



US Border PIGs 2

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P.I.G.s

- P.I.G. – Persons In Government who intend to breach the trust, and perjure their oaths



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20223

Freedom of Information Act & Privacy Act Branch
Communications Center
245 Murray Lane, SW, Building T-5
Washington, D.C. 20223

Date: JUL 14 2014

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Fort Worth, TX 76135

File Number: 20140783

Dear Requester:

This letter is intended to acknowledge the receipt of your recent Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Acts (FOIA/PA) request received by the United States Secret Service (USSS) on July 2, 2014, for information pertaining to [REDACTED]

International Monetary Fund

- Department of Homeland Security (and all of its subsidiaries – TSA, FEMA, Customs Immigration, etc.) is a subsidiary of the United States Secret Service
- United States Secret Service is a subsidiary of the Treasury Department
- Treasury Department is a subsidiary of the IMF
- Internal Revenue Service is an agency of the International Monetary Fund, (Diversified Metal Products v. IRS et al. CV-93-405E-EJE U.S.D.C.D.I., Public Law 94-564, Senate Report 94-1148 pg. 5967, Reorganization Plan No. 26, Public Law 102-391.)

US Treasury = the IMF

- the United States has NOT had a Treasury since 1921 (41 Stat. Ch.214 pg. 654)
- the United States Department of the Treasury, is now the International Monetary Fund, (Presidential Documents Volume 29-No.4 pg. 113, 22 U.S.C. 285-288), and the International Monetary Fund, is a subsidiary of the World Bank

<p>Proviso. Penalizing violators of revenue laws.</p>	<p>stationery, law books and books of reference, and such other articles as may be necessary for use in the District of Columbia and the several collection districts \$21,000,000: <i>Provided</i>, That not more than \$500,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violation.</p>
<p>Refunding collec- tions.</p> <p>Vol. 35, p. 325.</p>	<p>To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to refund money covered into the Treasury as internal-revenue collections, under the provisions of the Act approved May 27, 1908, \$250,000.</p>
<p>Refunding illegally collected taxes.</p> <p>S. R. sec. 3226, 3282, 32, 314, 725.</p> <p>Vol. 40, p. 1545.</p>	<p>For refunding taxes illegally collected under the provisions of sections 3220 and 3689, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of February 24, 1919, \$12,000,000; and not to exceed \$1,000,000 of said amount may be used in payment of certified claims over three years old without special appropriation by Congress in each individual case: <i>Provided</i>, That a report shall be made to Congress of the disbursements hereunder as required by the Act of February 24, 1919.</p>
<p>Proviso. Report of disburse- ments.</p> <p>Vol. 48, p. 1145.</p> <p>Enforcing National Prohibition and Nar- cotic Acts.</p> <p>Idem, p. 325.</p> <p>Vol. 38, p. 326; Vol. 40, p. 1130.</p>	<p>For expenses to enforce the provisions of the "National Prohibition Act" and the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the registration of, with collectors of internal revenue, and to impose a special tax upon, all persons who produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away opium or cocoa leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations, and for other purposes," approved December 17, 1914, as amended by the "Revenue Act of 1918," including the employment of executive officers, agents, inspectors, chemists, assistant chemists, supervisors, clerks, and messengers in the field and in the bureau of internal revenue in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, and for the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, books, necessary printing and binding and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the District of Columbia and several field offices, and for rental of necessary quarters, \$4,500,000: <i>Provided</i>, That not to exceed \$49,500 of the foregoing sum shall be expended for rental of quarters in the District of Columbia: <i>Provided further</i>, That not to exceed \$750,000 of the foregoing sum shall be expended for enforcement of the provisions of the said Act of December 17, 1914.</p>
<p>Proviso. Recl. District of Co- lombia.</p> <p>Amount for narcotic enforcement.</p> <p>Vol. 38, p. 326; Vol. 40, p. 1130.</p> <p>Annual statement of expenses, etc.</p>	<p>The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall submit to Congress on the first day of its next regular session a detailed statement showing the number, designation, and annual rate of compensation of the persons employed and the amounts expended for rent and other authorized purposes in the District of Columbia from the foregoing appropriations for internal revenue.</p>

Independent Treas-
ury.

Office of assistant
treasurers abolished
from July 1, 1921.

H. R., sec. 3295, p.
723, repeated.

Subtreasuries to be
discontinued.

Termination of ser-
vices of employees.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Section 3595 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, providing for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Saint Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and all laws or parts of laws so far as they authorize the establishment or maintenance of offices of such Assistant Treasurers or of Subtreasuries of the United States are hereby repealed from and after July 1, 1921; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to discontinue from and after such date or at such earlier date or dates as he may deem advisable, such subtreasuries and the exercise of all duties and functions by such assistant treasurers or their offices. The office of each assistant treasurer specified above and the services of any officers or other employees assigned to duty

Provision
Act, District of Columbia.

Amount for narcotic enforcement.

Vol. 38, p. 388; Vol. 43, p. 1130.

Annual statement of expenses, etc.

Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law, the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, and for the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, books, necessary printing and binding and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the District of Columbia and several field offices, and for rental of necessary quarters, \$4,500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$49,500 of the foregoing sum shall be expended for rental of quarters in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$750,000 of the foregoing sum shall be expended for enforcement of the provisions of the said Act of December 17, 1914.

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U. S., sec. 3595, p. 733, repealed.

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Historic Organizations

Nazi SS (Sedes Sacrorum)

Key Facts

Other names	Nazi SS, "Knights", "Knights of the Sedes Sacrorum", "Knights of the Holy See"
Year of origin	1933
Founder(s)	Archbishop Cardinal Pacelli, Superior General Fr. Włodimir Ledochowski S.J.
First Leader:	RiechFührer (1st being Fr. H. Himmler S.J.)
Headquarters	Berlin (to 1945), Washington DC since 1945
Head of Organization	RiechFührer (1st being Fr. H. Himmler S.J.)
Current Leader	Director, SS (Secret Service), Washington DC
Members	10,000



The Nazis

The **Nazi SS** also known as "**SS**" – a shortened name for the "Knights of the Holy See" is a Roman Catholic spiritual and military order first formed in 1933 based completely upon the Jesuit order structure upon the signing of the "sacred" Reich Concordat specifically through the application of Articles 1,12,15,21 and 33 with the enactment of Clause (c) of the "Secret Supplement" of the Concordat between Franz von Papen (on behalf of Nazi Germany) and Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli (Pope Pius XII).

The term **Nazi** was first publicly used as the rebranded name for the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP) in 1933 upon devout Catholic leader –known as "Father" or Führer–(Fr.) **Adolf Hitler** assuming office as German

Social Security Number is a United Nations Account Number

- The United Nations, through the International Monetary Fund (IMF) issues Social Security Numbers.
- The Department of the Treasury (IMF) issues the SS5 not the Social Security Administration. The new SS5 forms do not state who or what publishes them, the earlier SS5 forms state that they are Department of the Treasury forms.
- All Social Security checks come directly from the IMF, and the UN, and it says it on the front of the check.

DHS = IMF

- Isn't it amazing how all of these terror alerts start coming out when there are DHS funding bills before Congress?
- Some people are saying that the United Nations is going to invade
- It has already happened

References

- **Copies of these documents can be found at My private group at Yahoo called Administrating-Your-Public-Servants**
- **For a complete set of Youtube videos with Private Information Shares, a DVD with over 50 searchable Law Dictionaries, and other books and forms contact me privately at engineerwin@yahoo.com**
- **Donations to support this work are appreciated. I prefer gold or silver coin, but as an extremely less desirable alternative I can accept IOUs (Federal Reserve Notes, Paypal gifts, checks, money orders, etc) send me an email for particulars**

Low Intelligence PIGs

- They screen out intelligent people in the hiring process for their Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs)
- Jordan vs City of New London, US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit Case Number 99-9188
- Robert Jordan had a masters degree and scored too high on their test – too intelligent!
- I know several people who were NOT hired for these kind of positions because they scored too high on their test.

Court OKs Barring High IQs for Cops



Raising Your IQ on the Treadmill

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NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 8, 2000

A man whose bid to become a police officer was rejected after he scored too high on an intelligence test has lost an appeal in his federal lawsuit against the city.

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The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York upheld a lower court's decision that the city did not discriminate against Robert Jordan because

Satanists in America – Mark Passio

- ❖ former Satanist Priest

- ❖ Natural Law videos

- ❖ Pillars of Satanism

 - ❖ Moral Relativism

 - ❖ There is no absolute right or wrong - truth is relative

 - ❖ We just make up what is right or wrong

 - ❖ What is right or wrong is what we decide today, and tomorrow it will be something else

 - ❖ 2/3 of people believe in moral relativism

Mark Passio – Natural Law

- Pillars of Satanism – forms of mind control
- Order Followers
 - Responsible for all of the atrocities in history
 - Just follow orders without thinking about whether it is a lawful order or not
 - Willing slaves
- <https://www.youtube.com/user/WhatOnEarth93>

LEOs = Order Followers

- ❖ Anyone who is wearing a military uniform is an agent of the Roman Cult
- ❖ **“The wearing of clerical dress or of a religious habit on the part of lay folk,, is liable to the same penalty on the part of the State as the misuse of military uniform.”** Article 10, Concordat of 1933
- ❖ Almost all (so-called) governments are bankrupt and owned and operated by the Roman Cult
- ❖ At common law a sheriff would have a star only.
- ❖ At common law there is no uniform


LEOs = Order Followers

- WWII War Crimes Tribunals
 - All of the NAZIs claimed that they were just following orders - Satanists
 - They either suffered death by hanging, or spent the rest of their life in jail
 - Some of them are still hunted to this day
- Vietnam War - Mai Lai massacre
 - Convicted of murder
- Today Order Followers are everywhere, especially at the borders

Presumption

- All US citizens have to carry Passport creates presumption that you are a US citizen if you have a Passport
- The US Border PIGs do everything they can to coerce you, intimidate you, and threaten you to give evidence that you are one of their US citizen slaves
- I have gone across the border without a Passport and I know other people who have done the same thing.

Crossing U.S. Borders

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- [International Citizens](#)
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U.S. Citizens Air Travel

All U.S. citizens including children must present a passport or secure travel document when entering the United States by air.

Land/Sea Travel

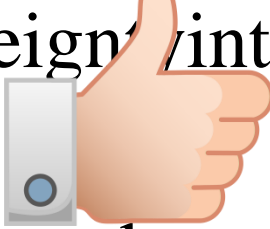
Beginning January 31, 2008, the United States will end the practice of accepting oral declarations of citizenship at the border.

- U.S. citizens ages 19 and older must present documentation that proves both identity and citizenship. Identification documents must include a photo, name and date of birth. [View the complete list of acceptable documents at CBP.gov.](#)
- Children ages 18 and under will only be required to present proof of citizenship, such as a birth certificate.
- [More information for specific populations and situations](#)

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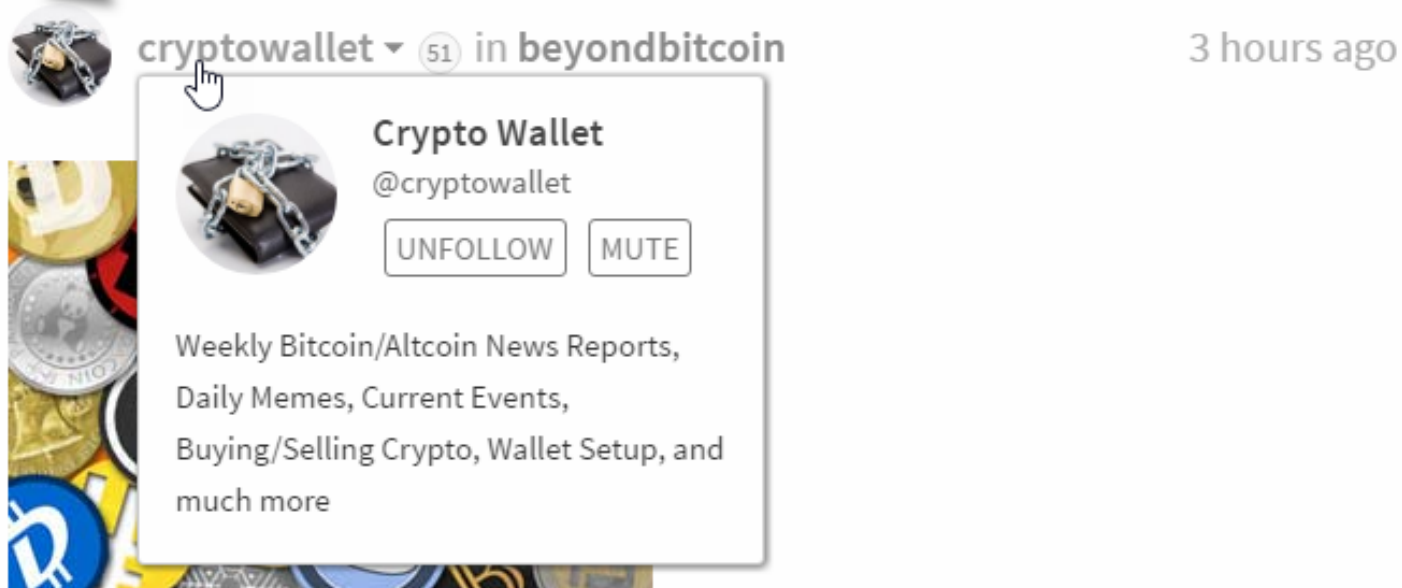
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What Should Your Crypto Coin Portfolio Look Like?



This post is for the newer individuals out that are getting into cryptocurrency. Below are my recommendations on what your crypto-coin portfolio should look like. Keep in mind that this is just my opinion and you research anything before buying it.

US Border PIGs = Breach of the Peace

❖ **“...the reason for the initial detention, speeding & running a red light are not a breach of the peace.”** Perkins v Texas, 812 S.W. 2d 326

US Border PIGs = Breach of the Peace

❖ **“The stopping of an automobile by a highway patrol officer for inspection of a driver’s license, or for any other purpose where it is accomplished by the authority of the officers, is an “arrest.” Robinson v. State, 198 S.W.2d 633, 635, 184 Tenn. 277**

US Border PIGs = Breach of the Peace

❖ **“Any restraint, however slight, upon another’s liberty to come and go as one pleases, constitutes an “arrest.” Swetnam v. W.F. Woolworth Co., 318 P.2d 364, 366, 83 Ariz. 189.**

US Border PIGs = Breach of the Peace

❖ Unless there is a breach of the peace, or a common law felony (breach of the peace) committed in front of a peace officer, or a lawful court order, they have nothing to say to you.

Common Law

- ❖ **“The principle that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property except by due process of law did not originate in the American system of constitutional law, but was contained in the Magna Charta (sometimes referred to as Chapter 29), confirmed on the 19th day of June, 1215, declared:**
- ❖ **"No freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseised, or outlawed, or exiled, or anywise destroyed; nor shall we go upon him, nor send upon him, but by lawful judgement of his peers or by the law of the land."**
- ❖ **It as even been said that the principle was known before Magna Charta and that it was originally designed to secure the subject against arbitrary action of the crown, and to place him under the protection of the law. It is settled beyond question that this principle came from England to America as part of the common law and has been a fundamental rule in common law. When first adopted in Magna Charta, the phrase, "law of the land," had reference to the common law and has been a fundamental rule in common law.” 16 Am. Jur. 2d,**

Due Process of Law

❖ **“It is manifest it was not left to the legislative power to exact any process which might be devised. The [due process] article is a restraint on the legislative as well as on the executive and judicial powers of government, and cannot be so construed as to leave congress free to make any process "due process of law," by its mere will.”**
Murray's Lessee v. Hoboken Imp. Co., 18 How. (59 U.S.) 272,276 (1855).

Due Process of Law

- ❖ **What is due process of law may be ascertained by an examination of those settled usages and modes of proceedings existing in the common and statute law of England before the emigration of our ancestors. *Twining v. New Jersey*, 211 U.S. 78, 100 (1908).**
- ❖ **The expressions 'due process of law' and 'law of the land' have the same meaning **** The 'law' intended by the constitution is the common law that had come down to us from our forefathers, as it existed and was understood and administered when that instrument was framed and adopted. *State v. Doheny*, 60 Maine 504. 509 (1872).**

Due Process of Law

- ❖ **At common law**, as a general rule, an arrest could not be made without warrant for an offense less than felony, except for a breach of the peace. 3 *Cyc.* 880; *State v. Sims.* 16 S.C. 486, [emphasis added]
- ❖ **At common law** an arrest could not be made of a person charged with a misdemeanor except on warrant of a magistrate, unless it involved a breach of the peace, in which case the offender might be arrested by any person present at its commission. (1 Chitty, Criminal Law , 15; *Carpenter v. Mills.* 29 How. Pro R. 473).

Due Process of Law

- ❖ **It has already been decided that no arrest can be lawfully made without warrant, except in the cases existing at common law before our constitution was adopted. *People v. Swift*, 59 Mich. 529, 26 N.W. 694, 698 (1886). [emphasis added]**

Due Process of Law

❖ **In many of these cases it seems to have been held that the authority of an officer to arrest for misdemeanor, without warrant, is limited to breaches of the peace or affrays, committed in his presence. *Palmer v. Maine Cent. R. Co.*, 42 Atl. 800, 803, 92 Me. 399 (1899).**

Due Process of Law

- ❖ **At common law arrests for misdemeanors were not permissible without a warrant except for acts committed in the presence of the officer causing a breach of the peace. *Allen v. State*, 183 Wis. 323, 197 N.W. 808, 810, 811 (1924).**

US Border PIGs = Assault

- **“An illegal arrest is an assault and battery. The person so attempted to be restrained of his liberty has the same right to use force in defending himself as he would in repelling any other assault and battery.”** State v. Robinson, 145 ME. 77, 72 ATL. 260.
- **“Each person has the right to resist an unlawful arrest. In such a case, the person attempting the arrest stands in the position of a wrongdoer and may be resisted by the use of force, as in self-defense.”** State v. Mobley, 240 N.C. 476, 83 S.E. 2d 100.

US Border PIGs = Assault

❖ **“One may come to the aid of another being unlawfully arrested, just as he may where one is being assaulted, molested, raped or kidnapped. Thus it is not an offense to liberate one from the unlawful custody of an officer, even though he may have submitted to such custody, without resistance.”** Adams v. State, 121 Ga. 16, 48 S.E. 910.

US Border PIGs = Assault

- **“Similarly, a person cannot be convicted of resisting a peace officer in the execution of his duty unless the officer was acting strictly within the limits of his powers and duty. If the officer makes an unlawful arrest, then there is a common law right to resist that arrest.”**

Police Manual of Arrest, Seizure and Interrogation, 8th Edition, by The Honorable Roger E. Salhany, page 96,

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US Border PIGs say; “Don’t recognize State citizens”

❖ **"People of a state are entitled to all rights, which formerly belong to the King by his prerogative."**

Lansing v Smith, (1829) 4 Wendell 9,20 (NY).

❖ **"It will be admitted on all hands that with the exception of the powers granted to the states and the federal government, through the Constitutions, the people of the several states are unconditionally sovereign within their respective states."** Ohio L. Ins. & T. Co. v. Debolt, 16 How.

416, 14 L.Ed. 997.

US Border PIGs say; “Don’t recognize State citizens”

- ❖ **"there is in our Political System, a government of each of the several states and a government of the United States Each is distinct from the other and has citizens of its own." . US vs. Cruikshank, 92 US 542,**
- ❖ **"One may be a citizen of a State and yet not a citizen of the United States. Thomasson v State, 15 Ind. 449; Cory v Carter, 48 Ind. 327 (17 Am. R. 738); McCarthy v. Froelke, 63 Ind. 507; In Re Wehlitz, 16 Wis. 443." Mc Donel v State, 90 Ind. Rep. 320 at pg 323;**
- ❖ **"There is a clear distinction between national citizenship and state citizenship." 256 P. 545, affirmed 278 US 123, Tashiro vs. Jordan**

US Border PIGs say; “Don’t recognize State citizens”

- ❖ **“Instead this provision protects only those rights peculiar to being a citizen of the federal government; it does not protect those rights which relate to state citizenship.” Jones v. Temmer, 89 F. Supp 1226 (1993)**
- ❖ **“Citizenship of the United States does not entitle citizens to privileges and immunities of Citizens of the State, since privileges of one are not the same as the other” Tashiro v. Jordan May 20, 1927, 255 P. 545 Cal. Supreme Court**

US Border PIGs say; “Don’t recognize State citizens”

- **"Such construction ignores the rights of a state in virtue of its sovereignty to confer citizenship within its own limits, where the rights incident to such a status are not of the citizenship mentioned in the federal Constitution. It does not follow that, because one has all the rights and privileges of a citizen of a state, he must be a citizen of the United States. Such a distinction has long been recognized in this County." See Scott v. Sandford, 19 How. (U.S.) 393, 15 L.Ed. 691; Mitchell v. Wells, 37 Miss. 235.**

US Border PIGs say; “Don’t recognize State citizens”

- **"Merely being native born within the territorial boundaries of the United States of America does not make such an inhabitant a Citizen of the United States subject to the jurisdiction of the Fourteenth Amendment."** Elk v. Wilkins, Neb (1884), 5s.ct.41, 112 U.S. 99, 28 L. Ed. 643.
- **"there is in our Political System, a government of each of the several states and a government of the United States Each is distinct from the other and has citizens of its own." . US vs. Cruikshank, 92 US 542,**

US Border PIGs say; “Don’t recognize State citizens”

- ❖ **"...the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States do not necessarily include all the rights protected by the first eight amendments to the Federal constitution against the powers of the Federal government." Maxwell v Dow, 20 S.C.R. 448, at pg 455;**
- ❖ **"The only absolute and unqualified right of a United States citizen is to residence within the territorial boundaries of the United States," US vs. Valentine 288 F. Supp. 957**

US Border PIGs say; “Don’t recognize State citizens”

- **"Civil rights under the 14th amendment are for Federal citizens and not State Citizens; Federal citizens, as parents, have no right to the custody of their infant children except subject to the paramount right of the State."**Wadleigh v. Newhall, Circuit Court N. Dist. Cal., Mar 13, 1905

US Border PIGs say; “Don’t recognize State citizens”

- **"The rights of (original judicial) Citizens of the States, as such, are not under consideration in the fourteenth amendment. They stand as they did before the fourteenth amendment, and are fully guaranteed under other provisions."** United States v. Anthony, 24 Fed. Cas. 829, 930 (1873).

US Border PIGs say; “Don’t recognize State citizens”

- **“[T]he term "citizen," in the United States, is analogous to the term "subject" in the common law.”** State vs Manual 20 NC 122, 14 C.J.S. 4, p 430

US Border PIGs say; “Don’t recognize State citizens”

- ❖ **“Therefore, the U.S. citizens residing in one of the states of the union, are classified as property and franchises of the federal government as an “individual entity.”** *Wheeling Steel Corp. v. Fox*, 298 U.S. 193, 80 L.Ed. 1143, 56 S.Ct. 773
- ❖ **“A “US Citizen” upon leaving the District of Columbia becomes involved in “interstate commerce”, as a “resident” does not have the common-law right to travel, of a Citizen of one of the several states.”** *Hendrick v. Maryland S.C. Reporter’s Rd.* 610-625. (1914)

US Border PIGs say; “Don’t recognize State citizens”

- The US Border PIGs know that their ONLY real authority is in commerce, which is why they say; “We don’t recognize State Citizens”, so they can fabricate evidence of commercial activity, because a US citizen is a cestui que trust
- **“... (E)very taxpayer is a cestui qui trust having sufficient interest in the preventing abuse of the trust to be recognized in the field of this court's prerogative jurisdiction . . .”** In Re Bolens (1912), 135 N.W. 164,

US Border PIGs say; “Don’t recognize State citizens”

- **“A “*citizen of the United States*” is a civilly dead entity operating as a co-trustee and co-beneficiary of the *PCT (Public Charitable Trust)*, the constructive, *cestui que trust* of US Inc. under the 14th Amendment, which upholds the debt of the USA and US Inc.”** Congressional Record, June 13 1967, pp. 15641-15646

US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- ❖ **“Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.”** which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and at 2, where it says;
- ❖ **“And be it further enacted, That in the interpretation and construction of said code the following rules shall be observed namely:...**
- ❖ **“Third. The word “person” shall be held to apply to partnerships and corporations, ...”**, [emphasis added]

US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- ❖ **“Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.”**
- ❖ **“The Legal Estate to be in Cestui Que Use”**
Chapter Fifty-Six in Sec. 1617, at 31 Stat. 1432

US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

- ❖ **“Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.”** which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and at Chapter three – Absence for Seven Years, in Sec. 252, at 31 Stat. 1230, where it says;
- ❖ **“SEC. 252. PRESUMPTION OF DEATH. - If any person shall leave his domicile without any known intention of changing the same, and shall not return or be heard from for seven years from the time of his so leaving, he shall be presumed to be dead, in any case wherein his death shall come in question, unless proof be made that he was alive within that time.”**

Statutes = Contract = Roman Cult

Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for some Satanic Privileges?

- 15 USC § 44 Definitions; “Corporation” “shall be deemed to include any company, trust, so-called Massachusetts trust, or association, incorporated or unincorporated, which is organized to carry on business for its own profit or that of its members, and has shares of capital or capital stock or certificates of interest, and any company, trust, so-called Massachusetts trust, or association, incorporated or unincorporated, without shares of capital or capital stock or certificates of interest, except partnerships, which is organized to carry on business for its own profit or that of its members. “

Cestui Que use = Roman Cult

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

US Border PIGs

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

US Border PIGs

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

US Border PIGs

- **"It is the accepted rule, not only in state courts, but, of the federal courts as well, that when a judge is enforcing administrative law they are described as mere 'extensions of the administrative agency for superior reviewing purposes' as a ministerial clerk for an agency..." 30 Cal 596; 167 Cal 762.**

US Border PIGs

- **"A judge ceases to set as a judicial officer because the governing principals of administrative law provides that courts are prohibited from substituting their evidence, testimony, record, arguments and rationale for that of the agency. Additionally, courts are prohibited from their substituting their judgments for that of the agency." AISI v US, 568 F2d 284.**

US Border PIGs

- **"...judges who become involved in enforcement of mere statutes (civil or criminal in nature and otherwise), act as mere "clerks" of the involved agency..."** K.C. Davis, ADMIN. LAW, Ch. 1 (CTP. West's 1965 Ed.)

Contact Information

- ❖ My Blog is; <http://sovereigntyinternational.wordpress.com>
- ❖ Website - www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi
- ❖ Email - engineerwin@yahoo.com
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- ❖ Facebook - Community Page - Deleted
 - ❖ Private Group – Sovereignty International – Being deleted
- ❖ Yahoo Private Group – Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
- ❖ Google Private Group – Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
- ❖ Follow me on twitter [@engineerwin](https://twitter.com/engineerwin)
- ❖ Follow me on vid.me <https://vid.me/SovereigntyInternational>
- ❖ Follow me on Steemit <https://steemit.com/@sovereigntyintl>
- ❖ <https://www.bitchute.com/channel/sovereigntyinternational/>

Statutes = Contract = Roman Cult

Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights
for some Satanic Privileges?

- **"But individuals, when acting as representatives of a collective group, cannot be said to be exercising their personal rights and duties, nor be entitled to their purely personal privileges. Rather they assume the rights, duties and privileges of the artificial entity or association of which they are agents or officers and they are bound by its obligations."** *Brasswell v. United States* 487 U.S. 99 (1988) quoting, *United States v. White* 322 U.S. 694 (1944),

Uniform Commercial Code = UNIDROIT
= Roman Cult

Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights
for some Satanic Privileges?

- **“Whenever [the Uniform Commercial Code] creates a "presumption" with respect to a fact, or provides that a fact is "presumed," the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact unless and until evidence is introduced that supports a finding of its nonexistence.” UCC § 1-206**
Presumptions [emphasis added]

Uniform Commercial Code = UNIDROIT = Roman Cult

- **“(a) In an action with respect to an instrument, the authenticity of, and authority to make, each signature on the instrument are admitted unless specifically denied in the pleadings. If the validity of a signature is denied in the pleadings, the burden of establishing validity is on the person claiming validity, but the signature is presumed to be authentic and authorized unless the action is to enforce the liability of the purported signer and the signer is dead or incompetent at the time of trial of the issue of validity of the signature.”** Texas Business and Commerce Code § 3.308
Proof of Signatures and Status as Holder in Due Course
[emphasis added]

Uniform Commercial Code =

UNIDROIT = Roman Cult

- **“The following rules apply in an action on a certificated security against the issuer:**
- **(1) Unless specifically denied in the pleadings, each signature on a security certificate or in a necessary indorsement is admitted.**
- **(2) If the effectiveness of a signature is put in issue, the burden of establishing effectiveness is on the party claiming under the signature, but the signature is presumed to be genuine or authorized.”** Texas Business and Commerce Code § 8.114 Evidentiary Rules Concerning Certificated Securities [emphasis added]

No Common Law Crimes in United States (D.C. & Territories)

- There are no common law offenses against the United States. Only those acts which Congress has forbidden, with penalties for disobedience of its command, are crimes. *United States v. Hudson & Goodwin*, 11 U.S. (7th Cr.) 32 (1812); *United States v. Coolidge*, 14 U.S. (1 Wheat.) 415 (1816); *United States v. Britton*, 108 U.S. 199, 206 (1883); *United States v. Eaton*, 144 U.S. 677, 687 (1892).

No Common Law Crimes in Texas

- Under Texas law, no act or omission is a crime unless made so by statute. Dawson v. Vance, 329 F.Supp. 1320, (D.C.Tex. 1971). The Legislature may create an offense and in same enactment, provide exceptions to its application. Williams v. State, 176 SW2d 177, Tex.Cr.App., 1943.

No Common Law Crimes

- Everything is in Admiralty
- **“A writ of error doth not lie upon a sentence in the admiralty, but an appeal. 4 Inst. 135. 339.”** Tomlins Law Dictionary 1835 Edition under the definition of Admiralty
- Appeals are in Admiralty
- It is called a Court of Appeals
- It is the same thing that precipitated the War of Independence

No Common Law = Martial Law

- **“...statutes have been passed extending the courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty far beyond their ancient limits for depriving us the accustomed and inestimable privilege of trial by jury, in cases affecting both life and property.....to supersede the course of common law and instead thereof to publish and order the use and exercise of the law martial..... and for altering fundamentally the form of government established by charter.**
- **We saw the misery to which such despotism would reduce us.”** Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms (1775)

Martial Law = Roman Law = Satanism

“In the meantime, "Civil Law" was the form of law imposed in the Roman Empire which was largely (if not wholly) governed by martial law rule.

"Equity" has always been understood to follow the law; to have "superior equity," is to turn things on their head. This is exactly what happens when martial law is imposed. If "equity" is the law, then it follows its own course rather than following the common law, thereby destroying the common law and leaving what is called "equity" in its place.”

Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403

[1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth

Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court,



Georgia Department of Driver Services

2206 East View Parkway, P.O. Box 80447, Conyers Georgia 30013
Phone: (678) 413-8650 FAX: (678) 413-8773

Nathan Deal
Governor

Gregory C. Dozier
Commissioner

September 5, 2012



This letter is in response to your correspondence to Alan Watson dated August 17, 2012 regarding the denial of your application for a Georgia driver's license. As a preliminary matter, please know that the Department of Driver Services (DDS) intends no disrespect by addressing you using the conventions of formal business correspondence, and information provided to the DDS by the United States Postal Service suggests that the addressing of this letter in this fashion will expedite its delivery to you.

With regard to the content of your letter, the DDS agrees that your application for a driver's license creates no contract between you and the State of Georgia. According to O.C.G.A. §13-1-10, "where, in the exercise of the police power, a license is issued, the license is not a contract but only a permission to enjoy the privilege for the time specified, on the terms stated; and it may be abrogated." Unfortunately, the DDS respectfully must disagree with the balance of the contents of your correspondence.

First, various provisions of state and federal law require most drivers to possess a valid driver's license to operate a motor vehicle, particularly O.C.G.A. §40-5-20. The exemptions from the statute are found in O.C.G.A. §40-5-21. None of the documentation provided with your letter suggests that you fall into one of the statutorily recognized exceptions. The DDS is prohibited from issuing a driver's license to anyone whose driver's license or driving privilege in another state is under suspension. O.C.G.A. §40-5-22(c). Operation of a motor vehicle without a valid driver's license could be a violation of O.C.G.A. §§40-5-20 and/or 40-5-121, particularly since the contents of your letter suggest that you have been a resident of the State of Georgia for more than thirty (30) days. The term resident is defined in O.C.G.A. §40-5-1(15) as "a person who has a permanent home or abode in Georgia to which, whenever such person is absent, he or she has the intention of returning."

The statute creates a rebuttable presumption of residency for anyone who meets the following criteria:

- (A) Any person who accepts employment or engages in any trade, profession, or occupation in Georgia or enters his or her children to be educated in the private or public schools of Georgia within ten days after the commencement of such employment or education; or
- (B) Any person who, except for infrequent, brief absences, has been present in the state for 30 or more days; provided, however, that no person shall be considered a resident for purposes of this chapter unless such person is either a United States citizen or an alien with legal authorization from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service." *Id.*

The lease submitted with your driver's license application was executed on September 19, 2011. Anyone who is here legally and becomes a resident must obtain a driver's license in Georgia within thirty (30) days. O.C.G.A. 40-5-20.

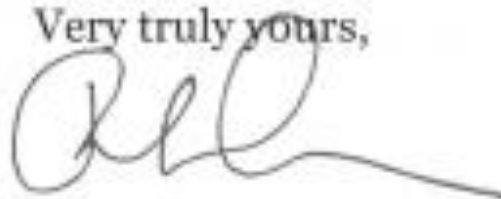
While the United States Supreme Court has recognized a fundamental right to interstate travel, this right has never included a fundamental right to drive. *Miller v. Reed*, 176 F.3d 1202, 1206 (9th Cir. 1999); *Dixon v. Love*, 431 U.S. 105, 112-116 (1977). Similarly, the Georgia Supreme Court has held that "the right to operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state is not a vested right, but is merely a qualified right which can be exercised by obtaining a license from the state." *Johnston v. State*, 236 Ga. 370 (1976). "[I]n Georgia, a driver's license is not an absolute right but rather is a privilege that may be revoked for cause. The right to continue the operation and to keep the license to drive is dependent upon the manner in which the licensee exercises this right. The right is not absolute, but is a privilege. While it cannot be suspended or revoked without reason, it can be constitutionally revoked or suspended for any cause having to do with public safety." *Nolen v. State*, 218 Ga. App. 819, 820 (1995). Moreover, the Georgia Supreme Court explicitly rejected the argument that the driver's license requirement established in O.C.G.A. §40-5-20 was not unconstitutional when applied to "a common law freeman exercising his right to travel on public ways." *Lebrun v. State*, 255 Ga. 406 (1986).

With regard to your concerns about the requirement for collecting your social security number, the DDS has not compelled you to obtain a social security number in violation of your religious beliefs. Rather, you presented your card voluntarily in conjunction with your application for a Georgia driver's license. This requirement is based upon federal laws enacted by Congress to facilitate the collection of child support payments from non-custodial parents and in the interest of homeland security. 42 U.S.C. §666(a)(13)(A); 49 U.S.C. §30301 note; 6 C.F.R. §37.01, *et seq.*

Federal law now requires all states to collect social security numbers when issuing such credentials. *Id.* The only exception to the requirement is for individuals who are not eligible for issuance of a social security number because they are aliens not authorized to work in the United States. O.C.G.A. §19-11-9.1(a.1)(1); 6 C.F.R. §37.11(e)(3).

We hope that this information is responsive to your inquiry, and we look forward to serving your licensing needs once the issue in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is resolved. Please note that you are eligible for issuance of a Georgia identification card under O.C.G.A. §40-5-100, *et seq.*, if you need state-issued documentation of your identity in the meantime. I can be reached at (678) 413-8765 if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Ammons', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Jennifer Ammons
General Counsel

Right to Travel

- **“The statute creates a rebuttable presumption of residency for anyone who meets the following criteria: however no such person shall be considered a resident for purposes of this chapter unless such person is either a United States citizen or an alien with legal authorization from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.”** Jennifer Ammons, General Counsel, Georgia Department of Driver Services

LEOs use Law Merchant (UCC)

- **"(h) DEFINITION's. "(3) MOTOR VEHICLE.-The term 'motor vehicle' means a self-propelled vehicle which is registered for highway use under the laws of any State or foreign country. "(4) SECURITY.-The term 'security' means any bond, debenture, note, or certificate or other evidence of indebtedness, issued by a corporation or a government or political subdivision thereof, with interest coupons or in registered form, share of stock, voting trust certificate, or any certificate of interest or participation in, certificate of deposit or receipt for, temporary or interim certificate for, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase any of the foregoing: negotiable instrument: or money." Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966 at Public Law 89-719 at 80 Stat.**

1130-1131

State Statutes are actually Federal Statutes

- **“INTERNATIONAL LAW RULE: Adopted for areas under Federal legislative jurisdiction”** **“Federalizes State civil law, including common law.--The rule serves to federalize not only the statutory but the common law of a State. ...STATE AND FEDERAL VENUE DISCUSSED: The civil laws effective in an area of exclusive Federal jurisdiction are Federal law, notwithstanding their derivation from State laws, and a cause arising under such laws may be brought in or removed to a Federal district court under sections 24 or 28 of the former Judicial Code (now sections 1331 and 1441 of title 28, United States Code), giving jurisdiction to such courts of civil actions arising under the " * * * laws * * * of the United States " ...”** Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States – Report of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States, Part II, A Text of the Law of Legislative Jurisdiction Submitted to the Attorney General and Transmitted to the President June 1957, page 158

It is all for US citizens

- **"We therefore decline to overrule the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall: We hold that the District of Columbia is not a state within Article 3 of the Constitution. In other words cases between citizens of the District and those of the states were not included of the catalogue of controversies over which the Congress could give jurisdiction to the federal courts by virtue of Article 3. In other words Congress has exclusive legislative jurisdiction over citizens of Washington District of Columbia and through their plenary power nationally covers those citizens even when in one of the several states as though the district expands for the purpose of regulating its citizens wherever they go throughout the states in union" National Mutual Insurance Company of the District of Columbia v. Tidewater Transfer Company, 337 U.S. 582, 93 L.Ed. 1556 (1948)**

Statutes = Contract = Roman Cult

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

Statutes = Contract = Roman Cult

- The words “penal” and “penalty” in their strict and primary sense denote a punishment, whether corporal or pecuniary, imposed and enforced by the state for a crime or offense against its laws. **The noun penalty is defined forfeiture or to be forfeited for noncompliance with an agreement.** The words forfeit and penalty are substantially synonymous. Missouri, K. & T. Ry. Co. v. Dewey Portland Cement Co., 242 P. 257, 259, 113 Okla. 142.
- A “penal action” is one founded entirely on statute and brought with the sole object of recovering a penalty or forfeiture imposed as punishment for specific offense, while “remedial action: is one brought to obtain compensation or indemnity. Smith Engineering Works v. Custer, 151 P2d 404, 407, 194 Okl. 318.

Statutes = Contract = Roman Cult

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

US Border PIGs

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

US Border PIGs

- Summary Proceeding is another name for the Star Chamber that was abolished by England
- **“The corrupt Star Chamber Courts of England required defendants to have counsel. Star Chamber stood for swiftness and arbitrary power, [Admiralty Maritime Law] it was a limitation on the common law.”** Faretta v. California, 422 U.S. 806, 821 [Emphasis added]

US Border PIGs

- **“He [the prisoner] has as a consequence of his crime, not only forfeited his liberty but all his personal rights except those which the law in its humanity affords him. He is for the time being a slave of the state.” 62 Va. (21 Gratt.) 790, 796 (1871)**
- **“If a man be found stealing any of his brethren of the children of Israel, and maketh merchandise of him, or selleth him ; then that thief shall die; and thou shalt put evil away from among you.”
Deuteronomy 24:7**

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- Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
- BAR Members 1 - 3
- D.I.Y. How NOT to Volunteer for the Selective Service and the Draft
- Martial Law is here!
- D.I.Y. No Income Tax
- D.I.Y. Free Mail 1 & 2
- D.I.Y. Kangaroo Courts 1 – 9
- Canada Border PIGs playlist

US Border PIGs

- **“Judge loses his absolute immunity from damage actions only when he acts in clear absence of all jurisdiction or performance of an act which is not judicial in nature.”**
Schucker v. Rockwood, 846 F.2d 1202
- **“When enforcing mere statutes, judges of all courts do not act judicially” and thus are not protected by “qualified” or “limited immunity,”** SEE: Owen v. City, 445 U.S. 662; Bothke v. Terry, 713 F2d 1404

US Border PIGs

- **“Officers of the court have no immunity, when violating a constitutional right, for they are deemed to know the law.”** Owens v Independence 100 S.C.T. 1398 (Ezra 7:23-26)
- **“An officer who acts in violation of the Constitution ceases to represent the government”.** Brookfield Const. Co. v. Stewart, 284 F. Supp. 94.

US Border PIGs

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

US Border PIGs

- **“Void judgment is one which has no legal force or effect whatever, it is an absolute nullity, its invalidity may be asserted by any person whose rights are affected at any time and at any place and it need not be attacked directly but may be attacked collaterally whenever and wherever it is interposed.”** City of Lufkin v. McVicker, 510 S.W. 2d 141 (Tex. Civ. App. – Beaumont 1973).

US Border PIGs

- **“Void order may be attacked, either directly or collaterally, at any time”** In re Estate of Steinfield, 630 N.E.2d 801, certiorari denied, See also Steinfield v. Hoddick, 513 U.S. 809, (Ill. 1994).
- **“A void judgment is one which, from its inception, is and forever continues to be absolutely null, without legal efficacy, ineffectual to bind the parties or to support a right, of no legal force and effect whatever, and incapable of enforcement in any manner or to any degree.”** Loyd v. Director, Dept. of Public Safety, 480 So. 2d 577 (Ala. Civ. App. 1985).

US Border PIGs

- **"Not every action by any judge is in exercise of his judicial function. It is not a judicial function for a Judge to commit an intentional tort even though the tort occurs in the Courthouse, when a judge acts as a Trespasser of the Law, when a judge does not follow the law, the judge loses subject matter jurisdiction and The Judge's orders are void, of no legal force or effect"! Yates Vs. Village of Hoffman Estates, Illinois, 209 F.Supp. 757 (N.D. Ill. 1962)**

US Border PIGs

- **“brutum fulmen”**: **“An empty noise; an empty threat. A judgment void upon its face which is in legal effect no judgment at all, and by which no rights are divested, and from which none can be obtained; and neither binds nor bars anyone. Dollert v. Pratt-Hewitt Oil Corporation, Tex.Civ.Appl, 179 S.W.2d 346, 348. Also, see Corpus Juris Secundum, “Judgments” §§ 499, 512 546, 549. Black’s Law Dictionary, 4th Edition**

US Border PIGs

- **“Two national governments exist, one to be maintained under the Constitution, with all its restrictions, the other to be maintained by Congress outside and independently of that instrument”**

Dissenting opinion of Justice Marshall

Harlan. *Downes v. Bidwell*, 182 U.S. 244
1901

US Border PIGs

- **“No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it.”** 16th American Jurisprudence 2d, Section 177 late 2nd, Section 256
- **“An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed.”** Norton vs Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, p. 442
- **“An unconstitutional law is void, and is as no law. An offence created by it is not a crime.”** Ex parte Siebold, 100 U.S. 371, 376 (1880), quoted with approval in Fay v. Noia, 372 U.S. 391, 408 (1963)⁹⁶

US Border PIGs = Assault

❖ **“Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both;”** 18 USC § 242 Violating Rights under Color of Law,

US Border PIGs = threats, coercion, intimidation, oppression

- **“If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; ...They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; ...”**
18 USC § 241 Conspiracy to Violate Rights under Color of Law;

US Border PIGs = Seditious Conspiracy

- **“If two or more persons in any State or Territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.” 18 USC § 2384**

US Border PIGs Impersonate Government Officials

- US Border PIGs are taught to perjure their oaths
- **“An officer who acts in violation of the Constitution ceases to represent the government”**. Brookfield Const. Co. v. Stewart, 284 F. Supp. 94

US Border PIGs

- **“A. A person commits criminal impersonation by:**
- **1. Assuming a false identity with the intent to defraud another; or**
- **2. Pretending to be a representative of some person or organization with the intent to defraud; or**
- **3. Pretending to be, or assuming a false identity of, an employee or a representative of some person or organization with the intent to induce another person to provide or allow access to property. This paragraph does not apply to peace officers in the performance of their duties.**
- **B. Criminal impersonation is a class 6 felony.”** Arizona Revised Statutes 13-2006. Criminal impersonation; classification

US Border PIGs

- **“(a) A person commits an offense if he:**
- **(1) impersonates a public servant with intent to induce another to submit to his pretended official authority or to rely on his pretended official acts; or**
- **(2) knowingly purports to exercise any function of a public servant or of a public office, including that of a judge and court, and the position or office through which he purports to exercise a function of a public servant or public office has no lawful existence under the constitution or laws of this state or of the United States.**
- **(b) An offense under this section is a felony of the third degree.”** Texas Penal Code, Section 37.11.
IMPERSONATING PUBLIC SERVANT, [emphasis added],

US Border PIGs

- **“Whoever falsely assumes or pretends to be an officer or employee acting under the authority of the United States or any department, agency or officer thereof, and acts as such, or in such pretended character demands or obtains any money, paper, document, or thing of value, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.” 18 U.S. Code § 912 – Impersonation - Officer or employee of the United States**