

Given name  
edward malone johnston II  
Injured Party identity theft  
Oregon State inhabitant  
Non-Corporation  
corpus delicti 18 usc 3771

In a Federal habeas corpus proceeding arising out of a State conviction, the court shall ensure that a crime victim is afforded the rights described in paragraphs  
DMM [602@1.3](#)(e)2 Zone Improvement Plan (ZIP CODE) not required.

V

Acting Foreign Agent Public servant Acting for the defacto State of Oregon Corporation  
Governor Kate Brown

Demand for Filed Request of Grand jury of 12 men and woman, total of twenty five men  
anwoman Lawful Bloodline Americans woman and men PELLERIN v. WAGNER No. 2:14-cv-  
02318 JWS. View Case Cited Cases Citing Case

People have the unbridled right to empanel their own grand juries and present "True Bills" of indictment to a court which is then required to commence a criminal proceeding."  
~ United States v. Williams 112 S. Ct. 1735 504 U.S. 361 18 L.Ed.2d 352 (1992) ~  
On the land in Oregon.

Affidavit of human trafficking by Kate Brown British auxiliary accreditation for lawyers  
attorney and judges personal gain Not so. Consider some evidence of its historical significance:  
First, "titles of nobility" were prohibited in both Article VI of the Articles of Confederation  
(1777) and in Article I, Sections 9 and 10 of the Constitution of the United States (1787);

Whereas: Claim , Complaint , Criminal Charges , evidence and exhibit 1

Act of Treason to her Constitution oath to support the original organic Constitution

Whereas Oregon territory is not a democracy as the Constitution clearly state we have  
been promised a republic form of Government. Benjamin Franklin is best known as one of the  
Founding Fathers who drafted the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the  
United States. People.

Whereas: I, Kate Brown , do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and  
defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Oregon  
one of the 48 states against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith  
and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of 48  
states; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion;  
and that I will  
well and faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter

22 CFR 92.18 - Oaths and affirmations defined. § 92.18 Oaths and affirmations defined.

(a) Oath. An oath is an outward pledge given by the person taking it that his attestation or promise is made under an immediate sense of his responsibility to God. In a broad sense the word "oath" includes all forms of attestation by which a person signifies that he is bound in conscience to perform an act faithfully and truly, and in this sense it includes "affirmation".

(b) Affirmation. An affirmation is a solemn and formal declaration or asseveration in the nature of an oath that a statement, or series of statements, is true. When an oath is required or authorized by law, an affirmation in lieu thereof may be taken by any person having conscientious scruples against taking an oath. As a general rule, an affirmation has the same legal force and effect as an oath

The Governor of Oregon is the head of the executive branch of Oregon's state government and serves as the commander-in-chief of the state's military forces. The title of governor was also applied to the office of Oregon's chief ... Oregon Constitution Article V, sections 4-7, outline the formal gubernatorial election procedure

Whereas: Claim , Complaint , Criminal Charges , evidence and exhibit 2

Affidavit of Human trafficking and injured woman man and children facts for profits

AFFIDAVIT OF TRUTH NOTICE OF DISHONOR from public service thief of public funding , personal gain including bodily injured , Caging in Lincoln county Oregon animal aka living man title 7 136(c) , Identity thief of lawful bloodline Americans Birth Certificate bond title 42 USC408 6 (b) ,fraud What is "fraud upon the court" misuse of public funding and Judaical income within the meaning of Rule. 60's saving clause and ... quired for setting aside a judgment for "fraud on the court"? Rule 60(b) is so .. Criminal kidnapping holding an lawful bloodline American for ransom and or legal registered citizen and or legal citizens , U.C.C. 1-308/ U.C.C. 1-207 Without Prejudice, All Rights Reserve

State officials sued in their individual capacities are "persons" under 42 USC 1983 who may be held liable for damages for civil rights violations. State officials can be held personally liable for actions taken in the course of their official duties. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote that Section 1983 was designed to redress violations of civil rights by persons acting under color of state law.

Constitution lawful Bloodline American Republic V British democratic Legal Democracy fraud

Whereas: Foreign Agent Katherine Brown Kate Brown (Birth June 21, 1960, in Torrejón de Ardoth, Spain) is the current a Acting Governor of Oregon. She first assumed office on February 18, 2015, replacing . is not an American politician who is the 38th and current Governor of Oregon. Brown, a Democrat Democracy and an attorney States]" from accepting "any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any .... 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 .... Trust" in the Emoluments Clause would not refer to the President, who ...



Whereas: "Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak, or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading. . . Our revenue system is based on the good faith of the voluntary taxpayer and the voluntary taxpayers should be able to expect the same from the government in its enforcement and collection activities. If that is the case we hope our message is clear. This sort of deception will not be tolerated and if this is routine it should be corrected immediately." U.S. v. Tweel, 550 F.2d 297, 299. See also U.S. v. Prudent, 424 F.2d 1021, 1032; Carmine v. Bowen, 64 A. 932.2.7-14

A policy or custom for which a municipality may be held liable can arise in four ways: (1) through an express policy, such as a written ordinance or regulation; (2) through the decisions of a person with final policymaking authority; (3) through an omission, such as a failure to properly train officers, that "manifest [s] deliberate indifference to the rights of citizens"; or (4) through a practice that is so "persistent and widespread" as to constitute a "custom or usage with the force of law."  
Lytle v. Doyle, 326 F.3d 463, 471 (4th Cir. 2003)

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that motorists need not have licenses to drive ... as "U.S. Supreme Court Says No License Necessary to Drive Automobile on ...U.S. Supreme Court Says No License Necessary To Drive ... State of Oregon law states clearly

Whereas: Claim ,Complaint , Criminal Charges , evidence and exhibit 3

Whereas:

It is the duty of every lawful Bloodline American and legal immigration to oppose all enemies of this Nation, foreign and DOMESTIC. (Note added: Every Lawful and recognized American Citizen including all Elected, Appointed, hired public servant(s), Children's Protection Services, Police, Sheriff's, Martial's, CIA, FBI, Capital Police, Secret Service, City Council, County Commissioners, Board of Commissioners, et al, Religious Organizations, Associations, Schools, Colleges, Universities, Schools of Law, Corporations, LLC's, Doctors, Nurses, Health Care Providers, Unions, et al, to perform they of Oath of Office, in compliance to the 1776 Constitution for the United States of America, to all matters herein related thereof.) Please help pass this information to other professionals in your area – and honor thy 1776, Ratified 1778 Constitutional oath of office in your area of expertise it is after all as Lawful Americans' right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness that 'GOD' promised mine and your bloodline of this United States of America for all mankind thereof. Please read title 18 all of it "The Original Thirteenth Article of Amendment

Affidavit of human trafficking by Kate Brown British auxiliary accreditation for lawyers attorney and judges personal gain Not so. Consider some evidence of its historical significance: First, "titles of nobility" were prohibited in both Article VI of the Articles of Confederation (1777) and in Article I, Sections 9 and 10 of the Constitution of the United States (1787);

No, Ronald Reagan Did Not Grant Amnesty. Neither Did Bush. Democrats are pointing to the Immigration and Control Act of 1986 to draw a comparison to Obama's intended executive order on immigration, amnesty, purported to affect more than 15 million illegal's currently within the



United States. Here's the problem with that comparison:

The Immigration and Control Act of 1986 was a law not an executive action.

The Immigration and Control Act of 1986 was drafted by Rep Romano L. Mazzoli (D) and Sen Alan K. Simpson (R). In other words, it was a bi-partisan action of the House and Senate.

The Immigration and Control Act of 1986 granted Amnesty to illegal immigrants who entered the country before January 1, 1982, but it had harsh "control" mechanisms to make sure America didn't have to face the illegal immigration problem in the future; said "control" mechanisms being firmly ignored in subsequent Congressional and Executive administrations.

Congress intended the Immigration and Control Act of 1986 to seal the border, stop future illegal immigration, stop future hiring of illegal's, and make those here illegally pay penalties for their illegal entry. It insisted these new citizens possess knowledge of American history and speak the English language.

In other words, it insisted illegal's become "American".

Obama, driven by anti-American activists including La Raza, intends to grant amnesty with no conditions to pay penalties or make restitution, no requirement to speak our language or adopt our culture, and with no intent to secure our borders.

And (and it's a big "And") – with no legislation.

Reagan did not grant Amnesty. He signed a law passed by Congress.

(suggesting that Reagan granted Amnesty by executive order) exposed, liberals are now suggesting equivalence between actions Reagan and Bush took to expand the Immigration and Control Act of 1986 and Obama's forthcoming Amnesty decree. It's continued deception:

The Immigration and Control Act of 1986 gave Amnesty to illegal immigrants who were in the country prior to January 1, 1982. However, the law didn't address family members who were in the country as of 1986 but not as of 1982. Reagan acknowledged that it would be immoral to deport family members of illegal immigrants who could pass the 1982 test. So, Reagan granted a deferral of deportation for children under 18 who were living in a two-parent household with both parents legalizing, or with a single parent who was legalizing under the new law.

President George H. W. Bush recognized that family members over the age of 18, and in the same circumstances as the children above, needed the same protection. He provided it under the "Family Fairness Policy" direction to the INS, which was later codified into law by Congress in 1990 – less than four years after the original law's passage.

Where is Obama's Immigration and Control Act of 1986, that "sweeping overhaul" (as Huff-Po describes it) of immigration law that was passed by Congress? He has none. Congress has not passed a law to amend Immigration in over 28 years.

And as Congress has not passed new Immigration Law in 28 years, Obama is not "amending" anything. He's writing new law on his own. He has no Constitutional authority to write law.

This piece of liberal propaganda depends on you not recognizing the difference between a



185 President taking action to implement a law that has recently passed and a President taking action  
186 to write a Law Congress refuses to pass.

187  
188 Be smarter than that.

189  
190 Violation of the united States forty eight immigration act 1774 original 8 U.S. Code § 1324 -  
191 Bringing in and harboring certain aliens ... or remains in the United States in violation of law,  
192 transports, or moves or ... It is not a violation of clauses [1] (ii) or (iii) of subparagraph (A), or of  
193 clause (iv) of subparagraph (A) ... is an unauthorized alien (as defined in section 1324a(h)(3) of  
194 this title), and. (ii).

195  
196 "Any person who . . . encourages or induces an alien to . . . reside . . . knowing or in reckless  
197 disregard of the fact that such . . . residence is . . . in violation of law, shall be punished as  
198 provided . . . for each alien in respect to whom such a violation occurs . . . fined under title 18 . . .  
199 imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both."

200  
201 Section 274 felonies under the federal Immigration and Nationality Act, INA 274A(a)(1)(A):

202  
203 A person (including a group of persons, business, organization, or local government) commits a  
204 federal felony when she or he:

205  
206 \* assists an alien s/he should reasonably know is illegally in the U.S. or who lacks employment  
207 authorization, by transporting, sheltering, or assisting him or her to obtain employment, or

208  
209 \* encourages that alien to remain in the U.S. by referring him or her to an employer or by acting  
210 as employer or agent for an employer in any way, or

211  
212 \* knowingly assists illegal aliens due to personal convictions.

213  
214 Penalties upon conviction include criminal fines, imprisonment, and forfeiture of vehicles and  
215 real property used to commit the crime. Anyone employing or contracting with an illegal alien  
216 without verifying his or her work authorization status is guilty of a misdemeanor. Aliens and  
217 employers violating immigration laws are subject to arrest, detention, and seizure of their  
218 vehicles or property. In addition, individuals or entities who engage in racketeering enterprises  
219 that commit (or conspire to commit) immigration-related felonies are subject to private civil suits  
220 for treble damages and injunctive relief.

## 221 222 Recruitment and Employment of Illegal Aliens

223  
224 It is unlawful to hire an alien, to recruit an alien, or to refer an alien for a fee, knowing the alien  
225 is unauthorized to work in the United States. It is equally unlawful to continue to employ an alien  
226 knowing that the alien is unauthorized to work. Employers may give preference in recruitment  
227 and hiring to a U.S. citizen over an alien with work authorization only where the U.S. citizen is  
228 equally or better qualified. It is unlawful to hire an individual for employment in the United  
229 States without complying with employment eligibility verification requirements. Requirements  
230 include examination of identity documents and completion of Form I-9 for every employee



231 hired. Employers must retain all I-9s, and, with three days' advance notice, the forms must be  
232 made available for inspection. Employment includes any service or labor performed for any type  
233 of remuneration within the United States, with the exception of sporadic domestic service by an  
234 individual in a private home. Day laborers or other casual workers engaged in any compensated  
235 activity (with the above exception) are employees for purposes of immigration law. An employer  
236 includes an agent or anyone acting directly or indirectly in the interest of the employer. For  
237 purposes of verification of authorization to work, employer also means an independent  
238 contractor, or a contractor other than the person using the alien labor. The use of temporary or  
239 short-term contracts cannot be used to circumvent the employment authorization verification  
240 requirements. If employment is to be for less than the usual three days allowed for completing  
241 the I-9 Form requirement, the form must be completed immediately at the time of hire.

242  
243 An employer has constructive knowledge that an employee is an illegal unauthorized worker if a  
244 reasonable person would infer it from the facts. Constructive knowledge constituting a violation  
245 of federal law has been found where (1) the I-9 employment eligibility form has not been  
246 properly completed, including supporting documentation, (2) the employer has learned from  
247 other individuals, media reports, or any source of information available to the employer that the  
248 alien is unauthorized to work, or (3) the employer acts with reckless disregard for the legal  
249 consequences of permitting a third party to provide or introduce an illegal alien into the  
250 employer's work force. Knowledge cannot be inferred solely on the basis of an individual's  
251 accent or foreign appearance.

252  
253 Actual specific knowledge is not required. For example, a newspaper article stating that  
254 ballrooms depend on an illegal alien work force of dance hostesses was held by the courts to be a  
255 reasonable ground for suspicion that unlawful conduct had occurred.

256  
257 IT IS ILLEGAL FOR NONPROFIT OR RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS to knowingly assist  
258 an employer to violate employment sanctions, REGARDLESS OF CLAIMS THAT THEIR  
259 CONVICTIONS REQUIRE THEM TO ASSIST ALIENS. Harboring or aiding illegal aliens is  
260 not protected by the First Amendment. It is a felony to establish a commercial enterprise for the  
261 purpose of evading any provision of federal immigration law. Violators may be fined or  
262 imprisoned for up to five years.

#### 263 264 Encouraging and Harboring Illegal Aliens

265  
266 It is a violation of law for any person to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection in any place,  
267 including any building or means of transportation, any alien who is in the United States in  
268 violation of law. HARBORING MEANS ANY CONDUCT THAT TENDS TO  
269 SUBSTANTIALLY FACILITATE AN ALIEN TO REMAIN IN THE U.S. ILLEGALLY. The  
270 sheltering need not be clandestine, and harboring covers aliens arrested outdoors, as well as in a  
271 building. This provision includes harboring an alien who entered the U.S. legally but has since  
272 lost his legal status.

273 An employer can be convicted of the felony of harboring illegal aliens who are his employees if  
274 he takes actions in reckless disregard of their illegal status, such as ordering them to obtain false  
275 documents, altering records, obstructing INS inspections, or taking other actions that facilitate  
276 the alien's illegal employment. Any person who within any 12-month period hires ten or more



individuals with actual knowledge that they are illegal aliens or unauthorized workers is guilty of felony harboring. It is also a felony to encourage or induce an alien to come to or reside in the U.S. knowing or recklessly disregarding the fact that the alien's entry or residence is in violation of the law. This crime applies to any person, rather than just employers of illegal aliens. Courts have ruled that "encouraging" includes counseling illegal aliens to continue working in the U.S. or assisting them to complete applications with false statements or obvious errors. The fact that the alien is a refugee fleeing persecution is not a defense to this felony, since U.S. law and the UN Protocol on Refugees both require that a refugee must report to immigration authorities without delay upon entry to the U.S.

The penalty for felony harboring is a fine and imprisonment for up to five years. The penalty for felony alien smuggling is a fine and up to ten years' imprisonment. Where the crime causes serious bodily injury or places the life of any person in jeopardy, the penalty is a fine and up to twenty years' imprisonment. If the criminal smuggling or harboring results in the death of any person, the penalty can include life imprisonment. Convictions for aiding, abetting, or conspiracy to commit alien smuggling or harboring, carry the same penalties. Courts can impose consecutive prison sentences for each alien smuggled or harbored. A court may order a convicted smuggler to pay restitution if the alien smuggled qualifies as a victim under the Victim and Witness Protection Act. Conspiracy to commit crimes of sheltering, harboring, or employing illegal aliens is a separate federal offense punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 or five years' imprisonment.

#### Enforcement

A person or entity having knowledge of a violation or potential violation of employer sanctions provisions may submit a signed written complaint to the INS office with jurisdiction over the business or residence of the potential violator, whether an employer, employee, or agent. The complaint must include the names and addresses of both the complainant and the violator, and detailed factual allegations, including date, time, and place of the potential violation, and the specific conduct alleged to be a violation of employer sanctions. By regulation, the INS will only investigate third-party complaints that have a reasonable probability of validity. Designated INS officers and employees, and all other officers whose duty it is to enforce criminal laws, may make an arrest for violation of smuggling or harboring illegal aliens.

State and local law enforcement officials have the general power to investigate and arrest violators of federal immigration statutes without prior INS knowledge or approval, as long as they are authorized to do so by state law. There is no extant federal limitation on this authority. The 1996 immigration control legislation passed by Congress was intended to encourage states and local agencies to participate in the process of enforcing federal immigration laws. Immigration officers and local law enforcement officers may detain an individual for a brief warrantless interrogation where circumstances create a reasonable suspicion that the individual is illegally present in the U.S. Specific facts constituting a reasonable suspicion include evasive, nervous, or erratic behavior; dress or speech indicating foreign citizenship; and presence in an area known to contain a concentration of illegal aliens. Hispanic appearance alone is not sufficient. Immigration officers and police must have a valid warrant or valid employer's consent to enter workplaces or residences. Any vehicle used to transport or harbor illegal aliens, or used



as a substantial part of an activity that encourages illegal aliens to come to or reside in the U.S. may be seized by an immigration officer and is subject to forfeiture. The forfeiture power covers any conveyances used within the U.S.

#### RICO -- Citizen Recourse

Private persons and entities may initiate civil suits to obtain injunctions and treble damages against enterprises that conspire to or actually violate federal alien smuggling, harboring, or document fraud statutes, under the Racketeer-Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO). The pattern of racketeering activity is defined as commission of two or more of the listed crimes. A RICO enterprise can be any individual legal entity, or a group of individuals who are not a legal entity but are associated in fact, AND CAN INCLUDE NONPROFIT ASSOCIATIONS.

#### Tax Crimes

Employers who aid or abet the preparation of false tax returns by failing to pay income or Social Security taxes for illegal alien employees, or who knowingly make payments using false names or Social Security numbers, are subject to IRS criminal and civil sanctions. U.S. nationals who have suffered intentional discrimination because of citizenship or national origin by an employer with more than three employees may file a complaint within 180 days of the discriminatory act with the Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices, U.S. Department of Justice. In addition to the federal statutes summarized, state laws and local ordinances controlling fair labor practices, workers compensation, zoning, safe housing and rental property, nuisance, licensing, street vending, and solicitations by contractors may also apply to activities that involve illegal aliens.

Whereas: given name edward malone johnston II Has filed in Oregon house and senate, Lincoln county court Acting Thomas O. Branford is the presiding judge on the 17th Judicial District in Lincoln County one personally involved in great harm to Edward proven disabled and cruelty to animal charges title 7 136 (D)in almost having he killed for birth certificate profits for the jail as edward has still been denied the evidence tapes and reordering in and around the kidnapping hold cells by former district attorney Rob Bovett and present Also been published , As edward malone johnston II has taken responsibility and claim of his life , liberty , assets , birth certificate , body and soul ,, to date still denied the right to travel and most important to he medical appointments , food gathering for his life liberty and pursuit of happiness'

Whereas: Thomas Jefferson Sent The Navy, Marines To Defeat Muslim ...  
[www.investors.com/news/management/leaders-and-success/...](http://www.investors.com/news/management/leaders-and-success/...)

Thomas Jefferson came to the presidency expecting to limit the nation's military operations, ...  
Marines To Defeat Muslim Terrorists.

First Barbary War - Wikipedia  
[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First\\_Barbary\\_War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Barbary_War)

Capturing merchant ships and enslaving or ransoming their crews provided the Muslim ...  
Thomas Jefferson ... Thomas Jefferson, the First Marines.



Whereas: Claim ,Complaint , Criminal Charges , evidence and exhibit 4

Whereas: Acting governor kate brown has sign a bill for children registration mandatory dmv registration to put children in further debt as young as 12 has to purchd a hunting and fishing licenses of privilege to eat of food gathering form public right of ways and land that the lawful bloodline American own,, Not the Vatican , Queen of England that owns , the lawyer attorney or judges in maritime tribunal courts hints the Fringe On The U.S. Flag What Does It Mean? Admiralty Courts .that's to remind them of the privilege of their said servitude to the united state 48 states 1871 of two government When congress illegally passed the act of 1871 it created a corporation known as THE UNITED STATES and a separate form of government for the District of, British as the Elected and public servants and that lawful bloodline of We the people still own the land the first branch of government form the lawful bloodline by the organic Constitution, and their service contract to the organic 1778 ratified Constitution law with and of the forty eights states state the lawful bloodline Americans on this soil owns this country of the civil war as the British still attempted to steal or land and assets thru the corruption and federal reserved debt notes courts that the Vatican control's hints black robs of the Vatican ,, House resolution 192 put in placed for lawful bloodline Americans of 1884 five are more generations forty eight states

FAILING TO DISCHARGE ALL DEBTS PURSUANT TO 73RD CONGRESS. SESS 1. CHS. 48 49. JUNE 5, 6,1933 HJR 192 HR 1491 PUBLIC LAW 1 48 STAT 1 PUBLIC LAW 10 CHAPTER 48 STAT 112 and/or PUBLIC LAW 73-10, 40 STAT 411 TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT (TWEA) OCT 6, 1917 but not limited to:

Since House Joint Resolution 192 (HJR 192) (Public law 73-10) was passed in 1933 we have only had debt, because all property and gold was seized by the Foreign government = unregistered foreign agents = as collateral in the bankruptcy of the United States INC.

I refer to the Federal Government's obligation to me as: P.L 10 "Chap. 48, 48 Stat. 112", and P.L. 73-10, 40 STAT. 411 not "HJR -192".

The Federal Government aka Elected and public servants took away my ability to pay a debt with lawful money, but that doesn't make me a subject of Congress or of the Federal Government, and thus, their resolution does not apply to me. However, their obligation to me under their Public Law does apply to me because there is insufficient lawful money in general circulation to meet the needs of the people, which includes me. When the Federal Government took much of our lawful money out of general circulation in 1933, i.e., gold coins, thus leaving an insufficient amount of lawful money in general circulation to meet the needs of the people, i.e., only silver coins remaining, the congress was required to give the people a remedy. Public Law: "Chap. 48, 48 Stat. 112" is that remedy .It states that the Federal Government will pay my debts, dollar for dollar.

In 1863 the first Bank Act was passed. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (or OCC) is a US federal agency established by the National Currency Act of 1863 and serves to charter, regulate, and supervise all national banks and the federal branches and agencies of foreign banks in the forty eight United States.

The OCC was created by Abraham Lincoln to fund the American Civil War but was later transformed into a regulatory agency to instill confidence in the National Banking system and protect consumers from misleading business practices."The term resident and citizen of the United States is distinguished from a Citizen of one of the several states, in that the former is a special class of citizen created by Congress." U.S. v. Anthony 24 Fed. 829 (1873)

The Lieber Code, or General Order 100 was also created by Abraham Lincoln in 1863.

Recall filed Good Friday April 10 2017 for and including all lawful bloodline and legal immigration Americans  
edward malone johnston II Non-Corporation including privets land 1846 treaty C/O 1540 N Nye street Near Toledo , oregon territory[{97391-9998}]

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.

Whereas:

Merely being native born within the territorial boundaries of the United States of America does not make such an inhabitant a Citizen of the United States, unless an American Indian original to this land, subject to the jurisdiction of the Fourteenth Amendment "...Elk v. Wilkins, Neb (1884) 5 s.ct.41,112 U.S. 99,28 L.Ed. 643.

Trey Gowdy lays down facts about illegal immigration

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NaqvzN3HDgA>

whereas, rights to travel filed in Oregon Secretary of State when Kate Brown was acting Secretary including lied with Dana Jenkins Lincoln county clerks office

Criminal Charge Complainant

Notice of Whereas: Elected and public servants and public and private contractors participate in RICO Violations

18 U.S.C. § 1961(1)

section 1341 (relating to mail fraud),

section 1503 (relating to obstruction of justice),

section 1951 (relating to interference with commerce, robbery, or extortion),

section 1952 (relating to racketeering),

section 1957 (relating to engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity), Fraud upon the court

to the elected and public servants debts, Committing fraud on children age 12 to17 including Oregon Secretary of State: Voting in Oregon



sos.oregon.gov/voting/Pages/voteinor.aspx Oregon Secretary of State. Home; Business; ... To register to vote in Oregon, you must be a U.S. citizen, an Oregon resident and at least 17 years old. in to an unlawful or illegal contract without the lawful parents knowledge . Only by law and 18 year old can only make a commitment to any contact with full disclosure comprehension of all the facts to said contacts

#### MOTOR VOTER LAW

In 1993 in an effort to improve voter registration nationwide, Congress enacted The National Voter Registration Act (NVRA , or The Motor Voter Law) 42 U.S.C. 1973 gg et seq. discriminatory and unfair registration Laws and procedures can have a direct and damaging effect on voter participation in elections for Federal office and disproportionately harm voter participation by various groups, including racial minorities. Congress decreed "each State shall establish procedures to register to vote in elections for Federal office (1) by application made simultaneously with an application for a Motor Vehicle Drivers License. 1973 gg-2

EVERY STATES BUREAU OF MOTOR VEHICLES IS A SATELLITE OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS. This Law also requires states to permit Voter Registration by Mail. 42U.S.C. 1973 gg-4

Each State SHALL- Conduct a general program that makes reasonable effort to remove the names of ineligible voters from its rolls. (A) death of the registrant; or (B)a change in the residence of the registrant 42 U.S.C. 1973 gg-6

[ This Law is designed to allow Legal or Illegal Immigrants a Right to Vote in our National Elections.]

---> Immigrant- Legal/Illegal Citizen – Must register to obtain Priveleges (not Rights) in order to work or obtain Education.

**\*\*Lawful Inhabitant of the Land\*\***- (I:E Americans) 5th generation inhabitant proving a Lawful Bloodline Entitled to Rights such as the Right to Bear Arms.

The Government has muddled the water under International Law so the average person cant figure out what is what. Article 1 Section 10.1 To Impair the Obligation of Contracts is Fraud. We The People were guaranteed a Republic. Not a Democracy.

California Governor Jerry Brown is attempting to pass the Motor Voter Law right now.

Fraud vitiates the most solemn contracts, documents and even judgments;" [u.s. vs. Throckmorton, 9B us 61, atpg.6sl."It is not necessary for rescission of a contract that the party making the misrepresentation should have known that it was false, but recovery is allowed even though misrepresentation is innocently made, because it would be unjust to allow one who made false representations, even

innocently, to retain the fruits of a bargain induced by such representations." [Whipp v. Iverson. 43 Wis Zd L66]. "Any false representation of material facts made with knowledge of falsity and with intent that it shall be acted on by another in entering into contract, and which is so acted upon, constitutes 'fraud,' and entitles party deceived to avoid contract or recover damages."

Barnsdall Refining Corn. v. Birnam Wood Oil Co. 92 F 26 BL7

State of Oregon Drivers license is a high way tax to the right to travel, As Edward has



recommended in writing to Kim Thatcher (born 1964) is an American politician. solution under house restitution 192,, for lawful bloodline American to autograph for a lawful travelers card so the state CORPS keeps in unlawful funding source and the banks still receives there three. nine percent of all transaction

DRIVER LICENCES have ALL FICTIONAL INFORMATION on it – it doesn't exist. So let's get back to equity here. You paid for the roads with your 'taxes' but it is a PRIVILEGE to travel on them. So if you're 'PAYING' for them, how is it a privilege to travel on them? It's all nothing but a scam. It's not a contract; they put it in your mind that it's a contract, that's what the thieves do, they're very cunning and very good at what they do. ~ Pito Lita ~

49 U.S.C. § 13506 (2017)  
TRANSPORTATION — INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION — JURISDICTION —  
MOTOR CARRIER TRANSPORTATION —MOTOR CARRIERS, WATER CARRIERS,  
BROKERS, AND FREIGHT FORWARDERS — MISCELLANEOUS MOTOR CARRIER  
TRANSPORTATION EXEMPTIONS

Will v. Michigan Dept. of State Police – Supreme Court ruling reported Nov. 1991  
491 U.S. 58, 57 LW 4677 (1989)

Since in common usage, the term 'person' does not include the sovereign, statutes employing the phrase are ordinarily construed to exclude it.”  
U.S. v. General Motors Corporation, D.C. Ill, 2 F.R.D. 528, 530: In "common usage the word 'person' does not include the sovereign, and statutes employing the word are generally construed to exclude the sovereign.” Church of Scientology v. US Department of Justice, 612 F.2d 417 @425 (1979): “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. § para 1.” In the 1935 Supreme Court case of Perry v. US (294 US 330) the Supreme Court found that: “In United States, sovereignty resides in people... the Congress cannot invoke the sovereign power of the People to override their will as thus declared.”

Rights to Travel Explained Oct 14 City of Toledo Ore City Council  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XRSWC-epaxM>

State Senator Arnie Roblan on the Rights to travel and Uninsured Motorist fund stolen and spent 05/13/2013 [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4i\\_3XWfkZ2g](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4i_3XWfkZ2g)

<https://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/CRD/mcrc/docs/oregon-revised-statute-chapter-446.html>  
(33) “Recreational vehicle” means a vehicle with or without motive power, that is designed for human occupancy and to be used temporarily for recreational, seasonal or emergency purposes and as further defined, by rule, by the director ORS 803.035 - Optional titling - 2015 Oregon Revised Statutes  
[www.oregonlaws.org/ors/803.035](http://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/803.035)

Chapter: 803 - Vehicle Title and Registration, Section: 035, Year: 2015, Last Accessed: 2016-07-16 [https://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/803.035](http://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/803.035) 2015 ORS 803.040<sup>1</sup> Effect of title



(1) If this state has issued title for a vehicle, the vehicle shall remain titled by this state and subject to all of the provisions of the vehicle code relating to vehicles titled by this state until one of the following occurs:

(a) The vehicle becomes legally titled under the laws of another jurisdiction.

(b) The owner of the vehicle establishes that the vehicle is no longer subject to the vehicle titling requirements under the vehicle code by a method recognized or established by the Department of Transportation.

(c) A salvage title is issued for the vehicle.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section applies to a vehicle issued title by this state even if one of the following applies to the vehicle:

(a) At some time after issuance of the title by this state, the vehicle becomes eligible for an exemption from titling requirements under ORS 803.030 (Exemptions from title requirement) or for any other reason.

(b) The issuance of the title was permissive under ORS 803.035 (Optional titling).

(c) The vehicle is not required to comply with vehicle titling provisions of the vehicle code for any reason. [1985 c.333 §3; 1991 c.873 §30; 1993 c.233 §20]

ORS 803.310 - Optional registration - 2015 Oregon Revised ...

[www.oregonlaws.org/ors/803.310](http://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/803.310)

(1) The Department of Transportation, by rule, may provide for optional registration of vehicles that are exempt from vehicle registration requirements by ORS 803.305 ...OR Rev Stat § 803.310 :: 803.310 Optional registration; rules ... law.justia.com > ... > ORS Chapter 803

ORS Chapter 803 803.310 Optional registration; rules. OR Rev Stat § 803.310 (through Leg Sess 2011) What's This? (1) The Department of Transportation, by rule, may ...

Attorney Licensing Is a Fraud

(1957) and is located for all to read at the following pages in volume 353 U.S. pgs.238, 239 of the United States Reports. Here is a quote from that case:

Janet Reno Right To Travel Brief 98-1464.pdf  
[scannedretina.files.wordpress.com/2014/11/janet...](http://scannedretina.files.wordpress.com/2014/11/janet...)

In the Supreme Court of the United States JANET RENO, ATTORNEY GENERAL, ET AL., PETITIONERS v. CHARLIE CONDON, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ET AL. ON WRIT OF ... <https://scannedretina.files.wordpress.com/2014/11/janet-reno-right-to-travel-brief-98-1464.pdf>

Do You Need a Driver's License to Legally Operate a Car on Public...

599 [www.snopes.com/supreme-court-rules-drivers-licenses-unnecessary/](http://www.snopes.com/supreme-court-rules-drivers-licenses-unnecessary/)  
600  
601 The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that motorists need not have licenses to drive ... as "U.S.  
602 Supreme Court Says No License Necessary to Drive Automobile on ...  
603 U.S. Supreme Court Says No License Necessary To Drive ...  
604 [wearechange.org/u-s-supreme-court-says-no-license-necessary-to-drive-automobile-on-public-](http://wearechange.org/u-s-supreme-court-says-no-license-necessary-to-drive-automobile-on-public-highwaysstreets/)  
605 [highwaysstreets/](http://highwaysstreets/)  
606  
607 Jul 21, 2015 ... Yes, the U.S. Supreme Court says no license is necessary to drive an ... horse has  
608 rights in the roads superior to the driver of the automobile.  
609 US Supreme Court says No License Necessary To Drive Automobile  
610 [www.youtube.com/watch?v=T1r37\\_tJoUs](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T1r37_tJoUs)  
611  
612 Mar 14, 2016 ... U.S. Supreme Court says No License Necessary To Drive Automobile On  
613 Public Highways/Streets CHARLOTTE COUNTY ,FLORIDA ...  
614 Right to "travel" without a licence on hwy - Licensing Issues ...  
615 [boards.answers.findlaw.com/topic/221657-right-to-travel-without-a-licence-on-hwy/](http://boards.answers.findlaw.com/topic/221657-right-to-travel-without-a-licence-on-hwy/)  
616  
617 What there isn't, is a right to travel by driving a car when you are not .... licensing or permits to  
618 drive, what the Virginia Supreme Court held was ...  
619 Freedom of movement under United States law - Wikipedia  
620 [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom\\_of\\_movement\\_under\\_United\\_States\\_law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_movement_under_United_States_law)  
621  
622 Freedom of movement under United States law is governed primarily by the Privileges and ...  
623 However, the Supreme Court did not invest the federal government with the authority to protect  
624 freedom of movement. .... by the vehicle of one's choice, and courts occasionally struck down  
625 regional regulations that required licenses ...  
626 Law Talk: Who says driving is a privilege and not a right? |...  
627 [www.mlive.com/news/grand-rapids/index.ssf/2011/11/law\\_talk\\_who\\_says\\_driving\\_is\\_a.html](http://www.mlive.com/news/grand-rapids/index.ssf/2011/11/law_talk_who_says_driving_is_a.html)  
628  
629 Nov 29, 2011 ... Law Talk: Answering your questions about courts, cops and the law. ... of the  
630 automobile in the 1916 Supreme Court decision regarding Frank J. Kane v. ... Jersey's imposition  
631 of a \$3 to \$10 registration and license fee – followed by a \$5 ... requires some form of due  
632 process, but this is not as strictly required. 242 US 160 - Justia Supreme Court Center  
633 [supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/242/160/case.html](http://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/242/160/case.html)  
634  
635 No. 51. Argued October 31, 1916. Decided December 4, 1916. 242 U.S. 160 ... The statute fixes  
636 the driver's license fee for cars of less than thirty ... The moneys received from license and  
637 registration fees in excess of the amount required for the ... snopes.com - Despite what you may  
638 read on social media - Facebook [www.facebook.com/snopes/posts/680488015429054](https://www.facebook.com/snopes/posts/680488015429054)  
639  
640 Despite what you may read on social media, you still need a driver's license ... FALSE: "U.S.  
641 Supreme Court Says No License Necessary to Drive Automobile on ...  
642 Whereas City county and state public servants aka police have been involved in grand thief auto  
643 impound thief of private property  
644



Traveling is including hunting fisheries and food gathering rights on all land that is and were public land

Rights to Travel Explained Oct 14 City of Toledo Ore City Council  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XRSWC-epaxM>

State Senator Arnie Roblan on the Rights to travel and Uninsured Motorist fund embezzled 05/13/2013 [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4i\\_3XWfkZ2g](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4i_3XWfkZ2g) admits he knows how my family was destroyed and spent public funds on other then the reinsurance and uninsurance License Plates & Registration motorist fund where is the money and recipes

NO COP CAN DRAG U INTO JURISDICTRION "No officer can acquire jurisdiction by deciding he has it. The officer, whether judicial or ministerial, decides at his own peril." Middleton v. Low (1866), 30 C. 596, citing Prosser v. Secord (1849), 5 Barb (N.Y) 607, 608. "The innocent individual who is harmed by an abuse of governmental authority is assured that he will be compensated for his injury." Owens v. City of Independence, 100 S. Ct 1398 (1980) " ...If one individual does not possess such a right over the conduct of another [Good and Lawful Christian Man], no number of individuals [in a deliberative body] can possess such a right. All combinations, therefore, to effect such an object, are injurious, not only to the individuals particularly oppressed, but to the public at large". People v. Fisher, 14Wend.(N.Y.) 9, 28 Am. Dec. 501

Date Cert Mail# 7012-2210-0002-3843-5400  
Date register mail Monday, September 9, 2013

I have Demand ALL Lincoln county tax Stocks and bonds including EIN numbers of all Elected and public Employee's name Again all EIN numbers, Social security numbers Bond numbers Laura and Weaver and ed has proven that elected and public servants they are not insured

"Every State law must conform in the first place to the Constitution of the United States, and then to the subordinate constitutions of the particular state; and if it infringes upon the provisions of either, it is so far void." Houston v. Moore, 18 US 1, 5 L.Ed 19 (1840). It is abiding truth that "nothing can destroy a government more quickly than its failure to observe its own laws, or worse, its disregard of the charter of its own existence." Mapp v. Ohio, 367 U.S. 643, 659 (1961). HARRIS V. NEW YORK U.S. Supreme Court 401 U.S. 222 (1971).

Judge Rules that Government Debt is Covered by FDCPA, Forcing Collection Agency to Defend  
<https://www.insidearm.com/news/00005574-judge-rules-that-government-debt-is-cover/>

#### PAYMENT vs DISCHARGE

In short, real money like silver and gold coins PAY OFF debts, while Debt notes such as Federal Reserve Notes, merely DISCHARGE debts. And what is PAID by a free man, is NOT subject to State regulation (i.e. drugs, guns, etc.). ONLY when you DISCHARGE a debt instead of paying it off, the State REGULATES the thing that "bought" with DEBT NOTES.

Justice Department warns local courts about illegal enforcement of fees and fines



[http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/justice\\_department\\_warns\\_local\\_courts\\_about\\_illegal\\_enforcement\\_of\\_fees\\_and](http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/justice_department_warns_local_courts_about_illegal_enforcement_of_fees_and)

18 U.S. Code § 1911 - Receiver mismanaging property | US Law ...  
[www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/1911](http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/1911)

Whoever, being a receiver, trustee, or manager in possession of any property in any cause pending in any court of the United States, willfully fails to manage and ...  
18 U.S. Code Chapter 93 - PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES ...  
[www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/part-I/chapter-93](http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/part-I/chapter-93)

Whereas: psychological trauma and Duress  
"An agreement obtained by duress, coercion, or intimidation is invalid, since the party coerced is not exercising his free will, and the test is not so much the means by which the party is compelled to execute the agreement as the state of mind induced. Duress, like fraud, rarely becomes material, except where a contract or conveyance has been made which the maker wishes to avoid. Like other voidable contracts, it is valid until it is avoided by the person entitled to avoid it. However, duress in the form of physical compulsion, in which the party is caused to appear to assent when he has no intention of doing so, is generally deemed to render the resulting purported contract void."

--American Jurisprudence 2d, Duress, Section 21 Corpus delicti - literally "body of the crime"  
No injury or loss... no criminal case.(period.)

#### PRIVATE PROPERTY IS TAX EXEMPT.

Most people don't know that there's a SECRET LIEN on all property bought with FRN's. One guy actually paid off that lien with gold coins, and had his property reclassified as PRIVATE, and didn't have to pay property tax after that. I mean, doh, what do you think is the COLLATERAL for the federal (national) debt? Property of all US PERSONS!

"Property which is taxed is always identified by one of three commercial classifications: residential, industrial or agricultural. Private property cannot be taxed!  
Contact your Tax Assessor and ask for a written explanation of the numbered codes appearing on your property tax statement. Once you have deciphered the statement, you will find your property classified by one of the above commercial designations.  
Write a letter to your Tax Assessor, explaining that you have discovered an error in your tax statement. Do not mention the tax itself, as the error in question relates only to the classification. Explain that your property has mistakenly been classified as \_\_\_\_\_ (agricultural, industrial, residential), and to please correct the classification to read "private." Ask the Assessor to notify you by mail once the matter has been handled. Be polite and sign the letter, using words like "Sincerely", "Best wishes", etc. There is no reason be belligerent at this point.  
If the Assessor honors your wishes, you will never see a property tax statement again. If, as is more likely, the Assessor writes back, refusing to adjust his records, you may now open up discussion as to why not. Ask whether you have the right to own private property. He will say yes, of course. Ask why he refuses to classify it as private property. He will either explain to you



that he cannot tax property unless it is classified pursuant to constitutional limitations (residential, industrial, agricultural), or he will reveal to you that you do not really own the property (in which case he has admitted to fraud, nullifying the transfer of property in the first place, since you were not aware of what you were doing at the time).

In either case, once the Assessor brings up taxation, you can now make the argument that your real property has been re-classified, without your permission, for the sole purpose of taxation. This is the firm basis for a lawsuit."

Whereas:

"The fact is, property is a tree;; income is the fruit; labor is a tree; income the fruit; capital, the tree; income the 'fruit.' The fruit if not consumed (served) as fast as it ripens, will germinate from the seed... and will produce other trees and grow into more property; but so long as it is fruit merely, and plucked and (served) to eat... it is not tree, and will produce itself no fruit." Warring v. City of Savannah 60 Ga. 93, 100 (1878).

Whereas: Claim , Complaint , Criminal Charges , evidence and exhibit 5

Whereas:

All government officials and agencies, including all State legislatures, are bound by the Constitution and must NOT create any defacto laws which counter the Constitution: The U.S. Supreme Court, in 1895, ruled unconstitutional a federal law containing income taxes, Bills, statutes and codes with arguments concerning class warfare and the definition of a direct tax."Herein...Ohio's Doctrine of Governmental Immunity was held unconstitutional and others to numerous to mention." (Civil Rights) (Krause vs Ohio, app 2d 1 L.N.W. 2d 321 1971.) Reich vs State Highway Dept. 336, Mich. 617: 194 N.W. 2d 700 197"Employees of a city or state are not immune from suit under statute relating civil rights for deprivations of rights on ground that officials were acting within the scope of their ground that officials were acting within the Scope of their responsibilities of performing a discretionary act." (Bunch vs Barnett 376 F. Sup. 23.)"Title 28 Section 1391, this section makes it possible to bring actions against government officials and agencies in district court outside D.C." (Civil Rights) (Norton vs Mcshane 14 L.Ed. 2d 274) A suit in detinue or replev in person-am should lie to gain possession of property seized by the state. (Civil Rights) Stephen, Pleading (3rd Am ed) p. 47, 52, 69, 74; Ames Lectures on legal history, p. 64, 71; Wilkins v. Despard, 5 Term Rep- 112; Roberts v. Withered, % Mod. 193, 12 Mod. 92.

The Oath of office is a quid pro quo contract cf [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 cf [Title 18 U.S.C., Sections 241, 242]. Treason under the Constitution at Article 3, Section 3., and Intrinsic Fraud cf [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 servants OUR SWORN DUTY

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

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

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

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

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

Our Founding Fathers assured us, on many occasions, the following: Defending our freedoms in the face of people that would for “expedients sake,” or behind the guise, “for the safety and



welfare of the masses," ignore people's 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":

Please explain the deference of Federal crime

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

Police are tax revenue agents for the city county state and federal tax collectors  
93% of town's revenue is from traffic tickets and fees

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1QMy98cP3SY>

State denies duty of care to injured police - The Age  
[www.theage.com.au/victoria/state-denies-duty-of-care-to...](http://www.theage.com.au/victoria/state-denies-duty-of-care-to...)

The state government and Victoria Police are using an arcane legal ... claiming they owe no duty of care to ... State denies duty of care to injured police ...

Police Have No Duty To Protect Individuals

[www.firearmsandliberty.com/kasler-protection.html](http://www.firearmsandliberty.com/kasler-protection.html) Cached

Police Have No Duty To Protect Individuals ... concluding that Constitutional duties of care and protection only ... that they have no duty to ...

Warren v. District of Columbia - Wikipedia

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warren\_v.\_District\_of\_Columbia Cached ... District of Columbia Court of Appeals case that held that the police do not owe a specific duty to provide police ... no specific legal duty exists" the Court.

A policy or custom for which a municipality may be held liable can arise in four ways: (1) through an express policy, such as a written ordinance or regulation; (2) through the decisions of a person with final policymaking authority; (3) through an omission, such as a failure to properly train officers, that "manifest [s] deliberate indifference to the rights of citizens"; or (4) through a practice that is so "persistent and widespread" as to constitute a "custom or usage with the force of law." Lytle v. Doyle, 326 F.3d 463, 471 (4th Cir. 2003).

Judges enforce Law. BAR Attorneys enforce International Maritime Law. You should know the difference and how to handle it. FRC vs. GE 281 U.S. 464, Keller vs. PE 261 U.S. 428, 1 Stat. 138 -178) "Judges do not enforce statutes and codes. Executive Administrators enforce statutes and codes. Attorney Licensing Is a Fraud (1957) and is located for all to read at the following pages in volume 353 U.S. pgs.238, 239 of the United States Reports. Here is a quote from that case:

Whereas: Re: Britain is owned by the Vatican. (Treaty of 1213) - Graham...  
grahamhancock.com/phorum/read.php?2,446283,446308

Re: Britain is owned by the Vatican. (Treaty of 1213). Author: Geoff (). Date: March 08, 2004  
07:12PM. Hi Don, just asking: wasn't this all nullified when Henry VIII ...  
79753531 the Secret Treaty of Verona 1213 | Pope | Magna Carta  
[www.scribd.com/document/126313864/79753531-the-Secret-Treaty-of-Verona-1213](http://www.scribd.com/document/126313864/79753531-the-Secret-Treaty-of-Verona-1213)

In other words, the Crown is the chief executive and the Vatican is the owner, ... Treaty of 1213 -  
The Beginning of the Lie Once upon a time before the year 1066 ...

Whereas: Claim ,Complaint , Criminal Charges , evidence and exhibit 6

Whereas:

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

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

TITLE 18 - CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE PART I - CRIMES CHAPTER 31 -  
EMBEZZLEMENT AND THEFT

22 U.S. Code § 7106 - Minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking

Edward has Spent many years educating himself to the general public is billed even be threaten and still being threaten at gun point like so many other lawful bloodline Americans to pay with federal reserved debt notes All of the present size unfit currency in the \$1-\$100 denominations are to be regarded for initial accounting purposes as Federal Reserve notes. No sort is made of the Bank of issue. The amount of silver certificates and United States notes that are included in unfit currency are identified by formulae after the currency has been destroyed. After deducting such amounts and charging Treasury, redemption credit for the Federal Reserve notes is allocated among the Reserve Banks on the basis of percentages derived from the application of the following formula:

whereas:

Bloom v. Richards (1853), 2 Ohio St. 387, 390, 391, the Supreme Court of Ohio speaking by Chief Justice THURMAN, said:

"Neither Christianity, or any other system of religion, is a part of the law of the State \*\*\* Thus the Statute, upon which the defendant relies, prohibiting common labor on the Sabbath, could not stand for a moment as a law of the State, if its sole foundation was the Christian duty of keeping that day holy, and its sole motive to enforce the observance of that duty."

POLICE STATE - Proof Cops Are Just Government Revenue Agents With A Ticket Quota System

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iCodV1JMJis>

Whereas: Claim ,Complaint , Criminal Charges , evidence and exhibit 7

(18 U.S.C. section 3771):. Office for Victims of Crime - Victim Rights' Laws  
[www.ovc.gov/rights/legislation.html](http://www.ovc.gov/rights/legislation.html)

This Act also gives victims the following rights in federal criminal cases (18 U.S.C. section 3771): The right to be reasonably protected from the accused. "For a crime to exist, there must be

an injured party. There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of Constitutional rights."- Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F. 945.

AT LAW. "This phrase is used to point out that a thing is to be done according to the course of the common law; it is distinguished from a proceeding in equity."

"All laws, rules and practices which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void" [Marbury v. Madison, 5th US (2 Cranch) 137, 180]

The common law is the real law, the Supreme Law of the land, the code, rules, regulations, policy and statutes are "not the law", [Self v. Rhay, 61 Wn (2d) 261]

"The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void and ineffective for any purpose, since its unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment... In legal contemplation, it is as inoperative as if it had never been passed... Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no right, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection and justifies no acts performed under it... A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing law. Indeed insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, (the Constitution) it is superseded thereby. No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it." [Bonnett v. Vallier, 116 N.W. 885, 136 Wis. 193 (1908);

NORTON v. SHELBY COUNTY, 118 U.S. 425 (1886)]

human trafficking allowed and misuse of federal and states American public own funds Not the worlds

constitution violation to The Thirteenth Amendment (Amendment XIII) to the United States Constitution abolished slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime ... International Bar Association (IBA), chartered by the King of England, headquartered in London in state elections, indicated that Section 5 of the 14th Amendment does not give ...

Whereas: Claim ,Complaint , Criminal Charges , evidence and exhibit 7

Kate Brown

Bar Number 851634 Status Active Member Admit Date 9/20/1985

Phone 503 378-3111

Lawful and legal registration with FARA immigration Americans right to raise one lawful bloodline children without interference and stop all public funding to elected and public employees paid to raise foster children adopted on in state corporation custody of children

I support an I believe Rational thought is employing the logic known as 'thinking' or 'understanding' Rational Logic doesn't own the 'knowledge' (experience) about reality. For example lawful bloodline would Induce agree with a fifteen month window for legal immigration only, all illegal shall be deported

Not so. Consider some evidence of its historical significance: First, "titles of nobility" were prohibited in both Article VI of the Articles of Confederation (1777) and in Article I, Sections 9 and 10 of the Constitution of the United States (1787);



British and Vatican Federal and state income taxes including property tax Lawful Bloodline Americans are except for all federal state including property taxes , Bankruptcy act , the British Government not the united states of forty eight state never filed bankruptcy not constitution 48 states lawful bloodline Americans , in corporation only could have filed executive order 2040 including legal immigration who are not aka welfare, Legal immigration

At the first reading, the meaning of this 13th Amendment (also called the "title of nobility" Amendment) seems obscure; unimportant. The references to "nobility," "honour," "emperor," "king," and "prince," lead us to dismiss this Amendment as a petty post-revolution act of spite directed against the British monarchy. The U.S. modern world of Lady Di and Prince Charles, make anti-royalist sentiments seem so archaic and quaint, that the Amendment can be ignored.

Missing 13th Amendment Found: "No Lawyers in Public Office ...  
[www.linkedin.com/pulse/missing-13th-amendment-found-lawyers-public-office-letennier](http://www.linkedin.com/pulse/missing-13th-amendment-found-lawyers-public-office-letennier)

Sep 7, 2016 ... The 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been altered ..... and exercise the attendant privileges and powers; non-lawyers cannot. .... by lawyers who were unconstitutionally elected or appointed to their ...

"If the evidence is correct and no logical errors have been made, a 13th Amendment restricting lawyers from serving in government was ratified in 1819 and removed from US Constitution during the tumult of the Civil War. Since the Amendment was never lawfully repealed, it is still the Law today. The implications are enormous."

To create the present oligarchy (rule by lawyers) which the US now endures, the lawyers first had to remove the 13th "titles of nobility" Amendment that might otherwise have kept them in check. In fact, it was not until after the Civil War and after the disappearance of this 13th Amendment that, American bar associations began to appear and exercise political power. Since the unlawful deletion of the 13th Amendment, the newly developing bar associations began working diligently to create a system wherein lawyers took on a title of privilege and nobility as "Esquires" and received the "honor" of offices and positions (like district attorney or judge) that only hold. By virtue of these titles, honors, and special privileges, lawyers have assumed political and economic advantages over the majority of U.S. citizens. Through these privileges, they have nearly established a two-tiered citizenship in this nation where a majority may vote, but only a minority (lawyers) may run for political office. This two-tiered citizenship is clearly contrary to Americans' political interests, the nation's economic welfare, and the Constitution's egalitarian spirit.

The significance of this missing 13th Amendment and its deletion from the Constitution is this: Since the amendment was never lawfully nullified, it is still in full force and effect and is the Law of the land. If public support could be awakened, this missing Amendment might provide a legal basis to challenge many existing laws and court decisions previously made by lawyers who were unconstitutionally elected or appointed to their positions of power; it might even mean the removal of lawyers from the current US government system. At the very least, this missing 13th Amendment demonstrates that two centuries ago, lawyers were recognized as enemies of the people and nation. Some things never change.



Whereas: Article VI of the Articles of Confederation was the source of the Constitution's prohibition on federal titles of nobility and the so-called Emoluments Clause. The clause sought to shield the republican character of the United States against corrupting foreign influences.

The prohibition on federal titles of nobility—reinforced by the corresponding prohibition on state titles of nobility in Article I, Section 10, and more generally by the republican Guarantee Clause in Article IV, Section 4—was designed to underpin the republican character of the American government. In the ample sense James Madison gave the term in *The Federalist* No. 39, a republic was "a government which derives all its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people, and is administered by persons holding their offices during good behavior." Republicanism so understood was the ground of the constitutional edifice. The prohibition on titles of nobility buttressed the structure by precluding the possibility of an aristocracy, whether hereditary or personal, whose members would inevitably assert a right to occupy the leading positions in the state.

Further, the prohibition on titles complemented the prohibition in Article III, Section 3, on the "Corruption of Blood" worked by "Attainder[s] of Treason" (i.e., the prohibition on creating a disability in the posterity of an attained person upon claiming an inheritance as his heir, or as heir to his ancestor). Together these prohibitions ruled out the creation of certain caste-specific legal privileges or disabilities arising solely from the accident of birth.

In addition to upholding republicanism in a political sense, the prohibition on titles also pointed to a durable American social ideal. This is the ideal of equality; it is what David Ramsey, the eighteenth-century historian of the American Revolution, called the "life and soul" of republicanism. The particular conception of equality denied a place in American life for hereditary distinctions of caste—slavery being the most glaring exception. At the same time, however, it also allowed free play for the "diversity in the faculties of men," the protection of which, as Madison insisted in *The Federalist* No. 10, was "the first object of government." The republican system established by the Founders, in other words, envisaged a society in which distinctions flowed from the unequal uses that its members made of equal opportunities: a society led by a natural aristocracy based on talent, virtue, and accomplishment, not by an hereditary aristocracy based on birth. "Capacity, Spirit and Zeal in the Cause," as John Adams said, would "supply the Place of Fortune, Family, and every other Consideration, which used to have Weight with Mankind." Or as the Jeffersonian St. George Tucker put it in 1803: "A Franklin, or a Washington, need not the pageantry of honours, the glare of titles, nor the pre-eminence of station to distinguish them....Equality of rights...precludes not that distinction which superiority of virtue introduces among the citizens of a republic."

Similarly, the Framers intended the Emoluments Clause to protect the republican character of American political institutions. "One of the weak sides of republics, among their numerous advantages, is that they afford too easy an inlet to foreign corruption." *The Federalist* No. 22 (Alexander Hamilton). The delegates at the Constitutional Convention specifically designed the clause as an antidote to potentially corrupting foreign practices of a kind that the Framers had observed during the period of the Confederation. Louis XVI had the custom of presenting expensive gifts to departing ministers who had signed treaties with France, including American diplomats. In 1780, the King gave Arthur Lee a portrait of the King set in diamonds above a gold



snuff box; and in 1785, he gave Benjamin Franklin a similar miniature portrait, also set in diamonds. Likewise, the King of Spain presented John Jay (during negotiations with Spain) with the gift of a horse. All these gifts were reported to Congress, which in each case accorded permission to the recipients to accept them. Wary, however, of the possibility that such gestures might unduly influence American officials in their dealings with foreign states, the Framers institutionalized the practice of requiring the consent of Congress before one could accept "any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from...[a] foreign State."

Like several other provisions of the Constitution, the Emoluments Clause also embodies the memory of the epochal constitutional struggles in seventeenth-century Britain between the forces of Parliament and the Stuart dynasty. St. George Tucker's explanation of the clause noted that "in the reign of Charles the [S]econd of England, that prince, and almost all his officers of state were either actual pensioners of the court of France, or supposed to be under its influence, directly, or indirectly, from that cause. The reign of that monarch has been, accordingly, proverbially disgraceful to his memory." As these remarks imply, the clause was directed not merely at American diplomats serving abroad, but more generally at officials throughout the federal government.

Whereas: Claim ,Complaint , Criminal Charges , evidence and exhibit 8

Whereas Blood quantum native is all color and gender man and or woman laws or Indian blood laws are those enacted in the United forty eight States Not the United States of America Incorporation AKA CORPS and the former British foreign colonies to define qualification by ancestry as Native lawful bloodline American, sometimes in relation to tribal registration including all treaties of each state with the British servants to the British membership. It ignored the Native American practices of absorbing other peoples by... This is a concept comparable to the legal principles of Jus soli (18 U.S.C. section 3771): Office for Victims of Crime - Victim Rights' Laws [www.ovc.gov/rights/legislation.html](http://www.ovc.gov/rights/legislation.html)

This Act also gives victims the following rights in federal criminal cases (18 U.S.C. section 3771):. The right to be reasonably protected from the accused. "For a crime to exist, there must be an injured party. There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of Constitutional rights."- Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F. 945.

AT LAW. "This phrase is used to point out that a thing is to be done according to the course of the common law; it is distinguished from a proceeding in equity."

"All laws, rules and practices which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void" [Marbury v. Madison, 5th US (2 Cranch) 137, 180]

The common law is the real law, the Supreme Law of the land, the code, rules, regulations, policy and statutes are "not the law", [Self v. Rhay, 61 Wn (2d) 261]

"The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void and ineffective for any purpose, since its unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment... In legal contemplation, it is as inoperative as if it had never been passed... Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no right, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection and justifies no acts performed under it... A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing



1151 law. Indeed insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, (the  
1152 Constitution) it is superseded thereby. No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no  
1153 courts are bound to enforce it." [Bonnett v. Vallier, 116 N.W. 885, 136 Wis. 193 (1908);  
1154 NORTON v. SHELBY COUNTY, 118 U.S. 425 (1886)]

1155  
1156 Whereas: Claim , Complaint , Criminal Charges , evidence and exhibit 8

1157  
1158 Criminal Charge Complainant

1159 Notice of Whereas:

1160 Elected and public servants and public and private contractors participate in RICO Violations

1161  
1162 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1)  
1163 section 1341 (relating to mail fraud),  
1164 section 1503 (relating to obstruction of justice),  
1165 section 1951 (relating to interference with commerce, robbery, or extortion),  
1166 section 1952 (relating to racketeering),  
1167 section 1957 (relating to engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified  
1168 unlawful activity),

1169  
1170 Fraud upon the court

1171  
1172 Whereas: MILITARY FLAG WITH THE GOLD FRINGE

1173  
1174 Martial Law Flag "Pursuant to 4 U.S.C. chapter 1, §§1, 2, & 3; Executive Order 10834, August  
1175 21, 1959; 24 F.R.6865; a military flag is a flag that resembles the regular flag of the United  
1176 States, except that it has a YELLOW FRINGE border on three sides. The President of the United  
1177 States designates this deviation from the regular flag, by executive order, and in his capacity as  
1178 Commander-in-Chief of the military. The placing of a fringe on the national flag, the dimensions  
1179 of the flag and the arrangement of the stars in the union are matters of detail not controlled by  
1180 statute, but are within the discretion of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and  
1181 Navy." 34 Ops. Atty. Gen. 83. The Law of the Flag regulates the laws under which contracts  
1182 entered into will be governed. (See, Ruhstrat v. People.)

1183  
1184 Any courtroom that displays such a flag behind the Judge is a military courtroom which Is  
1185 operating under military law and not constitutional law, or common law, or civil law, or statute  
1186 law, Restrictions. (Note added: This court is thereby receiving public funds under false and  
1187 fraudulent pretense and is committing Treason against the Constitution under the 16th American  
1188 Jurist Prudence Section 177).

1189  
1190 Whereas: 1, 2 American Flag such as a gold fringe MUTILATES the flag and carries a one year  
1191 prison term. This is confirmed by the authority of Title 36, Section § 176 (g). The gold fringe is a  
1192 fourth color and, purportedly, represents "color of military law" jurisdiction and when placed on  
1193 the Title 4 U.S.C. Section §§ 1,2 Flag, mutilates the flag and suspends the Constitution. Refer to  
1194 Title 18 U.S.C. Section 242, see BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY.

1195  
1196 Any laws created by government which are repugnant to the Constitution carry NO force of law



and are VOID: An unconstitutional law states and codes cannot operate to supersede any existing law. Indeed insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, (the Constitution JTM) it is superseded thereby. No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it." Bonnett v. Vallier, 116 N.W. 885, 136 Wis. 193 (1908); NORTON v. SHELBY COUNTY, 118 U.S. 425 (1886). See also Bonnett v Vallier, 136 Wis 193, 200; 116 NW 885, 887 (1908); State ex rel Ballard v Goodland, 159 Wis 393, 395; 150 NW 488, 489 (1915); State ex rel Kleist v Donald, 164 Wis 545, 552-553; 160 NW 1067, 1070 (1917); State ex rel Martin v Zimmerman, 233 Wis 16, 21; 288 NW 454, 457 (1939); State ex rel Commissioners of Public Lands v Anderson, 56 Wis 2d 666, 672; 203 NW2d 84, 87 (1973); and Butzlaffer v Van Der Geest & Sons, Inc, Wis, 115 Wis 2d 539; 340 NW2d 742, 744-745 (1983). Tax Crimes Employers who aid or abet the preparation of false tax returns by failing to pay income or Social Security taxes for illegal alien employees, or who knowingly make payments using false names or Social Security numbers, are subject to IRS criminal and civil sanctions. U.S. nationals who have suffered intentional discrimination because of citizenship or national origin by an employer with more than three employees may file a complaint within 180 days of the discriminatory act with the Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices, U.S. Department of Justice. In addition to the federal statutes summarized, state laws and local ordinances controlling fair labor practices, workers compensation, zoning, safe housing and rental property, nuisance, licensing, street vending, and solicitations by contractors may also apply to activities that involve illegal aliens.

9 TRILLION Dollars Missing from Federal Reserve!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GYNVNhB-m0o>

Exhibit #05.051: Former IRS Commissioner Steven Miller says the income tax is "voluntary"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MG2mcjAuLo4>

[1] This is a BOLD LIE, the 16th Amendment it was never ratified per Article V of the U.S. Constitution (Congressional Record House, June 13, 1967, pg 15641-15646 and Dyett v Turner (1968) are VERY CLEAR about this) House Joint Resolution 192 of June 5, 1933

On June 5, 1933, Congress passed House Joint Resolution (HJR 192). HJR 192 was passed to suspend the gold standard and abrogate the gold clause in the national constitution. Since then no one in America has been able to lawfully pay a debt. This resolution declared: Lawful Bloodline Americans only

Whereas: Claim , Complaint , Criminal Charges , evidence and exhibit 9

"PEOPLE COMPELLED TO FILE INCOME TAXES VIOLATES THE 5TH AMENDMENT"  
Supreme Court ruled that income taxes constitute the compelled testimony of a witness: "The information revealed in the preparation and filing of an income tax return is, for the purposes of Fifth Amendment analysis, the testimony of a witness." "Government compels the filing of a return much as it compels for example, the appearance of a 'witness' before a grand jury." Garner v. United States, 424 U.S. 648 (1975). ∴ Established that wages and income are NOT equivalent as far as taxes on income are concerned. "Decided cases have made the distinction between wages and income and have refused to equate the two in withholding or similar controversies.



Central Illinois Public Service Co. v. United States, 435 U.S. 21(1978); Peoples Life Ins. Co. v. United States, 179 Ct. Cl. 318, 332, 373 F.2d 924, 932 (1967); Humble Pipe Line Co. v. United States, 194 Ct. Cl. 944, 950, 442 F.2d 1353, 1356 (1971); Humble Oil & Refining Co. v. United States, 194 Ct. Cl. 920, 442 F.2d 1362 (1971); Stubbs, Overbeck & Associates v. United States, 445 F.2d 1142 (CA5 1971); Royster Co. v. United States, 479 F.2d, at 390; (4th Cir. 1973); Acacia Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. United States, 272 F. Supp. 188 (Md. 1967). Supreme Court ruled that: "Waivers of Constitutional Rights not only must be voluntary, they must be knowingly intelligent acts, done with sufficient awareness of the relevant circumstances and consequences.": Brady v. U.S., 397 U.S. 742 at 748 (1970) (a) not effectively connected with the conduct of a "trade or business" (public office per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26)) in the United States (government), (b) not earned from sources within the geographical federal 5 territory. See Newman-Green v. Alfonso Larrain, 490 U.S. 826 (1989) "United States" defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10), (c) not subject to reporting per 26 U.S.C. §6041 because not connected to a statutory "trade or business" (public office) (d) not subject to withholding because not statutory "income" per 26 U.S.C. §643(b) and earned by a "non-resident non-person non-taxpayer"

Join us for the answer ,Judge Rules that Government Debt is Covered by FDCPA, Forcing ...  
<https://www.insidearm.com/news/00005574-judge-rules-that-government-debt-is-cover/>

Dec 18, 2014 ... A federal judge in Washington this week sided with a consumer plaintiff in denying a motion to dismiss an FDCPA class action case.

Supreme Court Ruling Not Enough To Prevent Debtors Prisons : NPR  
[http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/justice\\_department\\_warns\\_local\\_courts\\_about\\_illegal\\_enforcement\\_of\\_fees\\_and](http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/justice_department_warns_local_courts_about_illegal_enforcement_of_fees_and)

May 21, 2014 ... In 1983, the high court ruled judges can't jail people because ... Defendants are charged for a long list of government services that were ... And every day, people go to jail because they failed to pay their court debts. ... Judges say it's difficult to determine who can and cannot afford to pay their fines and fees

CONFIRMED: The Original Thirteenth Amendment Was Ratified, And Then Improperly Removed From The Constitution  
<https://www.insidearm.com/news/00005574-judge-rules-that-government-debt-is-cover/>

<https://www.facebook.com/niineespeaks/photos/a.493843457441434.1073741828.466897820135998/493839424108504/?type=3&theater>

#### Historical Summary

The Oregon Treaty of 1846 was an agreement with Great Britain that gave the U.S. undisputed claim to the Pacific Northwest south of the 49th parallel. The states carved out of this treaty are the present states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and the southwest corner of Wyoming. This treaty with Great Britain was signed on June 12, 1846 [9 Stat. 869], and all federal land patents of these states flow from the treaty and fall under the supremacy clause of the constitution, therefore, no state, private banking corporation or other federal agency can question the



superiority of title to landowners who have "perfected" their land by federal land patent. Jurisdiction by any state court is invalid, and since federal land patents cannot be collaterally attacked as to their validity or authenticity as highest evidence of title, no mortgage institution can claim title to land by its "lien." Certified federal land patents were given free and clear title with no encumbrances, then or now!

The lead case that said treaty law cannot be interfered with by a state legislature in *Ware v. Hylton*, [(1796) 3 Dall (3 U.S. 199)]. In this the Supreme Court held that a treaty is the supreme law of the land (Article VI, Section 2: "and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding")...that any act of the legislature cannot stand in its way because a treaty is the declared will of the people, of all the United States and shall be superior to the constitution and laws of any individual state." [Emphasis by the court.] In other words federal land patents put into evidence by a land owner cannot be challenged by a state court because it flows from a United States treaty, and therefore, no court has jurisdiction over title or ownership to land that traces its source to the paramount or common source of title from the United States government, banks and private corporations notwithstanding, because federal land patents were never given to corporations, only to private citizens hence the term "private land claim" or "PLC" (as we call it) used by the Bureau of Land Management as the date of the original patent.

The lead case for the Louisiana Purchase States is *American Insurance Company v. Canter* [(1828) 1 Pet (26 U.S.) 511] in which Justice Marshall held the power to make treaties is an absolute power of the United States government and from that power arises the right to govern it, i.e., treaty law is superior to any state laws\* and is the supreme law of the land ("zoning law" included\*).

Pope Francis makes a law..destroys every Corporation in the world  
<http://beforeitsnews.com/alternative/2016/02/pope-francis-makes-a-law-destroys-every-corporation-in-the-world-2-3297406.html>

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

TERRORISM - FEDERAL CRIMINAL CODES: Title 18 U.S.C. CHAPTER 113B, Section 2331 Definitions. "As used in this chapter – (1) the term "international terrorism" means activities that - (A) involve violent acts...; (B) appear to be intended - (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping..." The end results of all terrorist acts are to restrict the victims' freedoms and put them out of business. NOW (NWO)



WHO's the TERRORIST'S?

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

THE FIFTH U.S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS has issued a stunning ruling admitting that the United States and the federal courts have been systematically misapplying the income tax as a non-apportioned direct tax for decades. The clear implication is that literally trillions of dollars have been improperly taken from their rightful owners.

The further implication is that hundreds of men and women-- perhaps even thousands-- have been victims of legal harassment and intimidation, property seizures, character assassination and even imprisonment, all based on a fraud. At the same time, it is clear that the explosive (and, some would say, republic-eroding) growth of the federal government over the same period has been financed by this same scheme.

THE PARADIGM-SHATTERING ADMISSION by the panel of the circuit court (which has since been replicated in other circuits, as well) came in a ruling reported as *Parker v. Comm'r*, 724 F.2d 469. Alton Parker, an otherwise unremarkable "Fifth Amendment" tax protestor, had appealed a Tax Court decision finding him liable for taxes on conceded taxable activity.

In the appellate court, Parker raised an additional argument beyond the confused notion that completing a tax form amounted to "self-incrimination". Parker also squarely challenged the appellate court with the assertion that, as put by the panel, "the IRS and the government in general, including the judiciary, mistakenly interpret the sixteenth amendment as allowing a direct tax on property (wages, salaries, commissions, etc.) without apportionment."

The circuit court panel found itself unable to dispute Parker's allegation, and ultimately admitted its accuracy.

THE ADMISSION BY THE COURT IS (perhaps unsurprisingly) circumspectly and even deceptively made. It takes the form of a complete misrepresentation of an old (but still standing and widely-cited) ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court, declaring the high court to have said exactly the opposite of what it actually says. (See the misrepresentation, and what the Supreme Court actually says, here.)

Despite the awkwardness of this approach, however, the circuit court's evasion of Parker's allegation constitutes a definitive admission of its accuracy under routine principles of law. As the Supreme Court puts it,

"Indeed, as Mr. Justice Brandeis declared, speaking for a unanimous court in the *Tod* case, *supra*, which involved a deportation: "Silence is often evidence of the most persuasive character." 263



U.S. at 263 U. S. 153-154. And just last Term, in *Hale*, supra, the Court recognized that "[f]ailure to contest an assertion . . . is considered evidence of acquiescence . . . if it would have been natural under the circumstances to object to the assertion in question." 422 U.S. at 422 U. S. 176. [footnote 3]."

*Baxter v. Palmigiano*, 425 U.S. 308, 318 (1976)

Plainly, an outright falsehood in response to an assertion is the equivalent of silence as meant in these statements of the law by the high court. In fact, falsehood such as that resorted-to by the Fifth Circuit panel simply makes clear that the circuit court recognized its duty to have validly objected to the assertion presented had it been able to do so, thus making its failure to do so that much more plainly an admission of the assertion's accuracy.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT how extensively the Parker court's admission of the misapplication of the income tax will be called-upon in legal actions for redress sure to come from victims of what is now acknowledged to have been abusive-- if not criminal-- behavior by government, tax agency, and judicial officials under the auspices of tax law. No doubt the clamor will be very loud indeed.

NOTE: I posted all the evidence of the Parker court admission discussed above here, two days ago (and at that, just a week after posting an in-depth exposé of a long-running IRS fraud about "frivolous return penalties"). The internet generally, and all social media, should be BURIED in articles like the one above by now. Where's yours?

Where are the products of your scramble to discover and expose other instances of courts running the same scam, and making the same effective admission, as the Parker court?

C'mon people! LET'S GO!!

Whereas: Claim ,Complaint , Criminal Charges , evidence and exhibit 10

Any laws created by government which are repugnant to the Constitution carry NO force of law and are VOID: An unconstitutional law states and codes cannot operate to supersede any existing law. Indeed insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, (the Constitution JTM) it is superseded thereby. No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it." *Bonnett v. Vallier*, 116 N.W. 885, 136 Wis. 193 (1908); *NORTON v. SHELBY COUNTY*, 118 U.S. 425 (1886). See also *Bonnett v Vallier*, 136 Wis 193, 200; 116 NW 885, 887 (1908); *State ex rel Ballard v Goodland*, 159 Wis 393, 395; 150 NW 488, 489 (1915); *State ex rel Kleist v Donald*, 164 Wis 545, 552-553; 160 NW 1067, 1070 (1917); *State ex rel Martin v Zimmerman*, 233 Wis 16, 21; 288 NW 454, 457 (1939); *State ex rel Commissioners of Public Lands v Anderson*, 56 Wis 2d 666, 672; 203 NW2d 84, 87 (1973); and *Butzlaffer v Van Der Geest & Sons, Inc*, Wis, 115 Wis 2d 539; 340 NW2d 742, 744-745 (1983).

Tax Crimes



Employers who aid or abet the preparation of false tax returns by failing to pay income or Social Security taxes for illegal alien employees, or who knowingly make payments using false names or Social Security numbers, are subject to IRS criminal and civil sanctions. U.S. nationals who have suffered intentional discrimination because of citizenship or national origin by an employer with more than three employees may file a complaint within 180 days of the discriminatory act with the Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices, U.S. Department of Justice. In addition to the federal statutes summarized, state laws and local ordinances controlling fair labor practices, workers compensation, zoning, safe housing and rental property, nuisance, licensing, street vending, and solicitations by contractors may also apply to activities that involve illegal aliens.

real truth 1 U.S. Code § 8 - "Person", "human being", "child", and "individual" as including born-alive infant <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/1/8>  
As a Constitution law woman owns here body , man or Christianity or any other religion including the pope or religion cannot not applied first Amendment Religions freedom.. you keep up with the devil book bible you will have no rights at all here,, you don't see the light, my Religions Bible is the ratified Constitution

Whereas: Claim ,Complaint , Criminal Charges , evidence and exhibit 11

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1472 207.1-308. NOTICE TO AGENTS IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPALS. NOTICE TO PRINCIPALS  
1473 IS NOTICE TO AGENTS  
1474  
1475 Edward M Johnston Has Filed in State of Oregon secretary office including this filed with the  
1476 senate and house as you can see, Not one of the Elected and Public servants have disagree with  
1477 the facts this public notice published for three weeks in...  
1478 new.oregontrackers.com  
1479  
1480 We the lawful bloodline Americans have the right to dissolved our elected and public servants  
1481 indefinitely for violation of oath of Constitution 1778 ratified, this the invasion from England  
1482 and the Christianity roman Catholic church that dates back to the treaty 1213 the devils contract  
1483 that the pope sign with king john,  
1484  
1485 Honor thy oath as we need lawful bloodline and our servants with respect to each other to  
1486 survived  
1487 As the food resources and water our rapidly depleting  
1488  
1489 ( )Lawful American bloodline 1884  
1490  
1491 ( ) Legal register citizen 1938 FARA  
1492  
1493 for Kate Brown to go to prison she know what she is doing for the foreign terrorist the crown  
1494  
1495 British auxiliary registry accreditation to the king or queen  
1496  
1497 Lawyer's Secret Oath | The Betrayed  
1498 roach1958.wordpress.com/2010/04/19/lawyers-secret-oath/  
1499  
1500 Apr 19, 2010 ... BAR stands for British Accreditation Registry Web of Justice ... Inner barrister,  
1501 a sergeant or king's counsel who pleads within the bar. .... free from British rule even today we  
1502 are are still being ruled by the Queen of England.  
1503 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION - Essiac Tea Health Freedom Info  
1504 [www.healthfreedom.info/bar%20association.htm](http://www.healthfreedom.info/bar%20association.htm)  
1505  
1506 The term "BAR" is an acronym for British Accredited Registry [see comments below]. ... There  
1507 are over 30 grievances listed against the King of England in the ... Kerry are both descendants of  
1508 Queen Elizabeth II as well as other British royalty.  
1509 The Man who Would be King - notes - The Kipling Society  
1510 [www.kiplingsociety.co.uk/rg\\_wouldbeking\\_notes.htm](http://www.kiplingsociety.co.uk/rg_wouldbeking_notes.htm)  
1511  
1512 VI, which was written shortly before "The Man who Would be King". ... [Page 205, line 8]  
1513 Political British military officers or diplomats accredited to ..... of the Territorial Army (the  
1514 volunteer auxiliary force for the British Army) sometimes not ... [Page 230, line 14] the son of  
1515 Alexander by Queen Semarimis Alexander the Great; ...  
1516 BRITISH ACCREDITATION REGISTRY – CROWN TEMPLE B.A.R. ...  
1517 [www.thelibertybeacon.com/british-accreditation-registry-crown-temple-b-a-r/](http://www.thelibertybeacon.com/british-accreditation-registry-crown-temple-b-a-r/)



1518 Apr 4, 2016 ... BRITISH ACCREDITATION REGISTRY – CROWN TEMPLE B.A.R. ... the  
1519 colonists were often accused of committing crimes against the King, ...  
1520

1521 Acknowledgment

1522 An acknowledgment is a formal admission made in person before a proper official by  
1523 someone who has executed an instrument. The Autograph-er must personally appear before the  
1524 Notary Public, the signer must be positively identified by the Notary Public and the autograph  
1525 must acknowledge having willingly autographed the Affidavit instrument. The autograph-er is  
1526 required to autograph in the presence of the Notary Public. Affidavit Acknowledgment Form:

1527

1528 Oregon State or State of Oregon County of \_\_\_\_\_

1529

1530 The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_,  
1531 20\_\_\_\_,

1532

1533 at \_\_\_\_\_, State Of Oregon INC, by \_\_\_\_\_

1534

1535 \_\_\_\_\_ to be his/her free act and deed.

1536

1537

1538 Signature of Notary Public

1539 Name of Notary Public (print your name)

1540 SEAL Notary Public, State of Oregon

1541

1542 My commission expires: \_\_\_\_\_

1543

1544 Jurist notarizations are required for transactions where the Autograph-er must attest to the  
1545 content of the Instrument , such as all affidavits and pleadings in court. It is a certification on an  
1546 affidavit declaring when, where and before whom it was sworn. In executing a jurat, a notary  
1547 guarantees that the Autograph-er personally appeared before the notary, was given an oath or  
1548 affirmation by the notary attesting to the truthfulness of the Instrument, and Autograph the  
1549 instrument in the notary's presence. It is always important that the notary positively identify a  
1550 Autograph-er for a jurist, as s/he is certifying that the Autograph attested to the truthfulness of  
1551 the Instrument contents under Constitution law. However, jurist notarizations do not prove a  
1552 Instrument is true, lawful, valid or enforceable.

1553

1554 "Jurist" is as follows:

1555

1556 Subscribed and sworn to by \_\_\_\_\_ before me on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of

1557

1558 \_\_\_\_\_, Year \_\_\_\_\_.

1559

1560 Autograph of injured Party \_\_\_\_\_

1561

1562 Printed name \_\_\_\_\_

1563 Notary public, State of Oregon , County of \_\_\_\_\_



1564 \_\_\_\_\_  
1565 Signature of Notary Public  
1566 Name of Notary Public (print your name)  
1567 SEAL Notary Public, State of Oregon  
1568  
1569 My commission expires: \_\_\_\_\_  
1570  
1571 See All (4429)  
1572