



Alberta (and other Canadian States) are under Military Occupation

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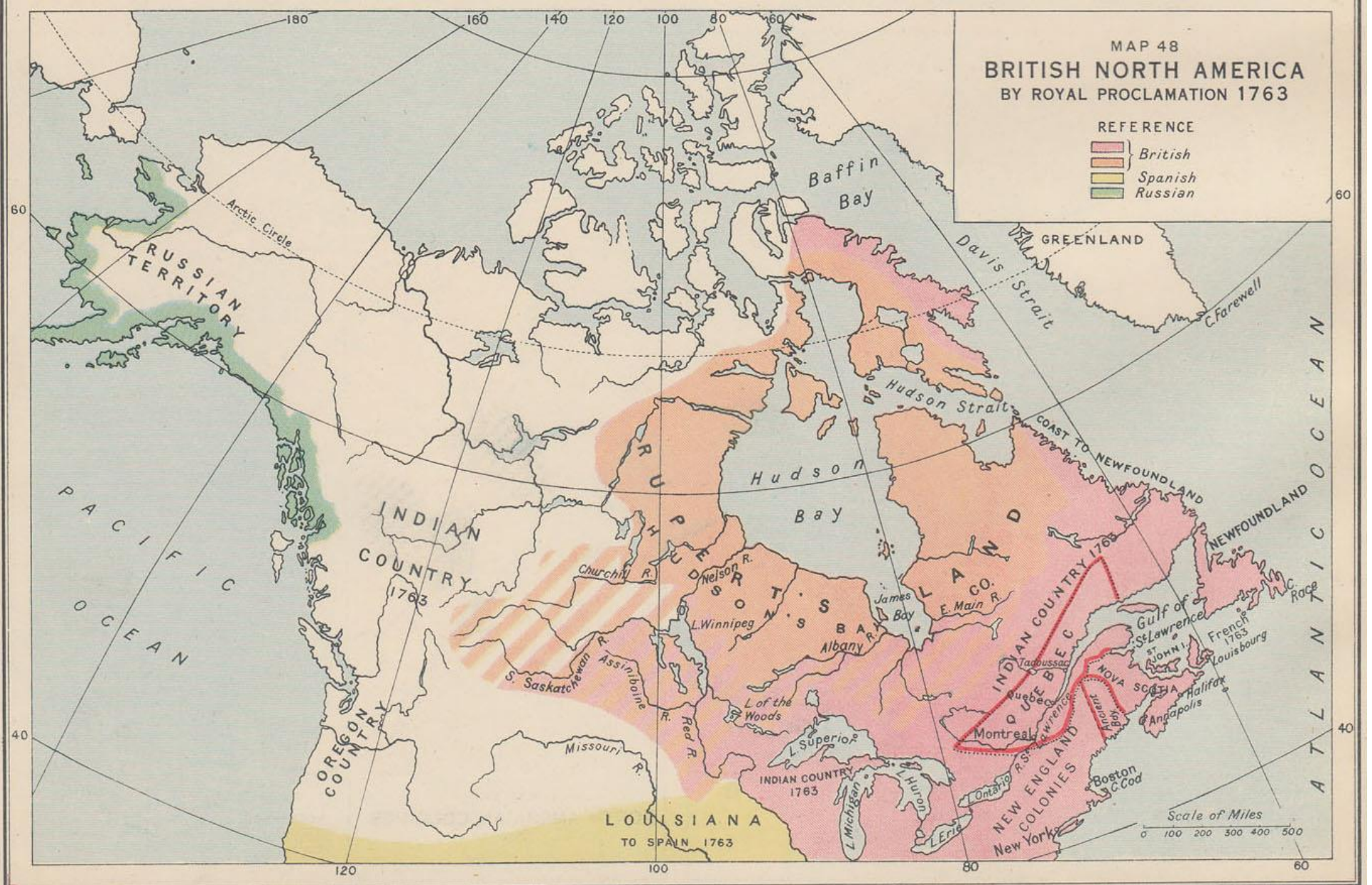
Royal Proclamation of 1763

- Created the Government of Quebec and all land west of Quebec was designated and reserved to the Indians

MAP 48
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
 BY ROYAL PROCLAMATION 1763

REFERENCE

- British
- Spanish
- Russian



Police

- Ontario and Quebec have Provincial Police
- All other Provinces use the RCMP, which means that they are under military occupation, especially since they are outside the boundaries defined by the Royal Proclamation of 1763, and in Indian Territory

Military Occupation

- **“Territory is considered occupied when it is actually placed under the authority of the hostile army.**
- **The occupation extends only to the territory where such authority has been established and can be exercised.”** Law and Customs of War on Land (Hague IV), Article 42

Military Occupation

- **“In addition to the provisions which shall be implemented in peacetime, the present Convention shall apply to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the High Contracting Parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them.**
- **The Convention shall also apply to all cases of partial or total occupation of the territory of a High Contracting Party, even if the said occupation meets with no armed resistance.**
- **Although one of the Powers in conflict may not be a party to the present Convention, the Powers who are parties thereto shall remain bound by it in their mutual relations. They shall furthermore be bound by the Convention in relation to the said Power, if the latter accepts and applies the provisions thereof.”** Article 2, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War of 1949 [emphasis added]

Military Occupation

- **“A place, district, or country occupied by an enemy stands, in consequence of the occupation, under the Martial Law of the invading or occupying army, whether any proclamation declaring Martial Law, or any public warning to the inhabitants, has been issued or not. Martial Law is the immediate and direct effect and consequence of occupation or conquest. The presence of a hostile army proclaims its Martial Law.”** Article 1, Lieber Code [emphasis added]

Military Occupation

- **“Martial Law does not cease during the hostile occupation, except by special proclamation, ordered by the commander in chief; or by special mention in the treaty of peace concluding the war, when the occupation of a place or territory continues beyond the conclusion of peace as one of the conditions of the same.”** Article 2, Lieber Code [emphasis added]

Military Occupation

- **“NOTE: Under the Law-Martial, only the criminal jurisdiction of a *Military Court* is the recognized law. But as Article Three says, "*the civil courts can continue wholly or in part as long as the civil jurisdiction does not violate the Military orders laid down by the Commander in Chief or one of his Commanders.*" By this means; a military venue, jurisdiction, and authority are imposed upon the occupied populace under disguise of the ordinary civil courts and officers of the occupied district or region, because the so-called civil authorities in an occupied district, or region, only act at the pleasure of a military authority.**
- **It should also be noted here that the several State Legislatures, County Boards of Commissioners, and City Councils, are constantly legislating to please the edicts of the federal government (*the occupying force*) and that their legislation, in this sense, is not an exercise of State sovereignty, but instead, a compliance with edicts of the military force which occupies the several States and consequently are edicts of *Martial Law Rule*.” Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court [emphasis added]**

Military Occupation

- Why do you think that the Supreme Court of Canada has said that the government has to settle the First Nations Land Claims?
- They are essentially saying that the First Nations land was stolen = military occupation

Military Occupation

- We are under Martial Law
 - There are 3 kinds of martial law
 - Full Martial Law
 - Martial Law Proper
 - Martial Law rule
 - Ex Parte Milligan 4 Wall (71 U.S.) 2, 18 L.Ed. 281, p 302
 - Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968]
The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court,

Military Occupation

- Evidence that there is a Military occupation
 - Military script circulated for money (Bank of Canada Notes)
 - Police use rank structure of captain, lieutenant, sergeant
 - Police refer to us as “civilians”
 - Courts “presume” everything
 - “curfew” is strictly under a martial law jurisdiction
 - The State Regional Areas under Metro-Government provide the Military Venue for the Peace Officers to enforce Martial Law Jurisdiction (Toronto Metro Police, etc.)
 - BAR members (United Nations – foreign agents) are officers of the court

De facto Law

- **“Obedience to de facto law – No person shall be convicted of an offense in respect of an act or omission in obedience to the laws for the time being made and enforced by persons in de facto possession of the sovereign power in and over the place where the act or omission occurs.”**, Section 15 of the Criminal Code of Canada

Color of Law = Admiralty =
Law of the Sea = Roman Cult

"Canada" , for greater certainty, includes the
internal waters of Canada and the territorial sea
of Canada;

"person" , or any word or expression descriptive
of a person, includes a corporation;

Section 35(1) Interpretation Act of Canada

Color of Law = Municipal Law = Roman Cult

“every one”, “person” and “owner”, and similar expressions, include Her Majesty and an organization;

Section 2 Criminal Code of Canada

Color of Law = Municipal Law = Roman Cult

“person” includes a corporation and the heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives of a person;

Section 28(1)(nn) Alberta Interpretation Act

Color of Law = Municipal Law = Roman Cult

““driver” means a person who is driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle...”

Section 1(1)(k) Traffic Safety Act of Alberta

Maxim of Law

“EJUSDEM GENERIS [Latin “of the same kind or class”] A canon of construction that when a general word or phrase follows a list of specifics, the general word or phrase will be interpreted to include only items of the same type as those listed. • For example, in the phrase horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, or any other farm animal, the general language “or any other farm animal” — despite its seeming breadth — would probably be held to include only four-legged, hooved mammals typically found on farms, and thus would exclude chickens. — Cf. EXPRESSIO UNIUS EST EXCLUSIO ALTERIUS; NOSCITUR A SOCIIS; RULE OF RANK.” Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition page 1568 [emphasis added]

Include

- **“INCLUDE. (Lat. *inclaudere*, to shut in, keep within). To confine within, hold as in an inclosure, take in, attain, shut up, contain, inclose, comprise, comprehend, embrace, involve. Miller v. Johnston, 173 N.C. 62, 91 S.E. 593. Prairie Oil and Gas Co. v. Motter, D.C.Kan., 1 F.Supp. 464, 468; Decorated Metal Mfg. Co. v. U. S., 12 Ct.Cust.App. 140; In re Sheppard's Estate, 179 N.Y.S. 409, 412, 189 App.Div. 370; Rose v. State, 184 S.W. 60, 61, 122 Ark. 509; United States ex rel. Lyons v. Hines, 103 F.2d 737, 740, 70 App.D.C. 36, 122 A.L.R. 674.” Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Edition, page 905, [emphasis added]**

Include

- **“Include**
- **1. To confine within; to hold; to contain; as, the shell of a nut includes the kernel; a pearl is included in a shell. [But in these senses we more commonly use inclose.]**
- **2. To comprise; to comprehend; to contain.” American Dictionary of The English Language, Noah Webster, 1828.**

Include

- **“Include. (Lat. Inclaudere, to shut in, keep within.) To confine within, hold as in an inclosure, take in, attain, shut up, contain, inclose, comprise, comprehend, embrace, involve. Premier Products Co. v. Cameron, 240 Or. 123, 400 P.2d 227, 228.” Black’s Law Dictionary 6th Edition, page 763**

Good Faith = No Jurisdiction = Kangaroo Court

- **“Where a person is required or authorized by law to execute a process or to carry out a sentence, that person or any person who assists him is, if that person acts in good faith, justified in executing the process or in carrying out the sentence notwithstanding that the process or sentence is defective or that it was issued or imposed without jurisdiction or in excess of jurisdiction.”** Criminal Code of Canada § 25(2)
- They hire low intelligence thugs, give them a gun, and tell them to go out and assault people

Military Uniform = Roman Cult

- **“The wearing of clerical dress or of a religious habit by lay people,, is liable to the same penalty by the state as the misuse of the military uniform.”**
Article 10, Hitler’s 1933 Concordat with the Roman Cult [emphasis added]
- At common Law there is no military uniform

Military Occupation

- **“The present Convention shall apply from the outset of any conflict or occupation mentioned in Article 2.**
- **In the territory of Parties to the conflict, the application of the present Convention shall cease on the general close of military operations.**
- **In the case of occupied territory, the application of the present Convention shall cease one year after the general close of military operations; however, the Occupying Power shall be bound, for the duration of the occupation, to the extent that such Power exercises the functions of government in such territory, by the provisions of the following Articles of the present Convention: 1 to 12, 27, 29 to 34, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 59, 61 to 77, 143.”** Article 6, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War of 1949 [emphasis added]

Military Occupation

- **“Protected persons are entitled, in all circumstances, to respect for their persons, their honour, their family rights, their religious convictions and practices, and their manners and customs.**
- **They shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof and against insults and public curiosity.**
- **Women shall be especially protected against any attack on their honour, in particular against rape, enforced prostitution, or any form of indecent assault.**
- **Without prejudice to the provisions relating to their state of health, age and sex, all protected persons shall be treated with the same consideration by the Party to the conflict in whose power they are, without any adverse distinction based, in particular, on race, religion or political opinion.**
- **However, the Parties to the conflict may take such measures of control and security in regard to protected persons as may be necessary as a result of the war.”** Article 27, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War of 1949 [emphasis added]

Military Occupation

- **“No protected person may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited.**
- **Pillage is prohibited.**
- **Reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited.”** Article 33, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War of 1949 [emphasis added]

Military Occupation

- **“The Occupying Power may not compel protected persons to serve in its armed or auxiliary forces. No pressure or propaganda which aims at securing voluntary enlistment is permitted.....”** Article 51, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War of 1949 [emphasis added]
- This is why they cannot do conscription – See the D.I.Y. How NOT to Volunteer for Selective Service and the Draft video

Military Occupation

- **“No contract, agreement or regulation shall impair the right of any worker, whether voluntary or not and wherever he may be, to apply to the representatives of the Protecting Power in order to request the said Power’s intervention.**
- **All measures aiming at creating unemployment or at restricting the opportunities offered to workers in an occupied territory, in order to induce them to work for the Occupying Power, are prohibited.”** Article 52, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War of 1949 [emphasis added]

Military Occupation

- **“In case of a breach of the penal provisions promulgated by it by virtue of the second paragraph of Article 64, the Occupying Power may hand over the accused to its properly constituted, non-political military courts, on condition that the said courts sit in the occupied country. Courts of appeal shall preferably sit in the occupied country.”** Article 66, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War of 1949 [emphasis added]

United Nations = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- **“The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.” International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 1, Clause 3 [emphasis added]**

United Nations = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- “All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law.” International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 14, Clause 1

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No Jurisdiction = Kangaroo Court = Roman Cult

- **"Where there is no jurisdiction there is no judge; the proceeding is as nothing. Such has been the law from the days of the Marshalsea, 10 Coke 68; also Bradley v. Fisher, 13 Wall 335,351." Manning v. Ketcham, 58 F.2d 948.**

Void Judgments - England

- In *Anlaby v. Praetorius* (1888) 20 Q.B.D. 764 at 769 Fry L.J. stated on the issue of void proceedings that:

“A plaintiff has no right to obtain any judgment at all”.

Void Judgments - England

- In *Fry v. Moore* (1889), 23 Q.B.D. 395 Lindley, L.J. said of void and irregular proceedings that it may be difficult to draw the exact line between nullity and irregularity. If a procedure is irregular it can be waived by the defendant but if it is null it cannot be waived and all that is done afterwards is void; in general, one can easily see on which side of the line the particular case falls.

Void Judgments - England

– A void order results from a ‘fundamental defect’ in proceedings (Upjohn LJ in *Re Pritchard (deceased)* [1963] 1 Ch 502 and Lord Denning in *Firman v Ellis* [1978] 3 WLR 1) or from a ‘without jurisdiction’/ultra vires act of a public body or judicial office holder (Lord Denning in *Pearlman v Governors of Harrow School* [1978] 3 WLR 736).

Void Judgments - England

- A ‘fundamental defect’ includes a failure to serve process where service of process is required (Lord Greene in *Craig v Kanssen* [1943] 1 KB 256); or where service of proceedings never came to the notice of the defendant at all (e.g. he was abroad and was unaware of the service of proceedings); or where there is a fundamental defect in the issuing of proceedings so that in effect the proceedings have never started; or where proceedings appear to be duly issued but fail to comply with a statutory requirement (Upjohn LJ in *Re Pritchard* [1963]). Failure to comply with a statutory requirement includes rules made pursuant to a statute (*Smurthwaite v Hannay* [1894] A.C. 494).

Void Judgments - England

–A ‘without jurisdiction’/*ultra vires* act is any act which a Court did not have power to do (Lord Denning in *Firman v Ellis* [1978]).

Void Judgments - England

- Similarly, if the higher Court's order is founded on a lower Court's void act or invalid claim then the higher Court's decision will also be void (Lord Denning in *MacFoy v United Africa Co. Ltd.* [1961] 3 All ER).

Void Judgments - England

a ‘void’ order or claim has no legal effect *ab initio* (from the beginning/outset) and therefore does not need to be appealed, although for convenience it may sometimes be necessary to have it set aside (Lord Denning in *MacFoy v United Africa Co. Ltd.* [1961] and *Firman v Ellis* [1978]) whereas a ‘voidable’ order or claim has legal effect unless and until it is set aside. Therefore, while a void order or claim does not have to be obeyed and can be ignored and its nullity can be relied on as a defence when necessary (*Wandsworth London Borough Council v. Winder* [1985] A.C. 461), a voidable order or claim has to be obeyed and cannot be ignored unless and until it is set aside; and

Void Judgments - England

- a ‘void’ order can be set aside by the Court which made the order because the Court has inherent jurisdiction to set aside its own void order (Lord Greene in *Craig v Kanssen* [1943]) whereas a ‘voidable’ order can only be set aside by appeal to an appellate Court.

Void Judgments - England

- A person affected by both a void or voidable order has the right – *ex debito justitiae* – to have the order set aside (which means that the Court does not have discretion to refuse to set aside the order or to go into the merits of the case) (Lord Greene in *Craig v Kanssen* [1943])

Void Judgments - England

- The procedure for setting aside a void order is by application to the Court which made the void order, although it can also be set aside by appeal although an appeal is not necessary (Lord Greene in *Craig v Kanssen* [1943]) or it can be quashed or declared invalid by Judicial Review (where available) and where damages may also be claimed.

Void Judgments - England

- Although an appeal is not necessary to set aside a void order, if permission to appeal is requested and if out of time the Court should grant permission because time does not run because the order is void and the person affected by it has the right to have it set aside (Lord Greene in *Craig v Kanssen* [1943]).

Void Judgments - England

- A void order is incurably void and all proceedings based on the invalid claim or void act are also void. Even a decision of the higher Courts (High Court, Court of Appeal and Supreme Court) will be void if the decision is founded on an invalid claim or void act, because something cannot be founded on nothing (Lord Denning in *MacFoy v United Africa Co. Ltd.* [1961])₄₅

Void Judgments - England

- A void order is void even if it results in a failure of natural justice or injustice to an innocent third party (Lord Denning in *Wiseman v Wiseman* [1953] 1 All ER 601).

Void Judgments - England

- It is never too late to raise the issue of nullity and a person can ignore the void order or claim and raise it as a defence when necessary (*Wandsworth London Borough Council v. Winder* [1985] A.C. 461; *Smurthwaite v Hannay* [1894] A.C. 494; Upjohn LJ in *Re Pritchard (deceased)* [1963]; Lord Denning in *MacFoy v United Africa Co. Ltd.* [1961]).

Void Judgments - England

- In *R v. Clarke and McDaid* [2008] UKHL8 the House of Lords confirmed that there is no valid trial if the bill/Indictment has not been signed by an appropriate officer of the Court because Parliament intended that the Indictment be signed by a proper officer of the Court.

Maxims of Law

- **A thing void in the beginning does not become valid by lapse of time. 1 S. & R. 58**

Maxims of Law

- **Time cannot render valid an act void in its origin. Dig. 50, 17, 29; Broom, Max. 178**

Maxims of Law

- **Things invalid from the beginning cannot be made valid by subsequent act.**
Trayner, Max. 482.

Maxims of Law

- **Once a fraud, always a fraud.**
13 Vin. Abr. 530.

Maxims of Law

- **“Quod alias bonum et justum est, si per vim vei fraudem petatur, malum et injustum efficitur. What is otherwise good and just, if sought by force or fraud, becomes bad and unjust. 3 Co. 78.”** Bouvier’s Maxims of Law, 1856

Admiralty = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- **"Brown, Vol. 2, 100, lays down the rule in these terms: 'The general rule, however, at present, is, that the admiralty acts only in rem, and that no person can be subject to that jurisdiction but by his consent, expressed by his entering into a stipulation.'"** Ramsey v. Allegrie, 12 Wall 611, p. 409.

Admiralty = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- **"In Kreble's Reports, p. 500, quoted by Brown, it is expressly said, that without a stipulation, the admiralty has no jurisdiction at all over the person."**
Ramsey v. Allegrie, 12 Wall 611, p. 410.
[emphasis added]

Statutes = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- All they need is a contract
- **"It is impossible to prove jurisdiction exists absent a substantial nexus with the state, such as voluntary subscription to license. All jurisdictional facts supporting claim that supposed jurisdiction exists must appear on the record of the court."** Pipe Line v Marathon. 102 S. Ct. 3858 quoting Crowell v Benson 883 US 22

US Citizen = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- **“Yet still it was found difficult to set bounds to ecclesiastical ingenuity; for when they were driven out of all their former holds, they devised a new method of conveyance, by which the lands were granted, not to themselves directly, but to nominal feoffees *to the use* of the religious houses; thus distinguishing between the *possession* and the *use*, and receiving the actual profits, while the seisin of the lands remained in the nominal feoffee, who was held by the courts of equity (then under the direction of the clergy) to be bound in conscience to account to his *cestui que use* for the rents and emoluments [taxes] of the estate: and it is to these inventions that our practitioners are indebted for the introduction of uses and trusts, the foundation of modern conveyancing.”** Tomlins Law Dictionary 1835 edition, Volume 2 under the definition of Mortmain [emphasis added]

Clerks masquerading as Judges

- **“When acting to enforce a statute and its subsequent amendments to the present date, the judge of the municipal court is acting as an administrative officer and not in a judicial capacity; courts administering or enforcing statutes do not act judicially, but merely ministerially....but merely act as an extension as an agent for the involved agency -- but only in a “ministerial” and not a “discretionary capacity...”** Thompson v. Smith, 154 S.E. 579, 583; Keller v. P.E., 261 US 428; F.R.C. v. G.E., 281, U.S. 464 [emphasis added]

Clerks Masquerading as Judges

- **"It is the accepted rule, not only in state courts, but, of the federal courts as well, that when a judge is enforcing administrative law they are described as mere 'extensions of the administrative agency for superior reviewing purposes' as a ministerial clerk for an agency..."**
30 Cal 596; 167 Cal 762
- **"...judges who become involved in enforcement of mere statutes (civil or criminal in nature and otherwise), act as mere "clerks" of the involved agency..."** K.C. Davis, ADMIN. LAW, Ch. 1 (CTP. West's 1965 Ed.)

US Citizen = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- **“...where any state proceeds against a private individual in a judicial forum it is well settled that the state, county, municipality, etc. waives any immunity to counters, cross claims and complaints, by direct or collateral means regarding the matters involved.”**

Luckenback v. The Thekla, 295 F 1020, 226 Us 328; Lyders v. Lund, 32 F2d 308

Statutes = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- **"When acting to enforce a statute and its subsequent amendments to the present date, the judge of the municipal court is acting as an administrative officer and not in a judicial capacity; courts administering or enforcing statutes do not act judicially, but merely ministerially."** Thompson v. Smith 154 SE 583.
- **"Ministerial officers are incompetent to receive grants of judicial power from the legislature, their acts in attempting to exercise such powers are necessarily nullities"** Burns v. Sup., Ct., SF, 140 Cal. 1.

US Citizen = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- **“When enforcing mere statutes, judges of all courts do not act judicially” (and thus are not protected by “qualified” or “limited immunity,” - SEE: Owen v. City, 445 U.S. 662; Bothke v. Terry, 713 F2d 1404**

US Citizen = Roman Law = Roman Cult

- **Immunity for judges does not extend to acts which are clearly outside of their jurisdiction.**
Bauers v. Heisel, C.A. N.J. 1966, 361 F.2d 581, Cert. Den. 87 S.Ct. 1367, 386 U.S. 1021, 18 L.Ed. 2d 457 (see also Muller v. Wachtel, D.C.N.Y. 1972, 345 F.Supp. 160; Rhodes v. Houston, D.C. Nebr. 1962, 202 F.Supp. 624 affirmed 309 F.2d 959, Cert. den 83 St. 724, 372 U.S. 909, 9 L.Ed. 719, Cert. Den 83 S.Ct. 1282, 383 U.S. 971, 16 L.Ed. 2nd 311, Motion denied 285 F.Supp. 546).

Clerks Masquerading as Judges

- A Clerk Masquerading as a Judge is not competent to do anything judicial like issue orders, or warrants
- A Clerk Masquerading as a Judge is operating in his private capacity, and has no immunity
- **"Ministerial officers are incompetent to receive grants of judicial power from the legislature, their acts in attempting to exercise such powers are necessarily nullities"** Burns v. Sup., Ct., SF, 140 Cal. 1

Penal = Breach of Contract

- “*accused* includes a defendant; (*accuse*)
- *alternative measures* means measures other than judicial proceedings under this Act used to deal with a person who is eighteen years of age or over and alleged to have committed an offence; (*mesures de recharge*)
- *court* means
 - (a) a superior court of criminal jurisdiction,
 - (b) a court of criminal jurisdiction,
 - (c) a justice or provincial court judge acting as a summary conviction court under Part XXVII, or
 - (d) a court that hears an appeal; (*tribunal*)
- *fine* includes a pecuniary penalty or other sum of money, but does not include restitution. (*amende*)” Criminal Code of Canada § 716 Sentencing Definitions [emphasis added]

Penal = Breach of Contract

- “In this section, penalty means the aggregate of
 - (a) the fine, and
 - (b) the costs and charges of committing and conveying the defaulter to prison, calculated in accordance with regulations made under subsection 734(7).
 - Reduction of imprisonment on part payment
 - (2) The term of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine shall, on payment of a part of the penalty, whether the payment was made before or after the execution of a warrant of committal, be reduced by the number of days” Criminal Code of Canada 734.8
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Definition of Penalty [emphasis added]

Statutes = Penalty = Breach of Contract = Roman Cult Law

- A “penal action” is an action on a penal statute; an action for recovery of penalty given by statute.
NcNeely v. City of Natchez, 114 So. 484, 487; 148 Miss. 268.
- Where an action is founded entirely upon a statute, and the only object of it is to recover a penalty or forfeiture, such action is a “penal action.”
Gawthrop v. Fairmont Coal Co., 81 S.E. 560, 561; 74 S.Va. 39.

Statutes = Penalty = Breach of Contract = Roman Cult Law

- The words “penal” and “penalty” in their strict and primary sense denote a punishment, whether corporal or pecuniary, imposed and enforced by the state for a crime or offense against its laws. **The noun penalty is defined forfeiture or to be forfeited for noncompliance with an agreement.** The words forfeit and penalty are substantially synonymous. Missouri, K. & T. Ry. Co. v. Dewey Portland Cement Co., 242 P. 257, 259, 113 Okla. 142.

Statutes = Penalty = Breach of Contract = Roman Cult Law

- A “penal action” is one founded entirely on statute, and the only object is to recover a penalty or a forfeiture imposed as a punishment for a certain specific offense, while a “remedial action: is one which is brought to obtain compensation or indemnity. Cummings v. Board of Education of Okla. City, 125 P2d 989, 994, 190 Okl. 533

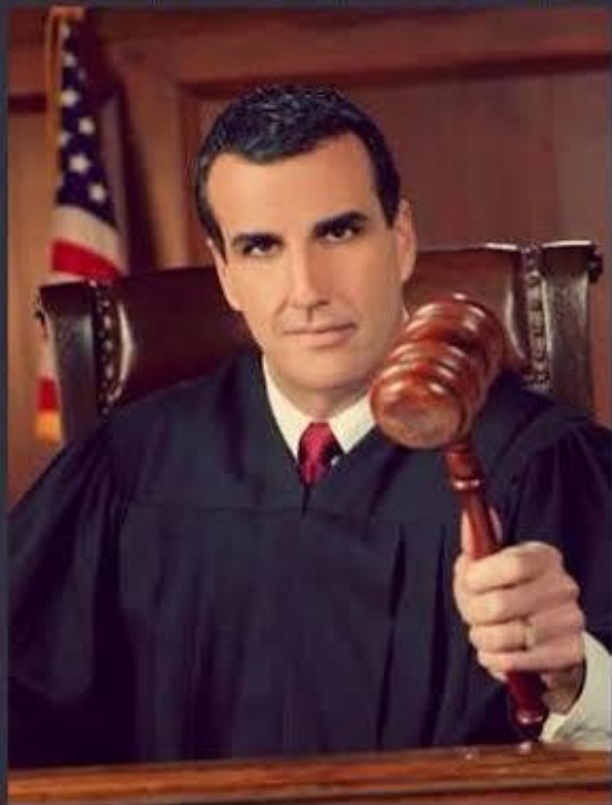
Statutes = Penalty = Breach of Contract = Roman Cult Law

- A “**penal action**” is a **civil suit** brought for the recovery of a statutory forfeiture when inflicted as punishment for an offense against the public. Such actions are “civil actions, “ on the one hand closely related to criminal prosecutions and on the other to actions for private injuries in which the party aggrieved may, by statute, recover punitive damages. State ex rel. McNamee v. Stobie, 92 SW 191, 212, 194 Mo. 14

Kangaroo Courts are Everywhere!

- **“Kangaroo court. Term descriptive of a sham legal proceeding in which a person's rights are totally disregarded and in which the result is a foregone conclusion because of the bias of the court or other tribunal.” Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th Edition, page 868**

**JUDGE
WORKS FOR THE STATE**



**PROSECUTOR
WORKS FOR THE STATE**



**POLICE/WITNESS
WORKS FOR THE STATE**



The vast majority of the disputes that the police initiate on behalf of their employer are also adjudicated by their employer, where the plaintiff, the judge, the antagonist (the police) and the only witness (also the police), all represent the same party, and, since no corpus delicti, mens rea or acts reus can be produced, doesn't technically qualify to be heard according to its own "laws".

The State therefore is indistinguishable from a criminal cartel.

Color of Law

- If they have to get your consent (a contract) to obtain jurisdiction, and
- If all judges becomes Clerks working for the prosecutor when enforcing any statute
- If a Clerk masquerading as a Judge cannot do anything judicial
- Then
 - All statutes are color of law
 - All statutes have to be consented to
 - All statutes are satanic (full of fraud and deception)
 - A Code is a compilation take from statutes, which means that code are worth less than a statute



ING JUDGE

NG A. ROO



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Legislative Court = Advisory Decisions

- **“It is noted as significant that the act constituting the court dispenses with trial by jury, a provision which was distinctly upheld in spite of the Seventh Amendment in *McElrath v. United States*, 102 U. S. 426. With respect to the status of the court, the opinion concludes (pp. 279 U. S. 454-455):**
- **“While what has been said of the creation and special function of the court definitely reflects its status as a legislative court, there is propriety in mentioning the fact that Congress always has treated it as having that status. From the outset, Congress has required it to give merely advisory decisions.... Under the act creating it, all of its decisions were to be of that nature....This is true at the present time. A duty to give decisions which are advisory only, and so without force as judicial judgments, may be laid on a legislative court, but not on a constitutional court established under Art. III.” Williams v United States 289 U.S. 553 (1933)**

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- ❖ Currently publishing 6 videos a week

War Crimes

- ***“crime against humanity* means murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, imprisonment, torture, sexual violence, persecution or any other inhumane act or omission that is committed against any civilian population or any identifiable group and that, at the time and in the place of its commission, constitutes a crime against humanity ...**
- ***genocide* means ...**
- ***war crime* means an act or omission committed during an armed conflict that, at the time and in the place of its commission, constitutes a war crime ...” Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act of Canada, § 4(3)**

War Crimes

- **(1) Every person is guilty of an indictable offence who commits**
- **(a) genocide; (b) a crime against humanity; or (c) a war crime.**
- **Conspiracy, attempt, etc.**
- **(1.1) Every person who conspires or attempts to commit, is an accessory after the fact in relation to, or counsels in relation to, an offence referred to in subsection (1) is guilty of an indictable offence.**
- **Punishment**
- **(2) Every person who commits an offence under subsection (1) or (1.1)**
- **(a) shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life, if an intentional killing forms the basis of the offence; and**
- **(b) is liable to imprisonment for life, in any other case.” Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act of Canada, § 4(1), (2)**

War Crimes

- **(1) The definitions in this subsection apply in this Act.**
- ***conventional international law* means any convention, treaty or other international agreement**
- **(a) that is in force and to which Canada is a party; or**
- **(b) that is in force and the provisions of which Canada has agreed to accept and apply in an armed conflict in which it is involved.**
- ***International Criminal Court* means the International Criminal Court established by the Rome Statute.**”

Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act of

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Canada, § 2 Definitions [emphasis added]

War Crimes

- **“1. The Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of war crimes in particular when committed as part of a plan or policy...**
 - **2. For the purpose of this Statute, ‘war crimes’ means:**
 - **(a) Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts against persons or property...**
 - **(iv) Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;**
 - **(v) Compelling a prisoner of war or other protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power;**
 - **(vi) Willfully depriving a prisoner of war or other protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial;**
 - **(vii) Unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement;**”
- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Article 8(a), War Crimes [emphasis added] ©Common Law Copyright 2017

War Crimes

- “Other serious violations..., namely, any of the following acts:
- (i) Intentionally directing attacks against ...individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;
- (ii) Intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives;
- (iv) Intentionally launching an attack in the knowledge that such attack will cause incidental... injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects ... which would be clearly excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated;
- (xiii) Destroying or seizing the enemy's property unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war;
- (xiv) Declaring abolished, suspended or inadmissible in a court of law the rights and actions of the nationals of the hostile party;
- (xvi) Pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault;
- (xxi) Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;” Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Article 8(b), War Crimes [emphasis added]

Roman Civil Law

- **“"Civil Law," "Roman Law," and "Roman Civil Law" are convertible phrases, meaning the same system of jurisprudence. That rule of action which every particular nation, commonwealth, or city has established peculiarly for itself; more properly called "municipal" law, to distinguish it from the "law of nature," and from international law. See Bowyer, Mod. Civil Law, 19; Sevier v. Riley, 189 Cal. 170, 244 P. 323, 325” Black's Law Dictionary, Revised 4th Edition, page 312, [emphasis added]**

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- Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
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- Martial Law is here!
- DIY No Income Tax
- DIY No Sales Tax
- DIY Traffic Stop 1 & 2
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- DIY Kangaroo Courts 1, 2, 3, & 4



WAR is
BUSINESS

That awkward moment when you realize



**That the same government that is supposed
to protect us from terrorists, **IS** the terrorist.**

We're Paying Attention @ Conspiracy Watch

IF YOU THINK THIS IS FOR YOUR PROTECTION...



YOU CLEARLY HAVE NO IDEA WHAT'S GOING ON.

Can you spot the terrorists?

Terrorism: Noun
The use of violence and intimidation in the pursuit of political aims.







WARNING

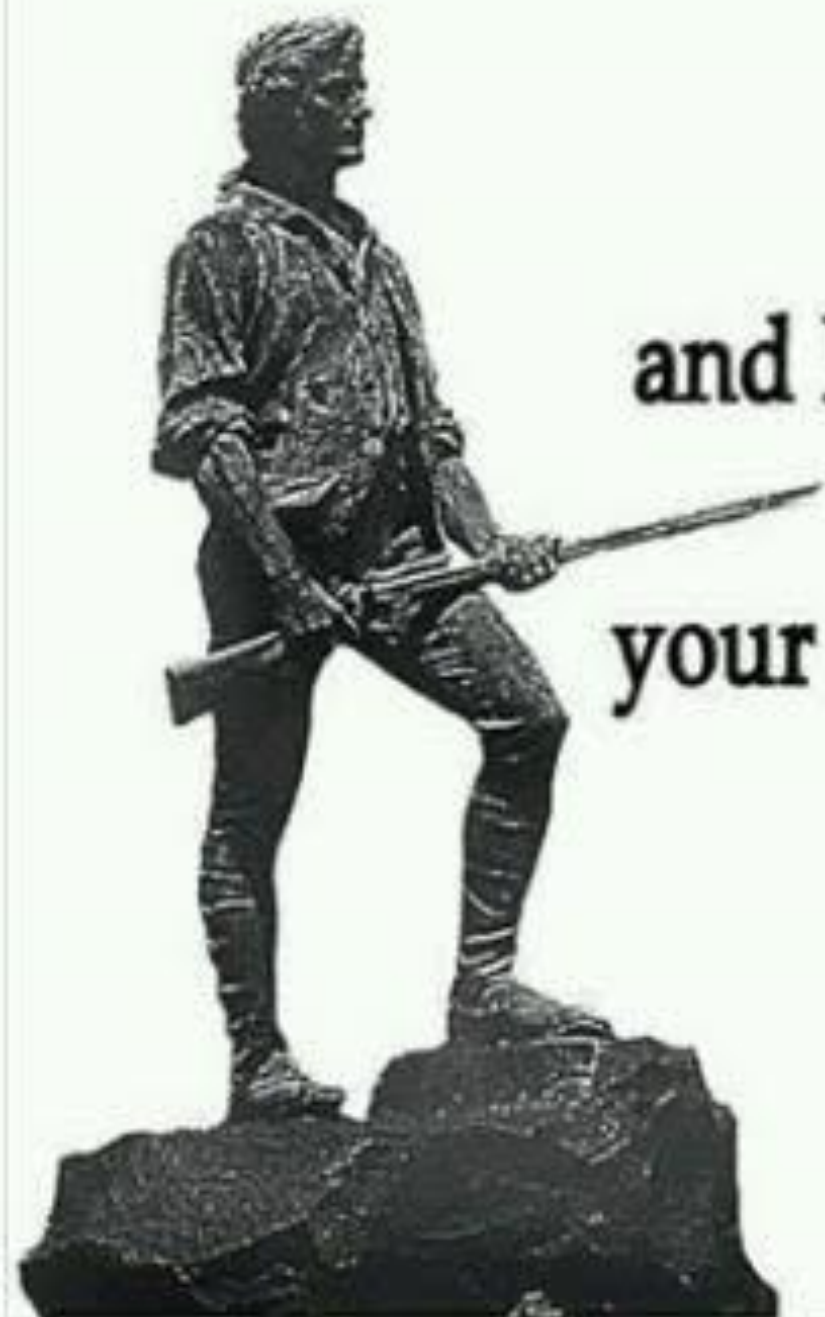
THIS IS THE STANDING ARMY YOU WERE TOLD NOT TO TOLERATE.

[#plus613](#)

**War is when your government
tells you who the enemy is.**



**Revolution is when you figure it
out for yourself.**



When Liberty

and Freedom are at stake,

your silence isn't golden...

it's yellow.

Conspiracy Theorist
Someone who questions the
statements of known liars



**"We now live in a nation where
doctors destroy health,
lawyers destroy justice,
universities destroy knowledge,
governments destroy freedom,
the press destroys information,
religion destroys morals,
and our banks
destroy the economy."**

- Chris Hedges



Summary

- **Copies of these documents can be found at My private group at Yahoo called Administrating-Your-Public-Servants**
- **I have Vimeo videos that are videos of Private Information Shares that show these and other court citations that are available for a donation**
- **Donations to support this work are appreciated. I prefer gold or silver coin, but as an extremely less desirable alternative I can accept IOUs (Federal Reserve Notes, Paypal gifts, checks, money orders, etc) send me an email for particulars**
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