



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)

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- Meetings
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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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 - Arbitration
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 - Capital markets
 - Civil liability
 - Civil procedure
 - Company law
 - Contracts (in general)
 - Cultural property
 - Factoring
 - Forwarding agency
 - Franchising
 - Hotelkeepers
 - Insurance
 - Intellectual property
 - International sales
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 - Legal Status of Women
 - Maintenance obligations
 - Methodology
 - Movement of persons
 - Natural resources
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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);

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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.

MEMBER STATES	NATIONAL AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR MEMBER STATES' RELATIONS WITH UNIDROIT
 Argentina	<u>Embassy of Argentina in Italy</u>
 Australia	<u>Attorney-General's Department</u>
 Austria	<u>Federal Ministry of Justice</u>
 Belgium	<u>Federal Public Service Justice</u>
 Bolivia	<u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u>
 Brazil	<u>Embassy of Brazil in Italy</u>
 Bulgaria	<u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u>
 Canada	<u>Justice Canada</u>
 Chile	<u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u>
 China	<u>Ministry of Commerce, Treaty and Law Department</u>

	Romania	<u>Ministry of Justice</u>
	Russian Federation	<u>Ministry for Trade and Economic Development</u>
	San Marino	<u>Secretariat of State</u>
	Saudi Arabia	<u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u>
	Slovakia	<u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u>
	Slovenia	<u>Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Slovenia</u>
	South Africa	<u>South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)</u>
	Spain	<u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation</u>
	Sweden	<u>Ministry of Justice</u>
	Switzerland	<u>Federal Office of Justice</u>
	Tunisia	<u>Ministry of Justice and Human Rights</u>
	Turkey	<u>Ministry of Justice General Directorate of International Law and Foreign Relations</u>
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<u>Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform</u>
	United States of America	<u>Department of State</u>
	Uruguay	<u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u>
	Venezuela	<u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u>

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

- **"AN ACT To enact the Uniform Commercial Code for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."**
[Emphasis added] **77 Stat. 630-631, P.L. 88-243 (1963) and P.L. 88-244 (1963)**

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) xxxxxx 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’

UNIDROIT Treaty

- **“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 Lien 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 Lien 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 Lien 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)**

Commercial Warfare

- **"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];

Filing Fees = Excise Tax

❖ “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 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.

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

- **“An officer who acts in violation of the Constitution ceases to represent the government”**. Brookfield Const. Co. v. Stewart, 284 F. Supp. 94.

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],**

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.

IMPERSONATING 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 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).

Void Judgments

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

Void Judgments

- 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,

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

RECORDING #



2008010522 3 PGS

AFFIDAVIT

Liberty County § AFFIDAVIT OF
 § RECORD
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.

EXHIBIT - A


Daniel-Lee: Swank, affiant

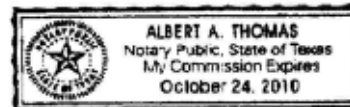
STATE OF TEXAS §
 § SS
COUNTY OF LIBERTY §

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.


NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS



My Commission Expires on: Oct-24-2010

**AFTER RECORDING THIS
AFFIDAVIT RETURN ORIGINAL TO:**

Daniel-Lee Swank
P.O. Box 855
Huffman, Texas 77336

RECORDING #



2008010522 3 PGS

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Daniel-Lee Swank
Daniel-Lee Swank



D&B Business Background Report™

Print this report

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.

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: 00/00/1936
STATE OF INCORP: TEXAS

2/02/04

THOMAS R PHILLIPS, CHIEF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR(S): THE OFFICER(S)



D&B Business Background Report™

Print this report

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JUSTICE

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Line of Business: STATE COURT SYSTEM

Primary SIC:

9211 (STATE COURT SYSTEM)

BUSINESS HISTORY

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BUSINESS TYPE: CORPORATION -
PROFIT

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

2/02/04

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 1986.

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.

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 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

OFFICIAL RECORDS
 LIBERTY COUNTY
 DELIA SELLERS
 COUNTY CLERK
 RECORDING FEE- \$19.00
 # 2008010522
 06/06/2008 09:14 AM 3 PGS
 KCESSNA,DC Receipt: #008585

STATE OF TEXAS
 COUNTY OF LIBERTY }
 I, Delia Sellers, County Clerk, do hereby certify that this instrument was FILED in this number
 according to the date and at the time specified herein by me, and was duly
 RECORDED on the within and page of the OFFICIAL PUBLIC RECORDS
 of Liberty County, Texas, as Specified herein by me or

JUN - 6 2008

Delia Sellers
 COUNTY CLERK
 LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS

Business started 1845 by the citizens.
THOMAS R. PHILLIPS, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas
since 1986.

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Funds derived from tax revenues.

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

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LOCATION: Central business section on main street.

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END OF DUN & BRADSTREET BUSINESS BACKGROUND REPORT

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 1-800-234-BDWS (3867).

END OF DUN & BRADSTREET BUSINESS BACKGROUND REPORT

OFFICIAL RECORDS
LIBERTY COUNTY
DELIA SELLERS
COUNTY CLERK
RECORDING FEE- \$19.00
2008010522
06/06/2008 09:14 AM 3 PGS.
KCESSNA,DC Receipt: 4008565

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF LIBERTY }

I, Delia Sellers, hereby certify that this instrument as FILED in this number accordance on the date and at the time signed herein by me, and was duly RECORDED in the volume and page of the OFFICIAL PUBLIC RECORDS of Liberty County, Texas, as Signed herein by me or

JUN - 6 2008

Delia Sellers
COUNTY CLERK
LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS

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