshal. This is the widest spread "Organized Crime of Extortion" in American History. The following is the method to defeat this criminal conduct.

1. Dispute the Debt.

The Attorneys' first step is usually to send you notice of foreclosure, giving you 30 days to "dispute" this debt. The answer is simple dispute the debt.

Method of Disputing Debt

Send a business letter to the judge, attorney and mortgage company, by Certified Mail, stating as follows:

"I dispute this debt, I dispute all claims of contract 15 USC 1692g."

Note: 15 USC 1692a-n, known as the "Fair Debt Collection Act" says what "Debt Collectors" can and cannot do in the process of collecting a debt. You should copy this for your information.

2. If you go to Court:

- a. Challenge "Agency" of attorney with "Plaintiff". Challenge Attorney's "Capacity to sue" for a corporation. As outlined above.
- b. Demand the attorney produce the "Original Note" for return by the judge if "Foreclosure" is granted. The "Plaintiff" can not keep the "Note" and take the property, it is lawfully required to give up one or the other. Tell the court you will keep the property until the "Original Note" is produced.
- c. Should the judge refuse to comply with the law, place a 2 cent postage stamp on the back of his order in the lower right hand corner, of each and every page, and sign your name across it. This establishes any further action by the judge is "Mail Fraud" 18 USC 1341. This crime should be reported to the postal inspector for investigation and prosecution.

Note: Every "Foreclosure" can be beat by this simple method. When a corporation receives a "Promissory Note" signed by you they deposit it and receive the amount plus additional money for the purchase of their contract, by the Federal Reserve Bank. The "Promissory Note" once "monetized" is removed from circulation can not be enforced. Therefore a copy of your note is not admissible, only the "original" will do to establish right to property. Demand it, it is your right to its return if "Foreclosure" is granted.

Tax Collection:

Another, favorite "Organized Crime Operation" of attorneys and judges is "Tax Collection". In this scam, the United States Attorney acts in "Fraud" to claim the "IRS" is government and fraudulently claims a debt is owed to government under Title 26 of the United States Codes. But the "IRS" is not government, it is a "For Profit Corporation". Therefore, it must be dealt with like any other "Debt Collector" under Title 15, specifically 15 USC 1692a-n, commonly referred to as the "Fair Debt Collection Act".

Step One:

Dispute all debts in writing. By answering the claim and placing it in dispute, the IRS is required to prove their claim in court. 15 USC 1692g. (Dispute as above)

Step Two:

Challenge the IRS Agent to prove he is a government official. False or misleading statements by a "Debt Collector" is prohibited 15 USC 1692e. This establishes the crime of "Fraud" 18 USC 1001 by the IRS Agent. Demand the Agent produce the contract you signed with him. When he can not no contract is present no jurisdiction for the court can be established.

Step Three:

"Validate" the debt. The IRS Agent always claims you owe this debt. So make them prove their claim. Demand the IRS Agent, produce the physical human being who "assessed" your taxes. They have not produced one to date. By not being able to produce the person who assessed your taxes, they can not

validate the debt because it can not be proven correct or incorrect by cross examination. Demand a dismissal of all claims.

Step Four:

If a debt can not be validated, there can be no collection of it. This is established by 15 USC 1692g(b). Disputed Debts a debt collector must cease collection of the debt until it is validated.

Step Five:

Challenge attorney for "Agency" with IRS as outlined above.

Step Six:

Challenge Judge for "jurisdiction" without a lawful claim as outlined above.

Dealing with Law Enforcement:

When a "Debt Collector" comes to steal your property. Call the police. Ask the officer to get the copy of the "Judgment" signed by the judge. If none is present, ask the officer to remove the "trespassers" from your property.

If a "Judgment" is presented turn it over and put a 2 cent postage stamp on the back lower right hand corner of every page and sign across the stamps. Hand it back to the officer and tell him this document is "Mail Fraud" 18 USC 1341 a felony crime and you want the officer to return it to the judge for investigation. The document lawfully challenged can not be enforced. Ask the Officer to identify all persons present by proper identification for possible prosecution. Then ask the Officer to remove these criminals from your property.

Police Officers protect rights, if you express your rights, they must enforce them.

All Debt Collectors:

Corporations of all kinds fall into the classification of "Debt Collectors". If a "Corporation" is attempting to collect money from you, it is a "Debt Collector" and must act within the "Fair Debt Collection Act" 15 USC 1692 a-n. Whether it be credit card company, auto finance company, loan company, bank, mortgage company or other lending institution all are accountable to law. When you understand the principles of law you can not be defeated by lies of what is or is not law spouted by incompetent attorneys who are ignorant of law by law. Article I, Section 10 prohibits "Titles of Nobility", issued by states. All attorneys have unlawfully accepted the title of "Esquire". Thus they are clearly incompetent in law and should not be relied upon as a source of legal advice. Their acceptance of a "British Atoned Registry" (BAR) "Title of Nobility" establish their loyalty to the crown, challenge them as "Foreign Agents" 22 USC 611.

Principles of Law to remember:

- 1. No attorney can appear in court without the physical human being he represents. "Agents can not testify for principals." Challenge every witness to prove they are the principal, by asking for their Driver's Licenses, proving they are the "principal" i.e. "BANK OF AMERICA". If they are not, demand their testimony be removed from the record as "Hearsay" testimony. An imaginary person can not appear no agent can speak for them. All agents are defeated by this process.
- 2. No "Debt Collector" can collect any debt without the "Original Wet Ink Signed Contract" being present in court. Copies are not admissible, object to them as forgeries. I don't remember this contract my signature could have been copied from anywhere. This contract is the "subject matter" of the "Court's jurisdiction". Without it the court has no jurisdiction to proceed. The court must dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.
- 3. If a judge refuses your lawful demands, challenge him as a last result as outlined above. Then send a "Petition for Impeachment of Judge ***" to your state representative and demand his removal from "Public Office". In this manner all, in court become accountable for their conduct.

In the words of the great "Robert Fox" when you go to court you have two options, accept what the judge says without controversy and suffer the consequences or fight for your rights. I believe we have just went along for far too long, I say challenge every case no matter how small.

By representing yourself, you are competent and must be respected by your public servants. Their failure to act properly is grounds for their removal from public office. When you hire an attorney, you declare yourself incompetent and in need of court direction. You are a ward of the court. I can speak for myself and so can you. With a basic understanding and your refusal to let those issues slide, the court is forced to act in your interest. Failure to do so establishes a "Conspiracy against rights" 18 USC 241by the judge and attorney to deny you your rights in court. Contact the US Attorney's Office and file a "Criminal Complaint". If they refuse, jurisdiction is established for "JAG" in "Admiralty Jurisdiction" 28 USC 1333. File your complaint with the Judge Advocate General's Office in Washington.

Other tools of interest:

Every American should study and learn the "Constitution for the united States of America" and their individual "State Constitution". These can be obtained through the "Secretary of State's Office" in your State Capital. Usually they are free.

The United States Codes:

18 USC 4 "Misprision of Felony" refusing to prosecute felony crime.

18 USC 8 "Bank Bonds" is "Currency"

18 USC 514 "Fictitious Obligation" prohibited

18 USC 2113 "Bank Robbery" commercial or private

18 USC 241 Conspiracy against rights

18 USC 891-894 Extortionate Credit Transactions

18 USC 1961 Definitions of "Racketeering Activities"

18 USC 1951 Interference with commerce

18 USC 1001 Fraud

18 USC 1341 "Mail Fraud"

18 USC 1343 "Wire Fraud"

18 USC 1344 "Bank Fraud"

18 USC 2381 "Treason"

Note: The United States Supreme Court has repeatedly held that any judge who acts without jurisdiction is engaged in an act of treason. U.S. v. Will 499 US 200, 216, S.Ct. 471, 66 L.Ed 2d 392, 406 (1980); Cohens v. Virginia, 19 U.S. (6 Wheat) 264, 404, 5 L.Ed. 257 (1821).

18 USC 2382 "Misprision of Treason"

5 USC 556(d), 557 and 706 once due process is denied all jurisdiction ceases.

10 USC 333 Interference with federal or state law

28 USC 1333 "Admiralty Jurisdiction"

28 USC 372 "Oaths of Judges"

5 USC 557(c) (3) Findings of Facts and conclusions of law required for all decisions.

42 USC 1981 "Equal Rights under the law".

42 USC 1983 "Civil Rights Violations"

15 USC 1692a-n "Fair Debt Collection Act"

22 USC 611 "Foreign Agents" of "Foreign Principals"

46 USC 781 "Public Vessels Act"

HJR 192 "Act of Congress" "Corporate Congress" Banks can not refuse currency.

31 USC 3123 Payment of obligation and interest on Public Debt.

31 USC 5103 Commercial instrument is legal tender

28 USC 33 Federal Bureau of Investigation "Limits and restrictions".

31 USC 5118 Commercial Instrument are legal tender for payment of debt.

UCC = Uniform Commercial Codes, These regulate all financial institutions engaged in commerce.

UCC3-503 "Dishonor of Commercial Instruments"

UCC3-603 "Full payment refuse, debt is paid in full".

UCC4-105(1)Bank means a person engaged in the business of banking

UCC9-105 "Records" authenticated, identifiable, and unalterable.

From here you start your own quest for knowledge. Everything you learn, know and can communicate is yours for your lifetime and those you share it with. Educate the young, because they will need it. Teach a friend and help him understand. When you speak our law do it with conviction, because you speak for all the people against injustice. When we all stand together in knowledge there will be no controversy, we can not over come. I give you this gift of knowledge, how you treat it determines its value. Trash or Treasure.

I offer it in the age old principle, "Give a man to fish and you have fed him for a day, teach him how to fish and you have fed him for a lifetime.

God's will be done.