UNIDROIT

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UNIDROIT

• The International Institute for the Unification of Private Law
UNIDROIT

• All courts in Canada & United States are United Nations Courts under the UNIDROIT treaty, and have been for over 30 years
• All courts are de facto courts
• There is no authority to delegate anything to the United Nations in the Constitution for the United States of America, or the British North America Act
UNIDROIT

• UNIDROIT stands for the unification of private law (law merchant) and the website says that 63 countries have adopted it, and it is designed to be automatically implemented

• Canada and United States have been signatories of the UNIDROIT treaty for over 30 years

• UNIDROIT website says nothing about Texas, or Arizona, or any of the American States, or the Canadian provinces, therefore the UNIDROIT application in the American States, and the Canadian Provinces, is ONLY in federal areas ONLY.
UNIDROIT

• UNIDROIT covers;
  – Negotiable instruments
  – Civil procedure
  – Secured transactions
  – Legal status of women
  – Maintenance obligations
  – Contracts
  – Banking law
  – Much more – (see the website)
• News and events
• About UNIDROIT
  o Overview
  o Membership
  o Work Programme
  o Institutional Documents
    ▪ Statute
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    ▪ Headquarters Agreement
  o Governing Council
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• Meetings
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• Instruments
  o Agency
  o Capital Markets
    ▪ Geneva Convention
    ▪ Netting
  o Commercial Contracts
    ▪ UNIDROIT Principles 2010
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    ▪ UNIDROIT Principles 1994
    ▪ UPICC Model Clauses
  o Cultural Property
    ▪ 1995 Convention
    ▪ Model Legislative Provisions
  o Factoring
  o Franchising
    ▪ Model Law
    ▪ Guide
      ▪ First Edition 1998
- Meetings
  - General Assembly
  - Governing Council
  - Finance Committee
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  - Factoring
  - Franchising
    - Model Law
    - Guide
    - First Edition 1998
    - Second Edition 2007

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- International Sales
  - ULIS 1964
  - ULFC 1964
- Leasing
  - Convention
  - Model Law
- Security Interests
  - Cape Town Convention
  - Aircraft Protocol
  - Rail Protocol
  - Space Protocol
- Succession
- Transnational Civil Procedure
- Transport
  - CCV
  - CMR
- Work in Progress / Studies
  - Current Studies
    - Contract Farming
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    - Emerging markets
  - Past Studies
    - Arbitration
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    - Capital markets
    - Civil liability
    - Civil procedure
    - Company law
    - Contracts (in general)
    - Cultural property
    - Factoring
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    - Holders
    - Insurance
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    - Legal Status of Women
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International Sales
- ULIS 1964
- ULFC 1964

Leasing
- Convention
- Model Law

Security Interests
- Cape Town Convention
- Aircraft Protocol
- Rail Protocol
- Space Protocol

Succession

Transnational Civil Procedure

Transport
- CCV
- CMR

Work in Progress / Studies
- Current Studies
  - Contract Farming
  - Transnational Civil Procedure
  - Emerging markets
- Past Studies
  - Arbitration
  - Banking Law
  - Capital markets
  - Civil liability
UNIDROIT covers

• Covers mandatory insurance for motor vehicles
• Anything related to marriage, divorce, and children
- 1955 Benelux Treaty on Compulsory Insurance against Civil Liability in respect of Motor Vehicles (Council of Europe);
- 1956 Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) (UN/ECE);
- 1958 Convention concerning the recognition and enforcement of decisions relating to maintenance obligations towards children (Hague Conference on Private International Law);
- 1959 European Convention on Compulsory Insurance against Civil Liability in respect of Motor Vehicles (Council of Europe);
- 1962 European Convention on the Liability of Hotel-keepers concerning the Property of their Guests (Council of Europe);
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

- 1955 Benelux Treaty on Compulsory Insurance against Civil Liability in respect of Motor Vehicles (Council of Europe);

- 1956 Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) (UN/ECE);

- 1958 Convention concerning the recognition and enforcement of decisions relating to maintenance obligations towards children (Hague Conference on Private International Law);

- 1959 European Convention on Compulsory Insurance against Civil Liability in respect of Motor Vehicles (Council of Europe);

- 1962 European Convention on the Liability of Hotel-keepers concerning the Property of their Guests (Council of Europe);
MEMBERSHIP

Membership of UNIDROIT is restricted to States acceding to the **UNIDROIT Statute**.

UNIDROIT's member States are drawn from the five continents and represent a variety of different legal, economic and political systems as well as different cultural backgrounds.

To find the date when a particular State became a member of UNIDROIT click on the relevant national flag.

The following 63 States are members of UNIDROIT.

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<td>Venezuela</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
UNIDROIT Treaty

- Texas is NOT listed
- Arizona is NOT listed
- No American State is listed
- Alberta is NOT listed
- British Columbia is NOT listed
- Ontario is NOT listed
- No Canadian province is listed
- Therefore, anything involving motor vehicles or the courts, is both commercial and federal, and therefore they have to get you into one of their unconstitutional law merchant contracts
UNIDROIT Treaty

• Anything in America (Canada or United States) & (federal or state) or any UNIDROIT country, involving motor vehicles, or the courts, or the banks, or finance, falls under UNIDROIT
Commercial Courts

• "'Action' in the sense of a judicial proceeding includes recoupment, counterclaim, set-off, suit in equity, and any other proceedings in which rights are determined:" UCC 1-201(1)
Uniform Commercial Code

Commercial Warfare

• A citizen of the United States is a citizen of the District of Columbia.

• “(h) The United States is located in the District of Columbia.” Uniform Commercial Code Sec. 9.307. LOCATION OF DEBTOR.
Commercial Warfare

• “There has been created a fictional federal State (of) xxxxxxx within a state. See Howard v. Sinking Fund of Louisville, 344 U.S. 624, 73 S.Ct. 465, 476, 97 L.Ed. 617 (1953); Schwarts v. O'Hara TP School District, 100 A 2d. 621, 625, 375, Pa. 440
Commercial Warfare

• "In this state" means within the exterior limits of Texas and includes all territory within these limits ceded to or owned by the United States.” Texas Tax Code Section 151.004 ‘In This State’
but Madison insisted that just “because this power is given to Congress,” it did not follow that the Treaty Power was “absolute and unlimited.” The President and the Senate lacked the power “to dismember the empire,” for example, because “[t]he exercise of the power must be consistent with the object of the delegation.” “The object of treaties,” in Madison’s oft-repeated formulation, “is the regulation of intercourse with foreign nations, and is external.” Bond v United States 572 US ____ (2014) case number 12-158 [emphasis added]
Federal Reserve Notes

• “Sec. 15. As used in this Act the term “United States” means the Government of the United States…the term “currency of the United States” means currency which is legal tender in the United States, and includes United States notes,…Federal Reserve Notes…”

• “Sec. 16. The right to alter, amend or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved…”

• “Sec. 17. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.” Gold Reserve Act of 1934, 48 Stat. 337,
Federal Reserve Notes

• Meant for internal use of US government ONLY
• Meant for government employees ONLY
• Is a negotiable instrument – UNIDROIT
• Is a security under Federal Tax Lein Act of 1966
• Is a Bill of Credit

“The said notes shall be obligations of the United States” 12 USC § 411 [Emphasis added]

• Anything purchased with Federal Reserve Notes is purchased with United States credit
UNIDROIT Treaty

• “Today, it is enough to highlight some of the structural and historical evidence suggesting that the Treaty Power can be used to arrange intercourse with other nations, but not to regulate purely domestic affairs.” Bond v United States 572 US ____ (2014) case number 12-158 [emphasis added]
UNIDROIT Treaty

• “The government of the United States . . . is one of limited powers. It can exercise authority over no subjects, except those which have been delegated to it. Congress cannot, by legislation, enlarge the federal jurisdiction, nor can it be enlarged under the treaty-making power” Mayor of New Orleans v. United States, 10 Pet. 662, 736 [emphasis added]
Federal Tax Lein Act

• "(h) DEFINITIONS.-For purposes of this section and section 6324-

• " (1) SECURITY INTEREST.-The term 'security interest' means any interest in property acquired by contract for the purpose of securing payment or performance of an obligation or indemnifying against loss or liability. A security interest exists at any time

• (A) if, at such time, the property is in existence and the interest has become protected under local law against a subsequent judgment lien arising out of an unsecured obligation, and (B) to the extent that, at such time, the holder has parted "with money or money's worth.” The Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966 at Public Law 89-719 at 80 Stat. 1130-1131
Federal Tax Lein Act

- "(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. The Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966 at Public Law 89-719 at 80 Stat. 1130-1131
Commercial Warfare

- "A mixed war is one which is made on one side by public authority, and the other by mere private persons." Black's Law Dictionary 5th Ed., page 1420,

- with their fictitious war name - nom de guerre

- “Under International Law of Warfare, all parties to a cause must appear by nom de guerre, because an "alien enemy cannot maintain an action during the war in his own name". Merriam-Webster Dictionary, pg. 1534,
Commercial Warfare

"If any citizen or resident of the United States does not reside in (and is not found in) any United States Judicial District, such citizen or resident shall be treated as residing in The District of Columbia for purposes of any provisions of this Title to “(A) jurisdiction of courts, or (B) enforcement of summons." 26 USC § 7701(39)
"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. Hepburn v. Dundas v. Elizey, 2 Cranch (U.S.) 445, 2 L.Ed. 332, 1804" National Mutual Insurance Company of the District of Columbia v. Tidewater Transfer Company, 337 U.S. 582, 93 L.Ed. 1556 (1948):
National Emergencies Act, Public Law 94-412

• “An Act To terminate certain authorities with respect to national emergencies still in effect, and to provide for orderly implementation and termination of future national emergencies.” which was approved on September 14, 1976 by the 94th Congress at 90 Stat. 1255, where it says;

• “Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Emergencies Act",

• and in Sec. 502 it says

• “SEC. 502. (a) The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the following provisions of law, the powers and authorities conferred thereby, and actions taken thereunder

• (1) Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (12 U.S.C. 95a ; 50 U .S.C. App . 5(b));”
Right to Travel

• "The term "Motor Vehicle" means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo.

• The term "used for commercial purposes" means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit." 18 USC § 31 [emphasis added]
Constitution is a Trust Indenture

• “There is no such thing as 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 [emphasis added]
Delegated Powers

- "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.

[emphasis added]
Delegated Powers

• “The government of the United States . . . is one of limited powers. It can exercise authority over no subjects, except those which have been delegated to it. Congress cannot, by legislation, enlarge the federal jurisdiction, nor can it be enlarged under the treaty-making power” Mayor of New Orleans v. United States, 10 Pet. 662, 736 [emphasis added]
Delegated Powers

• “A delegate cannot delegate; an agent cannot delegate his functions to a subagent without the knowledge or consent of the principal; the person to whom an office or duty is delegated cannot lawfully devolve the duty on another, unless he be expressly authorized so to do.” 9 Coke, 77; Broom, Max. 840; 2 Kent, Comm. 633; 2 Steph. Comm. 119 [emphasis added]
Delegated Powers

• “A delegated power cannot be again delegated.” 2 Inst. 597; Black's, 2d. 347; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1300

• “A deputy cannot have (or appoint) a deputy.” Story, Ag. s.13; 9 Coke, 77; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1936
No Delegated Authority for;

• a corporation called UNITED STATES, INC., that was set up in 1871

“As used in this chapter:

(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.” 28 USC § 3002 Definitions [emphasis added]
No Delegated Authority for;

- a corporation called DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, INC., or,
- A corporation called FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, INC., or,
- a corporation called DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, INC., or,
- a corporation called SECRET SERVICE, INC., or,
- a corporation called IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, INC., or,
No Delegated Authority for:

- a corporation called UNITED STATES BORDER PATROL, INC., or,
- a corporation called OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, INC., or,
- a corporation called INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, INC., or,
- a corporation called FEDERAL RESERVE, INC., or,
- a corporation called UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, INC., or,
No Delegation of Authority for:
• a corporation called UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, INC., or,
• a corporation called UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, or,
• UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT, INC., or,
• a corporation called UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, INC., or,
• a corporation called UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, INC.
No Delegation of Authority

• “Ultra vires. An act performed without any authority to act on subject. Haslund v. City of Seattle, 86 Wash.2d 607, 547 P.2d 1221, 1230….. The term has a broad application and includes not only acts prohibited by the charter, but acts which are in excess of powers granted and not prohibited, and generally applied either when a corporation has no power whatever to do an act, …. People ex rel. Barrett v. Bank of Peoria, 295 Ill.App. 543, 15 N.E.2d 333, 335. Act is ultra vires when corporation is without authority to perform it under any circumstances or for any purpose. Ultra vires act of municipality is one which is beyond powers conferred upon it by law. Charles v. Town of Jeanerette, Inc., La.App., 234 So.2d 794, 798.” Black’s Law Dictionary 6th Edition page 1522, [emphasis added].
Filing Fees = Excise Tax

“License, contracts, is a right given by some competent authority to do an act, which without such authority would be illegal. The instrument or writing which secures this right is also called a license. Vide Ayl.Parerg. 353; 15 Vin.Ab 92; Ang. Wat. Co. 61, 85. A license is express or implied. An express license is one in which in direct terms authorizes the performance of a certain act; as a license to keep a tavern by public authority. An implied license is one which though not expressly given, may be presumed from the acts of the party having the right to give it.” Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1843 Edition, Volume 2, page 53 [emphasis added].
“2. The requirement of payment for such licenses is only a mode of imposing taxes on the licensed business, and the prohibition, under penalties, against carrying on the business without license is only a mode of enforcing the payment of such taxes. 5. The recognition by the acts of Congress of the power and right of the states to tax, control, or regulate any business carried on within its limits is entirely consistent with an intention on the part of Congress to tax such business for national purposes.” License Tax Cases 72 U.S. (5 Wall.) 462 (1866),
Clerks Masquerading as Judges

• "When acting to enforce a statute and its subsequent amendments to the present date, the judge of the municipal court is acting as an administrative officer and not in a judicial capacity; courts administrating 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.
Clerks Masquerading as Judges

• "...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.)

• "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,
Clerks Incompetent to do Judicial Act

• "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
No Immunity

• “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

• “...where any state proceeds against a private individual in a judicial forum it is well settled that the state, county, municipality, etc. waives any immunity to counters, cross claims and complaints, by direct or collateral means regarding the matters involved.” Luckenback v. The Thekla, 295 F 1020, 226 Us 328; Lyders v. Lund, 32 F2d 308;
No Immunity

• “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) - -

• “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.
Clerks Not Representing Government

Ignorance of the Law is no Excuse

• "Ignorance of the law does not excuse misconduct in anyone, least of all in a sworn officer of the law." In re McCowan (1917), 177 C. 93, 170 P. 1100.

• "It is one of the fundamental maxims of the common law that ignorance of the law excuses no one." Daniels v. Dean (1905), 2 C.A. 421, 84 P. 332.
Imposters

• “IMPOSTORS, religious. Those who falsely pretend an extraordinary commission from heaven; or terrify and abuse the people with false denunciations of judgments, are punishable by the temporal courts with fine, imprisonment, and infamous corporal punishment. 1 Hawk. P. C. c. 7. 4 Black 62” William’s Law Dictionary, 1816, [emphasis added],

• “impostor. One who pretends to be someone else to deceive others, esp. to receive the benefits of a negotiable instrument. — Also spelled imposter. [Cases: Banks and Banking 147; Bills and Notes 201, 279. C.J.S. Banks and Banking §§ 415–416; Bills and Notes; Letters of Credit §§ 29, 150–151.]” Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition, page 2210 [emphasis added],

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Imposters

“(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.

IMP personating public servant, [emphasis added]
NOT a Court Case

• Not a Judge (is a Clerk masquerading as a Judge), and is NOT neutral or detached – it is a commercial transaction under their satanic Uniform Commercial Code

• “It is a fundamental right of a party to have a neutral and detached judge preside over the judicial proceedings.” Ward v Village of Monroeville, 409 U.S. 57, 61-62, 93 S.Ct 80, 83, 34 L.Ed. 2d 267 (1972); Tumey v Ohio, 273 U.S. 510, 5209, 47 S. Ct. 437, 440, 71 L.Ed. 749 (1927)
Void Judgments

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

• “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).
Void Judgments

• “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 Steinfeld 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).
Void Judgments

Void Judgments

• A ‘without jurisdiction’/ultra vires act is any act which a Court did not have power to do (Lord Denning in *Firman v Ellis* [1978] QB 866).

• A void order is incurably void and all proceedings based on the invalid claim or void act are also void. Even a decision of the higher Courts (High Court, Court of Appeal and Supreme Court) will be void if the decision is founded on an invalid claim or void act, because something cannot be founded on nothing (Lord Denning in *MacFoy v United Africa Co. Ltd.* [1961] AC 152).
Color of Law

• The Clerks masquerading as Judges are conspiring with BAR member for the Agency involved to violate your rights under the color of law.

• “Colour of Law – Mere semblance of a legal right. An action done under colour of law is one done with the apparent authority of law but actually in contravention of law.” Barron’s Canadian Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, page 51 [emphasis added]
Color of Law

- "Color of Law" means "The appearance or semblance, without the substance, of legal right. Misuse of power, possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because wrongdoer is clothed with authority of state is action taken under 'color of law.'" Atkins v. Lanning. D.C.Okl., 415 F. Supp. 186, 188,

- “Colour of Office, color officii. Is when an act is evilly done by the countenance of an office; and always taken in the worst sense, being grounded upon corruption, to which the office is as a shadow and colour…” Tomlin’s Law Dictionary 1835, Volume 1
Everything they do is a Fraud

• “Colour, color. Signifies a probable plea, but which is in fact false…” Tomlin’s Law Dictionary 1835, Volume 1

• "Color" means "An appearance, semblance, or simulacrum, as distinguished from that which is real. A *prima facia* or apparent right. Hence, a deceptive *appearance*, a plausible, assumed exterior, concealing a lack of reality; a disguise or pretext. See also *colorable*." Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, on page 240.
Everything they do is a Fraud

• “Colourable- Presenting an appearance that does not correspond with reality, or an appearance intended to conceal or deceive. Etherington v. Wilson (1875), 1 Ch.D 160.” Barron’s Canadian Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, page 51 [emphasis added]

• “Colour of Office, color officii. Is when an act is evilly done by the countenance of an office; and always taken in the worst sense, being grounded upon corruption, to which the office is as a shadow and colour…” Tomlin’s Law Dictionary 1835, Volume 1
Summary

• Judges can be Article III, or Article I
• Once they fabricate evidence of their US citizen slave corporation, they go to Article I Administrative Law
• Administrative Law is plenary – arbitrary - dictatorship
• Under their Admiralty Law they collect a royalty
• They do everything they can to convert it over to Administrative Law so they can collect their royalty
• Most Judges (Clerks masquerading as Judges) retire millionaires
Summary

• All State Courts are actually federal courts with BAR members and US citizens as officers of the court

• The Uniform Commercial code is unconstitutional, because the UNIDROIT Treaty is unconstitutional

• It is unconstitutional for them to use anything under the Uniform Commercial Code against any living soul in America

• There is no lawful delegation of authority for the United States, Inc., corporation that is currently masquerading as the government of the United States of America, or any of its agencies
Summary

• There is no lawful delegation of authority for the federal municipal corporation called STATE OF TEXAS, INC., or its subsidiary called THE JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS, INC.

• They are all pirates, engaged in treason and sedition

• All prisoners are prisoners of war
AFTER RECORDING THIS
AFFIDAVIT RETURN ORIGINAL TO:
Daniel-Lee Swank
P.O. Box 855
Huffman, Texas 77336

AFFIDAVIT

Liberty County
State of Texas

I, Daniel-Lee Swank, affiant herein, state under Public Law 97-280 that I am competent, I have personal knowledge of the facts herein and state that the facts herein are true, correct, and not misleading.

1. I have retrieved the attached two pages of D&B Business Background Report regarding the for profit corporate status of the JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS from the Dunn and Bradstreet internet website.

Further, affiant says nothing.

Daniel-Lee Swank, affiant

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF LIBERTY

SUBSCRIBED PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 97-280
BEFORE ME ON THIS 6 DAY OF June 2008.

By Daniel-Lee Swank, a man, personally known to me or provided to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the man who appeared before me.

ALBERT A. THOMAS
Notary Public, State of Texas
My Commission Expires
October 24, 2016

My Commission Expires on: Oct-24-2010
AFFIDAVIT

Liberty County

State of Texas

§

AFFIDAVIT OF

§

RECORD

§

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[Signature]
Daniel-Lee Swank, affiant
D&B has not fully revised this report since 12-02-04 and this report, therefore, should not be considered a statement of existing fact. The information present may refer to information obtained by D&B after the last full revision date. Such information may not currently relate to this business due to possible changes in ownership, control, or legal status.

BUSINESS BACKGROUND REPORT

JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

DUNS: 36-070-5040

DATE PRINTED: January 29, 2008

(SUBSIDIARY OF TEXAS, STATE OF, AUSTIN, TX)

PO BOX 12248 AUSTIN, TX 78711
SUPREME COURT BUILDING
AUSTIN, TX 78701
Telephone: 512 463-1312

Year Started: 1845
Control Year: 1845
This is a Headquarter location.

Top Executive: THOMAS R PHILLIPS, CIRP
JUSTICE

INDUSTRY

Line of Business: STATE COURT SYSTEM
Primary SIC:

9211 (STATE COURT SYSTEM)

BUSINESS HISTORY

The Corporate Details provided below may have been submitted by the management of the subject business and may not have been verified with the government agency which records such data.

BUSINESS TYPE: CORPORATION - PROFIT

DATE INCORPORATED: 06/06/1936
STATE OF INCORP: TEXAS

THOMAS R PHILLIPS, CHIEF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR(S): THE OFFICER(S)
D&B has not fully revised this report since 12-02-04 and this report, therefore, should not be considered a statement of existing fact. The information present may refer to information obtained by D&B after the last full revision date. Such information may not currently relate to this business due to possible changes in ownership, control, or legal status.

BUSINESS BACKGROUND REPORT

JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

DUNS: 36-070-5040

DATE PRINTED: January 29, 2009

(SUBSIDIARY OF TEXAS, STATE OF, AUSTIN, TX)

PO BOX 12248 AUSTIN, TX 78711

Year Started: 1845
Control Year: 1845
This is a Headquarters location.
PO BOX 12248 AUSTIN, TX 78711
SUPREME COURT BUILDING
AUSTIN, TX 78701
Telephone: 512 463-1312

Year Started: 1845
Control Year: 1845
This is a Headquarter location.

Employees Total: 1,049
Employees Here: 64

Top Executive: THOMAS R PHILLIPS, CHIEF JUSTICE

INDUSTRY

Line of Business: STATE COURT SYSTEM

Primary SIC:
9211 (STATE COURT SYSTEM)

BUSINESS HISTORY

The Corporate Details provided below may have been submitted by the management of the subject business and may not have been verified with the government agency which records such data.

BUSINESS TYPE: CORPORATION - PROFIT

DATE INCORPORATED: 00/00/1836
STATE OF INCORPOR: TEXAS

2/01/04
THOMAS R PHILLIPS, CHIEF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR(S): THE OFFICER(S)
Business started 1845 by the citizens.

THOMAS R PHILLIPS. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas since 1886.

OPERATIONS

12/02/04

Subsidiary of Texas, State Of, AUSTIN, TX started 1845 which operates as a state government. Intercompany relations: None reported by management.

As noted, this company is a subsidiary of Texas, State of (Inc), DUNS #00-250-7595, and reference is made to that report for background information on the parent company and its management.

State court system which includes the Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals (courts of last resort), 14 Court of Appeals with 80 judges, District Court with 386 judges, Criminal District Court with 10 judges and County Level Court with 445 judges.

Funds derived from tax revenues.

EMPLOYEES: 1,049 which includes officer(s). 64 employed here.

FACILITIES: Owns premises in a multi story building.

LOCATION: Central business section on main street.

BRANCHES: The department maintains 14 courts of appeal, 375 district level courts and 620 county level courts.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

If you need any additional information or have any questions regarding this report, please call our Customer Service Center at 1-800-274-DUNS (3867).

END OF DUN & BRADSTREET BUSINESS BACKGROUND REPORT
OPERATIONS

12/02/04 Subsidiary of Texas, State of, AUSTIN, TX started 1845 which operates as a state government. Intercompany relations: None reported by management.

As noted, this company is a subsidiary of Texas, State of (Inc), DUNS #00-253-7595, and reference is made to that report for background information on the parent company and its management.

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LOCATION: Central business section on main street.

BRANCHES: The department maintains 14 courts of appeal, 375 district level courts and 420 county level courts.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

If you need any additional information or have any questions regarding this report, please call our Customer Service Center at 1-800-274-DUNS (3867).

END OF DUN & BRADSTREET BUSINESS BACKGROUND REPORT
CUSTOMER SERVICE

If you need any additional information or have any questions regarding this report, please call our Customer Service Center at 1-800-214-DUNS (3867).

END OF DUN & BRADSTREET BUSINESS BACKGROUND REPORT
Conclusion

- UNIDROIT is unconstitutional
- Corporate commercial courts are unconstitutional
- It is all coming from the United Nations and the banksters
- All prisoners are prisoners of war under UNIDROIT
Other Videos

• Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
• Bankster Thieves 1 & 2
• We are Under Martial Law Rule
• De Facto Courts
• BAR Members
• Quasi-Contracts and Roman Civil Law
• United Nations Clerks Masquerading as Judges in Canada
• Canada Border PIGs
Upcoming Events

• Vatican Courts
• Canada is part of United States of America
• Churchianity - The Vatican
• Bankster Thieves 3
• United States, is The District of Columbia
• United States citizens are District of Columbia citizens, and are slave corporations
• District of Columbia Border PIGs