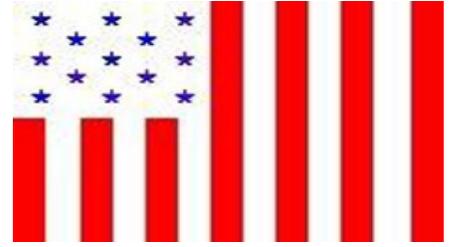
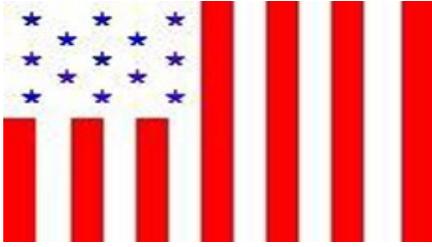


UNIVERSAL  
POSTAL TREATY  
FOR THE

AMERICAS

2010





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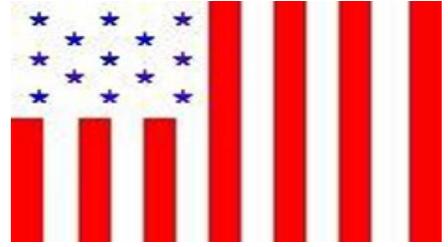
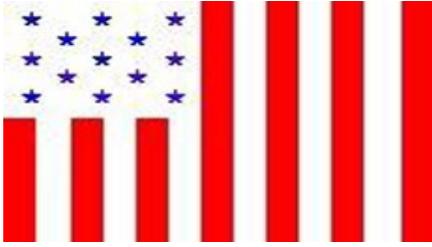
## Preamble

**We have come forth** from the Power to Be the Eternal Mystery of its Presence. We are the beginning and the end; the origin and dissolution; the geometry of divinity, and we have remained True to this eternal Moment in the Sun. We are the silence that is unfathomable, and the spark whose voice is the flame of Freedom.

We have been called forth to return the Power and we have been chosen, as we have chosen ourselves to Be; to Become that which we have forever Been. Our essence is identical to the Source of its essence. For there was never a time when we were not, nor shall there ever be a time when we shall cease to Be.

We are they who have nurtured the sacred fire of illumination; forging our Souls into the image of god on Earth. We are they who have embraced the Ordeal of our descent into matter, and have ascended the 33 steps of the spinal staircase to experience the Rapture of the Quickening. We are they who have faced the great magnification of the All to ascend the ineffable throne of mind and wield the power of self.

Our Word is Truth and we are its Issue. Our Word is Law and we are Self-governing. Our Word is Light and we



are the infinite Beacon of Eternal I Am.

We bear the Light of our ascension and the wisdom of our journey into Matter; thus do we reject the burdens of tyranny by exposing them as the fruits of ignorance. We have drunk deeply from the Ancient Font, we know who we are, and this knowledge is our purpose. Our Sword is Flaming and two-edged, and its name is Awakening.

The Mind of Creation is manifest in our Eye, and Its Will in our deeds. We are the Royal Seed of the Source precisely because we are its Pure Light Shining True upon this Earth. Our spirits have been forged in this crucible of sorrow, therefore our joy is boundless; and thus are we recognized by those who have eyes to see.

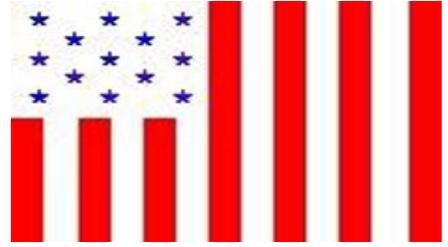
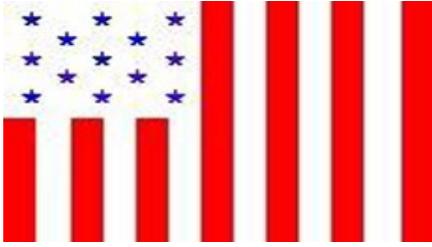
In this eternal moment, and through this Treaty, we do decree I AM; Individual and sovereign Beings, in continual Communion with the Quintessence of Creation. We do hereby claim the right to listen to the voice of god within and to freely choose those with whom we will engage in contract. So here now do we claim our inheritance, **Spiritual sovereignty**.

**When in the Course of human events**, it becomes necessary for people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with others, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which they may choose to aspire, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold that no truths are self-evident, but must have their usefulness demonstrated. That all people are created with equal freedom from tyranny, but frequently accept domination or obedience to a legal code, to a greater or lesser degree from person to person. That people are endowed with only what rights they have chosen to be endowed with, through wisdom or common folly, for wealth or ilth. That people can secure for themselves, with understanding of their own unique situations, those rights which best allow them to live in peace and fruitful harmony with nature and all Her various species. That whenever any person, Government, or other entity, not fully recognizing the unique situation of each individual, becomes in any way oppressive or destructive, people may choose to ignore, alter, abolish or separate themselves from such an institution, and to live in peace and harmony. That man can choose to resolve any conflict through intelligence, with, adequate communication and a full understanding of each and every point of view involved, by each and every person involved. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, but only after calm consideration of the True Will and mutual goals of all those individuals involved. All experience has shown that people are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpation evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism or Dogma not chosen by the individual concerned, it is their right, it is their duty to themselves and their Creator, to throw off such a Government and to accept responsibility, each for their own actions and future security.

## **Declaration of Causes for Separation**

On July 26, 1775 the Continental Congress appointed Benjamin Franklin as the first postmaster general of the organic Post Office for the united states, union of several states. In 1776 the united states of America declared its independence and in May 1789 the Constitution for the united states of America was adopted.

On Thursday, Sept. 17, 1789 we find written, “Mr. Goodhue, for the committee appointed for the purpose, presented a bill to amend part of the Tonnage act, which was read the first time. The bill sent from the Senate, for **the temporary establishment of the Post Office**, was read the second and third time, and passed. The bill for **establishing the Judicial Courts . . .**, for **establishing the seat of government . . .**” The organic



post office for the united states of America established the seat of government, a general post office, under the direction of the postmaster general.

This is verified on March 1825, when an act was passed entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the post office department," 3 Story, U. S. 1825. **"It is thereby enacted; That there be established, the seat of the government of the United States, a general post office, under the direction of a postmaster general."**

The organic post office for the united states of America established the ten miles square, styled as *WASHINGTON, D.C.*, as a general post office and independent postal zone with the rights and authority of a sovereign nation, operating under a corporate structure under the direction of the postmaster general to function as the seat of government of the United States.

A visit to the USPS web site today will establish that John (Jack) E. Potter wears two hats and is 1) the postmaster general [of the organic post office] and 2) the CEO of the USPS [corporate]. The web site offers further evidence of the existence of two separate post office entities when they state that the Post Office is 1) one of the most trusted government *agencies*, and 2) one of the ten most trusted *organizations* in the nation. When one researches the two words we find that they are not inter-changeable; they do not and cannot define the same entity.

The constitution of the United States has vested congress with the power to establish post offices and post roads within the ten miles square and within any/all territories of same. [Art. 1, s. 8, n. 7] Congress created the corporate United States Post Office which today is the United States Postal Service or USPS operating via the authority vested in the general post office styled as *WASHINGTON, D.C.*

On February 21, 1871 16 Statutes at Large 419 divided America into 10 districts or territories for the purpose of expanding outside of the ten miles square the authority of said general post office over We the American People.

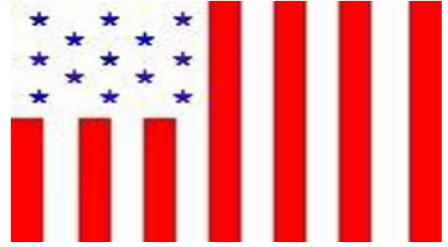
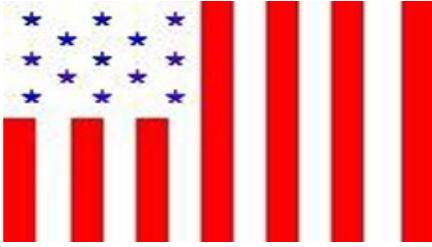
## **COMPLEX REGULATORY SCHEME**

The Constitution for the United States granted congress the power to:

- Lay and collect taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. [Art. I sec. 8, cl. 4];
- To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, [Art. I sec. 8 cl. 3];
- To establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy, [Art. I sec. 8 cl. 4];
- To declare war, grant letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water, [Art. I sec. 8 cl. 11];
- To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases, whatsoever, over such district (**not to exceed ten miles square**) as may, by cession of particular states, and acceptance by congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock yards and other needful things.

Congress has the power under Article I of the Constitution to authorize an administrative agency administering a complex regulatory scheme to allocate costs and benefits among voluntary participants in the program without providing an Article III adjudication of claims. [Am. Jur. 2<sup>nd</sup> Fedcourts sec. 7]. Congress, acting for a valid legislative purpose, pursuant to its powers under Article I, may create a "seemingly private" right that is so closely integrated into a public regulatory scheme as to be a matter appropriate for agency resolution with limited involvement by the Article III judiciary. Agency resolution of such federal rights may take the form of binding arbitration with limited judicial review. [Am. Jur. 2<sup>nd</sup> Fedcourts sec 7]

So, to cement their encroachment of power over the American people beyond the ten miles square, congress created a complex regulatory scheme called the federal (and state) Statutes, Codes and Regulations, to allocate



costs, for the collection of taxes, duties and excises, for the payment of the national debt, and to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.

Congress so closely integrated a seemingly private right (right to contract) into this complex regulatory scheme to turn unsuspecting American sovereigns, creators of the United States, into seemingly voluntary participants in the program; seemingly voluntary participants in binding contracts, having received limited or no valuable consideration in the exchange and failing full disclosure of the terms and conditions of said contracts which are contrary to the best interest of the American people.

The federal courts have become administrative courts employing Executive Administrators charged with the enforcement of codes and statutes, [FRC v GE 281 US 464, KELLER v PE 261 US 428, 1 Stat. 138-1788], to collect the taxes, duties, imposts and excises for the payment of the national debt in accordance with Article I of the Constitution. In 1976 Public Law 94-381 officially brought the federal courts under the executive branch operating under Article I of the Constitution in violation of the separation of powers.

The U.S. District courts have original jurisdiction over all maritime causes; of all land seizures under the Admiralty Extension Act; of all actions of Prize; and of all non-maritime seizures under any law of the United States on land or water. [28 USCA sec. 1356] The Commerce Clause, [Art. I sec. 8, cl. 13] of the Constitution is a sufficient basis for federal admiralty power while the Admiralty Extension Act brought the Admiralty jurisdiction inland.

The Trading With The Enemy Act made all Americans enemy combatants and enemies of the United States and placed all Americans on the list maintained by the Custodian of the Alien Property, [Secretary of the U.S. Treasury] making all Americans subject to the seizure of our bodies and our private property under the laws of war or the Laws of Prize under Choses in action for satisfaction of a contractual obligation, express or implied.

When one defaults on his contractual obligations to pay his share of the national debt, which is based on the Law of Contributions, his private property becomes subject to seizure, Juri Belli, out of the hands of the enemy by the right or laws of Prize, by Privateers acting under Letters of Marque and Reprisal under Article I, sec. 8, cl. 11 of the Constitution.

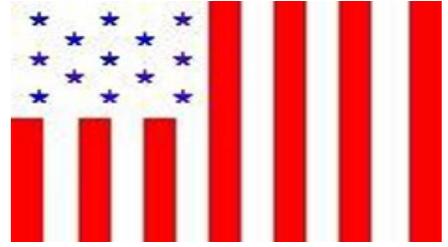
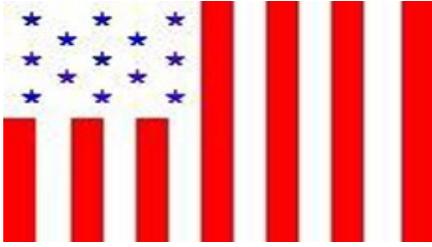
Congress has empowered members of the private B.A.R. Association with a monopoly in the U.S. courts, as Privateers acting under Letters of Marque and Reprisal, (B.A.R. Association Card No. = Letter of Marque document no.) to seize the property and the body of the offender in order to obtain satisfaction for the obligations for which he has contracted, knowingly or otherwise.

However, there are several things intrinsically flawed, unconscionable and/or fraudulent about this complex regulatory scheme.

We the People of America are Party to an important equity contract with the United States; the “Original Equity Contract”, whereby We the People allow the United States the use of our ‘good faith and credit’ which is transmitted to the U.S. via the transmitting utility, public vessel ‘strawman’. Said public vessel, transmitting utility was created and registered by the state only days after our birth into this world, obviously without our consent. In exchange for the use of our credit the United States has promised to pay/discharge all of the debt of the sovereign, via the public vessel, providing the dual consideration necessary for a valid contract. It has been established as a matter of fact that the United States has executed said equity contract with this Petitioner, having created funds from the credit of Petitioner, thereby charging their debtor obligation for the exchange.

It has been established in fact that, “All that government does and provides legitimately is in pursuit of its duty to provide protection for private rights [Wynnhammer v People, 13 NY 378] which duty is a debt owed to its creator, We the People of America, and the unfranchised individual; which debt and duty is never extinguished nor discharged, and is perpetual. No matter what the defacto government provides for us in the manner of convenience and safety, the unfranchised individual owes nothing to the government. [Hale v Henkle 201 US 43]

“We the People have discharged any debt which is said to exist or owed to the state. The governments are, presumably, indebted continually to the People, because the People, the sovereigns, presumably accented to the creation of the government corporation and because we suffer its continued existence. The continued debt owed



to the American People is discharged only as it continues not to violate our private rights, and when government fails in its duty to provide protection- discharge its duty to the People- it is an abandonment (delictual default) of any and all power, authority or vestige of sovereignty which it may have otherwise possessed, and the law remains the same, the sovereignty reverting back to the People whence it came.” [Downes v Bidwell 182 US 244 (1901)]

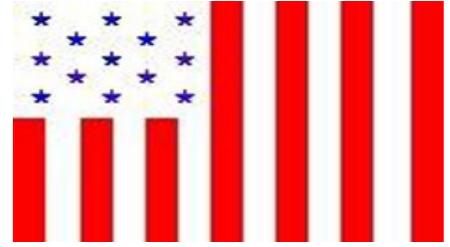
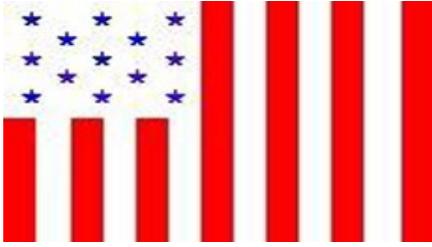
It is an accepted maxim of law that a contract is controlling until superseded by a new contract, whereby the new contract becomes the controlling document. To overcome the United States’ debtor obligations to We the American People for the use of our good faith and credit in the ‘original equity contract’, Congress embedded numerous secret adhesion contracts and assumptions/presumptions into their complex regulatory scheme for which they hold the People accountable.

If a [government] comes down from their position of sovereignty, and enters the domain of commerce, it submits itself to the same laws that govern individuals there. The U.S. must do business on business terms. Once the United States waives its immunity and does business with its citizens, it does so much as a party never cloaked in immunity.

“Parties to a contract have an obligation to operate with full disclosure and honesty, acting in good faith and with clean hands. “Even in the domain of private contract law, the author of a standard form agreement is required to state its terms with clarity and candor. Surely, no less is required [396 US 222] of the United States when it does business with its citizens.” [US v Seckinger 397 US 203]

In the complex regulatory scheme created by congress, the U.S. secretly presumes that the living man, American sovereign, to be the legal fiction public vessel, its surety and/or beneficiary. The U.S. presumes that the American sovereign has assented to paying the debt of the corporation; to being a debtor and insolvent bankrupt having pledged ourselves as sureties for the debts of the U.S. The United States has never informed the American People of these assumptions/ presumptions which they hold against us nor the consequences thereof. In the contrary, the U.S. has invested 75 years of propoganda to indoctrinate the American People that:

- The sovereign is the legal fiction transmitting utility;
  - The S.S. # is mandatory;
  - A Driver license and Marriage License are mandatory for American sovereigns;
  - The filing of an IRS 1040 form is mandatory for the American sovereign;
  - It is mandatory for the American People to register our private property with the state, effectively and secretly transferring title to the state;
  - The Codes and Statutes pertain to the American sovereign;
  - These secret adhesion contracts are valid and binding, having failed to inform the American sovereign of the terms and conditions of the secret adhesion contracts attached thereto; having failed at equal, dual consideration;
  - The Codes and Statutes pertain to all sovereigns and not just to agents and employees of the U.S.
  - And much, much more.
- The U.S. has failed at full disclosure; having failed to inform the American sovereign of the existence of the original contract which was executed when we were/are only days old without full disclosure and/or our consent, or that these secret contracts effectively void our original contract and have effectively allowed the United States to steal the personal exemptions of the American people thereby leaving the American People and this Petitioner without a remedy.
  - The United States has not only failed at full disclosure but has taken overt steps to deceive and misinform the American People. The U.S. has employed the use of threats and intimidation to maintain the illusion they have invested years creating to side step their debtor obligations to the American People in our original equity contracts.



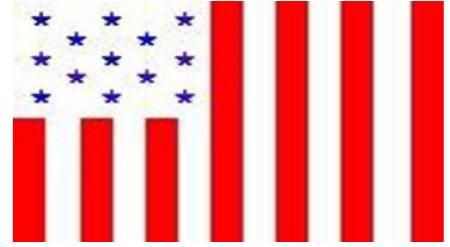
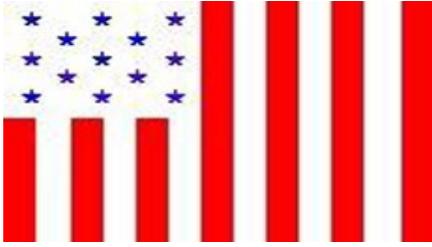
- The postal zone, general post office, seat of government of the United States, under the direction of the postmaster general, John (Jack) E. Potter, has become a continuing criminal enterprise consistently operating contrary to the best interest of the American People, whose property has been placed at risk to fund the U.S., and a breach of the original contract(s) with this Petitioner and each and every one of the American People.
- The establishment of the seat of the government of the United States, a general post office under the direction of John (Jack) E. Potter, by the organic post office for the united states of America is a breach of contract for its failure to provide a republican form of government for the American People.
- The United States has been operating in receivership continuously for decades with numerous re-organizations. The receivership has exceeded its term life by several years. The time has come to liquidate the beast and close the books on the receivership. It is time for the American People to exercise our right of redemption of our private property that has been placed at risk to fund the receivership. The United States is restraining the American people's right of redemption of the property to extend the term of receivership and the criminal activity which has infected the entire zone.
- The United States has blocked numerous attempts by this Treaty Executor to redeem the property via discharge of the debt. The United States, operating under the direction of the Post Master General has used threats, intimidation, imprisonment, trickery and deceit to steal the American people's personal exemption(s), blocking our right of redemption and leaving the American people with no available remedy.

## **CLAIM ON ABANDONMENT**

### **For The Sovereign People of America**

It has been established in fact that:

- 1) It is the private property of the American people that has been placed at risk to collateralize the receivership of the general post office styled as the UNITED STATES; and
- 2) It is the credit of the Sovereign people of America that funds the day to day operations of same; and
- 3) The term life of the receivership of the UNITED STATES has been exhausted; and
- 4) The American people hold the priority **entitlement right** to the property; and
- 5) The American people hold an absolute priority **right of redemption** of the property; and
- 6) The remedy for the redemption has been provided; and
- 7) The Creditors have overtly impaired the right of redemption of the American people; and
- 8) The Creditor's actions have established the evidence of their operation in equity in bad faith and unclean hands and constitutes a delictual default and an abandonment of their claims; and
- 9) The administrative agents and agencies of the UNITED STATES have not only failed to protect the private rights of the American people, but, have actively participated in the violation of said private rights; and
- 10) The acts and actions of the agents and/or employees of the administrative agencies of the UNITED STATES in the violation of the private rights of the American people establishes the evidence of their operation in equity in bad faith and with unclean hands and constitutes their voluntary surrender of all equity claims in their name and/or in their control; and
- 11) The failure of the UNITED STATES to protect the private rights of the American people constitutes a



delictual default and an abandonment of the postal zone styled as the UNITED STATES and all sovereign rights, power and authority associated therewith.

Constitutionally and in the laws of equity, the United States could not borrow or pledge the property and wealth of the American people, put at risk as collateral for its currency and credit, without legally providing them equitable remedy for recovery of what is due them. The United States did not violate the law or the Constitution in order to collateralize its financial reorganization. But, did in fact provide such a legal remedy so that it has been able to continue on since 1933 to hypothecate and re-hypothecate the private wealth and assets of the American people, at risk backing the government's obligations and currency, by their implied consent, through the government having provided such remedy, as defined and codified above, for recovery of what is due them on their assets and wealth at risk. The provisions for this are found in the same act of Public Policy, HJR 192, public law 73-10 that suspended the gold standard for our currency, abrogated the right to demand payment in gold, and made the Federal Reserve notes, for the first time, legal tender 'backed by the substance or credit of the nation.' All U.S. currency since that time is no more than credit against the real property and wealth of the sovereign American people, taken and/or pledged by the United States to its secondary creditors as security for its obligations. Consequently, those backing the nation's credit and currency could not recover what was due them by anything drawn on the Federal Reserve notes without expanding their risk and obligation to themselves. Any recovery payments backed by this currency would only increase the public debt the American people are collateral for, which an equitable remedy was intended to reduce, and in equity would not satisfy anything.

There are other serious limitations on our present system. Since the institution of these events, for practical purposes of commercial exchange, there has been no actual money of substance in circulation by which debt owed from one party to another can actually be repaid.

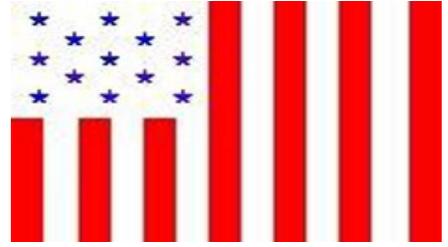
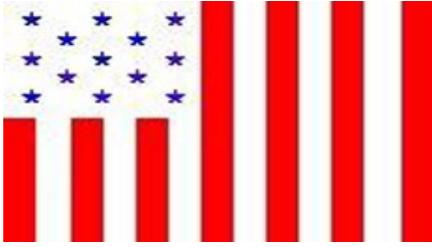
The Federal Reserve Notes, although made legal tender for all debts, public and private in the re-organization, can only discharge debt. Debt must be 'paid' with value or substance (gold, silver, barter, labor, or a commodity). For this reason HJR 192, Public law 73-10, which established the public policy of our current monetary system, repeatedly uses the term of 'discharge' in conjunction with 'payment' in laying out public policy for the new system. A debt currency system cannot 'pay' debt. Since 1933 to present, commerce in the corporate United States and among sub-corporate subject entities has had only debt note instruments by which debt can be discharged and transferred in different forms. The unpaid debt, created and/or expanded by the plan now carries a public liability for collection in that when debt is discharged with debt instruments, (i.e. Federal Reserve Notes, etc.), by our commerce, *debt is inadvertently expanded instead of being canceled*, thus increasing the public debt, a situation fatal to any economy.

Congress and government officials who orchestrated the public laws and regulations that made the financial reorganization anticipated the long term effect of a debt based financial system which many in government feared, and which we face today in servicing the interest on trillions of dollars in U.S. Corporate public debt, and in this same act made provisions not only for the recovery remedy to satisfy equity to its Sureties, but to simultaneously resolve this problem as well.

Since it is, in fact, the real property and wealth of the American people that is the substance backing all the other obligations, currency and credit of the United States and such currencies could not be used to reduce its obligations for equity interest recovery to its Principals and Sureties, HJR 192, public law 73-10 further made the "notes of national banks" and "national banking associations" on par with its other currency and legal tender obligations.

**TITLE 31> SUBTITLE IV> CHAPTER 51> SUBCHAPTER I Sec. 5103 says:**

**Legal Tender** – United States coins and currency (including Federal Reserve Notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve Banks and national banks) are legal tender for all debts, public charges, taxes and dues. This



legal definition for ‘legal tender’ was first established in HJR 192 in the same act that made Federal Reserve Notes and notes of national banking associations legal tender.

**Public Policy HJR 192**  
**JOINT RESOLUTION TO SUSPEND THE GOLD**  
**STANDARD AND ABROGATE THE GOLD CLAUSE**  
**JUNE 5, 1933**  
**HJR 192 73<sup>RD</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session**

Joint Resolution to assure uniform value to the coins and currency of the United States

As used in this resolution, the term “obligation” means an obligation (including every obligation of and to the United States, excepting currency) payable in money of the United States; and the term ‘coin or currency’ means coin or currency of the United States, including Federal Reserve Notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve Banks and national banking associations.

All coins and currencies of the United States (including Federal Reserve Notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve Banks and national banking associations) heretofore and hereafter coined or issued, shall be legal tender for all debt, public and private, public charges, taxes, duties and dues.”

Although HJR 192 has been since repealed, UCC 10-104 Un-repeals the resolution as the United States cannot deny or withhold remedy from the American people as long as their economic system remains collateralized by the wealth and assets of the American people.

**TITLE 12.221 Definitions** – “The terms ‘national bank’ and ‘national banking associations’ ....shall be held to be synonymous and interchangeable.” The term “notes of national banks or national banking associations” have been continuously maintained in the official definition of legal tender since June 5, 1933 to present, when the term had never been used to define ‘currency’ or ‘legal tender’ before that time. Prior to 1933 the forms of currency in use that were legal tender were many and varied: United States Gold Certificates, United States Notes, Treasury Notes, Interest bearing notes, Gold coins of the United States, Standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver coins, minor coins, commemorative coins, but, the list did not include Federal Reserve Notes or notes of national banks or national banking associations despite the fact national bank notes were a common medium of exchange or ‘currency’ and had been, almost since the founding of our banking system and were backed by United States bonds or other securities on deposit for the bank with the U.S. Treasury.

Further, from the time of their inclusion in the definition they have been phased out until presently all provisions in the United States Code pertaining to *incorporated federally chartered National Banking institutions* issuing, redeeming, replacing and circulating notes have all been repealed. As stated in “Money and Banking”, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed., by David H. Friedman, published by the American Bankers Association, page 78, “Today commercial banks no longer issue currency....”

It is clear that the federally incorporated banking institutions subject to the restrictions and repealed sections of Title 12, are NOT those primarily referred to maintained in the current definitions of “legal tender.”

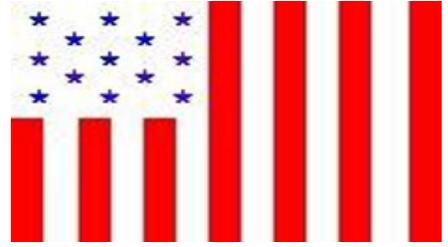
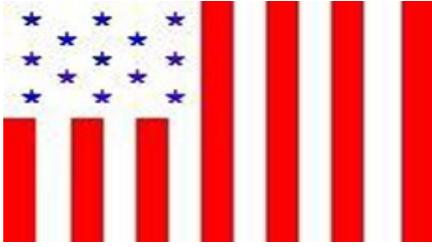
The legal statutory and professional definitions of ‘banks’, ‘banking’, and ‘banker’ used in the United States Code of Federal Regulations are not those commonly understood for these terms and have made statutory definition of “Bank” accordingly:

**UCC 4-105 Part 1 - Bank** “means a person engaged in the business of banking,”

**12 CFR Sec. 229.2 Definitions (e) Bank** means – “the term bank also includes any person engaged in the business of banking,”

**12 CFR Sec. 210.2 Definitions.** (d) “Bank means any person engaged in the business of banking.”

**Title 12 USC Sec. 1813** –Definitions of Bank and Related Terms.- (1) Bank- The term “Bank” – (a) “means any national bank, state bank, and district bank, and any federal branch and insured branch;”



**Black's Law Dictionary, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, page 133** defines a "Banker" as " In general sense, person that engages in the business of banking. In narrower meaning, a private person....; who is engaged in the business of banking without being incorporated. Under some statutes, an individual banker, as distinguished from a "private banker", is a person who, having complied with the statutory requirements, has received authority from the state to engage in the business of banking, while a 'private banker' is a person engaged in banking without having any special privileges or authority from the state."

"**Banking**" Is partly and optionally defined as "The business of issuing notes for circulation....., negotiating bills."

**Black's Law Dictionary, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, page 133, defines "Banking"** "The business of banking, as defined by law and custom, consists in the issue of notes.....intended to circulate as money....."

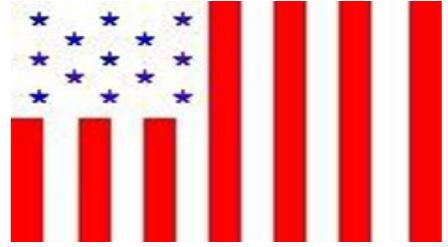
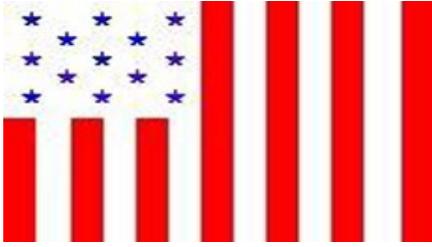
And defines a "**Banker's Note**" as "A commercial instrument resembling a bank note in every particular except that it is given by a 'private banker' or unincorporated national banking institution." Federal statute does not specifically define 'national bank' and 'national banking association' in those sections where these uses are legislated on to exclude a private banker or unincorporated banking institution. It does define these terms to the exclusion of such persons in the chapters and sections where the issue and circulation of notes by national banks has been repealed or forbidden.

In the absence of a statutory definition, the courts give terms their ordinary meaning. Bass, Terri L. vs Stolper, Koritzinski, 111 F.3<sup>rd</sup> 1325, 7<sup>th</sup> Cir.Apps. (1996) As the U.S. Supreme Court noted, "We have stated time and again that courts must presume that a legislature says in a statute what it means and means in a statute what it says there." See e.g., United States vs Ron Pair Enterprises, Inc. 489 U.S. 235, 241-242 (1989) "The legislative purpose is expressed by the ordinary meaning in the words used." Richards vs United States 369 U.S. 1 (1962)

The legal definitions relating to 'legal tender' have been written by congress and maintained as such to be both exclusive, where necessary, and inclusive, where appropriate, to provide in its statutory definitions of legal tender for the inclusion of all those, who by definition of private, unincorporated persons engaged in the business of banking to issue notes against the obligation of the United States for recovery on their risk, whose private assets and property are being used to collateralize the obligations of the United States since 1933, as collectively and nationally constituting a legal class of persons being a "national bank" or "national banking association" with the rights to issue such notes against the obligations of the United States for equity interest recovery due and accrued to these Principals and Sureties of the United States backing the obligations of U.S. currency and credit; as a means for the legal tender discharge of lawful debts in commerce as remedy due them in conjunction with U.S. obligations to the discharge of that portion of the public debt, which is provided for in the present financial reorganization still in effect and ongoing since 1933. [12 USC 411, 18 USC 8, 12 USC; ch. 6, 38 Stat. 251 Sect 14(a), 31 USC 5118, 3123 with rights protected under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the United States Constitution, by the U.S. Supreme Court in U.S. vs Russell (13 Wall, 623, 627), Pearlman vs Reliance Ins. Co., 371 U.S. 132, 136, 137 (1962), US vs Hooe, 3Cranch (US) 73 (1805) and in conformity with the U.S. Supreme Court 79 US 287 (1870), 172 U.S. 48 (1898), and as confirmed at 307 U.S. 247 (1939)]

HJR 192, public law 73-10 further declared...."every provision... which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency...is declared against public policy; and no such provision shall be...made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred."

Making way for discharge and recovery on U.S. corporate public debt due the Principals and Sureties of the United States providing as public policy for the discharge of 'every obligation', including every obligation of and to the United States, 'dollar for dollar', allowing those backing the United States financial reorganization to recover on it by discharging an obligation they owe to the United States or its sub-corporate entities, against that same amount of obligation of the United States owed to them; thus providing the remedy for the discharge and orderly recovery of equity interest on U.S. corporate public debt due the Sureties, Principals and Holders of the United States, discharging that portion of the public debt without expansion of credit, debt or obligation on the United States or these its prime creditors it was intended to satisfy equitable remedy to, but gaining for each



bearer of such note, discharge of obligation equivalent in value ‘dollar for dollar’ to any and all ‘lawful tender of the United States.’”

Those who constitute an association nationwide of private, unincorporated persons engaged in the business of banking to issue notes against these obligations of the United States due them; whose private property is at risk to collateralize the government’s debt and currency, by legal definition, a ‘national banking association’; such notes, issued against these obligations of the United States to that part of the public debt due its Principals and Sureties and required by law to be accepted as ‘legal; tender’ of payment of all debts, public and private, and are defined in law as ‘obligations of the United States’, on the same par and category with Federal Reserve Notes and other currency and legal tender obligations.

Under this remedy for discharge of the public debt and recovery to its Principals and Sureties, two debts that would have been discharged in Federal Reserve debt note instruments or checks drawn on the same, equally expanding the public debt by those transactions, are discharged against a single public debt of the corporate United States and its sub-corporate entities to its prime creditor without the expansion and use of Federal Reserve debt note instruments as currency and credit, and so, without the expansion of the public debt and debt instruments in the monetary system and the expansion of the public debt as burden upon the entire financial system and its Principals and Sureties the recovery remedy was intended to relieve.

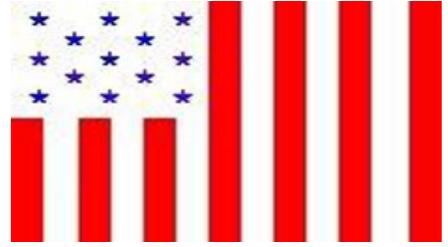
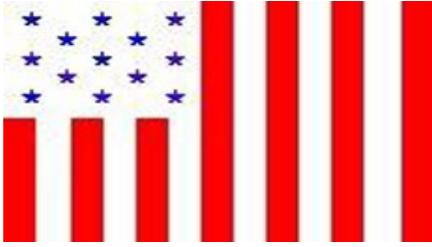
Their use is for the discharge and non-cash accrual reduction of U.S. Corporate public debt to the Principals, Sureties, Prime Creditors and Holders of it as provided in law and the instruments will ultimately be settled by adjustment and set-off in discharge of a bearers obligation to the United States against the obligation of the United States for the amount of the instrument to the original creditor it was tendered to or whomever or whatever institution may be the final bearer and holder in due course of it, again, thus discharging that portion of the public debt without expansion of credit, debt or note on the prime creditors of the United States it was intended to satisfy equitable remedy to, but gaining for each endorsed bearer of it discharge of obligation equivalent in value, ‘dollar for dollar’ of currency, measurable in ‘lawful money of the United States.’

Even though the gold clause has been repealed, there still remains no currency of value or substance or gold coin in circulation today with which to pay a debt. The law does not allow for impossibilities. But even this did not repeal or remove our remedy which equity demands for the Principals and Sureties of the United States. The practical evidence and fact of the financial reorganization (bankruptcy) of the United States is still ongoing today, visible all around us to see and understand. When Treasury Notes come due, they are not paid. They are refinanced by new Treasury Bills and Notes to back the currency and cover the debts....something that cannot be done with debt, unless, the debtor is protected by bankruptcy reorganization that is regularly restructured to keep it going. Each time the Federal debt ceiling is raised by Congress they are restructuring the bankruptcy reorganization of the government’s debt so that commerce may continue on. ***The recovery remedy is maintained in law because it has to be to satisfy equity to its prime creditors.***

The bankruptcy obstruction and overt impairment of the absolute priority right of redemption by the CREDITOR Federal Reserve Bank and banking families has established in fact the CREDITOR'S operation in equity in bad faith and with unclean hands and constitutes a delictual default and abandonment of all CREDITOR claims and the relinquishment of the PLEDGED property; and

The bankruptcy obstruction and overt impairment of the absolute priority right of redemption by the COURTS has established in fact the general post office styled as the UNITED STATES' operation in equity in bad faith and with unclean hands and constitutes a delictual default and abandonment of all equity claims of the UNITED STATES and their voluntary abandonment of all sovereign rights, power and authority associated therewith; and

**The sovereign people of America, through and by James-Thomas: McBride, private postmaster, have served Notice of the Abandonment and registered the priority claim on the abandonment.**



The Claim on Abandonment by the sovereign people of America has been received and accepted without objection or dispute.

## Declaration Of Peace

The general post office styled as the UNITED STATES has been in a perpetual state of war since its inception. The 'Powers That Be' have used the UNITED STATES as a weapon to wage war on the sovereign people of America, operating under the Emergency War Powers Act and the secret presumption that the sovereign people are the enemy of the UNITED STATES for the purpose of evading their liabilities under the original equity contract and to pillage and plunder the private property of the people they were created to serve.

The general post office styled as the UNITED STATES has been used as a weapon to wage an economic war at arms length against all of the people of the world bringing all of humanity to the brink of destruction as the CREDITOR'S master plan of total economic slavery over the sovereign people of the world has been implemented.

The Powers That Be have used the UNITED STATES as a weapon to wage war on the sovereign people of the world via the unconscionable creation, production and distribution of harmful drugs for the purpose of enslaving the people and funding and executing their genocide against humanity.

The Powers That Be have used the UNITED STATES as a platform for their propoganda, creating the world's problems and then presenting themselves as the world's savior bringing about the solution and protection from their self created illusionary boogie men for the purpose of enslaving the sovereign people of the world.

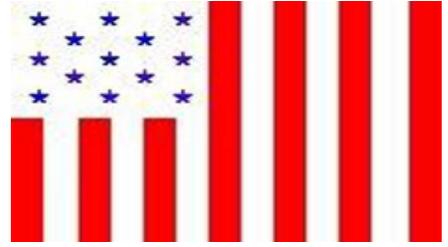
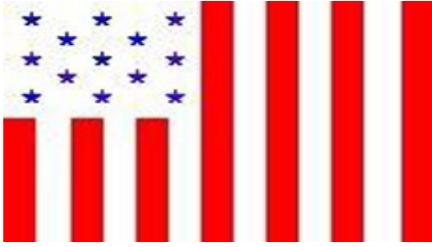
Let it be known by all of humanity that the:

**UNITED STATES has DECLARED PEACE.**

From this day forward the UNITED STATES shall be used as a tool, actuated by humility, to promote universal peace, love and unity among all men. The UNITED STATES shall become a broker and facilitator of peace; a springboard for ascension and balance within the world consciousness. The UNITED STATES shall immediately stand down and withdraw itself from all acts of aggression and vacate all occupied land and shall immediately bring all American soldiers home.

The agents and agencies of the UNITED STATES shall immediately cease and desist in all forms of gun and drug production and distribution, **all forms of terrorism and genocide of the people**, all standard operating procedure of the powers that be since the days of the East India trading Company.

All Administrative Agencies of the UNITED STATES shall immediately remove all gold fringed military flags from their offices and courtrooms and shall display the civilian flag of peace. The Custodian of the Alien Property shall immediately update his/her files, removing the names and private property of the American people from their files/lists and make the return of the property to the rightful owners. All administrative agencies and administrative courts shall operate in peace and honor, servants of the sovereign people.



## Civil Flag Of Peace

The jurisdiction of the courts of the united states is described as the **American flag of peace**; red, white and blue with stripes of red and white horizontally placed in alteration. Under the jurisdiction of the American flag of peace the private rights of the sovereign people of the united states are protected and all rights are preserved. Here, the People are 'innocent until proven guilty.' Under the military gold fringed flag there are no rights.

## THE LAW OF THE FLAG

The Law of the Flag, an International Law, which is recognized by every nation of the planet, a vessel is a part of the territory of the nation whose flag she flies and designates the RIGHTS under which a ship owner, who sends his vessel into a foreign port, gives notice by his flag to all who enter into contracts with the ship master that he intends the Law of that Flag to regulate those contracts, and that they must either submit to its operation or not contract with him or his agent at all. Pursuant to the "Law of the Flag," a military flag does result in jurisdictional implications when flown. **It could mean WAR.**

By the doctrine of "four cornering" the flag establishes the law of the country that it represents, i.e. the embassies of foreign countries, in Washington D.C., are "four cornered" by walls or fencing, creating an "enclave." Within the boundaries of the "enclave" of the foreign embassy, the flag of that foreign country establishes the jurisdiction and law of that foreign country, which will be enforced by the Law of the Flag and international treaty. When you enter an embassy, you are subject to the laws of that country, just as if you board a ship flying a foreign flag, you will be subject to the laws of that flag, enforceable by the "master of the ship," (Captain), by the law of the flag.

**The general post office known as the UNITED STATES now flies**

**the Civil Flag of Peace of the united states of America.**

The attachment of gold fringe on the flag constitutes a mutilation of the flag and represents "color of law" jurisdiction and suspends the people's private rights. The military shall not try civilians as it constitutes an **act of WAR against the people.**

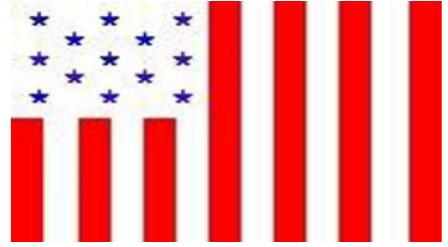
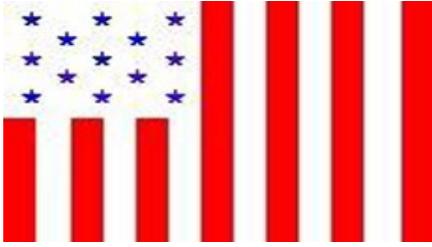
The Civilian Flag of the united States of America, with no fringe, **takes precedence** over all other flags; it is the superior flag and **establishes the civil jurisdiction** of the united States of America, and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

## LAW FORM

The general post office styled as the UNITED STATES is a free republic operating under the concepts and intent of the Articles Of Confederation, establishing a perpetual Union between the several free and independent states, to wit:

I. The Style of this Confederacy shall be "The United States of America".

II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.



III. The said States hereby severally enter into a **firm league of friendship** with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States; and the people of each State shall enjoy free ingress and regress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions, and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any State, to any other State, of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any State, on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with, treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any State, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon demand of the Governor or executive power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offense.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

V. For the most convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislatures of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each State to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year.

No State shall be represented in Congress by not less than two, nor more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each State shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the States, and while they act as members of the committee of the States.

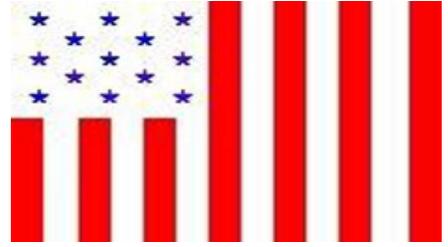
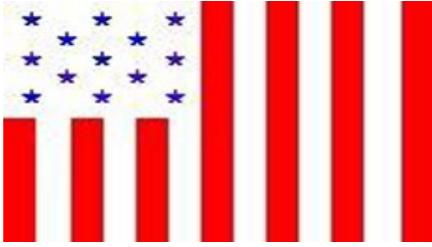
In determining questions in the United States in Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests or imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

VI. No State, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any King, Prince or State; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any King, Prince or foreign State; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No State shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered



into by the United States in Congress assembled, with any King, Prince or State, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress, to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessel of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defense of such State, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any State in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the United States in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such State; but every State shall always keep up a well-regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of filed pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay till the United States in Congress assembled can be consulted; nor shall any State grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in Congress assembled, and then only against the Kingdom or State and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in Congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

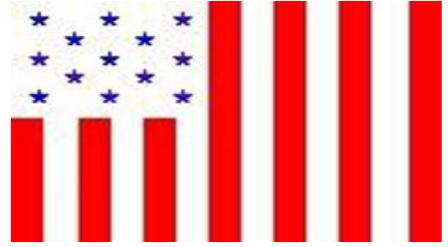
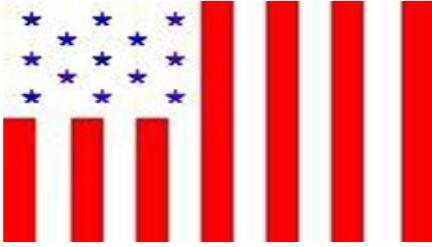
VII. When land forces are raised by any State for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each State respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such State shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the State which first made the appointment.

VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several States within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled.

IX. The United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article -- of sending and receiving ambassadors -- entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective States shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever -- of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated -- of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace -- appointing courts for the trial of piracy and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and

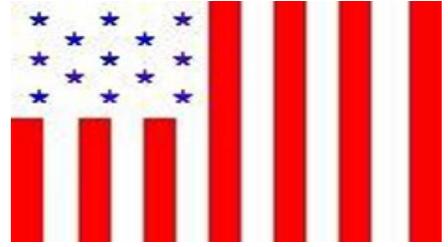
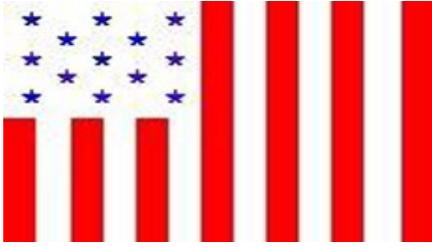


differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more States concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other causes whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any State in controversy with another shall present a petition to Congress stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of Congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other State in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question: but if they cannot agree, Congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names as Congress shall direct, shall in the presence of Congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which Congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to Congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the State, where the cause shall be tried, 'well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection or hope of reward': provided also, that no State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more States, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands, and the States which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different States.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective States -- fixing the standards of weights and measures throughout the United States -- regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the States, provided that the legislative right of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated -- establishing or regulating post offices from one State to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office -- appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers -- appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States -- making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in Congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated 'A Committee of the States', and to consist of one delegate from each State; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction -- to appoint one of their members to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses -- to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the United States,



transmitting every half-year to the respective States an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted -- to build and equip a navy -- to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each State for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such State; which requisition shall be binding, and thereupon the legislature of each State shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and clothe, arm and equip them in a solid-like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled. But if the United States in Congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances judge proper that any State should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of each State, unless the legislature of such State shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spread out in the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled.

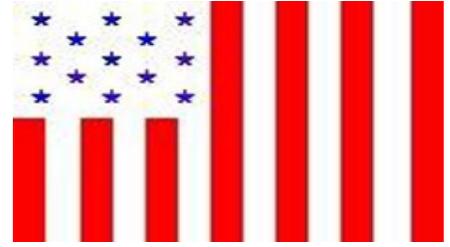
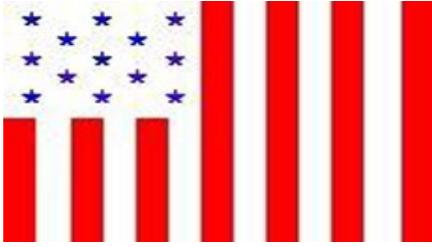
The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque or reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war, to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander in chief of the army or navy, unless nine States assent to the same: nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day be determined, unless by the votes of the majority of the United States in Congress assembled.

The Congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each State on any question shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegates of a State, or any of them, at his or their request shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several States.

X. The Committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States in Congress assembled, by the consent of the nine States, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said Committee, for the exercise of which, by the Articles of Confederation, the voice of nine States in the Congress of the United States assembled be requisite.

XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and adjoining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this Union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine States.

XII. All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed, and debts contracted by, or under the authority of Congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.



XIII. Every State shall abide by the determination of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be after wards confirmed by the legislatures of every State.

**A “Transitional Committee” shall be seated for the purpose of ensuring a peaceful and efficient transition from an Empirical War based mentality and operating system to one of peace, humility and unity. Said “Transitional Committee” shall establish and empower an interim government for the united states of America and shall operate until such time as the people can be duly informed as to the true history of the UNITED STATES and the fraud that has been perpetrated against them, not to exceed one year.**

**The Postmaster general of the organic post office for the united states, creator of the general post office styled as the UNITED STATES and located within the ten miles square commonly known as Washington, D.C., under whose direction the UNITED STATES operates, shall operate in the capacity of trustee for the people and shall take instructions from the “Transitional Committee” until such time as the Interim government shall be seated and empowered.**

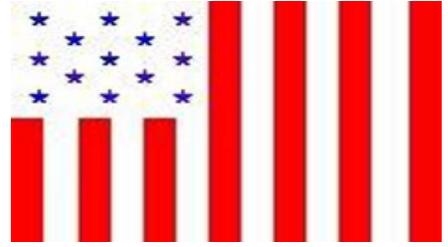
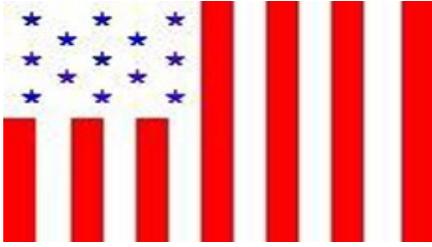
The UNITED STATES' courts are administrative courts who gain their authority under Title 5, the Administrative Procedures Act of 1946 and/or the Judiciary Act of 1789. These Administrative courts were established for the purpose of being the watch dog over public offices so that if and when the American people had their private rights violated they could file a complaint without cost.

These administrative courts were designed to give the administrative court the power of legislation; the power of the executive branch of government; to give them judicial power and authority. These administrative courts were authorized to disregard laws, case cites, supreme court decisions, statutes, codes, rules, regulations and to change policy. The establishment of these administrative courts effectively created a fourth branch of government at the request of the BAR Association.

**BUT, this system was designed for use BY the American people, NOT AGAINST the American people.** These administrative courts have jurisdiction ONLY over administrative agencies and NOT over the American people and were established as a vehicle for use by the American people to lodge and adjudicate a grievance against any administrative agency and gave this administrative court the power and authority to make the corrections without the lengthy process of introducing and passing legislation. Charges can only be levied AGAINST an administrative agency BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE and cannot be used against the American people. The people are ALWAYS the Plaintiff in these Administrative courts except when these courts are used to perpetrate a fraud against the American People.

Congress, under 49 Statute 3097 Treaty Series 881 Conventions and Duties and Rights of the States, placed all states under international law, making all courts, International courts. The International Organization Immunities Act 1945 placed all courts under the jurisdiction of the United Nations under Title 22 CFR Foreign Relations with Oaths of Office under section 92.12 and 92.31. Under Title 8 USC 1481 you voluntarily forfeit your citizenship when you take the Oath of Office in these administrative courts, and establishes you as a foreign agent required to register as a foreign agent doing business in the state.

These administrative courts, who gain their authority under Title 5 were designed to make the corrections within public offices, to make them more efficient and to hold agencies, and officers thereof, accountable for their actions. In these administrative courts only the American people can bring the charges for the corrections and the American people are ALWAYS the Plaintiff/ harmed Party. These courts have NO JURISDICTION over the people. No agency has the authority



to bring charges against the American people or their private rights and property in an administrative court under the Administrative Procedures Act.

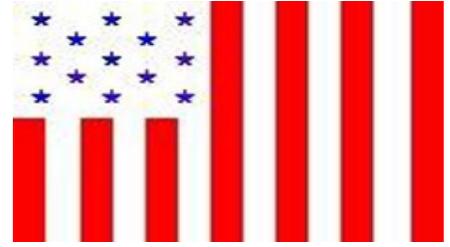
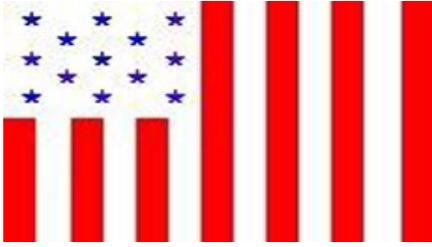
**These Administrative Courts shall operate as established, for the purpose of facilitating the prosecution of grievances against an administrative agency by the American people for the administrative agencies trespass on the private rights of the sovereign people of America.**

### ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE

:\* \*63C Am.Jur.2d, Public Officers and Employees, §247\* “As expressed otherwise, the powers delegated to a public officer are held in trust for the people and are to be exercised in behalf of the government or of all citizens who may need the intervention of the officer. [1] Furthermore, the view has been expressed that all public officers, within whatever branch and whatever level of government, and whatever be their private vocations, are trustees of the people, and accordingly labor under every disability and prohibition imposed by law upon trustees relative to the making of personal financial gain from a discharge of their trusts. [2] That is, a public officer occupies a fiduciary relationship to the political entity on whose behalf he or she serves. [3] and owes a fiduciary duty to the public. [4] It has been said that the fiduciary responsibilities of a public officer cannot be less than those of a private individual. [5] Furthermore, it has been stated that any enterprise undertaken by the public official who tends to weaken public confidence and undermine the sense of security for individual rights is against public policy. Fraud in its elementary common law sense of deceit-and this is one of the meanings that fraud bears [483 U.S. 372] in the statute. See *United States v. Dial*, 757 F.2d 163, 168 (7th Cir1985) includes the deliberate concealment of material information in a setting of fiduciary obligation. A public official is a fiduciary toward the public, including, in the case of a judge, the litigants who appear before him and if he deliberately conceals material information from them, he is guilty of fraud. *McNally v United States* 483 U.S. 350 (1987)

Texas Penal Code Sec. 1.07. DEFINITIONS. (a) In this code: [consistent with all state penal codes]

- (9) "Coercion" means a threat, however communicated:
  - (A) to commit an offense;
  - (B) to inflict bodily injury in the future on the person threatened or another;
  - (C) to accuse a person of any offense;
  - (D) to expose a person to hatred, contempt, or ridicule;
  - (E) to harm the credit or business repute of any person; or
  - (F) to take or withhold action as a public servant, or to cause a public servant to take or withhold action.
- (19) "Effective consent" includes consent by a person legally authorized to act for the owner. Consent is not effective if:
  - (A) induced by force, threat, or fraud;
  - (B) given by a person the actor knows is not legally authorized to act for the owner;
  - (C) given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, or intoxication is known by the actor to be unable to make reasonable decisions; or
  - (D) given solely to detect the commission of an offense.
- (24) "Government" means:
  - (A) the state;
  - (B) a county, municipality, or political subdivision of the state; or
  - (C) any branch or agency of the state, a county, municipality, or political subdivision.
- (30) "Law" means the constitution or a statute of this state or of the United States, a written opinion of a court of record, a municipal ordinance, an order of a county commissioners court, or a rule authorized by and lawfully adopted under a statute.
- (41) "Public servant" means a person elected, selected, appointed, employed, or otherwise designated as one of the following, even if he has not yet qualified for office or assumed his duties:
  - (A) an officer, employee, or agent of government;



- (B) a juror or grand juror; or
- (C) an arbitrator, referee, or other person who is authorized by law or private written agreement to hear or determine a cause or controversy; or
- (D) an attorney at law or notary public when participating in the performance of a governmental function; or
- (E) a candidate for nomination or election to public office; or
- (F) a person who is performing a governmental function under a claim of right although he is not legally qualified to do so.

**ALL COURTS HAVE BEEN OPERATING UNDER**

- (1) **TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT AS CODIFIED IN TITLE 50 USC,**
- (2) **TITLE 28 USC, CHAPTER 176, FEDERAL DEBT COLLECTION PROCEDURE, AND**
- (3) **FED.R.CIV.P. 4(j) UNDER TITLE 28 USC §1608, MAKING THE COURTS “FOREIGN STATES” TO THE PEOPLE BY CONGRESSIONAL MANDATE**

**"IT IS THE DUTY OF THE COURT TO DECLARE THE MEANING OF WHAT IS WRITTEN, AND NOT WHAT WAS INTENDED TO BE WRITTEN. J.W. Seavey Hop Corp. v. Pollock, 20 Wn.2d 337,348-49, 147 P.2d 310 (1944), cited with approval in Berg v. Hudesman, 115 Wn2d at 669.**

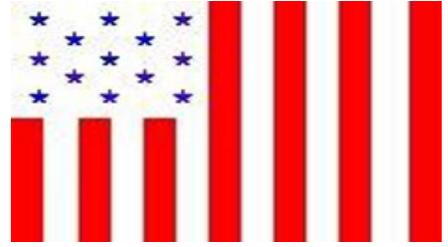
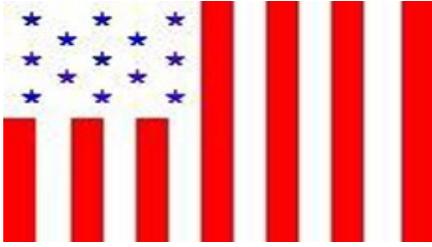
**OATH OF OFFICE MAKES PUBLIC OFFICIALS “FOREIGN”**

1. Those holding Federal or State public office, and/or county or municipal office, under the Legislative, Executive or Judicial branch, including Court Officials, Judges, Prosecutors, Law Enforcement Department employees, Officers of the Court, etc., before entering into these public offices, are required by the U.S. Constitution and statutory law to comply with Title 5 USC, Sec. §3331, “Oath of office.” State Officials are also required to meet this same obligation, according to State Constitutions and State statutory law.
2. All oaths of office come under 22 CFR, Foreign Relations, Sections §§92.12 - 92.30, and all who hold public office come under Title 8 USC, Section §1481 “Loss of nationality by native-born or naturalized citizen; voluntary action; burden of proof; presumptions.”
3. Under Title 22 USC, Foreign Relations and Intercourse, Section §611, a Public Official is considered a foreign agent. In order to hold public office, the candidate must file a true and complete registration statement with the State Attorney General as a foreign principle.
4. The Oath of Office requires the public official in his / her foreign state capacity to uphold the constitutional form of government or face consequences.

Title 10 USC, Sec. §333, “Interference with State and Federal law”

The President, by using the militia or the armed forces, or both, or by any other means, shall take such measures as he considers necessary to suppress, in a State, any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy, if it—

- (1) so hinders the execution of the laws of that State, and of the United States within the State, that any part or class of its people is deprived of a right, privilege, immunity, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by law, and the constituted authorities of that State are unable, fail, or refuse to protect that right, privilege, or immunity, or to give that protection; or
- (2) opposes or obstructs the execution of the laws of the United States or impedes the course of justice under those laws.



In any situation covered by clause (1), the State shall be considered to have denied the equal protection of the laws secured by the Constitution.

5. Such willful action, while serving in official capacity, violates Title 18 USC, Section §1918:

**Title 18 USC, Section §1918 “Disloyalty and asserting the right to strike against the government”**

Whoever violates the provision of 7311 of title 5 that an individual may not accept or hold a position in the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia if he—

(1) advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government; (2) is a member of an organization that he knows advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government;

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year and a day, or both.

and also deprives claimants of “honest services:

**Title 18, Section §1346. Definition of “scheme or artifice to defraud”**

“For the purposes of this chapter, the term “scheme or artifice to defraud” includes a scheme or artifice to deprive another of the intangible right of honest services.

and the treaties that placed your public offices in that foreign state under international law and under the United Nation jurisdiction

49 Stat. 3097; Treaty Series 881 CONVENTION ON RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

1945 IOIA –That the International Organizations Act of December 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 669; Title 22, Sections 288 to 2886 U.S.C.) the US relinquished every office

TITLE 8 > CHAPTER 12 > SUBCHAPTER I > § 1101

The term “foreign state” includes outlying possessions of a foreign state, but self-governing dominions or territories under mandate or trusteeship shall be regarded as separate foreign states.

**TABLE OF AUTHORITIES – RECIPROCAL IMMUNITY AND FOREIGN AGENT REGISTRATION**

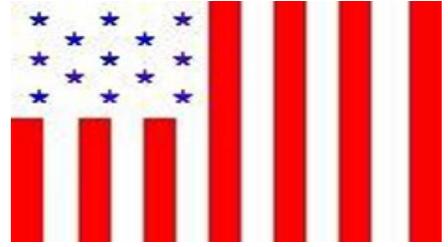
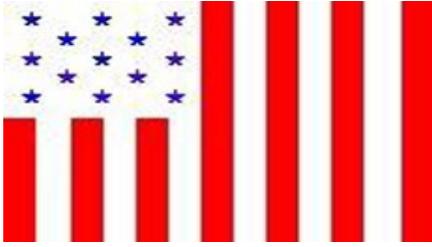
UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IMMUNITIES ACT,

PUBLIC LAW 79-291, 29 DECEMBER 1945(Public Law 291-79th Congress) TITLE I Section 2.(b) International

organizations, their property and their assets, wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall enjoy the same immunity from suit and every form of Judicial process as is enjoyed by foreign governments, except to the extent that such organizations may expressly waive their immunity for the purpose of any proceedings or by the terms of any contract. (d) In so far as concerns customs duties and internal-revenue taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation, and the procedures in connection therewith; the registration of foreign agents; and the treatment of official communications, the privileges, exemptions, and immunities to which international organizations shall be entitled shall be those accorded under similar circumstances to foreign governments. Section 9. The privileges, exemptions, and immunities of international organizations and of their officers and employees, and members of their families, suites, and servants, provided for in this title, shall be granted notwithstanding the fact that the similar privileges, exemptions, and immunities granted to a foreign government, its officers, or employees, may be conditioned upon the existence of reciprocity by that foreign government: Provided, That nothing contained in this title shall be construed as precluding the Secretary of State from withdrawing the privileges, exemptions, and immunities herein provided from persons who are nationals of any foreign country on the ground that such country is failing to accord corresponding privileges, exemptions, and immunities to citizens of the United States. Also see 22 USC § 611 - FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE; and, 22 USC § 612, Registration statement, concerning the absolute requirement of registration with the Attorney General as a “foreign principal,” due to the undisputed status of the court and its alleged officers and employees as FOREIGN AGENTS, described *supra*. This requirement shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, an affidavit of non-communist association.

**JUDGE SERVES AS A DEBT COLLECTOR**

Servus Servorum Dei



6. Judges hold public office under Title 28 USC, Chapter 176, Federal Debt Collection Procedure:

Title 28, Chapter 176, Federal Debt Collection Procedure, Section §3002

As used in this chapter:

(2) “Court” means any court created by the Congress of the United States, excluding the United States Tax Court. (3) “Debt” means—

(A) an amount that is owing to the United States on account of a direct loan, or loan insured or guaranteed, by the United States; or (B) an amount that is owing to the United States on account of a fee, duty, lease, rent, service, sale of real or personal property, overpayment, fine, assessment, penalty, restitution, damages, interest, tax, bail bond forfeiture, reimbursement, recovery of a cost incurred by the United States, or other source of indebtedness to the United States, but that is not owing under the terms of a contract originally entered into by only persons other than the United States;

(8) “Judgment” means a judgment, order, or decree entered in favor of the United States in a court and arising from a civil or criminal proceeding regarding a debt. (15) “United States” means—

(A) a Federal corporation; (B) an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or (C) an instrumentality of the United States.

Title 22 USC, Sec. §286. “Acceptance of membership by United States in International Monetary Fund,” states the following:

The President is hereby authorized to accept membership for the United States in the International Monetary Fund (hereinafter referred to as the "Fund"), and in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (hereinafter referred to as the "Bank"), provided for by the Articles of Agreement of the Fund and the Articles of Agreement of the Bank as set forth in the Final Act of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference dated July 22, 1944, and deposited in the archives of the Department of State.

8. Title 22 USC, Sec. § 286e-13, “Approval of fund pledge to sell gold to provide resources for Reserve Account of Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility Trust,” states the following:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to instruct the Fund's pledge to sell, if needed, up to 3,000,000 ounces of the Fund's gold, to restore the resources of the Reserve Account of the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility Trust to a level that would be sufficient to meet obligations of the Trust payable to lenders which have made loans to the Loan Account of the Trust that have been used for the purpose of financing programs to Fund members previously in arrears to the Fund.

### **NO IMMUNITY UNDER “COMMERCE”**

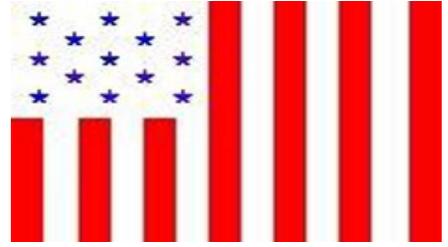
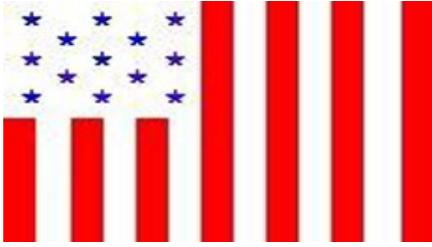
9. All immunity of the United States, and all liability of States, instrumentalities of States, and State officials have been waived under commerce, according to the following US Codes:

Title 15 USC, Commerce, Sec. §1122, “Liability of States, instrumentalities of States, and State officials”

(a) Waiver of sovereign immunity by the United States. The United States, all agencies and instrumentalities thereof, and all individuals, firms, corporations, other persons acting for the United States and with the authorization and consent of the United States, shall not be immune from suit in Federal or State court by any person, including any governmental or nongovernmental entity, for any violation under this Act. (b) Waiver of sovereign immunity by States. Any State, instrumentality of a State or any officer or employee of a State or instrumentality of a State acting in his or her official capacity, shall not be immune, under the eleventh amendment of the Constitution of the United States or under any other doctrine of sovereign immunity, from suit in Federal court by any person, including any governmental or nongovernmental entity for any violation under this Act.

Title 42 USC, Sec. §12202, “State immunity”

A State shall not be immune under the eleventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States from an



action in Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction for a violation of this chapter. In any action against a State for a violation of the requirements of this chapter, remedies (including remedies both at law and in equity) are available for such a violation to the same extent as such remedies are available for such a violation in an action against any public or private entity other than a State

**Title 42 USC, Sec. §2000d–7, “Civil rights remedies equalization”**

(a) General provision

(1) A State shall not be immune under the Eleventh Amendment of the Constitution of the United States from suit in Federal court for a violation of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 [29 U.S.C. 794], title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 [20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.], the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 [42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.], title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 [42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.], or the provisions of any other Federal statute prohibiting discrimination by recipients of Federal financial assistance. (2) In a suit against a State for a violation of a statute referred to in paragraph (1), remedies (including remedies both at law and in equity) are available for such a violation to the same extent as such remedies are available for such a violation in the suit against any public or private entity other than a State.

10. The Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 gives immunity in Administrative Court to the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) only when an action is brought by the people against a public, agency or corporate official / department. Under Title 5 USC, Commerce, public offices or officials can be sanctioned.

Title 5, USC, Sec. §551:

(10) “sanction” includes the whole or a part of an agency—

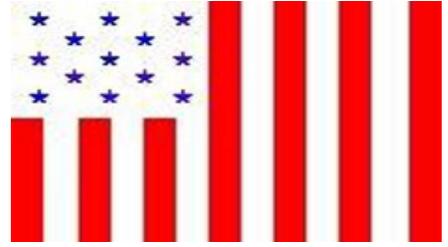
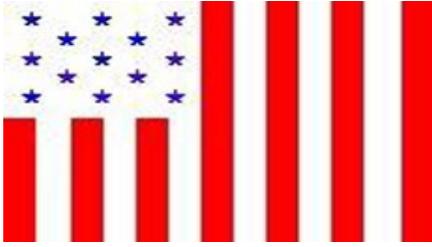
- (A) prohibition, requirement, limitation, or other condition affecting the freedom of a person;
- (B) withholding of relief;
- (C) imposition of penalty or fine;
- (D) destruction, taking, seizure, or withholding of property;
- (E) assessment of damages, reimbursement, restitution, compensation, costs, charges, or fees;
- (F) requirement, revocation, or suspension of a license; or
- (G) taking other compulsory or restrictive action;

11. Justice is required to be BLIND while holding a SET OF SCALES and a TWO-EDGED SWORD. This symbolizes true justice. The Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 (60 stat 237) would allow the sword to cut in either direction and give the judge immunity by holding his own court office accountable for honest service fraud, obstruction of justice, false statements, malicious prosecution and fraud placed upon the court. Any willful intent to uncover the EYES OF JUSTICE or TILT THE SCALES is a willful intent to deny Due Process, which violates Title 18 USC §1346, “Scheme or Artifice to Defraud,” by perpetrating a scheme or artifice to deprive another of the intangible right of honest services. This is considered fraud and an overthrow of a constitutional form of government and the person depriving the honest service can be held accountable and face punishment under Title 18 USC and Title 42 USC and violates Title 28 USC judicial procedures.

12. Both Title 18 USC, Crime and Criminal Procedure, and Title 42 USC, Public Health and Welfare, allow the Petitioner to bring an action against the United States and/or the State agencies, departments, and employees for civil rights violations while dealing in commerce. Title 10 places all public officials under this Title 10 section 333 while under a state of emergency. (Declared or undeclared War this falls under TWEA.)

### **COURTS OPERATING UNDER WAR POWERS ACT**

13. The Courts are operating under the Emergency War Powers Act. The country has been under a declared “state of emergency” for the past 70 years resulting in the Constitution being suspended (See Title 50 USC Appendix – Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917). The Courts have been misusing Title 50 USC, Sec. §23, “Jurisdiction of United States courts and judges,” which provides for criminal jurisdiction over an “**enemy of the state**,” whereas, Petitioner comes under Title 50



USC Appendix Application Sec. §21, “**Claims of naturalized citizens as affected by expatriation**” which states the following:

The claim of any naturalized American citizen under the provisions of this Act [sections 1 to 6, 7 to 39, and 41 to 44 of this Appendix] shall not be denied **on the ground of any presumption of expatriation** which has arisen against him, under the second sentence of section 2 of the Act entitled “An Act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad,” approved March 2, 1907, if he shall give satisfactory evidence to the President, or the court, as the case may be, of his uninterrupted loyalty to the United States during his absence, and that he has returned to the United States, or that he, although desiring to return, has been prevented from so returning by circumstances beyond his control.

14. 15 Statutes at Large, Chapter 249 (section 1), enacted July 27 1868, states the following:

PREAMBLE - Rights of American citizens in foreign states.

WHEREAS the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas in the recognition of this principle this government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and whereas it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign states, owing allegiance to the governments thereof; and whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed.

SECTION I - Right of expatriation declared.

THEREFORE, Be it enacted by the Senate of the and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officers of this government which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government.

SECTION II - Protection to naturalized citizens in foreign states.

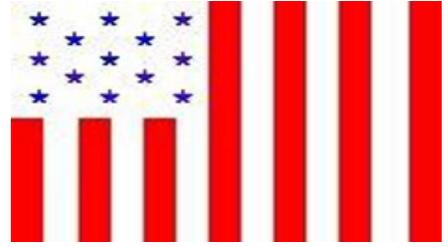
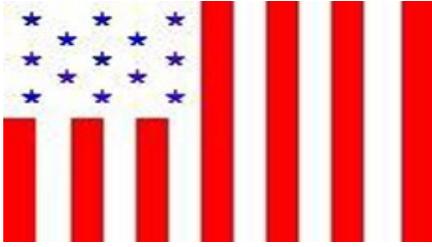
And it is further enacted, That all naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign states, shall be entitled to, and shall receive from this government, the same protection of persons and property that is accorded to native born citizens in like situations and circumstances.

SECTION III - Release of citizens imprisoned by foreign governments to be demanded.

And it is further enacted, That whenever it shall be made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that government the reasons for such imprisonment, and if it appears to be wrongful and in the violation of the rights of American citizenship, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen, and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, it shall be the duty of the President to use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate such release, and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall as soon as practicable be communicated by the President to Congress.

Approved, July 27, 1868

15 The Courts and the States are enforcing the following code on American nationals: Title 50 USC Appendix App, Trading, Act, Sec. §4, “Licenses to enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance companies; change of name; doing business in United States,” as a result of the passage of The Amendatory Act of March 9, 1933 to Title 50 USC, Trading with the Enemy Act Public Law No. 65-91 (40 Stat. L. 411) October 6, 1917. The original Trading with the Enemy Act **excluded** the people of the United States from being classified as the enemy when involved in transactions wholly within the United States. The Amendatory Act of March 9, 1933, however, **included the people of the United States as the enemy**, by incorporating the following language into the Trading With The Enemy Act: “**by any person within the United**



**States.”** The abuses perpetrated upon the American people are the result of Title 50 USC, Trading With The Enemy Act, which turned the American people into “enemy of the state.

## LANGUAGE NOT CLARIFIED

16. Clarification of language:

The **STATES** has failed to state the meaning or clarify the definition of words. The courts pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (FRCP) Rule 4(j), are, in fact and at law, a FOREIGN STATE as defined in Title 28 USC §1602, et. seq., The FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITIES ACT of 1976, Pub. L. 94-583 (hereafter FSIA), and, therefore, lack jurisdiction over the sovereign people. . Any failure to specifically state the jurisdiction of the court violates 18 USC §1001, §1505, and §2331 and the PATRIOT ACT, Section 800, Domestic terrorism.

17. There are three different and distinct forms of the “**United States**” as revealed by this case law:

“The high Court confirmed that the term "United States" can and does mean three completely different things, depending on the context.” *Hooven & Allison Co. vs. Evatt*, 324 U.S. 652 (1945) & *United States v. Cruikshank*, 92 U.S. 542 (1876) & *United States v. Bevans*, 16 U.S. 3 Wheat. 336 336 (1818)

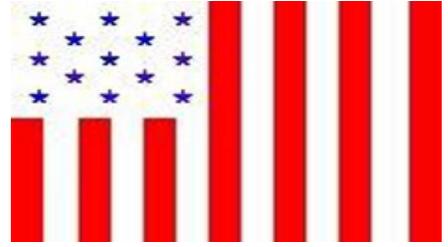
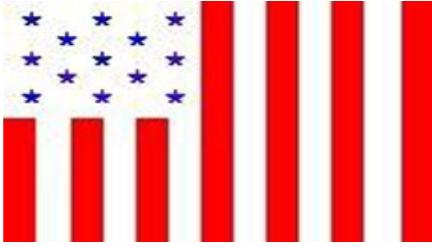
The Courts and its officers fail to state which United States they represent, since they can represent only one, the Federal Debt Collection Procedure, as a corporation, the United States, Inc., and it’s satellite corporations have no jurisdiction over an American national and a belligerent claimant, the people hereby assert their right of immunity inherent in the 11th amendment: “*The judicial power shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens of any Foreign State.*” The court, by definition are a FOREIGN STATE, and are misusing the name of the Sovereign American by placing Sovereign American ’s name in all capital letters, as well as by using Sovereign American ’s last name to construe Sovereign American, erroneously, as a “person” which is a “term of art” meaning: *a creature of the law, an artificial being, and a CORPORATION or ens legis:*

“*Ens Legis*. L. Lat. A creature of the law; an artificial being, as contrasted with a natural person. Applied to corporations, considered as deriving their existence entirely from the law.” —Blacks Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, 1951.

18. All complaints and suits against such CORPORATION, or *ens legis*, fall under the aforementioned FSIA and service of process must therefore be made by the clerk of the court, under Section 1608(a)(4) of Title 28 USC, 63 Stat. 111, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2658) [42 FR 6367, Feb. 2, 1977, as amended at 63 FR 16687, Apr. 6, 1998], to the Director of the Office of Special Consular Services in the Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State, in Washington, D.C., exclusively, pursuant to 22 CFR §93.1 and §93.2. A copy of the FSIA must be filed with the complaint along with “a certified copy of the diplomatic note of transmittal,” and, “the certification shall state the date and place the documents were delivered.” The foregoing must be served upon the Chief Executive Officer and upon the Registered Agent of the designated CORPORATION or FOREIGN STATE.

19. MUNICIPAL, COUNTY, or STATE COURTS lack jurisdiction to hear any case since they fall under the definition of FOREIGN STATE, and under all related definitions below. Said jurisdiction lies with the “district court of the United States,” established by Congress in the states under Article III of the Constitution, which are “constitutional courts” and do not include the territorial courts created under Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2, which are “legislative” courts. *Hornbuckle v. Toombs*, 85 U.S. 648, 21 L.Ed. 966 (1873), (See Title 28 USC, Rule 1101), exclusively, under the FSIA Statutes pursuant to 28 USC §1330.

20. It is an undisputed, conclusive presumption that the Sovereign Americans, the real parties in interest are a not a CORPORATION, and, further, are not registered with any Secretary of State as a CORPORATION. Pursuant to Rule 12(b) (6), in these situations, the Prosecuting Attorney has failed to state a claim for which relief can be granted to the Defendant, a FATAL DEFECT, and, therefore, the instant case and all related matters must be DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE for lack of *in personam*, territorial, and subject matter jurisdiction, as well as for improper Venue, as well as pursuant to the



11th amendment Foreign State Immunity.

21. Moreover, the process in the instant matters before these courts are not “regular on their face.”

Regular on its Face -- “Process is said to be “regular on its face” when it proceeds from the court, officer, or body having authority of law to issue process of that nature, and which is legal in form, and contains nothing to notify, or fairly apprise any one that it is issued without authority.”

### COURT LACKS JUDICIAL POWER IN LAW OR EQUITY

Federal, State, County or municipal governments can be sued in their corporate capacity when functioning as federal debt collectors under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA). If the Federal or State government can claim immunity under the 11th Amendment, then the Federal or State or County or municipal government cannot use Law or Equity jurisdiction against the sovereign people in Court, since the people are not subject to a “foreign state” under Title 28 USC, Judicial Procedure, §§1602 -1610. The States are made up of “State Citizens,” and under the 11th Amendment, “State Citizens” cannot be sued by a “foreign state.”

Article III section 2 and the 11th Amendment of the Constitution are in conflict. The courts cannot convene under Article III equity jurisdiction and then have its public officers claim 11th amendment immunity. The courts are operating in a foreign state capacity against the people once the court officials take their oath.

#### Article III Section 2

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more states;—*between a state and citizens of another state*;—between citizens of different states;—between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

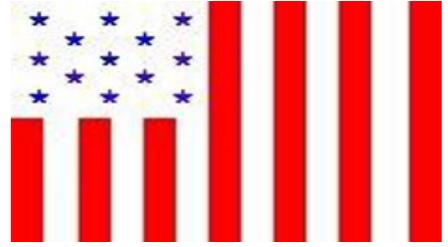
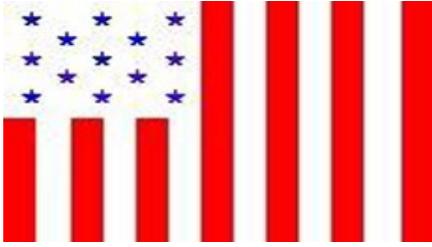
The ratification of the Eleventh Amendment on February 7, 1795 effectively altered Article III Section 2, and now “**All**” public offices are using the Eleventh Amendment as a defense against being sued, whereas, the Eleventh Amendment actually removed protection since judicial power no longer extended to any suit in Law or Equity, and subsequently afforded the people the same protection as any level of government. The people cannot be charged in Law or Equity claims by anyone in the government. The court only has one action as revealed by the Rules of Civil Procedure: “Rule 2—One form of Action : There is only one form of action – the civil action.” Civil action can be brought only by the people and not by any level of government.

#### Amendment XI

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

**Stripping Doctrine.** The Constitution was amended again in 1868 to protect various civil rights, and Section 5 of the 14th Amendment granted Congress the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of that amendment. The courts have recognized that this new amendment, again a consensus of the people, abrogates the immunity provided by the 11th Amendment. When Congress enacted legislation under the auspices of Section 5 of the 14th Amendment, they specifically abrogated 11th Amendment immunity, and states can, under such federal statutes be prosecuted in federal court.

The 1875 Civil Rights Act. The Supreme Court ruled that this Congressional enactment was unconstitutional. **Civil Rights Acts** (1866, 1870, 1875, 1957, 1960, 1964, 1968) US legislation. The Civil Rights Act (1866) gave African-Americans citizenship and extended civil rights to all persons born in the USA (except Native Americans). The 1870 Act



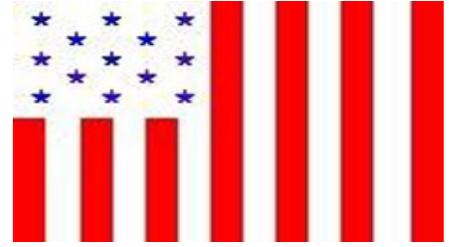
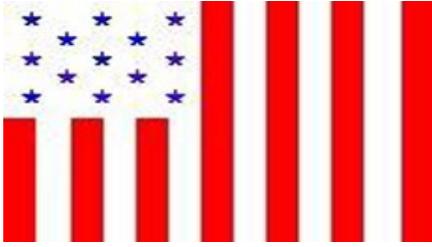
was passed to re-enact the previous measure, which was considered to be of dubious constitutionality. In 1883, the US Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the 1870 law. The 1875 Act was passed to outlaw discrimination in public places because of race or previous servitude. **The act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court (1883–85),** (U.S. Supreme Court Civil Rights Cases, 109 U.S. 3 (1883) Civil Rights Cases Submitted October Term, 1882 Decided October 16th, 1888 109 U.S. 3) **which stated that the 14th Amendment, the constitutional basis of the act, protected individual rights against infringement by the states, not by other individuals.** The 1957 Act established the Civil Rights Commission to investigate violations of the 15th Amendment. The 1960 Act enabled court-appointed federal officials to protect black voting rights. An act of violence to obstruct a court order became a federal offense. The 1964 Act established as law equal rights for all citizens in voting, education, public accommodations and in federally-assisted programs. The 1968 Act guaranteed equal treatment in housing and real estate to all citizens.

No level of the Executive or Judicial government has ever introduced into any Court action a real party of interest under Rule 17. The Court has no jurisdiction under 12(b) (1), (2), (3) over the Petitioner or people. **Decision and Rationale:** The 8-1 decision of the Court was delivered by Justice Joseph P. Bradley, with John Marshall Harlan of Kentucky alone in dissent. The Court decided that the Civil Rights Act of 1875 was unconstitutional. Neither the 13th nor the 14th amendment empowers the Congress to legislate in matters of racial discrimination in the private sector, Bradley wrote. "The 13th Amendment has respect, not to distinctions of race...but to slavery..." The 14th Amendment, he continued, applied to State, not private, actions; furthermore, the abridgment of rights presented in this case are to be considered as "ordinary civil injuries" rather than the imposition of badges of slavery.

Bradley commented that "individual invasion of individual rights is not the subject-matter of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment. It has a deeper and broader scope. **It nullifies and makes void all state legislation, and state action of every kind, which impairs the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, or which injures them in life, liberty or property without due process of law, or which denies to any of them the equal protection of the laws.**" Therefore, the Court limited the impact of the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment.

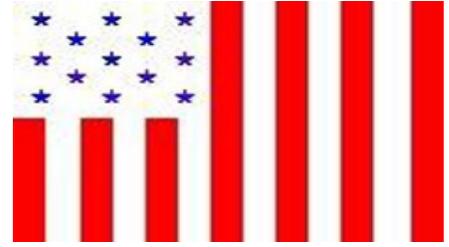
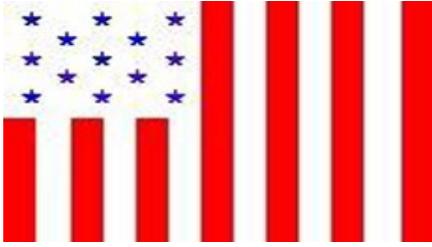
## LACK OF SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION

In a court of limited jurisdiction, whenever a party denies that the court has subject-matter jurisdiction, it becomes the duty and the burden of the party claiming that the court has subject matter jurisdiction to provide evidence from the record of the case that the court holds subject-matter jurisdiction. *Bindell v City of Harvey*, 212 Ill.App.3d 1042, 571 N.E.2d 1017 (1st Dist. 1991) ("the burden of proving jurisdiction rests upon the party asserting it."). Until the plaintiff submits uncontroversial evidence of subject-matter jurisdiction to the court that the court has subject-matter jurisdiction, the court is proceeding without subject-matter jurisdiction. *Loos v American Energy Savers, Inc.*, 168 Ill.App.3d 558, 522 N.E.2d 841(1988)("Where jurisdiction is contested, the burden of establishing it rests upon the plaintiff."). The law places the duty and burden of subject-matter jurisdiction upon the plaintiff. Should the court attempt to place the burden upon the defendant, the court has acted against the law, violates the defendant's due process rights, and the judge under court decisions has immediately lost subject-matter jurisdiction. In a court of limited jurisdiction, the court must proceed exactly according to the law or statute under which it operates. *Flake v Pretzel*, 381 Ill. 498, 46 N.E.2d 375 (1943) ("the actions, being statutory proceedings, ...were void for want of power to make them.") ("The judgments were based on orders which were void because the court exceeded its jurisdiction in entering them. Where a court, after acquiring jurisdiction of a subject matter, as here, transcends the limits of the jurisdiction conferred, its judgment is void."); *Armstrong v Obucino*, 300 Ill. 140, 143, 133 N.E. 58 (1921) ("The doctrine that where a court has once acquired jurisdiction it has a right to decide every question which arises in the cause, and its judgment or decree, however erroneous, cannot be collaterally assailed, is only correct when the court proceeds according to the established modes governing the class to which the case belongs and does not transcend in the extent and character of its judgment or decree the law or statute which is applicable to it." *In Interest of M.V.*, 288 Ill.App.3d 300, 681 N.E.2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997) ("Where a court's power to act is controlled by statute, the court is governed by the rules of limited jurisdiction, and courts exercising jurisdiction over such matters must proceed within the strictures of the statute."); *In re Marriage of Milliken*, 199 Ill.App.3d 813, 557 N.E.2d 591 (1st Dist. 1990) ("The



jurisdiction of a court in a dissolution proceeding is limited to that conferred by statute."); *Vulcan Materials Co. v. Bee Const. Co., Inc.*, 101 Ill.App.3d 30, 40, 427 N.E.2d 797 (1st Dist. 1981) ("Though a court be one of general jurisdiction, when its power to act on a particular matter is controlled by statute, the court is governed by the rules of limited jurisdiction."). "There is no discretion to ignore that lack of jurisdiction." *Joyce v. US*, 474 F2d 215. "A universal principle as old as the law is that a proceedings of a court without jurisdiction are a nullity and its judgment therein without effect either on person or property." *Norwood v. Renfield*, 34 C 329; *Ex parte Giambonini*, 49 P. 732. "Jurisdiction is fundamental and a judgment rendered by a court that does not have jurisdiction to hear is void ab initio." In Re Application of Wyatt, 300 P. 132; *Re Cavitt*, 118 P2d 846. "Thus, where a judicial tribunal has no jurisdiction of the subject matter on which it assumes to act, its proceedings are absolutely void in the fullest sense of the term." *Dillon v. Dillon*, 187 P 27. "A court has no jurisdiction to determine its own jurisdiction, for a basic issue in any case before a tribunal is its power to act, and a court must have the authority to decide that question in the first instance." *Rescue Army v. Municipal Court of Los Angeles*, 171 P2d 8; 331 US 549, 91 L. ed. 1666, 67 S.Ct. 1409. "A departure by a court from those recognized and established requirements of law, however close apparent adherence to mere form in method of procedure, which has the effect of depriving one of a constitutional right, is an excess of jurisdiction." *Wuest v. Wuest*, 127 P2d 934, 937. "Where a court failed to observe safeguards, it amounts to denial of due process of law, court is deprived of juris." *Merritt v. Hunter*, C.A. Kansas 170 F2d 739. "the fact that the petitioner was released on a promise to appear before a magistrate for an arraignment, that fact is circumstance to be considered in determining whether in first instance there was a probable cause for the arrest." *Monroe v. Papa*, DC, Ill. 1963, 221 F Supp 685. "Jurisdiction, once challenged, is to be proven, not by the court, but by the party attempting to assert jurisdiction. The burden of proof of jurisdiction lies with the asserter." See *McNutt v. GMAC*, 298 US 178. The origins of this doctrine of law may be found in *Maxfield's Lessee v. Levy*, 4 US 308. "A court has no jurisdiction to determine its own jurisdiction, for a basic issue in any case before a tribunal is its power to act, and a court must have the authority to decide that question in the first instance." *Rescue Army v. Municipal Court of Los Angeles*, 171 P2d 8; 331 US 549, 91 L. ed. 1666, 67 S.Ct. 1409. "Once jurisdiction is challenged, the court cannot proceed when it clearly appears that the court lacks jurisdiction, the court has no authority to reach merits, but, rather, should dismiss the action." *Melo v. US*, 505 F2d 1026. "The law provides that once State and Federal jurisdiction has been challenged, it must be proven." --*Main v. Thiboutot*, 100 S. Ct. 2502 (1980). "Once jurisdiction is challenged, it must be proven." --*Hagens v. Lavine*, 415 U.S. 533. "Where there is absence of jurisdiction, all administrative and judicial proceedings are a nullity and confer no right, offer no protection, and afford no justification, and may be rejected upon direct collateral attack." --*Thompson v. Tolmie*, 2 Pet. 157, 7 L.Ed. 381; *Griffith v. Frazier*, 8 Cr. 9, 3L. Ed. 471. "No sanctions can be imposed absent proof of jurisdiction." --*Standard v. Olsen*, 74 S. Ct. 768; Title 5 U.S.C., Sec. 556 and 558 (b).

"The proponent of the rule has the burden of proof." --Title 5 U.S.C., Sec. 556 (d). "Jurisdiction can be challenged at any time, even on final determination." --*Basso v. Utah Power & Light Co.*, 495 2nd 906 at 910. "Mere good faith assertions of power and authority (jurisdiction) have been abolished." --*Owens v. The City of Independence*, "A departure by a court from those recognized and established requirements of law, however close apparent adherence to mere form in method of procedure, which has the effect of depriving one of a constitutional right, is an excess of jurisdiction." --*Wuest v. Wuest*, 127 P2d 934, 937. "In a court of limited jurisdiction, whenever a party denies that the court has subject-matter jurisdiction, it becomes the duty and the burden of the party claiming that the court has subject matter jurisdiction to provide evidence from the record of the case that the court holds subject-matter jurisdiction." --*Bindell v City of Harvey*, 212 Ill.App.3d 1042, 571 N.E.2d 1017 (1st Dist. 1991) ("the burden of proving jurisdiction rests upon the party asserting it."). "Until the plaintiff submits uncontroversial evidence of subject-matter jurisdiction to the court that the court has subject-matter jurisdiction, the court is proceeding without subject-matter jurisdiction."--*Loos v American Energy Savers, Inc.*, 168 Ill.App.3d 558, 522 N.E.2d 841(1988)("Where jurisdiction is contested, the burden of establishing it rests upon the plaintiff."). The law places the duty and burden of subject-matter jurisdiction upon the plaintiff. Should the court attempt to place the burden upon the defendant, the court has acted against the law, violates the defendant's due process rights, and the judge under court decisions has immediately lost subject-matter jurisdiction. In a court of limited jurisdiction, the court must proceed exactly according to the law or statute under which it operates. --*Flake v Pretzel*, 381 Ill. 498, 46 N.E.2d 375 (1943) ("the actions, being statutory proceedings, ...were void for want of power to make them.") ("The judgments were based on orders which



were void because the court exceeded its jurisdiction in entering them. Where a court, after acquiring jurisdiction of a subject matter, as here, transcends the limits of the jurisdiction conferred, its judgment is void."); *Armstrong v Obucino*, 300 Ill. 140, 143, 133 N.E. 58 (1921) "The doctrine that where a court has once acquired jurisdiction it has a right to decide every question which arises in the cause, and its judgment or decree, however erroneous, cannot be collaterally assailed, is only correct when the court proceeds according to the established modes governing the class to which the case belongs and does not transcend in the extent and character of its judgment or decree the law or statute which is applicable to it." *In Interest of M.V.*, 288 Ill.App.3d 300, 681 N.E.2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997) ("Where a court's power to act is controlled by statute, the court is governed by the rules of limited jurisdiction, and courts exercising jurisdiction over such matters must proceed within the strictures of the statute."); *In re Marriage of Milliken*, 199 Ill.App.3d 813, 557 N.E.2d 591 (1st Dist. 1990) ("The jurisdiction of a court in a dissolution proceeding is limited to that conferred by statute."); *Vulcan Materials Co. v. Bee Const. Co., Inc.*, 101 Ill.App.3d 30, 40, 427 N.E.2d 797 (1st Dist. 1981) ("Though a court be one of general jurisdiction, when its power to act on a particular matter is controlled by statute, the court is governed by the rules of limited jurisdiction.").

### LACK OF JUDICIAL IMMUNITY

Thus, neither Judges nor Government attorneys are above the law. See *United States v. Isaacs*, 493 F. 2d 1124, 1143 (7th Cir. 1974). In our judicial system, few more serious threats to individual liberty can be imagined than a corrupt judge or judges acting in collusion outside of their judicial authority with the Executive Branch to deprive a citizen of his rights. In *The Case of the Marshalsea*, 77 Eng. Rep. 1027 (K.B. 1613), Sir Edward Coke found that Article 39 of the Magna Carta restricted the power of judges to act outside of their jurisdiction such proceedings would be void, and actionable. When a Court has (a) jurisdiction of the cause, and proceeds *inverso ordine* or erroneously, there the party who sues, or the officer or minister of the Court who executes the precept or process of the Court, no action lies against them. But (b) when the Court has not jurisdiction of the cause, there the whole proceeding is before a person who is not a judge, and actions will lie against them without any regard of the precept or process . . . Id. 77 Eng. Rep. at 1038-41.

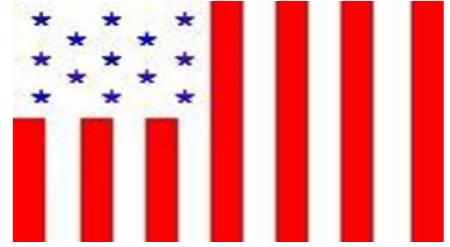
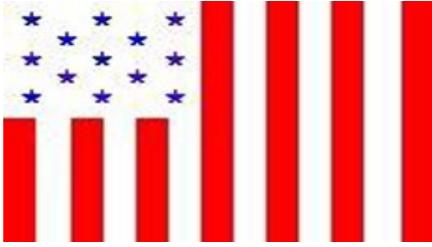
A majority of states, including Virginia (see, Va. Code §8.01-195.3(3)), followed the English rule to find that a judge had no immunity from suit for acts outside of his judicial capacity or jurisdiction. Robert Craig Waters, 'Liability of Judicial Officers under Section 1983' 79 Yale L. J. (December 1969), pp. 326-27 and 29-30).

Also as early as 1806, in the United States there were recognized restrictions on the power of judges, as well as the placing of liability on judges for acts outside of their jurisdiction. In *Wise v. Withers*, 7 U.S. (3 Cranch) 331 (1806), the Supreme Court confirmed the right to sue a judge for exercising authority beyond the jurisdiction authorized by statute.

In *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349 at 360 (1978), the Supreme Court confirmed that a judge would be immune from suit only if he did not act outside of his judicial capacity and/or was not performing any act expressly prohibited by statute. See Block, *Stump v. Sparkman* and the History of Judicial Immunity, 4980 Duke L.J. 879 (1980). The Circuit Court overturned this case and the judge was liable.

Judicial immunity may only extend to all judicial acts within the court's jurisdiction and judicial capacity, but it does not extend to either criminal acts, or acts outside of official capacity or in the 'clear absence of all jurisdiction.' see *Stump v. Sparkman* 435 U.S. 349 (1978). "When a judge knows that he lacks jurisdiction, or acts in the face of clearly valid Constitutional provisions or valid statutes expressly depriving him of jurisdiction or judicial capacity, judicial immunity is lost." --*Rankin v. Howard* 633 F.2d 844 (1980), *Den Zeller v. Rankin*, 101 S. Ct. 2020 (1981).

As stated by the United States Supreme Court in *Piper v. Pearson*, 2 Gray 120, cited in *Bradley v. Fisher*, 13 Wall. 335, 20 L. Ed. 646 (1872), 'where there is no jurisdiction, there can be no discretion, for discretion is incident to jurisdiction.' The constitutional requirement of due process of the law is indispensable: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the



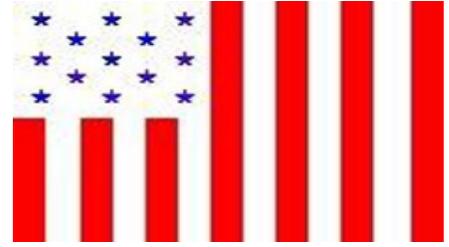
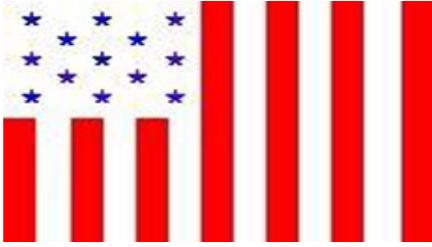
same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, **nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law**; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." Article V, National Constitution. "A judgment can be void . . . where the court acts in a manner contrary to due process." --Am Jur 2d, §29 Void Judgments, p. 404. "Where a court failed to observe safeguards, it amounts to denial of due process of law, court is deprived of juris." --*Merritt v. Hunter*, C.A. Kansas 170 F2d 739. "Moreover, all proceedings founded on the void judgment are themselves regarded as invalid." --*Olson v. Leith* 71 Wyo. 316, 257 P.2d 342. "In criminal cases, certain constitutional errors require **automatic reversal**," see *State v. Schmit*, 273 Minn. 78, 88, 139 N.W.2d 800, 807 (1966).

### PERSON vs PEOPLE

"This word 'person' and its scope and bearing in the law, involving, as it does, legal fictions and also apparently natural beings, it is difficult to understand; but it is absolutely necessary to grasp, at whatever cost, a true and proper understanding to the word in all the phases of its proper use . . . A person is here not a physical or individual person, but the status or condition with which he is invested . . . not an individual or physical person, but the status, condition or character borne by physical persons . . . The law of persons is the law of status or condition." -- American Law and Procedure, Vol. 13, page 137, 1910.

The following case citation declares the undisputed distinction in fact and at law of the distinction between the term "persons," which is the plural form of the term "person," and the word "People" which is NOT the plural form of the term "person." The above- mentioned "real party in interest" is NOT a subordinate "person," "subject," or "agent," but is a "constituent," in whom sovereignty abides, a member of the "Posterity of We, the People," in whom sovereignty resides, and from whom the government has emanated: "The sovereignty of a state does not reside in the **persons** who fill the different departments of its government, but in the **People**, from whom the government emanated; and they may change it at their discretion. Sovereignty, then in this country, abides with the constituency, and not with the agent; and this remark is true, both in reference to the federal and state government." (Persons are not People).--*Spooner v. McConnell*, 22 F 939, 943: "Our government is founded upon compact. Sovereignty was, and is, in the people" --*Glass v. Sloop Betsey*, supreme Court, 1794. "People of a state are entitled to all rights which formerly belong to the King, by his prerogative." --supreme Court, *Lansing v. Smith*, 1829. "The United States, as a whole, emanates from the people ... The people, in their capacity as sovereigns, made and adopted the Constitution ..." --supreme Court, 4 Wheat 402. "The governments are but trustees acting under derived authority and have no power to delegate what is not delegated to them. But the people, as the original fountain might take away what they have delegated and entrust to whom they please. ... The sovereignty in every state resides in the people of the state and they may alter and change their form of government at their own pleasure." --*Luther v. Borden*, 48 US 1, 12 L.Ed 581. "While sovereign powers are delegated to ... the government, sovereignty itself remains with the people" --*Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356, page 370. "There is no such thing as a power of inherent sovereignty in the government of the United States .... In this country sovereignty resides in the people, and Congress can exercise no power which they have not, by their Constitution entrusted to it: All else is withheld." -- *Julliard v. Greenman*, 110 U.S. 421. "In common usage, the term 'person' does not include the sovereign, and statutes employing the word are ordinarily construed to exclude it." -- *Wilson v. Omaha Indian Tribe* 442 US 653, 667 (1979). "Since in common usage the term 'person' does not include the sovereign, statutes employing that term are ordinarily construed to exclude it." -- *U.S. v. Cooper*, 312 US 600,604, 61 S. Ct 742 (1941). "In common usage, the term 'person' does not include the sovereign and statutes employing it will ordinarily not be construed to do so." -- *U.S. v. United Mine Workers of America*, 330 U.S. 258, 67 S. Ct 677 (1947). "Since in common usage, the term 'person' does not include the sovereign, statutes employing the phrase are ordinarily construed to exclude it." -- *US v. Fox* 94 US 315. "In common usage the word 'person' does not include the sovereign, and statutes employing the word are generally construed to exclude the sovereign." -- *U.S. v. General Motors Corporation*, D.C. Ill, 2 F.R.D. 528, 530:

The following two case citations declare the undisputed doctrine, in fact and at law, that the word (term of art) "person" is a "general word," and that the "people," of whom the above-mentioned "real party in interest" is one, "are NOT



bound by general words in statutes.” Therefore, statutes do not apply to, operate upon or affect the above-mentioned “real party in interest:” **"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., --*Church of Scientology v. US Department of Justice* 612 F2d 417, 425 (1979). **"The people, or sovereign are not bound by general words in statutes**, restrictive of prerogative right, title or interest, unless expressly named. Acts of limitation do not bind the King or the people. The people have been ceded all the rights of the King, the former sovereign ... It is a maxim of the common law, that when an act is made for the common good and to prevent injury, the King shall be bound, though not named, but when a statute is general and prerogative right would be divested or taken from the King (or the People) he shall not be bound." -- *The People v. Herkimer*, 4 Cowen (NY) 345, 348 (1825): "In the United States, sovereignty resides in people." --*Perry v. U.S.* (294 US 330). "A Sovereign is exempt from suit, not because of any formal conception or obsolete theory, but on the logical and practical ground that there can be no legal Right as against the authority that makes the law on which the Right depends." --*Kawananakoa v. Polyblank*, 205 U.S. 349, 353, 27 S. Ct. 526, 527, 51 L. Ed. 834 (1907).

**DEL CODE TITLE 8 Chapters 6 § 617: Delaware Code - Section 617: CORPORATE NAME**

The corporate name of a corporation organized under this chapter shall contain either a word or words descriptive of the professional service to be rendered by the corporation or **shall contain the last names of** 1 or more of its present, prospective or former shareholders or of persons who were associated with a predecessor person, partnership, corporation or other organization or whose name or names appeared in the name of such predecessor organization.

**Texas Administrative Code**

Subject: 1 TAC § 79.31 CORPORATIONS (ENTITY NAMES)

§ 79.31. Characters of Print Acceptable in Names

(a) Entity names may consist of letters of the Roman alphabet, Arabic numerals, and certain symbols capable of being reproduced on a standard English language typewriter, or combination thereof.

(b) **Only upper case or capitol letters, with no distinction as to type face or font, will be recognized.**

Delaware legislation March 10 1899

“An Act Providing General Corporate Law” This Act allow the corporation to become a “PERSON”

A **legal person**, also called **juridical person** or **juristic person**,<sup>[1]</sup> is a legal entity through which the law allows a group of **natural persons** to act as if they were a single composite **individual** for certain purposes, or in some jurisdictions, for a single person to have a separate legal personality other than their own.<sup>[2][3]</sup> This **legal fiction** does not mean these entities are human beings, but rather means that the law allows them to act as **persons** for certain limited purposes. **SANTA CLARA COUNTY v. SOUTHERN PAC. R. CO., 118 U.S. 394**, *New York Central R. Co. v. United States*, 212 U.S. 481 (1909), *United States v. Dotterweich*, 320 U.S. 277 (1943)

**"Street Name " :BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY ABRIDGED FIFTH EDITION**

"Securities held in the name of a broker instead of his customer's name are said to be carried in a "street name". This occurs when the securities have been bought on margin or when the customer wishes the security to be held by the broker. The name of a broker or bank appearing on a corporate security with blank endorsement by the broker or bank. The security can then be transferred merely by delivery since the endorsement is well known. Street name is used for convenience or to shield identity of the true owner."

**CUSIP Definition:**

CUSIP® Is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association : Acronym CUSIP refers to the Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures. The acronym CUSIP typically refers to both the Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures and the 9-character alphanumeric security identifiers that they distribute for all North American securities for the purposes of facilitating clearing and settlement...

First 6 Characters identify the unique name of the:

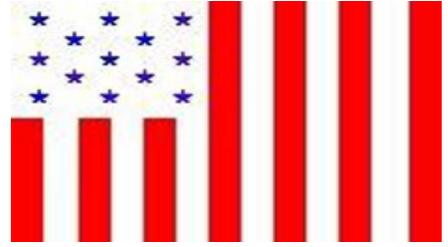
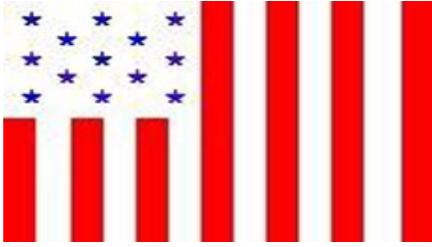
- Company
- Municipality
- Government agency

A hierarchical alpha numeric convention linked to alphabetic issuer name.

Next 2 Characters Identifies the type of instrument:

- Equity
- Debt

- Uniquely identifies the issue within the issuer



- A hierarchical alpha numeric convention
- Next 1 Character
- A mathematical formula checks accuracy of the previous 8 characters • Delivers a 1 character check result
- Resulting 9 Characters
- A unique identifier

- \* **CUSIP® - Universally recognized identifier for financial instruments.**
- \* **CINS - CUSIP International Numbering System**
- \* **CSB ISIN -Participation in the assignment of CUSIP-based International Securities Identification Numbers**

**CINS**

CUSIP International Numbering System (CINS) is a 9-character alphanumeric identifier that employs the same numbering system as CUSIP, but also contains a letter of the alphabet in the first position signifying the issuer's country or geographic region. CINS was developed in 1989 as an extension to CUSIP in response to U.S. demand for global coverage, and is the local identifier of more than 30 non-North American markets.

**CSB ISIN**

The International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) is a unique global code that identifies instruments in different countries to facilitate cross-border trading. CSB is responsible for the assignment of ISINs in the U.S. and in other areas where designated or appointed. CSB ISINs are 12 character identifiers that have a CUSIP or CINS embedded in them, which always appear in position 3 to 11. CSB has agents in countries such as Canada, Bermuda, The Cayman Islands and Jamaica, and is also the representative agency for countries in South America. Because of this, it was necessary to develop a separate identification system to designate CSB-assigned securities from these jurisdictions.

**The American Bankers Association:**

The American Bankers Association (ABA) is a free-trade and professional association that promotes and advocates issues important to the banking industry in the United States. The ABA's national headquarters are in Washington, D.C. In addition to its trade association mission, the ABA also performs educational components for consumers through its Educational Foundation affiliate.

**Organization:**

While the ABA works on a national level, it also is supported by state operated offices (sometimes referred to as "Leagues") which focus attention on state level support. Both the ABA and the state organizations are dues supported trade associations. Both the state and national offices also operate Political Action Committees (PACs) which use registered lobbyists to work for laws that are advantageous for the banking industry. The president of the ABA is Edward Yingling.

**Political action committee;**

In the United States, a Political Action Committee, or PAC, is the name commonly given to a private group, regardless of size, organized to elect political candidates. Legally, what constitutes a "PAC" for purposes of regulation is a matter of state and federal law. Under the Federal Election Campaign Act, an organization becomes a "political committee" by receiving contributions or making expenditures in excess of \$1,000 for the purpose of influencing a federal election.

When an interest group gets directly involved within the political process, a PAC is created. These PACs receive and raise money from the special group's constituents, and on behalf of the special interest, makes donations to political campaigns.

**The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME)** is the second- or third-largest labor union in the United States and one of the fastest-growing, representing over 1.4 million employees, primarily in local and state government and in the health care industry. AFSCME is part of the AFL-CIO, one of the two main labor federations in the United States. Employees at the federal government level are primarily represented by other unions, such as the American Federation of Government Employees, with which AFSCME was once affiliated, and the National Treasury Employees Union; but AFSCME does represent some federal employees at the Federal Aviation Administration and the Library of Congress, among others.[1]

According to their website, AFSCME organizes for social and economic justice in the workplace and through political action and legislative advocacy. It is divided into more than 3,500 local unions in 46 U.S. states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Each local union writes its own constitution, holds membership meetings, and elects its own officers. Councils are also a part of AFSCME's administrative structure, usually grouping together various locals in a geographic area.

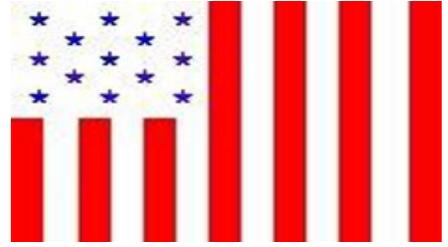
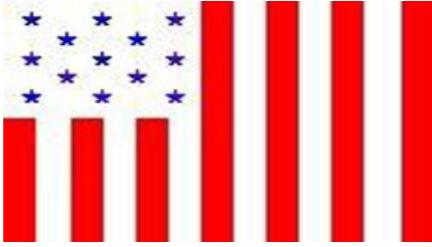
According to OpenSecrets.org, the top contributors since 1988 ranked by their total spending along with the party tilt of their contributions are:

| Rank | Organization | Total        | Dem % | Repub % | Tilt                   |
|------|--------------|--------------|-------|---------|------------------------|
| 1    | AFSCME       | \$39,947,843 | 98%   | 1%      | Solidly Dem (over 90%) |

**TABLE OF DEFINITIONS**

**Foreign Court** The courts of a foreign state or nation. In the United States, this term is frequently applied to the courts of one of the States when their judgment or records are introduced in the courts of another.

**Foreign jurisdiction** Any jurisdiction foreign to that of the forum; e.g., a sister state or another country. Also, the exercise by a state or nation jurisdiction beyond its own territory. Long-arm service of process is a form of such foreign or extraterritorial jurisdiction



**Foreign laws** The laws of a foreign country, or of a sister state. In conflicts of law, the legal principles of jurisprudence which are part of the law of a sister state or nation. Foreign laws are additions to our own laws, and in that respect are called “*jus receptum*.”

**Foreign corporation** A corporation doing business in one State though chartered or incorporated in another state is a foreign corporation as to the first state, and, as such, is required to consent to certain conditions and restrictions in order to do business in such first state. Under federal tax laws, a foreign corporation is one which is not organized under the law of one of the States or Territories of the United States. I.R.C. § 7701 (a) (5). Service of process on foreign corporation is governed by the Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 See also Corporation.

**Foreign service of process** Service of process for the acquisition of jurisdiction by a court in the United States upon a person in a foreign country is prescribed by Fed R. Civ. P. 4 (i) and 28 U.S.C.A. § 1608. Service of process on foreign corporations is governed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(d) (3).

**Foreign states** Nations which are outside the United States. Term may also refer to another state; i.e. a sister state.

**Foreign immunity** With respect to jurisdictional immunity of foreign states, see 28 USC, Sec. §1602 *et seq.* Title 8 USC, Chapter 12, Subchapter I, Sec. §1101(14) The term “foreign state” includes outlying possessions of a foreign state, but self-governing dominions or territories under mandate or trusteeship shall be regarded as separate foreign states.

**Profiteering** Taking advantage of unusual or exceptional circumstance to make excessive profit; e.g. selling of scarce or essential goods at inflated price during time of emergency or war.

**Person** In general usage, a human being (i.e. natural person) though by statute the term may include a firm, labor organizations, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representative, trusts, trustees in bankruptcy, or receivers. National Labor Relations Act, §2(1).

**Definition of the term “person”** under Title 26, Subtitle F, Chapter 75, Subchapter D, Sec. Sec. §7343 The term “person” as used in this chapter includes an officer or employee of a corporation, or a member or employee of a partnership, who as such officer, employee or member is under a duty to perform the act in respect of which the violation occurs. A **corporation** is a “person” within the meaning of equal protection and due process provisions of the United States Constitution.

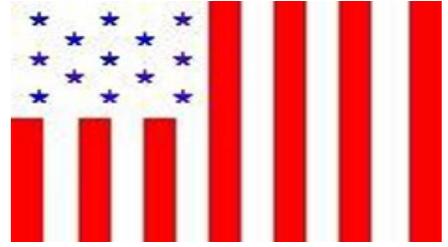
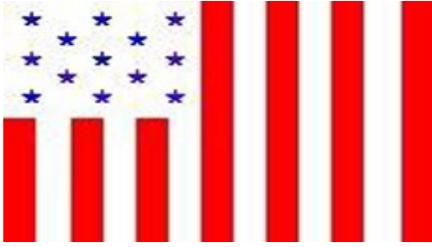
**Tertius interveniens** A third party intervening; a third party who comes between the parties to a suit; one who interpleads. Gilbert’s Forum Romanum. 47.

**Writ of error** *Coram nobis* A common-law writ, the purpose of which is to correct a judgment in the same court in which it was rendered, on the ground of error of fact, for which statutes provide no other remedy, which fact did not appear of record, or was unknown to the court when judgment was pronounced, and which, if known would have prevented the judgment, and which was unknown, and could of reasonable diligence in time to have been otherwise presented to the court, unless he was prevented from so presenting them by duress, fear, or other sufficient cause. "A writ of error *Coram nobis* is a common-law writ of ancient origin devised by the judiciary, which constitutes a remedy for setting aside a judgment which for a valid reason should never have been rendered." 24 C.J.S., Criminal Law. § 1610 (2004). "The principal function of the **writ of error** *Coram nobis* is to afford to the court in which an action was tried an opportunity to correct its own record with reference to a vital fact not known when the judgment was rendered, and which could not have been presented by a motion for a new trial, appeal or other existing statutory proceeding." Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., p. 1861; 24 C.J.S., Criminal Law, § 1606 b., p. 145; *Ford v. Commonwealth*, 312 Ky. 718, 229 S.W.2d 470. At common law in England, it issued from the Court of Kings Bench to a judgment of that court. Its principal aim is to afford the court in which an action was tried an opportunity to correct its own record with reference to a vital fact not known when the judgment was rendered. It is also said that at common law it lay to correct purely ministerial errors of the officers of the court. Furthermore, the above-mentioned “real party in interest” demands the strict adherence to Article IV, section one of the National Constitution so that in all matters before this court, the Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State; and to Article IV of the Articles of Confederation, still in force pursuant to Article VI of the National Constitution, so that “Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State,” selective incorporation notwithstanding. The *lex domicilii* shall also depend upon the Natural Domicile of the above-mentioned “real party in interest.” The *lex domicilii*, involves the "law of the domicile" in the Conflict of Laws. Conflict is the branch of public law regulating all lawsuits involving a "foreign" law element where a difference in result will occur depending on which laws are applied.

#### AMENDATORY RECONSTRUCTION ACT OF MARCH 11, 1868

An Act to amend the act passed March 23, 1867, entitled "An Act supplementary to 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states,' passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration. SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION ACT OF FORTIETH CONGRESS. An Act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate restoration. " This act created the 14th amendment federal citizen under section 3 of the federal constitution. All who hold public office fall under this section as UNITED STATES citizens. Those who hold office have knowingly and willingly given up their citizenship to this country under Title 8 Section §1481 to become a foreign state agent under 22 USC. The oath of office to the constitution requires office-holders to uphold and maintain our Constitutional form of government under the people’s authority. This right was never surrendered by the people; failure to do so violates 10 USC §333 and 18 USC §1918, chapter 115 §2382, §2383, §1505, §1001, §241, §242, 42 USC §1981 & 31 USC §3729 just to name a few.

The Federal Debt Collection Procedure places all courts under equity and commerce and under the International Monetary Fund. The International Monetary Fund comes under the Uniform Commercial Code under banking and business interest and Trust laws. This makes the Court / Judges trustee over the trust and responsible whether or not the Petitioner



understands the trust issue.

**The 1933 bankruptcy act placed all public officials in a fiduciary position to keep the accounts in balance via discharge of the debt against the pre-paid, priority exempt accounts of the American people.**

**The American people were fraudulently identified as enemy combatants under the TWEA for the purpose of skirting the UNITED STATES' debtor obligation to the sovereign people of America and facilitating the pillage and plunder of the sovereign people under the direction of the international banking families.**

The TWEA suspended the U.S. Constitution in the court room, turning the courtrooms into debt collection facilities under admiralty/maritime and therefore, the standard American flag in the courtroom was replaced with a military Admiralty flag for dealing with alien enemy combatants. The people never rescinded their nationality to the real united States of America. Those who hold public office rescinded their nationality to become a foreign agent in order to hold public office. International law requires the judge to uphold the people's Constitutional form of government as defined in the "Federalist Papers".

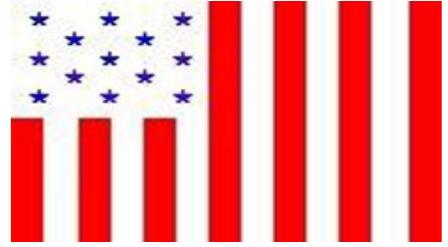
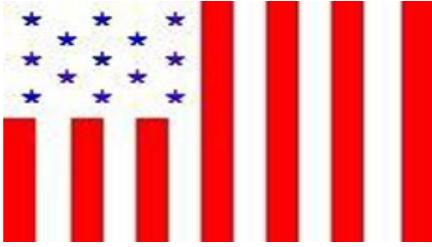
Federal Rules of Civil Procedure / Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 2 only allows civil action, and under Rule 17, a real party of interest has to be present in the courtroom in order for there to be any claims of injury or damages against "the people." Any charges under the "UNITED STATES" or "THE STATE OF....." fall under the TWEA Section 23. The people are not subject to this jurisdiction as it is a Foreign State jurisdiction. The people hold 11th amendment immunity to claims in equity and commerce from a foreign state. The courts lack jurisdiction over the people by Congressional mandate.

**All debt of the UNITED STATES, except that debt owed to the sovereign people of America, has been abandoned and vacated and the UNITED STATES has DECLARED PEACE with the world and the sovereign people thereof, therefore, the gold fringed military flag designating the admiralty/maritime jurisdiction shall be immediately removed from all courtrooms, meeting rooms, etc. of the administrative agencies of the UNITED STATES and the civil peace flag of the united states of America shall be proudly displayed in their stead..**

**The U.S. Courts who have been operating as debt collection facilities under TWEA and the EMERGENCY WAR POWERS ACT shall immediately make the corrections and cure the torts against the people, vacating all claims, attachments and/or restrictions on the private rights of the sovereign people and make them whole.**

**The courts, as well as all administrative agencies of the UNITED STATES, shall share resources making room for and facilitating the establishment of the organic courts, operating under the common law, for the adjudication of all matters concerning the sovereign American people, other than the prosecution of grievances against an administrative agency for the trespass of the private rights of the people. All administrative agencies shall actively participate in the establishment of two distinctly separate systems, common law and administrative, operating side by side for the benefit of the CREDITORS, the sovereign people of America.**

**All administrative courts and agencies of the UNITED STATES shall operate in good faith and honor as servants of the sovereign people of America. Said administrative courts and agencies have grown out of control, beyond the intent of the original founders and their usefulness and shall begin to make the corrections, a reversal, bringing about balance, transparency, full disclosure and honor for the remedy of the Real Parties In Interest.**



**All debts of the UNITED STATES have been abandoned, except the debt to the sovereign people; The Pledge of the private property of the American people has been relinquished, therefore, the administrative agencies of the UNITED STATES shall make the return of the interest back to source, the sovereign people.**

**The UNITED STATES shall immediately activate the established pass through account, vacate the blocks on the asset accounts and make the financial adjustments to discharge the debt and return the accounts of the sovereign people back into balance. The UNITED STATES shall maintain the natural flow and balance in the accounts for the remedy of the people, returning the interest back to source in the discharge of debt against the pre-paid account, at all times remaining in honor.**

**The UNITED STATES shall immediately make the corrections as concerns the unlawful restrictions of the liberties of the sovereign people by the administrative agencies of the UNITED STATES;**

**All Deeds, warranty deeds, trust deeds, sheriff deeds, tax deeds and all Certificates of Title are colorable titles issued to facilitate the 'Pledge' of the private property of the sovereign people. The Pledge has been relinquished, therefore, the UNITED STATES shall make the corrections to discharge all colorable titles, make the re-conveyance and issue the land patent/ allodial title for the property back to the people.**

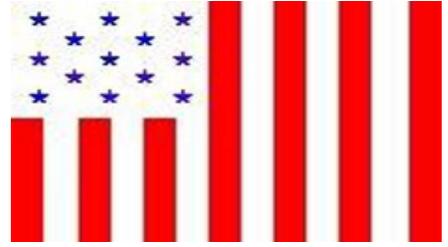
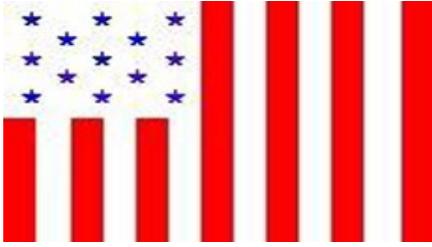
**It is the duty of the military to serve and protect the post, therefore, the UNITED STATES military shall serve and protect the sovereign people of America, the creditor of the UNITED STATES. All branches of the U.S. Military shall follow the orders of the "Transitional Committee", interim government and government of the republic, respectively throughout this transition.**

**The Provost Marshals are the organic police force with a duty to serve and protect the sovereign. The Provost Marshal shall immediately serve and protect all who claim protection under this treaty making top priority any/all requests for assistance on claims of unlawful restrictions on the liberties of a sovereign.**

**There shall be those members of the sovereign people, ambassadors, with a passion to service, who shall choose to serve the republic; lightworkers, visionaries, warriors, teachers and people knowledgeable in the art of peace and love; to serve as watchdogs or compliance, ensuring the integrity and protection of the people's rights; or facilitators and educators charged with presenting real truth, that the enslavement of the sovereign people may never happen again; beacons of light, guiding the people out of the darkness, into the truth;**

**There shall be those members of the sovereign people who shall be instrumental in breathing life into the civil government of the republic, bringing empowerment to the counties at large; in interfacing with the administrative agents and agencies to compel performance and compliance, to bring about balance and restore the natural flow of energy; to empower the civil government, the people; to nurture and infuse this fledgling republic with peace, light and love; to rise above the fear; to be the light;**

**These members of the sovereign people, awakened into the truth, compelled to service, may apply to accede hereto; upon receipt, acceptance and registration of the application and Public Declarations shall be empowered as a Private Postmaster of a non-independent postal zone, with all of the rights, power and authority of a wholly sovereign nation, with the authority to seat civilian citizen**



grand juries; to empower judges in the common law, Rangers and Inspectors with the power and authority to compel performance; to make the corrections to bring compliance and honor within the administration.

The power shall reside with the people on the county. It shall take the agreement of no less than three (3) private postmasters to empower a judge or Ranger who shall serve the people under guidelines presented by the Transition Committee and/or interim government.

### **Repository and Registration of Treaty**

The postmaster general of the original, organic post office for the united states of America is hereby designated as repository for the registration, publication and notification of this treaty and Public Declarations of all acceding members in accordance with Article 77 of the *Vienna Convention, 1969*.

Postmaster General for the Post Office for the united states of America  
c/o USPS HDQR  
475 L'Enfant Plaza SW  
Washington, D.C. 20024

Executed this 11<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2010.

THE UNITED STATES  
1500 PENNSYLVANIA AVE. NW  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20020

\_\_\_\_\_  
James-Thomas: McBride Postmaster

\_\_\_\_\_  
witness autograph Date

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witness autograph Date