

# **Exhibit A**

Glenn Winningham; house of Fearn  
Non-domestic Mail  
C/O 1664 E. Florence Blvd., #4219  
Casa Grande, Arizona  
ZIP CODE EXEMPT  
18 USC § 1342  
Phone 480-213-0897

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MAY 03 2013

FILED PINAL COUNTY  
SUPERIOR COURT  
CHAD A. ROCHE

APR 26 2013

DEPUTY AG

Arizona Superior Court

Pinal County

Glenn Winningham; house of Fearn

Petitioner  
v

Case # CV-

201301026

County of Navajo, Inc.

Petition

Cammy Darris, Navajo County Assessor

Laurette Justman, Navajo County Recorder

Manny Hernandez, Navajo County Treasurer

State of Arizona, Inc.

Tom Horne, Attorney General

Respondents

GILBERTO V. FIGUEROA

I, Me, My, or Myself, also known as Glenn Winningham; house of Fearn, hereinafter known as the Petitioner, a sovereign living soul, an Arizona citizen, and thereby an American national, and a holder of the office of "the people", and a judicial power citizen by right of blood, but NOT a lowlife scumbag US citizen/slave, hereby petitions the Petitioner's servants in the government for a redress of his grievances pursuant to His Article One in Amendment unlimited and un-regulatable right, and further,

One. All the Facts stated herein are true, correct, complete, are not hearsay, are not misleading, but are admissible as evidence, if not rebutted and proven inaccurate, and if testifying, the Petitioner shall so state, and further,

Two. The Petitioner has standing capacity to act as to the lawful matters herein, and further,

Three. The Petitioner has personal, executive and documented knowledge of the Facts stated herein, and further,

Four. The Petitioner is currently an inhabitant of the land known as Arizona, on Turtle island, and the Petitioner has no firsthand knowledge of His date of birth and any evidence anywhere about His birth is hearsay evidence and inadmissible evidence in any court because both of His parents, and the attending physician at the time, are now dead and the

Petitioner has not had an opportunity to cross examine them in court to determine the veracity of the evidence they might give, and further,

Five. The Petitioner is a sovereign living soul, and a holder of the office of "the people", and further,

Six. The Petitioner is not in the military, and further,

Seven. Petitioner has filed this as a "Petition" because a "petitioner" is NOT a "person",  
**"Petitioner - One who presents a petition to a court, officer, or legislative body."** Black's Law Dictionary 5th Edition pg 1031.

and any attempt by these benchers, or their hired thugs in the Clerks office to falsely accuse the Petitioner of being a "Plaintiff" or any other kind of "person"

**"Plaintiff – a person who brings an action..."** Black's Law Dictionary 5<sup>th</sup> Edition p 1035  
[Emphasis added]

will be proof of the intent to criminally convert the Petitioner into one of their lowlife scumbag US citizen/slaves, and result in numerous criminal complaints for tampering with evidence by the benchers with their objective being criminally converting of the Petitioner into one of their lowlife scumbag US citizens to justify the violation of His rights under the color of law,

**"A. A person commits tampering with physical evidence if, with intent that it be used, introduced, rejected or unavailable in an official proceeding which is then pending or which such person knows is about to be instituted, such person:**

- 1. Destroys, mutilates, alters, conceals or removes physical evidence with the intent to impair its verity or availability; or**
- 2. Knowingly makes, produces or offers any false physical evidence; or**
- 3. Prevents the production of physical evidence by an act of force, intimidation or deception against any person.**

**B. Inadmissibility of the evidence in question is not a defense.**

**C. Tampering with physical evidence is a class 6 felony."** ARS 13-2809 Tampering with physical Evidence,

and in addition to criminal remedies that will be available to the Petitioner, they shall owe the Petitioner the same damages described in Paragraph Nine of a typical Notice and Demand, true copies of which are attached the Solemn Asseveration of Criminal Complaint – Cammy Darris, Manny Hernandez, Laurette Justman, and hired thugs with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2012-061566, and the Solemn Asseveration of Criminal Complaint – Tom Home, and Navajo County criminals, and hired thugs with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2012-092299, true copies of each of which are attached hereto, all of which are incorporated herein

by reference in their entirety, and all of each of which are now the un-rebutted truth, and public policy, and further,

Eight. The Petitioner has many good and honorable servants that work for governments on Turtle Island, at various levels, and the Petitioner has no idea what they get paid, but in His opinion, it is not enough, because the Petitioner needs people to hunt down thieves and murderers, and the Petitioner is cognizant of His duty to come to their aid when needed,

**"Posse comitatus. Latin. The power or force of the county. The entire population of a county above the age of fifteen, which a sheriff may summon to his assistance in certain cases, as to aid him in keeping the peace, in pursuing and arresting felons, etc. Williams v. State, 253 Ark. 973, 490 S.W.2d 117, 121."** Black's Law Dictionary 6th Ed. 1990

therefore the County Sheriff can come and get the Petitioner at any time, and the Petitioner has to go with him to help him carry out his duty, and the Petitioner intends to fulfill that duty, to His last dying breath, and would consider it a great honor to be called upon,

**"A refusal on the part of an individual lawfully called upon to assist the officer in putting down a riot is indictable. 1 Carr. & Marsh. 314."** Bouvier's Law Dictionary 1856 Edition

but when they perjure their oaths and engage in criminal activity, it is the Petitioner's duty to bring their crimes to light, and to do everything the Petitioner can to make sure they are brought to justice, and further,

Nine. The use of any statutes, codes, rules, regulations, or court citations, within any document created by the Petitioner, at any time, is only to notice that which is applicable to government officials, and is not intended, nor shall it be construed, to mean that the Petitioner has conferred, submitted to, or entered into any jurisdiction alluded to thereby, and further,

Ten. Cammy Darris, is the Navajo County Tax Assessor, and is being sued in her personal capacity ONLY, and further,

Eleven. County of Navajo, Inc. is a criminal federal municipal corporation that these criminals are trying to hide behind, and they will send out their lying thieving BAR member attorney to defend this action, which is a misappropriation of funds, because Cammy Darris, Laurette Justman, and Manny Hernandez, no longer represent any government since they have each perjured their oaths, and conspired together to engage in the theft of the Petitioner's property, and violate the Petitioner's rights under the color of law, and further,

Twelve. Laurette Justman, is the Navajo County Recorder, and is being sued in her personal capacity ONLY, and further,

Thirteen. Manny Hernandez, is the Navajo County Treasurer, and is being sued in his personal capacity ONLY, and further,

Fourteen. State of Arizona, Inc., is the parent corporation for the criminal corporation County of Navajo, Inc, and the Judiciary Courts of the State of Arizona, Inc., and Tom Horne will send out one of his hired thugs, (Assistants) to defend him, which is a misappropriation of funds, because he no longer represents any government, because of his perjury of oath, and his participation in the conspiracy to engage in the theft of the Petitioner's property, and violate the Petitioner's rights under the color of law, and further,

Fifteen. Tom Horne, is the Arizona Attorney General, and is being sued in his personal capacity ONLY, since he chose to perjure his oath, he no longer represents any government, and further,

Sixteen. None of these respondents listed have any immunity, absolute, qualified, or otherwise, because they had every opportunity to resolve this issue, but they are deliberately, and calculatedly perjuring their oaths, and engaging in theft, and extortion under color of office, and further,

Seventeen. This action is NOT brought pursuant to any tort claims Act. Horne and his perjuring BAR member whores in the legislature like to limit their liability by passing such things, but they have voluntarily surrendered their immunity,

**"Governments descend to the level of mere private corporation, and take on the characteristics of a mere private citizen where private corporate commercial paper and securities i.e. is concerned. ...For purposes of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as entities entirely separate from government."** Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States 318 U.S. 363-371 (1942)

**"Governments lose their immunity and descend to level of private corporations when involved in commercial activity enforcing negotiable instruments, as in fines, penalties, assessments, bails, taxes, the remedy lies in the hand of the state and its municipalities seeking remedy."** Rio Grande v. Darke, 167 P. 241, and further,

Eighteen. A US citizen is a fraud created by criminals, as found in the Corporate Denial Affidavit 062013, which is recorded with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2013-032373, which is now the un-rebutted truth and public policy, a certified copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and further,

Nineteen. The Constitution for the United States of America creates a trust, as found in the Corporate Denial Affidavit 062013, which is recorded with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2013-032373, which is now the un-rebutted truth and public policy, a certified copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and the Petitioner is not even remotely interested in dealing with some corporate judicial whores who intend to sell their so-called justice, and intend to perjure their oaths, by selling it, who also have an unconstitutional delegation of authority, and therefore no authority, because the perjuring judicial whores intend that their criminal BAR member buddies in the criminal corporation County of Navajo, Inc., engage in the theft of the Petitioner's property, because it makes so much business for their so-called court. This action is brought in the trust Arizona Superior Court, Pinal County, not in their for profit criminal corporation called Superior Court of Arizona, County of Pinal, and any attempt by the judicial whores to criminally convert this case into their criminal corporation, or any attempt by BAR member whores with their unconstitutional delegation of authority to criminally convert this case into their criminal corporation shall be an unlawful legal determination, and in addition to criminal remedies that will be available to the Petitioner, they shall owe the Petitioner the same damages described in Paragraph Nine of a typical Notice and Demand, true copies of which are attached the Solemn Asseveration of Criminal Complaint – Cammy Darris, Manny Hernandez, Laurette Justman, and hired thugs with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2012-061566, and the Solemn Asseveration of Criminal Complaint – Tom Horne, and Navajo County criminals, and hired thugs with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2012-092299, true copies of each of which are attached hereto, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety, and all of each of which are now the un-rebutted truth, and public policy, and further,

Twenty. It is a seditious conspiracy to attempt to overthrow the Petitioner's de jure common law jurisdiction, by criminally converting the Petitioner's de jure state Citizenship into one of their lowlife scumbag US citizens when they conspire together to compel the Petitioner to pay taxes/filing fees;

**"The taxing power, being in its nature unlimited over the subjects within its control, would enable the state governments to destroy the above-mentioned rights..." Crandall v Nevada 73 U. S. 35 (1867)**

**"All subjects over which the sovereign power of the state extends are objects of taxation, but those over which it does not extend are exempt from taxation. This proposition may also be pronounced as self-evident. The sovereignty of the state extends to everything which exists by its authority or its permission." McCullough v Maryland, 17 U.S. [4 Wheat] 316 (1819)**

and the Petitioner does NOT exist by permission of the state, and the state has a duty of protection of the Petitioner's rights, and any attempt to tax the Petitioner or otherwise regulate the Petitioner in His efforts to obtain that protection is in violation of the Petitioner's Article One in Amendment for the Constitution for the United States of America unlimited and unregulatable right to Petition the government for a redress of grievances,

**"Congress shall make no law .... abridging ..... the right of the people.... to petition the government for a redress of grievances."**

Article 1 in Amendment, The Constitution for the United States of America

and the Constitution for the United States of America is the supreme law of the land

**"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding." US Constitution, Article 6, Clause 2**

and the officers of this court are bound by it, and anything else is converting a right into a privilege;

**"No State shall convert a liberty into a privilege, license it, and charge a fee therefore."**  
Murdock v. Pennsylvania, 319 US 105

**"There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of constitutional rights." Sherer v. Cullen, 481 F 946**

**"If the State converts a right (liberty) into a privilege, the citizen can ignore the license and fee and engage in the right (liberty) with impunity."**  
Shuttlesworth v. City of Birmingham Alabama, 373 US 262:

and since the STATE OF ARIZONA, INC., is a federal municipal corporation, as described herein, the word "Congress" also means the STATE OF ARIZONA, INC., and they already know this, because all officers of the court are presumed to know the law as described herein, and the first ten amendments to The Constitution of the United States are a re-affirmation of the Petitioner's common law rights





**"History is clear that the first ten amendments to the Constitution were adopted to secure certain common law rights of the people, against invasion by the Federal Government."**  
Bell v. Hood, 71 F.Supp., 813, 816 (1947) U.S.D.C. -- So. Dist. CA. [emphasis added]

and the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances is a reaffirmation of the **Petition of Right** which is taken from Chapter 61 of the Magna Carta;

**"...and for the better allaying of the quarrel that has arisen between us and our barons,... and, laying the transgression before us, petition to have that transgression redressed without delay. And if we shall not have corrected the transgression...within forty days, reckoning from the time it has been intimated to us ...the four barons aforesaid shall refer that matter to the rest of the five and twenty barons, [grand jury] and those five and twenty barons shall, together with the community of the whole realm, distrain and distress us in all possible ways..."** Magna Carta Section 61 [Emphasis added],

and Chapter 40 of the Magna Carta which says;  
**"To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay, right or justice."**

and the rule of their decision is supposed to be common law;  
**"The common law only so far as it is consistent with and adapted to the natural and physical conditions of this state and the necessities of the people thereof, and not repugnant to or inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or the constitution or laws of this state, or established customs of the people of this state, is adopted and shall be the rule of decision in all courts of this state.."** Section 1-201 Arizona Revised Statutes.

and Arizona so-called courts have no right to sell their justice, and their fees are extortion under color of office as described in the Corporate Denial Affidavit 062013, which is recorded with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2013-032373, a certified copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and it pays for the errors and omissions insurance for the benchers, and it nullifies the oath of office of the benchers, and converts them into a judicial whore because they are selling their justice, and because they demand the commercial paper, (Federal Reserve Notes – IOU's) they are NOT sovereign;

**"Governments descend to the level of mere private corporation, and take on the characteristics of a mere private citizen where private corporate commercial paper and securities i.e. is concerned. ...For purposes of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as entities entirely separate from government."** Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States 318 U.S. 363-371 (1942)

**"Governments lose their immunity and descend to level of private corporations when involved in commercial activity enforcing negotiable instruments, as in fines, penalties, assessments, bails, taxes, the remedy lies in the hand of the state and its municipalities seeking remedy."** Rio Grande v. Darke, 167 P. 241, and further,

Twenty-one. Because these judicial whores intend to sell their so-called justice in conspiracy with their judicial whore buddy Horne, who is now Attorney General, by sending out their

Navajo County thugs to criminally convert the Petitioner's property over to their foreign bankrupt corporation United States, Inc., the Petitioner is forced to convert some silver into their IOU's (Federal Reserve Notes) to pay their extortion under color of office, and further,

Twenty-two. It is a felony for "Whoever" to claim they are a US citizen when they know they are NOT, as evidenced in the Corporate Denial Affidavit 062013, which is recorded with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2013-032373, which is now the un-rebutted truth and public policy, a certified copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and further,

Twenty-three. The Petitioner can be a citizen of a state without being a US citizen;

**"...that there was a citizenship of the United States and a citizenship of the states, which were distinct from each other, depending upon different characteristics and circumstances in the individual; that it was only privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States that were placed by the amendment under the protection of the Federal Constitution, and that the privileges and immunities of a citizen of a state, whatever they might be, were not intended to have any additional protection by the paragraph in question, but they must rest for their security and protection where they have heretofore rested."** Maxwell v Dow, 20 S.C.R. 448, at pg 451

**"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."** McDonel v State, 90 Ind. Rep. 320 at pg 323;

**"Privileges and immunities clause of the Fourteenth Amendment protects only those rights peculiar to being a citizen of the federal government; it does not protect those rights which relate to state citizenship. 14, § 1."**

Jones v Temmer, 829 F.Supp. 1226 (D.Colo. 1993),

**"State citizens are the only ones living under free government, whose rights are incapable of impairment by legislation or judicial decision."** Twining v. New Jersey, 211 U.S. 97, 1908

**"The state citizen is immune from any and all government attacks and procedure, absent contract."** see, Dred Scott vs. Sanford, 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393 or as the Supreme Court has stated clearly, **"...every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowmen without his consent."** CRUDEN vs. NEALE, 2 N.C. 338 2 S.E. 70, [Emphasis added]

**"The rights of the individuals are restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily surrendered by the citizenship to the agencies of government."** City of Dallas v Mitchell, 245 S.W. 944

**"State Citizenship is a vested substantial property right, and the State has no power to divest or impair these rights."** Favot v. Kingsbury, (1929) 98 Cal. App. 284, 276 P. 1083,

**"Men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, -life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and to 'secure,' not grant or create, these rights, governments are instituted. That property which a man has honestly acquired he retains full control of. . ."**  
Budd v. People of State of New York, 143 U.S. 517 (1892)

**"When men entered into a State they yielded a part of their absolute rights, or natural liberty, for political or civil liberty, which is no other than natural liberty restrained by human laws, so far as is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public. The rights of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring and protecting reputation and property, - and, in general, of attaining objects suitable to their condition, without injury to another, are the rights of a citizen; and all men by nature have them."**  
Douglass, Adm'r., v. Stephens, Delaware Chancery, Vol. 1, Page 470 (1821) [Emphasis added]

and the Petitioner's ancestors were in America long before the War of Independence, as evidenced by the Corporate Denial Affidavit 062013, which is recorded with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2013-032373, which is now the un-rebutted truth and public policy, a certified copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety;

**"The term, citizens of the United States, must be understood to intend those who were citizens of a state, as such, after the Union had commenced, and the several states had assumed their sovereignties. Before this period there was no citizens of the United States..."** Manchester v. Boston, Massachusetts Reports, Vol. 16, Page 235 (1819),

and the Petitioner's rights existed long before the government was even established, and can ONLY be taken from Him by "due process of law" (a jury of His peers);

**"...the individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a Citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the state or to his neighbors to divulge his business, or to open his doors to an investigation, so far as it may tend to incriminate him. He owes no such duty to the state, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life, liberty, and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land long antecedent to the organization of the state, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. Among his rights are a refusal to incriminate himself, and the immunity of himself and his property from arrest or seizure except under (a judicial power warrant ) a warrant of the law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights."** Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43

these criminals, named herein each know that no state Citizen is a taxpayer, because of Natural Law;

**"Taxpayers are not [de jure] State Citizens."** Belmont v. Town of Gulfport, 122 So. 10,

**"The individual, unlike the corporation, cannot be taxed for the mere privilege of existing. The corporation is an artificial entity which owes its existence and charter powers to the state; but the individuals' rights to live and own property are natural rights for the enjoyment of which an excise cannot be imposed."** Redfield v. Fisher, 292 P. 813, 135 Or. 180, 294 P.461, 73 A.L.R. 721 (1931),

and state citizens are in fact, non-taxpayers,

**"Persons who are not taxpayers are not within the system and can obtain no benefit by following the procedures prescribed for taxpayers, such as the filing of claims for refunds."** Economy Plumbing and Heating v. U.S., 470 F.2d 585 (Ct. Cl. 1972)

**"The revenue laws are a code or a system in regulation of tax assessment and collection. They relate to taxpayers, and not to non-taxpayers. The latter are without their scope. No procedures are prescribed for non-taxpayers, and no attempt is made to annul any of their rights and remedies in due course of law. With them Congress does not assume to deal, and they are neither the subject nor the object of the revenue laws."** Long v. Rasmussen, 281 F. 236, at 238,

under the original constitution, "we the people" who were citizens of the states could travel from state to state and enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizenship;

**"A Citizen of one state is a citizen of every state in the Union."** Butler v. Farnsworth, Fed. Cas. No. 2,240 (U.S. 3d Cir., 4 Wash. C.C. 101).

**"...it might be correctly said that there is no such thing as a citizen of the United States. .... A citizen of any one of the States of the Union, is held to be, and called a citizen of the United States, although technically and abstractly there is no such thing."** Ex Parte Frank Knowles, 5 Cal. Rep. 300,

and these thieves tax code that they work under refers back to the Internal Revenue Code which says it ONLY applies to fictitious entities;

**"(a) When used in this title, where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof—**

**(1) Person.** The term "person" shall be construed to mean and include an individual, a trust, estate, partnership, association, company or corporation.

**(14) Taxpayer** The term "taxpayer" means any person subject to any internal revenue tax." 26 USC § 7701. Definitions

and this is consistent with what the first Tax Act said in 1862, that is ONLY applicable to fictitious entities;

**"And be It further enacted, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, every individual, partnership, firm, association or corporation, (and any word or words in this act indicating or referring to person or persons shall be taken to mean and include partnerships, firms, associations or corporations, when not otherwise designated or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof.)"** Thirty-Seventh Congress, Sess. II, Chap. CXIX. An act to provide for the internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt, July 1, 1862, Page 432, Sec. 68. (p. 459.)

and the extortion these criminals are demanding is ad valorem tax;

**"ad valorem tax. A tax imposed proportionally on the value of something (esp. real property), rather than on its quantity or some other measure."** Black's Law Dictionary 8<sup>th</sup> Edition, page 4561 [emphasis added]

which was first imposed by the first Tax Act, 1862 on fictitious entities ONLY;

**"And be it further enacted, That if any collector shall find....within his district which is charged with any specific or ad valorem tax..."** Thirty-Seventh Congress, Sess. II, Chap. CXIX. An act to provide for the internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt, July 1, 1862, Page 432, Sec. 22. (p. 441.) [emphasis added]

and these criminals named herein are criminally converting the Petitioner into their lowlife scumbag US citizen slaves (a fictitious entity) to facilitate the theft of His property, and further,

Twenty-four. These 2 classes of citizens (stranger/alien/resident & state

citizen/sovereign/those born in the land) have always been present from the beginning;

**"The rights of sovereignty extend to all persons and things, not privileged that are within the territory. They extend to all strangers resident therein; not only to those who are naturalized, and to those who are domiciled therein, having taken up their abode with the intention of permanent residence, but also to those whose residence is transitory. All strangers are under the protection of the sovereign while they are within his territory and owe a temporary allegiance in return for that protection."** Carlisle v United States 83 U.S. 147, 154 (1873)

**"The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States."** US Constitution Article 4, Section 2, Clause 1

**"Both before and after the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution it has not been necessary for a person to be a citizen of the U.S. in order to be a citizen of his State"** Crosse v. Board of Supervisors, Baltimore, Md., 1966, 221 A. 2d 431 citing US Supreme Court Slaughter House Cases and U.S. v. Cruikshank 92 US 542, 549, 23 L. Ed 588 1875

**"...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**

and it was because the children of Israel were aliens/strangers in the land of Egypt, that they were enslaved;

**"But the stranger that dwelleth among you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt;..."** Leviticus 19:34

**"Love ye therefore the stranger; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt."** Deuteronomy 10:19, and further,

Twenty-five. The United States, as found in the United States Code is the District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico and the Territories ONLY, and does NOT include Texas, California, Arizona, Montana, or any of the states, and further,

Twenty-six. The Petitioner has never been in the District of Columbia, Guam, or any of the Territories, and further,

Twenty-seven. A US citizen is a "person", according to your (so-called) Fourteenth Amendment.

The US Department of Justice admitted in the Petitioner's case # 07-5674, with the US Supreme Court that a US citizen is a Title 15 USC § 44 unincorporated corporation. A US citizen does not have any rights and is actually a piece of property. A slave is a slave because it is a piece of property and as such, a US citizen does not have any rights, and is also a slave.

**"The term resident and citizen of the United States is distinguished from a Citizen of one of the several states, in that the former is a special class of citizen created by Congress."**  
U.S. v. Anthony 24 Fed. 829 (1873)

**"No white person born within the limits of the United States and subject to their jurisdiction, or born without those limits and subsequently naturalized under their laws, owes his status of citizenship to the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution."**  
*Van Valkenburg v. Brown*, 43 Cal 43.

**"All citizens of the United States shall have the same right, in every State and Territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property."** 42 USC § 1982

**"Therefore, the U.S. citizens [citizens of the District of Columbia] 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)

and a US citizen is a US subject

**"...it is evident that they [US citizens] have not the political rights which are vested in citizens of the States. They are not constituents of any community in which is vested any sovereign power of government. Their position partakes more of the character of subjects than of citizens. They are subject to the laws of the United States, but have no voice in its management. If they are allowed to make laws, the validity of these laws is derived from the sanction of a Government in which they are not represented. Mere citizenship they may have, but the political rights of citizens they cannot enjoy..."** *People v. De La Guerra*, 40 Cal. 311, 342 (A.D. 1870) [Emphasis added]

**"SUBJECT. SUBJECT may imply a state of subjection to a person, such as a monarch, without much sense of membership in a political community or sharing in political rights ... It may on the other hand simply indicate membership in a political community with a personal sovereign to whom allegiance is owed."** Webster's Third New International Dictionary, MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC., Publishers 1986

**"The persons declared to be citizens are, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction of thereof."** The evident meaning of these last



**words is not merely subject in some respect or degree to the jurisdiction of the United States, but completely subject..." Elk v Wilkins, 112 US 94, 101, 102, (1884) [Emphasis added]**

**"[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**

and a "US citizen" is a fictitious entity, and has no rights;

**"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**

**"...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,**

and US citizens have no right to the custody of their children;

**"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

and they can even murder their unborn children by engaging in the common law crime of infanticide;

**"The unborn are not included within the definition of "person" as used in the 14th Amendment." Roe v. Wade US Supreme Court 410 US 13, 35L. Ed. 2d 147, 1973**

and these criminals described herein intend, and in fact ARE enslaving the Petitioner, by shoving their US citizen down the Petitioner's throat, and further,

Twenty-eight. The so-called Fourteenth Amendment is for slaves;

**"The (14th) amendment referred to slavery. Consequently, the only persons embraced by its provisions, and for which Congress was authorized to legislate in the manner were those then in slavery." Bowling v. Commonwealth, (1867), 65 Kent. Rep. 5, 29,**

**"After the adoption of the 14th Amendment, a bill which became the first Civil Rights Act was introduced in the 39th Congress, the major purpose of which was to secure to the recently freed Negroes all the civil rights secured to white men... (N)one other than citizens of the United States were within the provisions of the Act." Hague v. C. I. O., 307 U. S. 496, 509, and further,**

Twenty-nine. Because the Petitioner can be a citizen of a state without being a US citizen/slave, the Petitioner is therefore an American national, because nationality is

common law, as provided for by the US Passport application form which provides for a  
"Non-citizen national", and;

**"It is however, true that in all common-law countries it has always and consistently been held that the wife and minor children take the nationality of the husband and father. That is common-law doctrine."** In Re Page 12 F (2d) 135, and further,

Thirty. The Petitioner is not a resident of the United States and the Petitioner has never been a resident of the United States. The Petitioner has lived on the land of Texas, and Arizona, and various other American states from time to time,

**"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)

**"Residents, as distinguished from citizens, are aliens who are permitted to take up a permanent abode in the country. Being bound to the society by reason of their dwelling in it, they are subject to its laws so long as they remain there, and, being protected by it, they must defend it, although they do not enjoy all the rights of citizens. They have only certain privileges which the law, or custom, gives them. Permanent residents are those who have been given the right of perpetual residence. They are a sort of citizen of a less privileged character, and are subject to the society without enjoying all its advantages. Their children succeed to their status; for the right of perpetual residence given them by the State passes to their children."** The Law of Nations, Vattel, Book 1, Chapter 19, Section 213, p. 87 [Emphasis added]

**"One does not necessarily become a non-resident by absconding or absenting himself from his place of abode."** 52 Mo. App. 291, and further,

Thirty-one. The Petitioner does not have a Social Security Number, or any such "Taxpayer Identification Number", and the Petitioner has never had a Social Security Number, or any such "Taxpayer Identification Number", as evidenced by the Affidavit that the Petitioner submitted to the US Supreme Court in His case 07-5678, a true copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and any evidence of a Social Security Number is hearsay evidence and inadmissible as evidence in any court of law, and further,

Thirty-two. Even though the Petitioner is not a US citizen, the Petitioner is an American national, because nationality is common law,

**"It is however, true that in all common-law countries it has always and consistently been held that the wife and minor children take the nationality of the husband and father. That is common-law doctrine."** In Re Page 12 F (2d) 135, and further,



Thirty-three. The phrase "due process of law", as found in Article Five in Amendment, for the Constitution for the United States of America, means by indictment at common law and by trial at common law and conviction before a jury of the Petitioner's peers,

**"Ld. Coke in his commentary upon this statute says that these words "by the law of the land" mean "by the due course and process of law"; which he afterwards explains to be, "by indictment and presentment of good and lawful men where such deeds are done in due manner or by writ original of the common law" 2 Inst. 45,50" Tayler v Porter, 4 Hill 773 (1843) New York Supreme Court, and further,**

Thirty-four. The only way these thieves described herein can do anything to cause the Petitioner injury in any way is with a jury of the Petitioner's peers or the law of the land (common law), as affirmed for "persons" only in Article Five in Amendment;

**"No person shall be...deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law..."** Article Five in Amendment, Constitution for the United States of America,

which is taken from Chapter 29 of the Magna Carta which says;

**"History is clear that the first ten amendments to the Constitution were adopted to secure certain common law rights of the people, against invasion by the Federal Government."** Bell v. Hood, 71 F.Supp., 813, 816 (1947) U.S.D.C. – So. Dist. CA. [emphasis added]

and "the law of the land" is common law, and NOT a statute;

**"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 judgment of his peers or by the law of the land."**

It has 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, Constitutional Law, Section 543. [emphasis added]

and the Constitution for the United States of America is the supreme law of the land;

**"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."** Constitution for the United States of America, Article 6, Clause 2

no matter what some BAR member whores put in any state statute, they have no authority to file a complaint, or an information, or anything, unless it is done by a jury of the Petitioner's peers

(state citizens) and they don't even have authority to convene a jury of the Petitioner's peers, and further,

Thirty-five. Changes that are few, and simple, and independent can be considered Amendments, but a revision is affects many parts of a document and the so-called Fourteenth Amendment is actually a revision because it changes many things in the Constitution, including property rights, citizenship, taxes, apportionment, the debt, and more, as evidenced in the Corporate Denial Affidavit 062013, which is recorded with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2013-032373, which is now the un-rebutted truth and public policy, a certified copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and further,

Thirty-six. The so-called Fourteenth Amendment was not properly ratified as evidenced in the Corporate Denial Affidavit 062013, which is recorded with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2013-032373, which is now the un-rebutted truth and public policy, a certified copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and further,

Thirty-seven. The so-called fourteenth amendment criminally converts citizenship into the complete opposite to what the founding fathers intended;

**"And while the Fourteenth Amendment does not create a national citizenship, it has the effect of making that citizenship "paramount and dominant", instead of "derivative and dependant" upon state citizenship."** Colgate v Harvey, 296 U.S. 404, on page 427, and further,

Thirty-eight. The US Congress does not have the authority to revise the constitution, therefore, the so-called Fourteenth Amendment is a fraud and a nullity as evidenced in the Corporate Denial Affidavit 062013, which is recorded with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2013-032373, which is now the un-rebutted truth and public policy, a certified copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and further,

Thirty-nine. On or about the fifth day of April in the year two thousand and eleven the Petitioner served on Laurette Justman, the private woman acting as Navajo County Recorder by Registered Mail RR 569 486 308 US, 2 ea Grant Deed and Bill of Exchanges together with a cover letter, a true copy of the letter is attached to the Solemn Asseveration of Criminal Complaint – Cammy Darris, Manny Hernandez, Laurette Justman, and hired

thugs with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2012-061566, a true copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and all of which is now the un-rebutted truth, and public policy, and further,

Forty. The record shows that on the eighth day of April in the year two thousand and eleven, Laurette Justman, the private woman acting as Navajo County Recorder, criminally converted the Petitioner's proper appellation into the cestui que trust GLENN WINNINGHAM and recorded the Petitioner's private land at 2011-05559, and 2011-05558, true copies of both of which are attached to the Solemn Asseveration of Criminal Complaint – Cammy Darris, Manny Hernandez, Laurette Justman, and hired thugs with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2012-061566, a true copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and all of which is now the un-rebutted truth, and public policy, and further,

Forty-one. On or about the second day of December in the year two thousand and eleven Manny Hernandez sent his fraudulently created cestui que trust WINNINGHAM GLENN and to a fraudulently created fictitious mailing address in violation of 18 USC § 1342 a notice threatening to sell the Petitioner's private property, and further,

Forty-two. On or about the ninth day of January, in the year two thousand and twelve, the Petitioner served on Manny Hernandez a Manny Hernandez private man Notice and Demand 011212 by Registered Mail RR 569 486 838 US, Laurette Justman, a Laurette Justman private woman Notice and Demand 011212 by Registered Mail RR 569 486 841 US, true copies of both which are attached to the Solemn Asseveration of Criminal Complaint – Cammy Darris, Manny Hernandez, Laurette Justman, and hired thugs with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2012-061566, a true copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and all of which is now the un-rebutted truth, and public policy, and further,

Forty-three. On or about the seventh day of February, in the year two thousand and twelve, Cammy Darris, the private woman acting as Navajo County Assessor sent their fraudulently created cestui que trust WINNINGHAM GLENN a NOTICE OF VALUE to a fraudulently created fictitious mailing address, in violation of 18 USC § 1342, and the Petitioner responded by serving on Cammy Darris, a Cammy Darris, private woman, Notice and Demand 031212, by Registered Mail RR 569 486 229 US, a true copy of which is attached

to the Solemn Asseveration of Criminal Complaint – Cammy Darris, Manny Hernandez, Laurette Justman, and hired thugs with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2012-061566, a true copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and all of which is now the un-rebutted truth, and public policy, and further,

Forty-four. On or about the fourteenth day of May in the year two thousand and twelve Manny Hernandez sent his fraudulently created cestui que trust WINNINGHAM GLENN and to a fraudulently created fictitious mailing address in violation of 18 USC § 1342 a notice itemizing the taxes their fraudulently creates cestui que trust owes, to a fraudulently created mailing address in violation of 18 USC § 1342, a true copy of which is attached hereto, together with proof of service, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and further,

Forty-five. These criminals named herein send out their solicitations by bulk mail, which means that they cannot be returned for fraud, which is also part of their intent, because they intend to tamper with evidence;

**“A. A person commits tampering with physical evidence if, with intent that it be used, introduced, rejected or unavailable in an official proceeding which is then pending or which such person knows is about to be instituted, such person:**

**1. Destroys, mutilates, alters, conceals or removes physical evidence with the intent to impair its verity or availability; or**

**2. Knowingly makes, produces or offers any false physical evidence; or**

**3. Prevents the production of physical evidence by an act of force, intimidation or deception against any person.**

**B. Inadmissibility of the evidence in question is not a defense.**

**C. Tampering with physical evidence is a class 6 felony.” ARS 13-2809 Tampering with physical Evidence, and further,**

Forty-six. Because these criminals named herein, Hernandez, Darris, and Justman, and others known and unknown insist on criminally converting the Petitioner's proper appellation into their slave, to facilitate the theft of the Petitioner's property, on the nineteenth day of July, in the year two thousand and twelve, the Petitioner filed a Solemn Asseveration of Criminal Complaint – Cammy Darris, Manny Hernandez, Laurette Justman, and hired thugs with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2012-061566, a true copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and all of which is now the un-rebutted truth, and public policy, and further,

Forty-seven. On the tenth day of August in the year two thousand and twelve, the Petitioner served on Tom Horne, Arizona Attorney General, a true copy of the Solemn Asseveration of Criminal Complaint – Cammy Damis, Manny Hernandez, Laurette Justman, and hired thugs with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2012-061566, together with a Tom Horne Notice and Demand 081512, in which the Petitioner DEMANDED that Tom Horne prosecute these criminals named herein,

**"It is true that at common law the duty of the Attorney General is to represent the King, he being the embodiment of the state. But under the democratic form of government now prevailing the People are King so the Attorney General's duties are to that Sovereign rather than to the machinery of government."** Hancock V. Terry Elkhorn Mining Co., Inc., KY., 503 S.W. 2D 710 KY Const. §4, Commonwealth Ex Rel. Hancock V. Paxton, KY, 516 S. W. 2D. PG 867, and further,

Forty-eight. Because Tom Horne, Arizona Attorney General, used his statute created by his perjuring BAR member whose buddies in the legislature that says that the Attorney General cannot protect the rights of "persons" Tom Horne refused to intervene, based on the perjurers presumption that the Petitioner is one of their lowlife scumbag US citizen/slaves (person),

**"The power to create presumptions is not a means of escape from constitutional restrictions."** Bailey v Alabama, 219 U.S. 219, 238, et seq., 31 S.Ct. 145; Manley v Georgia, 279 U.S. 1, 5-6, 49 S.Ct. 215

which is proof of his intent to perjure his oath, and aid and abet these Navajo County thieves, therefore the Petitioner filed a Solemn Asseveration of Criminal Complaint – Tom Horne, and Navajo County criminals, and hired thugs with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2012-092299, a true copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and all of which is now the un-rebutted truth, and public policy and further,

Forty-nine. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that a "person" is ONLY a corporation, trust, or other fictitious entity,

**"the words "person" and "whoever" include corporations, companies, associations, firms, partnerships, societies, and joint stock companies, as well as individuals;"** 1 USC § 1

**"The sovereignty of a state does not reside in the persons who fill the different departments of its government, but in the People, from whom the government emanated; and they may change it at their discretion. Sovereignty, then in this country, abides with the constituency, and not with the agent; and this remark is true, both in reference to the federal and state government."** Spooner v. McConnell, 22 F 939 page 943

but they intend to perjure their oaths by shoving their "color of law" down the throat of people, like the Petitioner, that they know that they have no authority over, and further

Fifty. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that nothing in the Criminal Code of the United States, Title 18 United States Code, applies to a living soul, because the words "person" and "whoever", ONLY apply to fictitious entities, **"the words "person" and "whoever" include corporations, companies, associations, firms, partnerships, societies, and joint stock companies, as well as individuals;" 1 USC § 1**

but they intend to perjure their oaths by shoving their "color of law" down the throat of people that they know that they have no authority over, and further,

Fifty-one. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that a "person" is a fictitious entity, and that ONLY a fictitious entity can work for the government;

**"person" includes an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or public or private organization other than an agency" 5 USC § 551 (2), and further,**

Fifty-two. All of these criminals, and others known and unknown, each know that an "Individual" is a fictitious entity;

**"the term "individual" means a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence." 5 USC § 552a(a)(2), and further,**

Fifty-three. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that ONLY an individual is required to have a Social Security Number,

**"(13) the term "Federal personnel" means officers and employees of the Government of the United States, members of the uniformed services (including members of the Reserve Components), individuals entitled to receive immediate or deferred retirement benefits under any retirement program of the Government of the United States (including survivor benefits)." 5 USC § 552a.(a)(13),**

and therefore, each of the criminals named herein are "individuals", each of the criminals named herein are "US citizens" or "permanent residents", and each of the criminals named herein have Social Security Numbers, and it is a condition of their employment, and further,

Fifty-four. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that no court of the United States has any authority whatsoever in Montana, or Texas, or Arizona, or any of the states, and they are nothing but pirates (criminals) operating on



the high seas of commerce, looking for some prize, and as such, they are *de facto* courts, and criminals, and further,

Fifty-five. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that no government official who represents ANYTHING about United States has any authority whatsoever on the land of Montana, or the land of Texas, or the land of Arizona, or the land of any of the states, and they are all foreign agents, and the minute they attempt to assert any such authority, they immediately perjure their oaths, engage in TREASON (breach of trust) and SEDITION, because they are making war against the established government which is "we the people", and they immediately loses all immunity they might otherwise enjoy, they cease to represent the Petitioner's 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 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.

**"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, and further

Fifty-six. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the word "includes" in their statutes is limiting;

**Montello Salt v. Utah 221 US page 455 "Include' or the participial form thereof, is defined 'to comprise within'; 'to hold'; 'to contain'; 'enclosed'; 'comprised'; 'comprehend'; 'embrace'; 'involve'."**

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

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

**"Include. (Lat. *includere*, to shut in, keep within.) To confine within, hold as in an inclosure, take in, attain, shut up, contain, inclose, comprise, comprehend, embrace, involve. Premier Products Co. v. Cameron, 240 Or. 123, 400 P.2d 227, 228."** Black's Law Dictionary 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, page 763, and further,

Fifty-seven. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the Maxim of Law *ejusdem generis* says that they have to have the same types of entities in their definitions;

**"EJUSDEM GENERIS. Of the same kind, class, or nature. In the construction of laws, wills, and other instruments, the "ejusdem generis rule" is, that where general words follow an enumeration of persons or things, by words of a particular and specific meaning, such general words are not to be construed in their widest extent, but are to be held as applying only to persons or things of the same general kind or class as those specifically mentioned. Black, Interp. of Laws, 141; Goldsmith v. U. S., C.C.A.N.Y., 42 F.2d 133, 137; Aleksich v. Industrial Accident Fund, 116 Mont. 69, 151 P.2d 1016, 1021." Black's Law Dictionary 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, Page 608**

**"EJUSDEM GENERIS [Latin "of the same kind or class"] A canon of construction that when a general word or phrase follows a list of specifics, the general word or phrase will be interpreted to include only items of the same type as those listed. • For example, in the phrase horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, or any other farm animal, the general language or any other farm animal — despite its seeming breadth — would probably be held to include only four-legged, hooved mammals typically found on farms, and thus would exclude chickens." Black's Law Dictionary 8<sup>th</sup> Edition page 1568 Example: if a law refers to automobiles, trucks, tractors, motorcycles and other motor-powered vehicles, "vehicles" would not include airplanes, since the list was of land-based transportation.**

but these perjuring, murdering, thieves intend to complete their (so-called) commercial transaction and they don't care at all about their oaths, and they intend to cause the Petitioner as much harm and injury as possible, and further,

Fifty-eight. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, are engaged in sedition by forcing their foreign martial law on the Petitioner in violation of 18 USC § 2384 which says;

**"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." [Emphasis added], and further,**

Fifty-nine. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the ONLY power held by the government is power that "we the people" delegated to the government;

**One sovereign does not need to tell another sovereign that they are sovereign, they is sovereign by their very existence. "The rule in America is that the American people are the sovereigns, and in them is lodged all power, and the agencies of government possess no authority save that which is delegated to them by the people in the written compact entered into between the people, which is styled the 'Constitution,' and the laws adopted by the representatives of the people.....consistent therewith."**



Kemper v. State, 138 Southwest 1025 (1911), page 1043.

**"Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts."** Yick Wo v Hopkins, 118 US 356, at pg 370;

**"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 surrendered by the Constitution of the United States, the people of the several states are absolutely and unconditionally sovereign...."**

Ohio L. Ins. & T. Co. v. Debolt, 16 How. 416, 14 L.Ed. 997, and further,

Sixty. Each of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the state governments and the federal government have citizens of their own, and the Petitioner can be a state citizen without being a US citizen;

**"...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

**"A person who is a citizen of the United States\*\* is necessarily a citizen of the particular state in which he resides. But a person may be a citizen of a particular state and not a citizen of the United States. To hold otherwise would be to deny to the state the highest exercise of its sovereignty, -- the right to declare who are its citizens."** State v. Fowler, 41 La. Ann. 380, 6 S. 602 (1889), [emphasis added]

**"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. [Emphasis added]

**"Both before and after the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution it has not been necessary for a person to be a citizen of the U.S. in order to be a citizen of his State"** Crosse v. Board of Supervisors, Baltimore, Md., 1966, 221 A. 2d 431 citing US Supreme Court Slaughter House Cases and U.S. v. Cruikshank 92 US 542, 549, 23 L. Ed 588 1875,

and the so-called Fourteenth Amendment has no effect on the preamble citizens (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),

**"...that there was a citizenship of the United States and a citizenship of the states, which were distinct from each other, depending upon different characteristics and circumstances in the individual; that it was only privileges and immunities of the citizens**

of the United States that were placed by the amendment under the protection of the Federal Constitution, and that the privileges and immunities of a citizen of a state, whatever they might be, were not intended to have any additional protection by the paragraph in question, but they must rest for their security and protection where they have heretofore rested."

Maxwell v Dow, 20 S.C.R. 448, at pg 451, [Emphasis added], and further,

Sixty-one. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the only way they can do anything to cause the Petitioner injury in any way is with a jury of the Petitioner's peers or the law of the land (common law), as affirmed for "persons" only as follows;

**"No person shall be...deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law..."**

Article Five in Amendment, Constitution for the United States of America, and further,

Sixty-two. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the words "due process of law" as found in Article Five in Amendment, mean by indictment, and conviction by jury at common law;

**"The words "by the law of the land" as here used do not mean a statute passed for the purpose of working the wrong.....This Section was taken with some modifications from a part of the 29<sup>th</sup> Chapter of the Magna Carta, which provided that no freeman should be taken or imprisoned or be disseized of his freehold etc., but by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land. Ld. Coke in his commentary upon this statute says that these words "by the law of the land" mean "by the due course and process of law"; which he afterwards explains to be, "by indictment and presentment of good and lawful men where such deeds are done in due manner or by writ original of the common law" 2 Inst. 45, 50" Tayler v Porter, 4 Hill 773 (1843) New York Supreme Court, and further,**

Sixty-three. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, are conspiring together to intimidate the Petitioner in the free exercise of His rights, including the Petitioner's right to property, and the Petitioner's right to be left alone, and have violated the Petitioner's right to property under the color of law in violation of 18 USC § 242, which says;

**"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; ....."**

Pub. L. 103-322, Sec. 320201(a), substituted "person in any State" for "inhabitant of any State" in first paragraph.

and 18 USC § 241 says;

**"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; or**

**If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—**

**They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.**  
[Emphasis added]

and they are operating a criminal racketeering enterprise in violation of 18 USC § 1951, and further,

Sixty-four. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know their Tax Code is not positive law, that everything they do is under color of law, and have no authority, and are engaged in fraud, extortion, and theft,

**"Color" means "An appearance, semblance, or simulacrum, as distinguished from that which is real. A prima facie 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.

**"Colorable" means "That which is in appearance only, and not in reality, what it purports to be, hence counterfeit feigned, having the appearance of truth."** Windle v. Flinn, 196 Or. 654, 251 P.2d 136, 146.

**"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.Okla., 415 F. Supp. 186, 188.

**Because of what appears to be a lawful command on the surface, many citizens, because of their respect for what only appears to be a law, are cunningly coerced into waiving their rights, due to ignorance.** United States v. Minker, 350 US 179, 187, and further,

Sixty-five. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, are involved in chicanery,

**"Chicane - Swindling, shrewd, cunning. The use of tricks and artifice.**

**Chicanery**

- 1. The use of trickery or sophistry to deceive (as in matters of law).**
- 2. A trick; a subterfuge."**, Black's Law Dictionary Fifth Edition

**"The use of clever but tricky talk or action to deceive, evade, etc., as in legal dealings",** Webster's New World College Dictionary

**"Deception by trickery or sophistry."**

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 4th edition, and further,

Sixty-six. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the Petitioner's rights are unalienable, which means that they cannot be alienated under any circumstances, and that the Petitioner's rights are "unalienable" as found in the positive law embodied in the Declaration of Independence (1776), which means that they cannot be alienated under any circumstances, and they and their subordinates, including their thieving bankster handlers, know this because they always criminally convert the Petitioner's proper appellation in some way with all block capital letters, into a dead thing (trust) to facilitate their violation of the Petitioner's rights, and help out their Vatican handlers,

**"A Divine Trust is the highest possible form of Trust and unique as the only possible type of Trust that can hold actual Form, rather than the Rights of Use of Form being Property."** Canon 1170

**"In accordance with these canons, a Divine Trust can never be terminated."** Canon 1171

**"In accordance with these canons, every child or higher order spirit that is borne from now until the end of time possesses a Divine Personality through the creation of their Divine Trust before any other legal entity or claim."** Canon 1179, and further,

Sixty-seven. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the War of Independence was fought because of martial law being imposed on the American colonists as found in the Declaration of Independence (1776) where some of the reasons that they rebelled from the tyrant are;

**"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended legislation."** color of law – martial law

**"For imposing taxes on us without our consent."** martial law

**"For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury."** martial law

and "pretended legislation" is another way of saying "color of law" and that is exactly what these criminals and their hired thugs are using their "color of law" to violate the Petitioner's rights, and engage in the theft of the Petitioner's property and then deprive the Petitioner of the right of a trial by a jury of the Petitioner's peers, state citizens, and further,

Sixty-eight. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the US War of Independence was fought because of martial law being imposed on the American colonists as found in the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms (1775) which says;

**"...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 further,**

Sixty-nine. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that 2 years before the Magna Carta (1215), that the criminal tyrant King John signed the Concessions to the Pope (1213), and the reason that "we the people" rose up in rebellion against the criminal tyrant King John was because he was imposing the Vatican's martial law dictatorship on "the people", because in the Concessions to the Pope (1213) it was agreed to pay the Vatican a tribute every year;

**"As a sign, moreover, of this our on we will and establish perpetual obligation and concession we will establish that from the proper and especial revenues of our aforesaid kingdoms, for all the service and customs which we ought to render for them, saving in all things the penny of St. Peter, the Roman church shall receive yearly a thousand marks sterling, namely at the feast of St. Michael five hundred marks, and at Easter five hundred marks-seven hundred, namely, for the kingdom of England, and three hundred for the kingdom of Ireland..."** Concessions of England to the Pope (1213), and further,

Seventy. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the Magna Carta has multiple chapters prohibiting the criminal tyrant King John's martial law shock troops from imposing their Vatican originated private martial law dictatorship upon the people, and further,

Seventy-one. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that it took only two years for the Welsh Barons to rise up against the criminal tyrant King John, they know that they are imposing the same martial law that the criminal tyrant King John tried to impose that resulted in the Magna Carta, and the same martial law that the criminal tyrant King George tried to impose, that resulted in the American revolution, all of which is Satanic Law and under ORDERS from the Vatican, and it is deliberate and calculated, so they can get their five pounds of flesh that these criminal tyrants promised, and further,

Seventy-two. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, are conspiring together to overthrow the Petitioner's government, because there have been at least two civil wars already over their martial law being imposed on "we the people", so they are going for number three, and further,

Seventy-three. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that because the Petitioner has all the rights of the King, that the Petitioner's rights are unalienable and they would be guilty of treason, sedition, perjury of oath if they did violate

the Petitioner's rights, which is exactly why they criminally convert the Petitioner's proper appellation into their *ces te que* trust every time;

**"The rights of sovereignty extend to all persons and things, not privileged that are within the territory. They extend to all strangers resident therein; not only to those who are naturalized, and to those who are domiciled therein, having taken up their abode with the intention of permanent residence, but also to those whose residence is transitory. All strangers are under the protection of the sovereign while they are within his territory and owe a temporary allegiance in return for that protection."** *Carlisle v United States* 83 U.S. 147, 154 (1873).

and they know that because the Petitioner is the King, any evidence of a contract is a nullity because the government cannot commit treason, and for the government to get the Petitioner (the King) into a contract by which the Petitioner give up His sovereignty would be treason (breach of trust), but they intend to continue to violate the Petitioner's rights under the color of law anyway, and further,

Seventy-four. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the Petitioner has the right to be left alone, but they intend to help out their Vatican handlers and the fictitious debt,

**"They conferred as against the government the right to be let alone – the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized men."** *Olmstead v United States* 277 U.S. 438, 478 (1928), *Washington v Harper*, 494 U. S. 210 (1990)

but they intend to violate the Petitioner's right to be left alone, too, and further,

Seventy-five. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the Petitioner DOES NOT exist under the authority of any government. The Petitioner is the government and it exists under the Petitioner's authority;

**"All subjects over which the sovereign power of the state extends are objects of taxation, but those over which it does not extend are exempt from taxation. This proposition may almost be pronounced as self-evident. The sovereignty of the state extends to everything which exists by its authority or its permission."**

*McCullough v Maryland*, 17 U.S. [4 Wheat] 316 (1819).

**"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 vs. Greenman*, 110 U.S. 421

**"The governments are but trustees acting under derived authority and have no power to delegate what is not delegated to them. But the people, as the original fountain might take away what they have delegated and entrust to whom they please. ... The sovereignty in every state resides in the people of the state and they may alter and change their form of government at their own pleasure."** *Luther v. Borden*, 48 US 1, 12 Led 581.



**"Every citizen & freeman is endowed with certain rights & privileges to enjoy which no written law or statute is required. These are the fundamental or natural rights, recognized among all free people."** U.S. v. Morris, 125 F 322, 325.

but they intend to continue to violate the Petitioner's rights under the color of law, and further,

Seventy-six. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know they have no immunity, and the Petitioner can collaterally attack their void judgment at any time, and in any way;

**"...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; and further,

Seventy-seven. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that;

**"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)**

**"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.

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

Seventy-eight. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each intend to impose their martial law (military dictatorship) on everybody whether they like it or not;

**"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 Assistant Director A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court, and further,

Seventy-nine. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that their martial law jurisdiction is voluntary for "persons" and not applicable to "we the people" under any circumstances, and further,

Eighty. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that all judgments that are entered in the Petitioner's case are void judgments, and the Petitioner can collaterally attack them in any way, and at any time, because the Courts have further decreed, that want of jurisdiction makes;

**"...all acts of judges, magistrates, U.S. Marshals, sheriffs, local police, all void and not just voidable."** Nestor v. Hershey, 425 F2d 504,

and all of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know it, and further,

Eighty-one. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, all know that they are the terrorists;

**"Terrorism - noun – 2 A system of government that seeks to rule by intimidation."** Funk and Wagnal's New Practical Standard Dictionary (1946), and further,

Eighty-two. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, all know that at common law a proper name is NEVER spelled in all block capital letters, but they are using their Roman Law to criminally convert the Petitioner's proper appellation and thereby creating a cestui que trust;

**"Capitis Diminutio (meaning the diminishing of status through the use of capitalization) In Roman law. A diminishing or abridgment of personality; a loss or curtailment of a man's status or aggregate of legal attributes and qualifications."**

**"Capitis Diminutio Maxima (meaning a maximum loss of status through the use of capitalization, e.g. JOHN DOE or DOE JOHN) - The highest or most comprehensive loss of status. This occurred when a man's condition was changed from one of freedom to one of bondage, when he became a slave. It swept away with it all rights of citizenship and all family rights."** Black's Law Dictionary 4<sup>th</sup> Edition [emphasis added]

and their own government style manual says that they are to use upper and lower case, and further,

Eighty-three. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that they have no authority over the Petitioner;

**Inasmuch as every government is an artificial person, an abstraction, and a creature of the mind only, a government can interface only with other artificial persons. The imaginary, having neither actuality nor substance, is foreclosed from creating and attaining parity with the tangible. The legal manifestation of this is that no government, as well as any law, agency, aspect, court, etc. can concern itself with anything other than corporate, artificial persons and the contracts between them.** Penhallow v. Doane's Administrators 3 U.S. 54; 1 L.Ed. 57; 3 Dall. 54, (1795), [Emphasis added], and further,



Eighty-four. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that everything they do against the Petitioner is the crime of barratry, and they have engaged in barratry to facilitate the theft of the Petitioner's land;

**"No action can be taken against a sovereign in the non-constitutional courts of either the United States or the state courts & any such action is considered the crime of Barratry. Barratry is an offense at common law."**

State vs. Batson, 17 S.E. 2d 511, 512, 513, and further,

Eighty-five. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that because the Petitioner has "people", "land" (absolute title to land), and "resources" (lawful money) that the Petitioner is a nation under international law, and further,

Eighty-six. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that there are three kinds of martial law;

- a. **Full Martial Law – Soldiers on the streets used ONLY in foreign country, or to put down an insurrection.**
- b. **Martial Law Proper – the law of the Armed forces**
- c. **Martial Law Rule – the law of necessity and emergency used during peace times, Ex Parte Milligan 4 Wall (71 U.S.) 2, 18 L.Ed. 281, p 302, [emphasis added] and further,**

Eighty-seven. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know they all operate under martial law and they are imposing their martial law rule on everybody with the Leiber Code;

**"Try as the government may, the people smell a rat. The "Federal Tax Laws" is the first line of disobedience by the people. The people for the last fifty years have in large numbers disobeyed the tax laws (particularly the "Personal Federal Income Tax") which is claimed by these people to be "un-Constitutional." Many have come forth with their claims to the un-Constitutionality of the tax laws and have failed. Have they failed because they have not understood that the "Federal Personal Income Tax" is within a military venue and is enforced under a Martial Law Jurisdiction? The Government seizes their property without "Court Orders." The Government seizes their bank accounts without "Court Orders" and the Government seizes their wages without "Court Orders." The people just can't seem to grasp the source of power that the Government is exercising. If they read General Order No. 100 by Abraham Lincoln, they will discover the source of their problem." Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266, The Expose of the Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, by A. H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court, p 135, and further,**

Eighty-eight. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know they are enforcing a military occupation;

**"Examine their State, County, and City Police. All of the civil police officers are statutorily defined as a single form of "Officer," a "Peace Officer." Do local police units have military ranks such as "Sergeants," "Captains," "Lieutenants," and "Quartermasters?" Have you**

ever heard the police refer to people as "civilians?" What National flag and/or State Flag is displayed at their local police department? The County Sheriff Deputies in Oregon wear the yellow fringe National Flag patch on their uniforms. Are you beginning to recognize the troops of occupation on every street of this Union? Are you under occupation? When a local policeman enforces a curfew (as they are across this Nation today), is the policeman enforcing the curfew as a Sheriff's Deputy, State Policeman, or City Policeman, or are all three enforcing the curfew as "Peace Officers" i.e. "State Military Police?" The answer falls in the Statute or Ordinance they are enforcing. "Curfew" is strictly under a Martial Law jurisdiction. How many other State Statutes, or County/City Ordinances have been enacted by the State Legislators, County Commissioners, and City Councils, under Martial Law Jurisdiction? One more point. The "Military Police" must have a "Military Venue" to perform as the "State Military Police." The State Regional Areas under Metro-Government provide the Military Venue for the Peace Officers to enforce Martial Law Jurisdiction. Now, can you understand that the Nation is under occupation?" Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266, The Expose of the Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, by A. H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court, p 137,

and each of them already know under their martial law rule, there is no common law; "The exercise of Martial Law jurisdiction within the several States, is the usurpation of the Common Law and subjects the sovereign body to a jurisdiction that has no right to exist within the States."

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,

"If a Citizen acquires the same legal status (artificial character) as those protected by the Amendment (through the operation of some statutory law of Congress), then said Citizen may be brought within the venue of the Amendment as a statutory (juristic) person. By this means, Citizens birthrights become of no affect and their rights are reduce to the inferior character of statutory Civil Rights (mere legislative privileges)."

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,

"We can't even begin to count the number of times Judges, Lawyers, and Statesmen have said: "There isn't any common law anymore. It has been replaced by Statutes." They would be more truthful if they said: "There isn't any common-law any more, it has been replaced by martial law."

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,

and each of them already know under martial law, equity can do anything it wants because it does not have to follow common law, which is EXACTLY what their BAR member benchers all over the country tell people all day every day; "I can do anything I want in this court";

"Next to revenue (taxes) itself, the late extensions of the jurisdiction of the admiralty are our greatest grievance. The American Courts of Admiralty seem to be forming by degrees into a system that is to overturn our Constitution and to deprive us of our best inheritance, the laws of the land. It would be thought in England a dangerous innovation if the trial, of any matter on land was given to the admiralty" Jackson v. Magnolia, 20 How. 296 315, 342 (U.S. 1852)

and replace it with their "equity" so each of them can do literally anything they want, which is a Fascist PAPAL military dictatorship,

**"What is called 'proclaiming martial law' is no law at all; but merely for the sake of public safety, in circumstances of great emergency, setting aside all law, and acting under military power;..."** 8 Atty. Gen. Op. 365, 367, February 3, 1857.

**"This power [of admiralty jurisdiction] is as extensive upon land as upon water. The Constitution makes no distinction in that respect. And if the admiralty jurisdiction, in matters of contract and tort which the courts of the United States may lawfully exercise on the high seas, can be extended to the lakes under the power to regulate commerce, it can with the same propriety and upon the same construction, be extended to contracts and torts on land when the commerce is between different States."** Propeller Genessee Chief et al. v. Fitzhugh et al. 12 How. 443 (U.S. 1851)

**"And it may embrace also the vehicles and persons engaged in carrying it on. It would be in the power of Congress to confer admiralty jurisdiction upon its courts, over the cars engaged in transporting passengers or merchandise from one State to another, and over the persons engaged in conducting them, and deny to the parties the trial by jury."** Propeller Genessee Chief et al. v. Fitzhugh et al. 12 How. 443 (U.S. 1851)

**"Now the judicial power in cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, has never been supposed to extend to contracts made on land and to be executed on land. But if the power of regulating commerce can be made the foundation of jurisdiction in its courts, and a new and extended admiralty jurisdiction beyond its heretofore known and admitted limits, may be created on water under that authority, the same reason would justify the same exercise of power on land."** Propeller Genessee Chief et al. v. Fitzhugh et al. 12 How. 443 (U.S. 1851)

and they are using civil law and municipal law to enforce their martial law jurisdiction, because all courts are "civil", and the definitions sections of their statutes define fictitious entities, and even "income" for tax purposes is defined as corporate profits;

**"...it becomes essential to distinguish between what is and what is not "income," according to truth and substance without regard to form. Congress cannot, by any definition it may adopt, conclude the matter, since it cannot by legislation, alter the Constitution, from which it derives its power to legislate, and which within those limitations alone, that power can be unlawfully exercised... [Income is] Derived – from -- capital -- the -- gain -- derived -- from -- capital, etc. Here we have the essential matter -- not gain accruing to capital, not a growth or increment of value in the investment; but a gain, a profit, something of exchangeable value ... severed from the capital however invested or employed, and coming in, being "derived," that is received or drawn by the recipient for his separate use, benefit and disposal – that is the income derived from property. Nothing else answers the description...." [emphasis is in the original] Eisner v Macomber, 252 U.S. 189**

and these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the Petitioner has to agree to their foreign martial law jurisdiction, but they do not care and they are

going to impose their foreign military dictatorship anyway, even though they know that there has to be consent;

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

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

and this is also why there are no true common law juries in their martial law courts. Petit juries (six people) are NOT common law juries, and judges do NOT give instructions to a true common law jury

**"It is well known that in civil cases, in courts of equity and admiralty, juries do not intervene, and that courts of equity use the trial by jury only in extraordinary cases to inform the conscience of the court." Parsons v. Bedford, et al, 3 Pet 433, 479. [emphasis added]**

and Canon law, admiralty law, and maritime Law, and civil law, and commercial law, are all names for the same thing;

**"And the forms and modes of proceedings in causes of equity, and of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction, shall be according to the civil law." Wayman and another v. Southard and another, 10 Wall 1, p. 317. [emphasis added]**

**"There must be uniformity in maritime law; the principles of maritime laws are applicable to commercial law, and therefore, there must be uniformity in the commercial law." Swift v. Tyson, 16 Pet 1, (1842) [emphasis added]**

**"Admiralty Law. The terms "admiralty" and "maritime" law are virtually synonymous." Black's Law Dictionary 6th Ed. 1990**

**"Civil Law, that rule of action which every particular nation, commonwealth or city has established peculiarly for itself, more properly distinguished by the name of municipal law." The Dictionary of English Law, Sweet and Maxwell Ltd., London, 1959.**

and it all comes from Roman Law and the Vatican

**"The Roman law is the body of rules that governed the social relations of many peoples in Europe, Asia, and Africa ... That law is an historical fact. It would have only a tepid historical interest ... if it were not for the circumstance that, before it became a purely historical fact, it was worked into the foundation and framework of what is called the civil law ...." Max Radin, Handbook of Roman Law 1 (1927)." Black's Law Dictionary 8<sup>th</sup> Edition pg 4141-4142**

and each of them know and intend that in order to get any sort of remedy from them, in their so-called courts, the Petitioner has to follow the Rules of Civil Procedure, under their Roman Law,

therefore they send out their hired thugs to violate the Petitioner's rights under the color of law, and thereby compel the Petitioner into their Roman Law to get a remedy, and they intend to eliminate all of the Petitioner's common law rights and replace some of them with statutes they can change at will whenever they feel like it, and thus convert the rights of every living soul on the land sometimes called Arizona into privileges, and make money for their so-called courts and their bankster thieves in the process, and further,

Eighty-nine. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the Petitioner's rights come from Natural Law;

**"Every citizen & freeman is endowed with certain rights & privileges to enjoy which no written law or statute is required. These are the fundamental or natural rights, recognized among all free people."** U.S. v. Morris, 125 F 322, 325,

**"As general rule men have natural right to do anything which their inclinations may suggest, if it be not evil in itself, and in no way impairs the rights of others."** In Re Newman (1858), 9 C. 502.

**"This law of nature, being coeval with mankind and dictated by God himself, is of course superior in obligation to any other. It is binding over all the globe in all countries, and at all times: no human laws are of any validity, if contrary to this; and such of them as are valid derive all their force, and all their authority, mediately or immediately, from this original."** Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England (1765-1769) at number 41

**"All acts of the legislature apparently contrary to natural rights and justice are, in our law and must be in the nature of things, considered as void. The laws of nature are the laws of God, whose authority can be superseded by no power on earth. A legislature must not obstruct our obedience to him from whose punishments they cannot protect us. All human constitutions which contradict his (God's) laws, we are in conscience bound to disobey."** 1772, Robin v. Hardaway, 1 Jefferson 109.

**"The individual, unlike the corporation, cannot be taxed for the mere privilege of existing. The corporation is an artificial entity which owes its existence and charter powers to the state; but the individuals' rights to live and own property are natural rights for the enjoyment of which an excise cannot be imposed."** Redfield v. Fisher, 292 P. 813, 135 Or. 180, 294 P.461, 73 A.L.R. 721 (1931),

but they intend to violate the Petitioner's rights anyway, and steal the Petitioner's property anyway, as evidenced herein, and further,

Ninety. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the Petitioner always carries in His possession a minimum of one silver eagle one troy ounce silver coin with a face value of one dollar, therefore the Petitioner is not a vagrant, but they intend to violate the Petitioner's rights under the color of law, whereas all they have is

commercial paper in their wallet, and they intend to impose their foreign martial law jurisdiction on the Petitioner anyway, as evidenced by the gold fringed flags that hang in their offices, and buildings,

**The gold-fringed flag only stands inside military courts that sit in summary court martial proceedings against civilians and such courts are governed in part by local rules, but more especially by The Manual of Courts Martial, U.S., 1994 Ed., at Art. 99, (c)(1)(b), pg. IV-34, PIN 030567-0000, U.S. Government Printing Office, Wash. D.C., and further,**

Ninety-one. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the right to be represented is ONLY before a General or Special Court Martial, and that is further proof that they are imposing their foreign martial law (military dictatorship) on the Petitioner and everybody else;

**10 USC § 838. Duties of trial counsel and defense counsel**

**"(b) (1) The accused has the right to be represented in his defense before a general or special court-martial or at an investigation under section 832 of this title (article 32) as provided in this subsection", [Emphasis added] and further,**

Ninety-two. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that they do not have a shred of authority;

**"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., and further,**

Ninety-three. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that their judgments are not voidable, just void;

**"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).**

**"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), and further,**

Ninety-four. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, know that the Petitioner converted silver for the land in question, but they intend to engage in the theft of that land and have engaged in the theft of that land by converting it over to their Vatican handlers so they can charge the Petitioner an annual rent in the form of their so-called property taxes, and further,



Ninety-five. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, know that ONLY a US citizen has to pay their so-called taxes because a US citizen is really a US subject, and an alien, and the tax is a tribute;

**"Tax - an impost; a tribute imposed on the subject; an excise; tallage. In public law, taxation signifies the system for raising money for public purposes by compelling the payment by individuals of sums of money called taxes. Some general principles of taxation have been said to be: 1) The subjects of every State ought to contribute to the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State. In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality or inequality of taxation. Smith Wealth of Nat., c. 2; 5 Mill, Pol. Econ., cc. 2, 3)." The Dictionary of English Law, Sweet and Maxwell Ltd., London, 1959. [Emphasis added]**

**"Slater's protestations to the effect that he derives no benefit from the United States government have no bearing on his legal obligation to pay income taxes. *Cook v. Tait*, 265 U.S. 47, 44 S.Ct. 444, 68 L.Ed. 895 (1924); *Benítez Rexach v. United States*, 390 F.2d 631, (1st Circ.), *cert. denied* 393 U.S. 833, 89 S.Ct. 103, 21 L.Ed.2d 103 (1968). Unless the defendant can establish that he is not a citizen of the United States, the IRS possesses authority to attempt to determine his federal tax liability." UNITED STATES of America v. William M. SLATER (1982) (D. Delaware) 545 F.Supp 179, 182. [Emphasis added]**

and these criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that a taxpayer is a cestui que trust;

**"... (E)very taxpayer is a cestui qui trust having sufficient interest in the preventing abuse of the trust . . ." In Re Bolens (1912), 135 N.W. 164.**

**"Taxpayers are not [de jure] State Citizens." Belmont v. Town of Gulfport, 122 So. 10,**

therefore a "US citizen" is a cestui que trust, and is taxed, and the criminals named herein and others are demanding that every "US citizen" work for them for nothing – which is slavery, (even if somebody has to work for 5 minutes for the money to pay the tax, that 5 minutes is 5 minutes of slavery), which is further proof that a "US citizen" is a slave. According to the *lex non-scripta* every 7 years all the Property (taxation/land) given or taken by the subjects are to be returned to them. Furthermore, every 49 and 50 years the Jubilee is to be proclaimed thereby negating any need for taxation for there would be no need in view of the fact no "national debt" is in play (Deuteronomy 15:1-4 and Leviticus 25:8-10) but the criminals named herein have fraudulently created a cestui que trust because they are more interested in helping out their thieving bankster buddies, and facilitate the Petitioner's enslavement in the process, and they are using the Vatican's Law Merchant and their corporate commercial so-called courts to compel the

Petitioner to be an accommodation party for their fraudulently created *cestui que* trust, and intend to violate *lex non-scripta*, as evidenced herein,

**"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). [Emphasis added]

**"...Generally speaking, an account stated is based on the common law concept that an implied contract arises when the debtor (the Service) submits to the creditor (the taxpayer) a statement of the final balance due on an account and the creditor agrees to accept the proposed balance to close the account. See *Bonwit Teller & Co. v. United States*, 283 U.S. 258 (1931). ..."**

and an "individual" is a US citizen (*cestui que* trust) as found in Title 5 United States Code entitled "Records Maintained on Individuals";

**"(2) the term "Individual" means a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence;" 5 USC § 552a.(a)(2)**

and all government employees have Social Security Numbers, and therefore all government employees at all levels of government are "US citizens",

**"(13) the term "Federal personnel" means officers and employees of the Government of the United States, members of the uniformed services (including members of the Reserve Components), individuals entitled to receive immediate or deferred retirement benefits under any retirement program of the Government of the United States (including survivor benefits)." 5 USC § 552a.(a)(13),**

and this is further proof of their intent to criminally convert the Petitioner's citizenship to facilitate the theft of His property, and their conspiracy,

**"[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**

and it is knowing, willing, intentional, deliberate, and calculated, and under the color of law, in violation of 18 USC § 241 & § 242, which does NOT apply to the Petitioner, but it clearly applies to them;

**"That an officer or employee of a state or one of its subdivisions is deemed to be acting under "color of law" as to those deprivations of right committed in the fulfillment of the tasks and obligations assigned to him." Monroe v. Page, 1961, 365 U.S. 167, [Emphasis added]**

**"Actions by state officers and employees, even if unauthorized or in excess of authority, can be actions under "color of law."" Stringer v. Dilger, 1963, Ca. 10 Colo., 313 F.2d 536, [Emphasis added], and further,**



Ninety-six. Each of these criminals named herein have deliberately and calculatedly committed felony mail fraud by using their fictitious ZIP CODE mailing address in violation of 18 USC § 1342, which says;

**"Whoever, for the purpose of conducting, promoting, or carrying on by means of the Postal Service, any scheme or device mentioned in section 1341 of this title or any other unlawful business, uses or assumes, or requests to be addressed by, any fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address or name other than his own proper name, or takes or receives from any post office or authorized depository of mail matter, any letter, postal card, package, or other mail matter addressed to any such fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address, or name other than his own proper name, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."**

and they were clearly told what the Petitioner's proper appellation is and the Petitioner's proper mailing address, but they intended to engage in mail fraud as shown on their own junk mail that they sent out, that the Petitioner collected as evidence against them, and further,

Ninety-seven. Each of these criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the Petitioner is not party to, nor subject to the term "conflict of laws."

**"... [T]he body of learning we call conflict of laws elsewhere is called private international law because it is applied to adjustment of private interests, while public international law is applicable to the relations between states."** Garner v. Teamsters, Chauffeurs & Helpers Local Union, 346 US 485, 495; 98 L Ed 228; 74 S Ct 161 [Emphasis added]

**"In the sense of public international law, the several states of the Union are neither foreign to the United States nor are they foreign to each other, but such is not the case in the field of private international law."** Robinson v. Norato, 71 RI 256, 43 A2d 467, 162 ALR 362. [Emphasis added]

these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that Uniform Commercial Code, by the copyright owner's own admission, is Private International Law. To simplify and explain the course of events that leads us to the mass confusion of "Public is Private" and "Private is Public", the Petitioner has immediately below included as follows:

The first "connection" from the highest, and most potent, position is:

a. 77 Stat. 630-631, P.L. 88-243 (1963) and P.L. 88-244 (1963) introduces and "makes law" providing the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) as Private Law enacted for the municipal District of Columbia and the United States (federal government). These laws/actions were/are expressly in force and effect on citizens of the federal government. PL 88-243, 77 Stat 630 is;

**"AN ACT To enact the Uniform Commercial Code for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."** [Emphasis added]

This is where the uniform commercial code enters as the implied "law of the land" for the government.

For sake of simplicity, a "Public Law", as referenced, P.L. 88-244, is Private Law only meant for private corporate citizens, not We The People.

(i) "A private law is one which is confined to particular individuals, associations, or corporations": 50 AmJur 12, p.28

(ii) A private law can be enforced by a court of competent jurisdiction when statutes for its enforcement are enacted: 20 AmJur 33, pgs. 58, 59.

(iii) Statutes creating corporations are private acts: 20 AmJur 35, p. 60.

(iv) In this connection, the **Federal Reserve Act** is private law. Federal Reserve banks derive their existence and corporate power from the Federal Reserve Act: Armano v. Federal Reserve Bank 468 F.Supp 674 (1979).

(v) The distinction between public and private acts is not always sharply defined when published statutes are printed in their final form: Case v. Kelly 133 U.S. 21 (1890).

b. It is all **private law and International Law** (but, may be referred to as **Private International Law**), and it is owned by the same people that own public law 88-243 (1968). The UCC was written and is owned by UNIDROIT. It is in the Vatican (actually, it is only about one hundred yards from the "Holy See"), and

(i) To properly address "public law", one must understand that it is "Private Corporate Charter" that owns the "P.L." and it is all "statutory". Public Law was converted to Public Policy in 1938 (policy = political = police). All private corporations, including governments, are under "public policy" and are to deal only with other corporations, as exemplified herein.

(ii) Private Man is not affected by public law, public policy, private law, or anything else, as long as, Private Man does not harm another Private Man. He is not "statutory", but Lawful.

(iii) Public means: of, concerning, or affecting the common unity of the people, the Assemblage

of Private Man.

(iv) Private means: not available for public use, control, or participation, belonging to a particular person or persons, as opposed to the public or the government (remember, as a corporation, the government becomes no more than any other corporate "person"), not holding an official or public position.

(v) **"The entire taxing and monetary systems are, hereby, placed under the U.C.C."** The Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966. [Emphasis added]

c. **The U.S. pays \$260,000 per year to UNIDROIT for the use of the copyrighted UCC.** The International Registry is the private law of UNIDROIT, and since United States has signed onto the UNIDROIT statute, (International Institute for the Unification of Private Law), Vatican to further their satanic agenda, and they are using their commercial law to enforce their martial law jurisdiction, as described herein, and these criminals named herein are using the Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966 as justification for the theft of the Petitioner's property, and that is based on the presumption that the Petitioner paid for the land with IOU's (Federal Reserve Notes) but it says on the face of the Deed and Bill of Exchange that the Petitioner converted silver coin for the land, therefore, their "private money system" (Federal Reserve Notes – IOUs) was not used, and further,

Ninety-eight. Each of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that they are using their commercial law, and their municipal law, to enforce their Martial Law Rule;

**"Congress (claiming its martial law "power to declare war," "suppress insurrections" and "repel invasions") imposed martial law on the United States and never discontinued it. The result was an extension of military and municipal jurisdiction of Congress. But where is the evidence of this? Look at the Thirteenth Amendment, the Civil Rights Acts, the Legal Tender Laws, the Fourteenth Amendment, etc., etc., etc.." Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court, [Emphasis added]**

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

**"There must be uniformity in maritime law; the principles of maritime laws are applicable to commercial law, and therefore, there must be uniformity in the commercial law."** Swift v. Tyson, 16 Pet 1, (1842) [emphasis added]

**"Admiralty Law. The terms "admiralty" and "maritime" law are virtually synonymous."** *Black's Law Dictionary 6th Ed. 1990*

**"Civil Law, that rule of action which every particular nation, commonwealth or city has established peculiarly for itself, more properly distinguished by the name of municipal law."** The Dictionary of English Law, Sweet and Maxwell Ltd., London, 1959, [Emphasis added],

and these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that they have no authority on the land of Arizona, or the land of any other state, and they are all US citizen slaves, and they are deliberately and calculatedly criminally converting the Petitioner's citizenship with the objective of enslaving the Petitioner, because they can't stand the idea that somebody might free, and they intend to enslave everybody, and further,

Ninety-nine. Each of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that Congress made it against "public policy" to pay a debt pursuant to House Joint Resolution 192 dated June 5<sup>th</sup>, 1933, and thereby compelled all of their corporate commercial thugs to use Federal Reserve Notes (IOU's), and thereby compelled everybody to use them, because their corporate commercial thugs will not accept lawful money, therefore, even if the Petitioner did use their "private money system" there is no consent, because it is compelled, but these criminals are accomplices to the Martial Law Rule, and further,

One hundred. Each of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the Petitioner receives none of their so-called benefits from their criminal corporation, but they intend to violate the Petitioner's rights under the color of law anyway;

**"...the individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a Citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the state or to his neighbors to divulge his business, or to open his doors to an investigation, so far as it may tend to incriminate him. He owes no such duty to the state, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life, liberty, and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land long antecedent to the organization of the state, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. Among his rights are a refusal to incriminate himself, and the immunity of himself and his property from arrest or seizure except under (a judicial power warrant ) a warrant of the law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights."** Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43 [emphasis added], and further,

One hundred one. Each of these criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, are deliberately and calculatedly depriving the Petitioner of His right to due process of law, as affirmed for persons ONLY, by Article Five in Amendment, because they have stolen the Petitioner's land, and clearly that is what they intend, and further,

One hundred two. Each of these criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, do not have any immunity whatsoever,

**"A plaintiff who seeks damages for violation of constitutional rights or statutory rights may overcome the defendant official's qualified immunity only by showing that those rights were clearly established at the time of the conduct at issue."** Davis v Scherer, 82 L.Ed. 2d 139, 151.

**"Qualified immunity defense fails if public officer violates clearly established right because a reasonably competent official should know the law governing his conduct"** Jones vs Counce 7-F3d-1359-8th Cir 1993; Benitez v Wolff 985-F3d 662 2nd Cir 1993

and qualified Immunity **"protects governmental officials from liability for civil damages insofar as their conduct does not violate 'clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known.'"** Weise v. Casper, 593 F.3d 1163, 1166 (10th Cir. 2010)(quoting Pearson v. Callahan, \_\_ U.S. \_\_, 129 S.Ct. 808, 815 (2009) and Harlow v. Fitzgerald, 457 U.S. 800, 818 (1982)),

but the Petitioner provided them with Notice, as evidenced herein, and they are continuing their criminal activity, therefore it is knowing, willing, intentional, deliberate and calculated, and further,

One hundred three. Each of these criminals, Darris, Hernandez, Justman and Horne, and others known and unknown, are all conspiring together, to engage in the theft of the Petitioner's property, and impose their martial law jurisdiction on the Petitioner, criminally convert the Petitioner's citizenship, and the Petitioner's proper appellation, under color of law, in their criminal racketeering enterprise, to use their color of law Tax Code, to facilitate the theft of the Petitioner's property,

**"Persons who are not taxpayers are not within the system and can obtain no benefit by following the procedures prescribed for taxpayers, such as the filing of claims for refunds."** Economy Plumbing and Heating v. U.S., 470 F.2d 585 (Ct. Cl. 1972)

**"The revenue laws are a code or a system in regulation of tax assessment and collection. They relate to taxpayers, and not to non-taxpayers. The latter are without their scope. No procedures are prescribed for non-taxpayers, and no attempt is made to annul any of their rights and remedies in due course of law. With them Congress does not assume to deal, and they are neither the subject nor the object of the revenue laws."** Long v. Rasmussen, 281 F. 236, at 238,

and these criminals described herein each know that the Petitioner is not receiving any of their so-called "benefits";

**"Both in Roman and English law there are certain obligations which were not in truth contractual, but which the law treats as IF they were. They are contractual in law, but not in fact, being the subject-matter of a FICTITIOUS extension of the sphere of contract to cover obligations which do not in reality fall within it."** Salmond, Salmond on Jurisprudence, p. 642 (9th Edition, 1937, Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd. England).

**"It is a well settled rule of law that he who seeks benefits of contract must also assume burdens."** Higgins v. Monckton (1938), 28 C.A.2d 723, 83 P.2d 516.

**"A quasi contractual action presupposes acceptance and retention of a benefit by one party with full appreciation of the facts, under circumstances making it inequitable for him to retain the benefit without payment of its reasonable value."** Major-Blakeney Co. v. Jenkins (1953), 121 C.A.2d 325, 263 P.2d 655; Townsend Pierson, Inc. v. Holly-Coleman Co. (1960), 178 C.A.2d 373, 2 Cal. Rptr. 812.

**"Existence of implied contract is usually a question of fact for trial court."** Caron v. Andrew (1955), 133 C.A.2d 412, 284 P.2d 550; Bolster (C. F.) Co. v. Boespflug (J. C.) Construction Co. (1959), 167 C.A.2d 143, 334 P.2d 247.

**"Voluntary acceptance of benefit of transaction is equivalent to consent to all obligations arising from it, so far as facts are known, or ought to be known, to person accepting."** Northern Assurance Co. v. Stout (1911), 16 C.A. 548, 117 P. 617.

**"Constructive/quasi contracts include obligations founded on statutory duties."** Donovan v. Kansas City, 175 S. W. 2d 874; In Re United Burton Co., 140 F. 495, 502.

and these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that a quasi-contract ONLY applies to fictitious entities, which is why they have created the cestui que trust, and they are using it to facilitate the theft of the Petitioner's property;

**"Constructive/quasi contracts are based solely upon a legal fiction or fiction of law."** Hill v. Waxberg, 237 F.2d 936, and further,

One hundred four. The BAR member whores in the Arizona Legislature intend to perjure their oaths by compelling people to give evidence against themselves, and they like to call their unlawful arrest a detention;

**"A. It is unlawful for a person, after being advised that the person's refusal to answer is unlawful, to fail or refuse to state the person's true full name on request of a peace officer who has lawfully detained the person based on reasonable suspicion that the person has committed, is committing or is about to commit a crime. A person detained under this section shall state the person's true full name, but shall not be compelled to answer any other inquiry of a peace officer.**

**B. A person who violates this section is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor."** ARS 13-2412. Refusing to provide truthful name when lawfully detained; classification



in violation of Article Five in Amendment, which says;

**"No person... shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law..."** Article Five in Amendment, Constitution for the United States of America

when they know that the Constitution for the United States of America is the supreme law of the land;

**"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."** Constitution for the United States of America, Article 6, Clause 2

and the US Congress, and the Arizona Legislature is full of BAR members, therefore, nothing they say or do is lawful, or de jure,

**"it never became a law and was as much a nullity as if it had been the act or declaration of an unauthorized assemblage of individuals."** Ryan v. Lynch, 68 Ill. 160 [emphasis added]

and they are incapable of enacting positive law, and they operate completely under the color of law,

**"Color" means "An appearance, semblance, or simulacrum, as distinguished from that which is real. A prima facie 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. [emphasis added]

**"Colorable" means "That which is in appearance only, and not in reality, what it purports to be, hence counterfeit feigned, having the appearance of truth."** Windle v. Flinn, 196 Or. 654, 251 P.2d 136, 146. [emphasis added]

**"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.Okla., 415 F. Supp. 186, 188, [emphasis added]**

and they are nothing but criminals, operating in conspiracy with their thieving bankster owners, and further,

One hundred five. Each of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that they are doing the same thing that criminals like them have done many times before;

**"In doing this, I shall have occasion incidentally to evince, how true it is that States and Governments were made for man, and, at the same time, how true it is that his creatures and servants have first deceived, next vilified, and, at last oppressed their master and maker."** Chisholm v Georgia, 2 Dal. 419 at p 455, and further,

One hundred six. Each of these criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, are deliberately, and calculatedly making war on the Petitioner,

**"the government is but an agency to the state,"** – the state being the sovereign people. State v. Chase, 175 Minn, 259, 220 N.W. 951, 953

**"No state legislator or executive or judicial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it."** The constitutional theory is that we the people are the sovereigns, the state and federal officials only our agents." Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S.Ct. 1401 (1958). [Emphasis added]

**"That the power to tax involves the power to destroy."** McCullock v. Maryland, 4 Wheaton 316; Crandall v. Nevada, 6 Wall 35, 46. [Emphasis added]

**"To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it on favored individuals to aid private enterprise and build up private fortunes, is none the less robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under the legislative forms."** Miller 20 Wall, 655, 663, 664 (1874). [Emphasis added]

**"A Sovereign is exempt from suit, not because of any formal conception or obsolete theory, but on the logical and practical ground that there can be no legal Right as against the authority that makes the law on which the Right depends."** Kawanauakoa v. Polyblank, 205 U.S. 349, 353, 27 S. Ct. 526, 527, 51 L. Ed. 834 (1907).

**"Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts."** Yick Wo v Hopkins, 118 US 356, at pg 370; and further,

One hundred seven. Each of these criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, are deliberately and calculatedly criminally converting the Petitioner's citizenship, to facilitate the violation of the Petitioner's rights, and the theft of the Petitioner's property, and further,

One hundred eight. Each of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that prior to the US civil war, Indians, Chinese, blacks, and other races were considered subjects,

**"...at the revolution the Sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but they are sovereigns without subjects, unless the African slaves among us may be so called..."** Chisholm v Georgia, 2 Dall. 440, at pg 471 [Emphasis added]

and under the so-called 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, they became US citizens, (which is just another terminology for "subject")

**"...it is evident that they [U.S. citizens] have not the political rights which are vested in citizens of the States. They are not constituents of any community in which is vested any**

sovereign power of government. Their position partakes more of the character of subjects than of citizens. They are subject to the laws of the United States, but have no voice in its management. If they are allowed to make laws, the validity of these laws is derived from the sanction of a Government in which they are not represented. Mere citizenship they may have, but the political rights of citizens they cannot enjoy..." People v. De La Guerra, 40 Cal. 311, 342 (A.D. 1870) [Emphasis added]

and a US citizen is not competent to give evidence against any state citizen;  
"... "No black, or mulatto person, or Indian shall be allowed to give evidence in favor of, or against a white man." People v. Hall (1854), 4 C. 399.

"The words, "Indian," "Negro," "Black" and "White," are generic terms, designating race. Therefore, Chinese and all other people not white, are included in the prohibition from being witnesses against whites." People v. Hall (1854), 4 C. 399.

"People v. Hall (4 C. 399), excluding Chinese witnesses in suits to which white persons are parties, is affirmed." Speer v. See Yup Co. (1859), 13 C. 73.

"The indicium of color is not an infallible test of the competency of a witness, under the act excluding blacks, mulattoes, and Indians, from testifying for or against white persons." People v. Elyea (1859), 14 C. 144.

"It may be a sufficient test in many cases, but only when it is so decided as to leave no doubt of the race to which the witness belongs." People v. Elyea (1859), 14 C. 144.

"In a criminal action against a white person, a black or mulatto person--though the injured party--cannot, under the statute, be a witness against the defendant." People v. Howard (1860), 17 C. 63.

"The words "in favor of or against any white person," in the act prohibiting persons of one-half or more Indian blood, or Mongolian, or Chinese, from giving evidence, refer to the defendant alone in a criminal action. (Per Sanderson, C. J.)" People v. Awa (1865), 27 C. 638.

and the so-called Fourteenth Amendment did not affect this, which exists to this day;  
"The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States does not conflict with the power of the legislature in the exercise of its discretion to exclude Chinamen from the right to testify in the state courts." People v. Brady (1870), 40 C. 198, 6 Am. Rep. 604, overruling People v. Washington (1869), 36 C. 658.

"Crimes Act, as amended in 1863, provided that no "Indian, Mongolian or Chinese shall be permitted to give evidence in the courts of the state in favor of or against a white man," is not in conflict with constitutional amendment 14, which provides that persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens, etc., that no state shall make any law abrogating the privileges or immunities of citizens, nor deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; since the restrictions by such amendment imposed on states relate to substantial personal rights of liberty, property, etc., and do not extend to mere rules of evidence." People v. Brady (1870), 40 C. 198, 6 Am. Rep. 604, overruling People v. Washington (1869), 36 C. 658.

One hundred eleven. The Petitioner demands from each of the respondents, one million dollars in lawful money pursuant to the Coinage Act of 1792, (one million pieces of pure silver, 1 troy ounce each), as agreed to in the Constructive Notice by Affidavit to all Parties Concerned - Evidence of Citizenship Status that was filed with the Washington County Recorder at St. George, Utah on the fifth day of August in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-Four as Document Number 00475055 located at Book 0840, Pages 0503 through 0510, together with its associated Notice to Inquire and Notice to all Corporate governments and all Commercial Corporate Agents, all of which is attached to the Abstract of Judgment, Declaration, and Order which is recorded with the Pinal County Recorder at Fee Number 2005-028178, and because the benchers cannot ORDER anything but their IOU's (commercial paper) Federal Reserve Notes, the Petitioner will accept \$30,000,000.00 (approximately equal to 1,000,000 pieces of silver @ \$30.00/troy ounce) plus an additional \$30,000,000.00 in IOU's (Federal Reserve Notes) to compensate the Petitioner for the liability associated with their IOU's and to give the Petitioner time to convert their IOUs into silver coin before the US Congress whores inflate it into nothing, for a total of \$60,000,000.00, or equivalent commercial paper negotiable instruments, as an extremely less desirable alternative, so their thieving bankster buddies don't presume some so-called benefit of discharging a debt with limited liability on the part of the Petitioner, and further,

One hundred twelve. The Petitioner demands from each of the respondents from each of the respondents, an additional four million pieces of silver as compensatory damages pursuant to Cleopatra Haslip et al. v Pacific Mutual Life Insurance, Inc. 499 U.S. 1, 113 Fed 2d 1, 111 sct 1032 (no. 89-1279) (For Conversion: 4 times for compensatory damages, 200 times for punitive damages), and because the benchers cannot ORDER anything but their IOU's (commercial paper) Federal Reserve Notes, the Petitioner will accept \$120,000,000.00 (4,000,000 pieces of silver X \$30.00/ troy ounce) plus an additional \$120,000,000.00 in IOU's (Federal Reserve Notes) to compensate the Petitioner for the liability associated with their IOU's to give the Petitioner time to convert their IOUs into silver coin before they inflate it out of existence, for a total of \$240,000,000.00, (\$240 million) or the equivalent in commercial paper negotiable instruments, as an extremely less desirable alternative, so their thieving bankster buddies don't presume some so-called benefit of discharging a debt with limited liability on the part of the Petitioner, and further,


One hundred thirteen. The Petitioner demands from each of the respondents, an additional two hundred million pieces of silver as punitive damages pursuant to Cleopatra Haslip et al. v Pacific Mutual Life Insurance, Inc. 499 U.S. 1, 113 Fed 2d 1, 111 sct 1032 (no. 89-1279) (For Conversion: 4 times for compensatory damages, 200 times for punitive damages) (1 troy ounce each), for punitive damages, because this was deliberate and calculated, and because the benchers cannot ORDER anything but their IOU's (commercial paper) Federal Reserve Notes, the Petitioner will accept \$6,000,000,000.00 (200,000,000 pieces of silver X \$30.00/ troy ounce) plus an additional \$6,000,000,000.00 in IOU's (Federal Reserve Notes) to compensate the Petitioner for the liability associated with their IOU's to give the Petitioner time to convert their IOUs into silver coin before they inflate it out of existence, for a total of \$12,000,000,000.00, (\$12 trillion) or the equivalent in commercial paper negotiable instruments, as an extremely less desirable alternative, so their thieving bankster buddies don't presume some so-called benefit of discharging a debt with limited liability on the part of the Petitioner, and further,

One hundred fourteen. Further Affiant sayeth naught,

Signed and sealed in red ink and dated, on the land of Arizona, this

twenty-fifth day of April, in the year two thousand and thirteen.

All of the above is submitted "UNDER PENALTIES with PERJURY" (28 USC § 1746(1)), under the laws of the United States of America and without the UNITED STATES.



Glenn Winningham; house of Fearn, sui juris  
Sovereign living soul, holder of the office of "the people"  
With full responsibility for My actions  
Under God's law as found in the Holy bible,  
An Inhabitant of the land of Arizona  
with a Postal address of  
Non-Domestic Mail  
C/O 1664 Florence Blvd., Suite #4219  
Casa Grande, Arizona  
ZIP CODE EXEMPT  
18 USC § 1342  
Phone 480-213-0897


**JURAT**

Arizona )

) Subscribed, Sworn, Sealed

Pinal County )

As a Notary Public and an officer of the court, I, hereby certify that Glenn Winningham; house of Fearn, who is known to me, who is a sovereign living soul, and a holder of the office of "the people", and an inhabitant of the land of Arizona, appeared before me and after being duly put under oath, he executed the foregoing document on this the 25th day of April, in the year two thousand and thirteen.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public



OFFICIAL SEAL  
**DONNA LEE DIAZ**  
Notary Public - State of Arizona  
PINAL COUNTY  
My Comm. Expires Aug. 10, 2013



# Exhibit 1



**OFFICIAL RECORDS OF  
PINAL COUNTY RECORDER  
LAURA DEAN-LYTLE**

Glenn Winningham; house of Fearn  
with a Postal address of;  
Non-Domestic Mail  
C/O 6340 Lake Worth Blvd., Suite #437  
Fort Worth, Texas  
ZIP CODE EXEMPT 18 USC § 1342

DATE/TIME: 07/19/2012 1534  
FEE: \$125.00  
PAGES: 121  
FEE NUMBER: 2012-061566



**SOLEMN ASSEVERATION OF CRIMINAL COMPLAINT**

Delaware republic )

Subscribed, Sworn, Sealed

Kent County )

I, Me, My, or Myself, also known as Glenn Winningham; house of Fearn, having been duly put under oath, I do affirm, depose, and say;

One. All the Facts stated herein are true, correct, complete, are not hearsay, are not misleading, but are admissible as evidence, if not rebutted and proven inaccurate, and if testifying, I shall so state, and further,

Two. I have standing capacity to act as to the lawful matters herein, and further,

Three. I have personal, executive and documented knowledge of the Facts stated herein, and further,

Four. I am currently an inhabitant of the land known as Texas, on Turtle island, and I have no firsthand knowledge of my date of birth and any evidence anywhere about My birth is hearsay evidence and inadmissible evidence in any court because both of My parents, and the attending physician at the time, are now dead and I have not had an opportunity to cross examine them in court to determine the veracity of the evidence they might give, and further,

Five. I am a sovereign living soul, and a holder of the office of "the people", and further,

Six. I am not in the military, and further,

Seven. I have many good and honorable servants that work for governments on Turtle Island, at various levels, and I have no idea what they get paid, but in my opinion, it is not enough, because we need people to hunt down thieves and murderers, and I am cognizant of my duty to come to their aid when needed, but when they perjure their oaths and engage in criminal activity, it is My duty to bring their crimes to light, and to do everything I can to make sure they are brought to justice, and further,

Eight. The use of any statutes, codes, rules, regulations, or court citations, within any document created by Me, at any time, is only to notice that which is applicable to government officials, and is not intended, not shall it be construed, to mean that I have conferred, submitted to, or entered into any jurisdiction alluded to thereby, and further,

Nine. A US citizen doesn't exist, and there is no such thing. PAUL CLEMENTS, former US SOLICITOR GENERAL, admitted, in My case # 07-5674 with the US Supreme Court, that a US citizen is a 15 USC § 44 unincorporated corporation (cestui que trust) and that the entity GLENN WINNINGHAM FEARN is a 15 USC § 44 unincorporated corporation which doesn't exist and that is consistent with what the California Supreme Court said,

It might be correctly said that there is no such thing as a citizen of the United

and even though I can prove that I am not a "Whoever", I do not bear false witness, therefore I cannot say I am a US citizen when I know that I am not, and further,

Eleven. I can be a citizen of a state without being a US citizen;

**"...that there was a citizenship of the United States and a citizenship of the states, which were distinct from each other, depending upon different characteristics and circumstances in the individual; that it was only privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States that were placed by the amendment under the protection of the Federal Constitution, and that the privileges and immunities of a citizen of a state, whatever they might be, were not intended to have any additional protection by the paragraph in question, but they must rest for their security and protection where they have heretofore rested."** Maxwell v Dow, 20 S.C.R. 448, at pg 451

**"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." McDonel v State, 90 Ind. Rep. 320 at pg 323;**

**"Privileges and immunities clause of the Fourteenth Amendment protects only those rights peculiar to being a citizen of the federal government; it does not protect those rights which relate to state citizenship. 14, § 1."** Jones v Temmer, 829 F.Supp. 1226 (D.Colo. 1993),

**"State citizens are the only ones living under free government, whose rights are incapable of impairment by legislation or judicial decision." Twining v. New Jersey, 211 U.S. 97, 1908**

**"The state citizen is immune from any and all government attacks and procedure, absent contract."** see, Dred Scott vs. Sanford, 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393 or as the Supreme Court has stated clearly, **"...every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowmen without his consent."** CRUDEN vs. NEALE, 2 N.C. 338 2 S.E. 70, [Emphasis added]

**"The rights of the individuals are restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily surrendered by the citizenship to the agencies of government." City of Dallas v Mitchell, 245 S.W. 944**

**"State Citizenship is a vested substantial property right, and the State has no power to divest or impair these rights." Favot v. Kingsbury, (1929) 98 Cal. App. 284, 276 P. 1083,**

**"Men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, -'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;' and to 'secure,' not grant or create, these rights, governments are instituted. That property which a man has honestly acquired he retains full control of. . ." Budd v. People of State of New York, 143 U.S. 517 (1892)**

**"When men entered into a State they yielded a part of their absolute rights, or natural liberty, for political or civil liberty, which is no other than natural liberty restrained by human laws, so far as is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public. The rights of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring and protecting reputation and property, - and, in general, of attaining objects suitable to their condition, without injury to another, are the rights of a citizen; and all men by nature have them." Douglass, Adm'r., v. Stephens, Delaware Chancery, Vol. 1, Page 470 (1821) [Emphasis added]"**

of the United States..." Manchester v. Boston, Massachusetts Reports, Vol. 16, Page 235 (1819),

and My rights existed long before the government was even established, and can ONLY be taken from Me by "due process of law" (a jury of My peers);

**"...the individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a Citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the state or to his neighbors to divulge his business, or to open his doors to an investigation, so far as it may tend to incriminate him. He owes no such duty to the state, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life, liberty, and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land long antecedent to the organization of the state, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. Among his rights are a refusal to incriminate himself, and the immunity of himself and his property from arrest or seizure except under (a judicial power warrant ) a warrant of the law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights."** Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43

these criminals, named herein each know that no state Citizen is a taxpayer, because of Natural Law;

**"Taxpayers are not [de jure] State Citizens."** Belmont v. Town of Gulfport, 122 So. 10,

**"The individual, unlike the corporation, cannot be taxed for the mere privilege of existing. The corporation is an artificial entity which owes its existence and charter powers to the state; but the individuals' rights to live and own property are natural rights for the enjoyment of which an excise cannot be imposed."** Redfield v. Fisher, 292 P. 813, 135 Or. 180, 294 P.461, 73 A.L.R. 721 (1931),

and state citizens are in fact, non-taxpayers,

**"Persons who are not taxpayers are not within the system and can obtain no benefit by following the procedures prescribed for taxpayers, such as the filing of claims for refunds."** Economy Plumbing and Heating v. U.S., 470 F.2d 585 (Ct. Cl. 1972)

**"The revenue laws are a code or a system in regulation of tax assessment and collection. They relate to taxpayers, and not to non-taxpayers. The latter are without their scope. No procedures are prescribed for non-taxpayers, and no attempt is made to annul any of their rights and remedies in due course of law. With them Congress does not assume to deal, and they are neither the subject nor the object of the revenue laws."** Long v. Rasmussen, 281 F. 236, at 238,

under the original constitution, "we the people" who were citizens of the states could travel from state to state and enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizenship;

**"A Citizen of one state is a citizen of every state in the Union."** Butler v. Farnsworth, Fed. Cas. No. 2,240 (U.S. 3d Cir., 4 Wash. C.C. 101).

**"...it might be correctly said that there is no such thing as a citizen of the United States. .... A citizen of any one of the States of the Union, is held to be, and called a citizen of the United States, although technically and abstractly there is no such thing."** Ex Parte Frank Knowles, 5 Cal. Rep. 300, and further,

Twelve. These 2 classes of citizens (stranger / alien / resident & state citizen / sovereign / those born in the land) have always been present from the beginning:

**"The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States."** US Constitution Article 4, Section 2, Clause 1

**"Both before and after the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution it has not been necessary for a person to be a citizen of the U.S. in order to be a citizen of his State"** Crosse v. Board of Supervisors, Baltimore, Md., 1966, 221 A. 2d 431 citing US Supreme Court Slaughter House Cases and U.S. v. Cruikshank 92 US 542, 549, 23 L. Ed 588 1875

**"...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

and it was because the children of Israel were aliens / strangers in the land of Egypt, that they were enslaved;

**"But the stranger that dwelleth among you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt;..."** Leviticus 19:34

**"Love ye therefore the stranger; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt."** Deuteronomy 10:19, and further,

Thirteen. The United States, as found in the United States Code is the District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico and the Territories ONLY, and does NOT include Texas, California, Arizona, Montana, or any of the states, and further,

Fourteen. I have never been in the District of Columbia, Guam, or any of the Territories, and further,

Fifteen. A US citizen is a "person", according to your (so-called) Fourteenth Amendment. The US Department of Justice admitted in My case # 07-5674, with the US Supreme Court that a US citizen is a Title 15 USC § 44 unincorporated corporation. A US citizen does not have any rights and is actually a piece of property. A slave is a slave because it is a piece of property and as such, a US citizen does not have any rights, and is also a slave.

**"The term resident and citizen of the United States is distinguished from a Citizen of one of the several states, in that the former is a special class of citizen created by Congress."** U.S. v. Anthony 24 Fed. 829 (1873)

**"No white person born within the limits of the United States and subject to their jurisdiction, or born without those limits and subsequently naturalized under their laws, owes his status of citizenship to the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution."** *Van Valkenburg v. Brown*, 43 Cal 43.

**"All citizens of the United States shall have the same right, in every State and Territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property."** 42 USC § 1982

**"Therefore, the U.S. citizens [citizens of the District of Columbia] 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. Mendand S C*

are not represented. Mere citizenship they may have, but the political rights of citizens they cannot enjoy..." People v. De La Guerra, 40 Cal. 311, 342 (A.D. 1870) [Emphasis added]

**"SUBJECT. SUBJECT may imply a state of subjection to a person, such as a monarch, without much sense of membership in a political community or sharing in political rights ... It may on the other hand simply indicate membership in a political community with a personal sovereign to whom allegiance is owed."** Webster's Third New International Dictionary, MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC., Publishers 1986

**"The persons declared to be citizens are, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction of thereof." The evident meaning of these last words is not merely subject in some respect or degree to the jurisdiction of the United States, but completely subject..."** Elk v Wilkins, 112 US 94, 101, 102, (1884) [Emphasis added]

**"[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

and a "US citizen" is a fictitious entity, and has no rights;

**"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

**"...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,

and US citizens have no right to the custody of their children;

**"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

and they can even murder their unborn children by engaging in the common law crime of infanticide;

**"The unborn are not included within the definition of "person" as used in the 14th Amendment."** Roe v. Wade US Supreme Court 410 US 13, 35L. Ed. 2d 147, 1973

and they intend, and in fact ARE enslaving Me, by shoving their US citizen down my throat, and further,

Sixteen. The so-called Fourteenth Amendment is for slaves;

**"The (14th) amendment referred to slavery. Consequently, the only persons embraced by its provisions, and for which Congress was authorized to legislate in the manner were those then in slavery."** Bowling v. Commonwealth, (1867), 65 Kent. Rep. 5, 29,



**"It is however, true that in all common-law countries it has always and consistently been held that the wife and minor children take the nationality of the husband and father. That is common-law doctrine."** In Re Page 12 F (2d) 135. and further,

Eighteen. I am not a resident of the United States and I have never been a resident of the United States. I have lived on the land of Texas, and Arizona, and various other American states from time to time,

**"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)

**"Residents, as distinguished from citizens, are aliens who are permitted to take up a permanent abode in the country. Being bound to the society by reason of their dwelling in it, they are subject to its laws so long as they remain there, and, being protected by it, they must defend it, although they do not enjoy all the rights of citizens. They have only certain privileges which the law, or custom, gives them. Permanent residents are those who have been given the right of perpetual residence. They are a sort of citizen of a less privileged character, and are subject to the society without enjoying all its advantages. Their children succeed to their status; for the right of perpetual residence given them by the State passes to their children."** The Law of Nations, Vattel, Book 1, Chapter 19, Section 213, p. 87 [Emphasis added]

**"One does not necessarily become a non-resident by absconding or absenting himself from his place of abode."** 52 Mo. App. 291, and further,

Nineteen. I do not have a Social Security Number, or any such "Taxpayer Identification Number", and I have never had a Social Security Number, or any such "Taxpayer Identification Number", and further,

Twenty. Even though I am not a US citizen, I am an American national, because nationality is common law,

**"It is however, true that in all common-law countries it has always and consistently been held that the wife and minor children take the nationality of the husband and father. That is common-law doctrine."** In Re Page 12 F (2d) 135. and further,

Twenty-one. The phrase "due process of law", as found in Article Five in Amendment, for the Constitution for the United States of America, means by indictment at common law and by trial at common law and conviction before a jury of My peers,

**"Ld. Coke in his commentary upon this statute says that these words "by the law of the land" mean "by the due course and process of law"; which he afterwards explains to be, "by indictment and presentment of good and lawful men where such deeds are done in due manner or by writ original of the common law" 2 Inst. 45,50"** Tayler v Porter, 4 Hill 773 (1843) New York Supreme Court, and further,

Twenty-two. The only way you can do anything to cause Me injury in any way is with a jury of My peers or the law of the land (common law), as affirmed for "persons" only in Article Five in Amendment;

**"No person shall be...deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law..."** Article Five in Amendment, Constitution for the United States of America, and further,

Twenty-four. A revision is affects many parts of a document;

**"... the wide and diverse range of subject matters proposed to be voted upon, and the revisional effect which it would necessarily have on our basic plan of government. The proposal is offered as a single amendment but it obviously is multifarious. It does not give the people an opportunity to express approval or disapproval severally as to each major change suggested. . . ." McFadden v Jordan, 196 P.2d 787, and further,**

Twenty-five. The so-called Fourteenth Amendment is actually a revision because it changes many things in the Constitution, including property rights, citizenship, taxes, apportionment, the debt, and more, and further,

Twenty-six. The so-called Fourteenth Amendment was not properly ratified;

**"The dissenting opinion asserts that "The Fourteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution of the United States." While this same assertion has been made by The United States Supreme Court, that court has never held that the amendment was legally adopted. I cannot believe that any court, in full possession of its faculties could honestly hold that the amendment was properly approved and adopted." State v Phillips 540 Pac. Rep.2d 936, and further,**

Twenty-seven. The so-called fourteenth amendment criminally converts citizenship into the complete opposite to what the founding fathers intended;

**"And while the Fourteenth Amendment does not create a national citizenship, it has the effect of making that citizenship "paramount and dominant", instead of "derivative and dependant" upon state citizenship." Colgate v Harvey, 296 U.S. 404, on page 427, and further,**

Twenty-eight. Congress does not have the authority to revise the constitution, therefore, the so-called Fourteenth Amendment is a fraud and a nullity;

**"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, and further,**

Twenty-nine. On or about the fifth day of April in the year two thousand and eleven I served on Laurette Justman, the private woman acting as Navajo County Recorder by Registered Mail RR 569 486 308 US, 2 ea Grant Deed and Bill of Exchanges together with a cover letter, a true copy of the letter is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and further,

Thirty. The record shows that on the eighth day of April in the year two thousand and eleven, Laurette Justman, the private woman acting as Navajo County Recorder, criminally converted My name into the cestui que trust GLENN WINNINGHAM and recorded My private land at 2011-05559, and 2011-05558, true copies of both of which are attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and further,

Thirty-one. On or about the second day of December in the year two thousand and eleven Manny Hernandez sent his fraudulently created cestui que trust WINNINGHAM GLENN and to a fraudulently created fictitious mailing address in violation of 18 USC § 1342 a notice threatening to sell My private property, and further,

Thirty-two. On or about the ninth day of January, in the year two thousand and twelve, I served on Manny Hernandez a Manny Hernandez private man Notice and Demand

- b. In paragraph Ninety-five of the document, Manny Hernandez, the private man acting as Navajo County Treasurer, and all of his subordinates, and successors, and Laurette Justman, the private woman, and all of her subordinates, and successors, are noticed that **"....I am not one of your lowlife scumbag US citizens ..."**, and further,
- c. In paragraph Four of the document, Manny Hernandez, the private man acting as Navajo County Treasurer, and all of his subordinates, and successors, are told that if they think they are **"representing Me"**, they are **"FIRED!"**, and further,
- d. In paragraph Five of the document, Manny Hernandez, the private man acting as Navajo County Treasurer, and all of his subordinates, and successors, are noticed that **"neither you, nor any other person, is competent for dealing with any of My affairs"**, and in Paragraph Six, they are noticed that **"I am competent for dealing in all My affairs"**, and further,
- e. In paragraph Sixty-two of the document, Manny Hernandez, the private man acting as Navajo County Treasurer, and all of his subordinates, and successors, and Laurette Justman, the private woman, and all of her subordinates, and successors, are NOTICED that they are **"in Arizona a "driver" or an "operator" are a fictitious entity"**, and further,
- f. In paragraph Fifty-one of the document, Manny Hernandez, the private man acting as Navajo County Treasurer, and all of his subordinates, and successors, and Laurette Justman, the private woman, and all of her subordinates, and successors, are NOTICED that they are **"NOT authorized to serve commercial process on Me"**, and further,
- g. In Paragraph Sixty-five of the document, Manny Hernandez, the private man acting as Navajo County Treasurer, and all of his subordinates, and successors, and Laurette Justman, the private woman, and all of her subordinates, and successors, are NOTICED that their **"....law merchant.... does not apply to Me, and if you or one of your subordinates attempts to impose one of your law merchant so-called contracts upon Me, your subordinate and you will be engaging in Perjury of Oath, Sedition and Treason, as well as giving aid and comfort to the enemy in a time of war."**, and further,
- h. In Paragraph Ninety-five of the documents I NOTICE Manny Hernandez, the private man acting as Navajo County Treasurer, and all of his subordinates, and successors, and Laurette Justman, the private woman, and all of her subordinates, and successors, that **"I can be a state citizen without being one of your lowlife scumbag US citizens"**, and further,
- i. In Paragraph Ninety-seven of the documents, I NOTICE Manny Hernandez, the private man acting as Navajo County Treasurer, and all of his subordinates, and successors, and Laurette Justman, the private woman, and all of her subordinates, and successors, I am **"...not the criminally converted US citizen that the Congress criminals created."**, and further,
- j. In Paragraph Eight of the documents I NOTICE Manny Hernandez, the private man acting as Navajo County Treasurer, and all of his subordinates, and successors, and Laurette Justman, the private woman, and all of her subordinates, and successors, **"any violation My copyright(s), or making a legal determination for Me, representing Me, or communicating with Me in any manner not "under penalty of perjury" would constitute an acceptance to the fee ..."**, and further,
- k. In Paragraph Ten of the documents I NOTICE Manny Hernandez, the private

successors, and Laurette Justman, the private woman, and all of her subordinates, and successors, **"in Arizona the Transportation Code, the Property Code, the Taxation Code and the Uniform Commercial Code are NOT positive law, therefore there is no Transportation Code, Property Code, Taxation Code or Uniform Commercial Code (Law Merchant) and you have no authority whatsoever, to impose anything in any of them...on Me"**, and further,

- m. In Paragraph One hundred twenty-seven of the documents I NOTICE Manny Hernandez, the private man acting as Navajo County Treasurer, and all of his subordinates, and successors, and Laurette Justman, the private woman, and all of her subordinates, and successors, **"I converted silver coin (lawful money) to the land in question and I did NOT use IOUs (Federal Reserve Notes), and I brought forward all of the rights and privileges of the original land patent, as found on the face of the Bill of Exchange, therefore there is no usufruct, and I did NOT submit an Affidavit of Property Value."**, and further,
- n. In Paragraph Thirty-one of the document I NOTICE Manny Hernandez, the private man acting as Navajo County Treasurer, and all of his subordinates, and successors, and Laurette Justman, the private woman, and all of her subordinates, and successors, **"...I am the government, and among other things, it is sedition for you or your subordinates make war on Me, or attempt to overthrow my authority..."**, and further,

Thirty-three. On or about the seventh day of February, in the year two thousand and twelve, Cammy Darris, the private woman acting as Navajo County Assessor sent their fraudulently created cestui que trust WINNINGHAM GLENN a NOTICE OF VALUE to a fraudulently created fictitious mailing address, in violation of 18 USC § 1342, and I responded by serving on Cammy Darris, a Cammy Darris, private woman, Notice and Demand 031212, by Registered Mail RR 569 486 229 US, a true copy of which is attached hereto, together with proof of service, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and further,

- a. In paragraph Forty-three of the document, Cammy Darris, the private woman acting as Navajo County Assessor, and all of her subordinates, and successors, are noticed that **"....I am not a person..."**, and further,
- b. In paragraph Ninety-three of the document, Cammy Darris, the private woman acting as Navajo County Assessor, and all of her subordinates, and successors, are noticed that **"....I am not one of your lowlife scumbag US citizens ..."**, and further,
- c. In paragraph Four of the document, Cammy Darris, the private woman acting as Navajo County Assessor, and all of her subordinates, and successors, are told that if they think they are **"representing Me"**, they are **"FIRED!"**, and further,
- d. In paragraph Five of the document, Cammy Darris, the private woman acting as Navajo County Assessor, and all of her subordinates, and successors, are noticed that **"neither you, nor any other person, is competent for dealing with any of My affairs"**, and in Paragraph Six, they are noticed that **"I am competent for dealing in all My affairs"**, and further,
- e. In paragraph Sixty-one of the document, Cammy Darris, the private woman acting as Navajo County Assessor, and all of her subordinates, and successors, are NOTICED that they are **"in Arizona a "driver" or an "operator" are a fictitious entity"**, and further,

- f. In paragraph Fifty of the document, Cammy Darris, the private woman acting as

**Perjury of Oath, Sedition and Treason, as well as giving aid and comfort to the enemy in a time of war.”, and further,**

- h. In Paragraph Ninety-three of the document I NOTICE Cammy Darris, the private woman acting as Navajo County Assessor, and all of her subordinates, and successors, **“I can be a citizen of a state without being a US citizen”,** and further,
- i. In Paragraph Ninety-five of the document I NOTICE Cammy Darris, the private woman acting as Navajo County Assessor, and all of her subordinates, and successors, I am **“...not the criminally converted US citizen that the Congress criminals created.”,** and further,
- j. In Paragraph Eight of the document I NOTICE Cammy Darris, the private woman acting as Navajo County Assessor, and all of her subordinates, and successors, **“any violation My copyright(s), or making a legal determination for Me, representing Me, or communicating with Me in any manner not “under penalty of perjury” would constitute an acceptance to the fee ...”,** and further,
- k. In Paragraph Ten of the document I NOTICE Cammy Darris, the private woman acting as Navajo County Assessor, and all of their subordinates, and successors, **“pursuant to 18 USC § 1342, My proper name is Glenn Winningham; house of Fearn and My proper postal address is... if it is not shown exactly like this, in any communication with Me, it is further agreed by you, your subordinates, and your successors, that you intend to be guilty of mail fraud”,** and further
- l. In Paragraph Fifty-nine of the document I NOTICE Cammy Darris, the private woman acting as Navajo County Assessor, and all of her subordinates, and successors, **“In Arizona the Transportation Code, the Property Code, the Taxation Code and the Uniform Commercial Code are NOT positive law, therefore there is no Transportation Code, Property Code, Taxation Code or Uniform Commercial Code (Law Merchant) and you have no authority whatsoever, to impose anything in any of them...on Me”,** and further,
- m. In Paragraph One hundred twenty-six of the document I NOTICE Cammy Darris, the private woman acting as Navajo County Assessor, and all of her subordinates, and successors, **“I converted silver coin (lawful money) to the land in question and I did NOT use IOUs (Federal Reserve Notes), and I brought forward all of the rights and privileges of the original land patent, as found on the face of the Bill of Exchange, therefore there is no usufruct, and I did NOT submit an Affidavit of Property Value.”,** and further,
- n. In Paragraph Thirty of the document I NOTICE Cammy Darris, the private woman acting as Navajo County Assessor, and all of her subordinates, and successors, **“...I am the government, and among other things, it is sedition for you or your subordinates make war on Me, or attempt to overthrow my authority...”**, and further,

Thirty-four. On or about the fourteenth day of May in the year two thousand and twelve Manny Hernandez sent his fraudulently created cestui que trust WINNINGHAM GLENN and to a fraudulently created fictitious mailing address in violation of 18 USC 1341 a notice itemizing the taxes their fraudulently creates cestui que trust owes, to a fraudulently created mailing address in violation of 18 USC § 1342, a true copy of which is attached hereto, together with proof of service, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and further,



**country, abides with the constituency, and not with the agent; and this remark is true, both in reference to the federal and state government."** *Spooner v. McConnell*, 22 F 939 page 943

but they intend to perjure their oaths by shoving their "color of law" down the throat of people, like Me, that they know that they have no authority over, and further

Thirty-six. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that nothing in the Criminal Code of the United States, Title 18 United States Code, applies to a living soul, because the words "person" and "whoever", ONLY apply to fictitious entities,

**"the words "person" and "whoever" include corporations, companies, associations, firms, partnerships, societies, and joint stock companies, as well as individuals;" 1 USC § 1**

but they intend to perjure their oaths by shoving their "color of law" down the throat of people that they know that they have no authority over, and further,

Thirty-seven. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that a "person" is a fictitious entity, and that ONLY a fictitious entity can work for the government;

**"“person” includes an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or public or private organization other than an agency” 5 USC § 551 (2), and further,**

Thirty-eight. All of these criminals, and others known and unknown, each know that an "Individual" is a fictitious entity;

**"the term "individual" means a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence." 5 USC § 552a(a)(2), and further,**

Thirty-nine. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that ONLY an individual is required to have a Social Security Number,

**"(13) the term "Federal personnel" means officers and employees of the Government of the United States, members of the uniformed services (including members of the Reserve Components), individuals entitled to receive immediate or deferred retirement benefits under any retirement program of the Government of the United States (including survivor benefits)." 5 USC § 552a.(a)(13),**

and therefore, each of the criminals named herein are "individuals", each of the criminals named herein are "US citizens" or "permanent residents", and each of the criminals named herein have Social Security Numbers, and it is a condition of their employment, and further,

Forty. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that no court of the United States has any authority whatsoever in Montana, or Texas, or Arizona, or any of the states, and they are nothing but pirates (criminals) operating on the high seas of commerce, looking for some prize, and as such, they are *de facto* courts, and criminals, and further,

Forty-one. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that no government official who represents ANYTHING about United States has any authority whatsoever on the land of Montana, or the land of Texas, or the land of Arizona, or the land of any of the states, and they are all foreign agents, and the minute they attempt to assert any such authority, they immediately perjure their oaths, engage in TREASON (breach of trust) and SEDITION, because they are making war against the



**"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 and further**

Forty-two. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the word "includes" in their statutes is limiting;

**Montello Salt v. Utah 221 US page 455 "Include' or the participial form thereof, is defined 'to comprise within'; 'to hold'; 'to contain'; 'enclosed'; 'comprised'; 'comprehend'; 'embrace'; 'involve'."**

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

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

**"Include. (Lat. *Includere*, to shut in, keep within.) To confine within, hold as in an inclosure, take in, attain, shut up, contain, inclose, comprise, comprehend, embrace, involve. Premier Products Co. v. Cameron, 240 Or. 123, 400 P.2d 227, 228." Black's Law Dictionary 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, page 763, and further,**

Forty-three. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the Maxim of Law *ejusdem generis* says that they have to have the same types of entities in their definitions;

**"EJUSDEM GENERIS. Of the same kind, class, or nature. In the construction of laws, wills, and other instruments, the "ejusdem generis rule" is, that where general words follow an enumeration of persons or things, by words of a particular and specific meaning, such general words are not to be construed in their widest extent, but are to be held as applying only to persons or things of the same general kind or class as those specifically mentioned. Black, Interp. of Laws, 141; Goldsmith v. U. S., C.C.A.N.Y., 42 F.2d 133, 137; Aleksich v. Industrial Accident Fund, 116 Mont. 69, 151 P.2d 1016, 1021." Black's Law Dictionary 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, Page 608**

**"EJUSDEM GENERIS [Latin "of the same kind or class"] A canon of construction that when a general word or phrase follows a list of specifics, the general word or phrase will be interpreted to include only items of the same type as those listed. • For example, in the phrase horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, or any other farm animal, the general language or any other farm animal — despite its seeming breadth — would probably be held to include only four-legged, hooved mammals typically found on farms, and thus would exclude chickens." Black's Law Dictionary 8<sup>th</sup> Edition page 1568 Example: if a law refers to automobiles, trucks, tractors, motorcycles and other motor-powered vehicles, "vehicles" would not include airplanes, since the list was of land-based transportation.**

but these perjuring, murdering, thieves intend to complete their (so-called) commercial transaction and they don't care at all about their oaths, and they intend to cause me as much harm and injury as possible, and further,

**be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both."**  
[Emphasis added], and further,

Forty-five. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the ONLY power held by the government is power that "we the people" delegated to the government;

**One sovereign does not need to tell another sovereign that they are sovereign, they is sovereign by their very existence. "The rule in America is that the American people are the sovereigns, and in them is lodged all power, and the agencies of government possess no authority save that which is delegated to them by the people in the written compact entered into between the people, which is styled the 'Constitution,' and the laws adopted by the representatives of the people.....consistent therewith."**

Kemper v. State, 138 Southwest 1025 (1911), page 1043.

**"Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts."** Yick Wo v Hopkins, 118 US 356, at pg 370;

**"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 surrendered by the Constitution of the United States, the people of the several states are absolutely and unconditionally sovereign...."**

Ohio L. Ins. & T. Co. v. Debolt, 16 How. 416, 14 L.Ed. 997, and further,

Forty-six. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that, if I delegate any power, it is power that I still have and can exercise myself, at any time I choose, and further,

Forty-seven. Each of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the state governments and the federal government have citizens of their own, and I can be a state citizen without being a US citizen;

**"...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

**"A person who is a citizen of the United States\*\* is necessarily a citizen of the particular state in which he resides. But a person may be a citizen of a particular state and not a citizen of the United States. To hold otherwise would be to deny to the state the highest exercise of its sovereignty, – the right to declare who are its citizens."** State v. Fowler, 41 La. Ann. 380, 6 S. 602 (1889), [emphasis added]

**"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. [Emphasis added]

**"Both before and after the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution it has not been necessary for a person to be a citizen of the U.S. In order to be a citizen of his State"** Croson v. Board of Supervisors, Baltimore, Md. 1866, 231 A. 2d 424 citing

**"...that there was a citizenship of the United States and a citizenship of the states, which were distinct from each other, depending upon different characteristics and circumstances in the individual; that it was only privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States that were placed by the amendment under the protection of the Federal Constitution, and that the privileges and immunities of a citizen of a state, whatever they might be, were not intended to have any additional protection by the paragraph in question, but they must rest for their security and protection where they have heretofore rested."**

Maxwell v Dow, 20 S.C.R. 448, at pg 451, [Emphasis added], and further,

Forty-eight. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the only way you can do anything to cause Me injury in any way is with a jury of My peers or the law of the land (common law), as affirmed for "persons" only as follows;

**"No person shall be...deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law..."** Article Five in Amendment, Constitution for the United States of America and further,

Forty-nine. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the words "due process of law" as found in Article Five in Amendment, mean by indictment, and conviction by jury at common law;

**"The words "by the law of the land" as here used do not mean a statute passed for the purpose of working the wrong.....This Section was taken with some modifications from a part of the 29<sup>th</sup> Chapter of the Magna Carta, which provided that no freeman should be taken or imprisoned or be disseized of his freehold etc., but by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land. Ld. Coke in his commentary upon this statute says that these words "by the law of the land" mean "by the due course and process of law"; which he afterwards explains to be, "by indictment and presentment of good and lawful men where such deeds are done in due manner or by writ original of the common law" 2 Inst. 45, 50" Taylor v Porter, 4 Hill 773 (1843) New York Supreme Court, and further,**

Fifty. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, are conspiring together to intimidate me in the free exercise of My rights, including My right to property, and my right to be left alone, and have violated My right to property under the color of law in violation of 18 USC § 242, which says;

**"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; ....."**  
Pub. L. 103-322, Sec. 320201(a), substituted "person in any State" for "inhabitant of any State" in first paragraph.

and 18 USC § 241 says;

**"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; or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—**  
They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both;

Fifty-one. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know their Tax Code is not positive law, that everything they do is under color of law, and have no authority, and are engaged in fraud, extortion, and theft,

**"Color" means "An appearance, semblance, or simulacrum, as distinguished from that which is real. A prima facie 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.**

**"Colorable" means "That which is in appearance only, and not in reality, what it purports to be, hence counterfeit feigned, having the appearance of truth." Windle v. Flinn, 196 Or. 654, 251 P.2d 136, 146.**

**"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.Okla., 415 F. Supp. 186, 188.**

**Because of what appears to be a lawful command on the surface, many citizens, because of their respect for what only appears to be a law, are cunningly coerced into waiving their rights, due to ignorance. United States v. Minker, 350 US 179, 187. and further,**

Fifty-two. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, are involved in chicanery,

**"Chicane - Swindling, shrewd, cunning. The use of tricks and artifice.  
Chicanery**

1. **The use of trickery or sophistry to deceive (as in matters of law).**
2. **A trick; a subterfuge."**, Black's Law Dictionary Fifth Edition

**"The use of clever but tricky talk or action to deceive, evade, etc., as in legal dealings", Webster's New World College Dictionary**

**"Deception by trickery or sophistry."**

**The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 4th edition, and further,**

Fifty-three. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that My rights are unalienable, which means that they cannot be alienated under any circumstances, and that My rights are **"unalienable"** as found in the positive law embodied in the Declaration of Independence (1776), which means that they **cannot** be alienated under **any** circumstances, and they and their subordinates, including their thieving bankster handlers, know this because they always criminally convert My name in some way with all block capital letters, into a dead thing (trust) to facilitate their violation of My rights, and help out their Vatican handlers,

**"A Divine Trust is the highest possible form of Trust and unique as the only possible type of Trust that can hold actual Form, rather than the Rights of Use of Form being Property." Canon 1170**

**"In accordance with these canons, a Divine Trust can never be terminated."  
Canon 1171**

**"In accordance with these canons, every child or higher order spirit that is borne from now until the end of time possesses a Divine Personality through the creation of their Divine Trust before any other legal entity or claim." Canon 1179 and further,**

and "pretended legislation" is another way of saying "color of law" and that is exactly what these criminals and their hired thugs are using their "color of law" to violate My rights, and engage in the theft of My property and then deprive me of the right of a trial by a jury of My peers, state citizens, and further,

Fifty-five. All of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the US War of Independence was fought because of martial law being imposed on the American colonists as found in the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms (1775) which says;

**"...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 further,

Fifty-six. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that 2 years before the Magna Carta (1215), that the criminal tyrant King John signed the Concessions to the Pope (1213), and the reason that "we the people" rose up in rebellion against the criminal tyrant King John was because he was imposing the Vatican's martial law dictatorship on "the people", because in the Concessions to the Pope (1213) it was agreed to pay the Vatican a tribute every year;

**"As a sign, moreover, of this our on we will and establish perpetual obligation and concession we will establish that from the proper and especial revenues of our aforesaid kingdoms, for all the service and customs which we ought to render for them, saving in all things the penny of St. Peter, the Roman church shall receive yearly a thousand marks sterling, namely at the feast of St. Michael five hundred marks, and at Easter five hundred marks-seven hundred, namely, for the kingdom of England, and three hundred for the kingdom of Ireland..."**  
Concessions of England to the Pope (1213), and further,

Fifty-seven. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that the Magna Carta has multiple chapters prohibiting the criminal tyrant King John's martial law shock troops from imposing their Vatican originated private martial law dictatorship upon the people, and further,

Fifty-eight. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that it took only two years for the Welsh Barons to rise up against the criminal tyrant King John, they know that they are imposing the same martial law that the criminal tyrant King John tried to impose that resulted in the Magna Carta, and the same martial law that the criminal tyrant King George tried to impose, that resulted in the American revolution, all of which is Satanic Law and under ORDERS from the Vatican, and it is deliberate and calculated, so they can get their five pounds of flesh that these criminal tyrants promised, and further,

Fifty-nine. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, are conspiring together to overthrow my government, because there have been at least two civil wars already over their martial law being imposed on "we the people", so they are going for number three, and further,

Sixty. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that because I have all the rights of the King, that my rights are unalienable and they would be guilty of treason, sedition, perjury of oath if they did violate My rights, which is exactly why they criminally convert My name into their *ces te que* trust every time;

**"The rights of sovereignty extend to all persons and things, not privileged that are**



trust), but they intend to continue to violate My rights under the color of law anyway, and further,

Sixty-one. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that I have the right to be left alone, but they intend to help out their Vatican handlers and the fictitious debt,

**"They conferred as against the government the right to be let alone – the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized men." Olmstead v United States 277 U.S. 438, 478 (1928), Washington v Harper, 494 U. S. 210 (1990)**

but they intend to violate My right to be left alone, too, and they do it every time I cross their so-called border, or when they come and visit me without authority, or when they unlawfully arrest Me at the airports, and further,

Sixty-two. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that I DO NOT exist under the authority of any government. I am the government and it exists under My authority;

**"All subjects over which the sovereign power of the state extends are objects of taxation, but those over which it does not extend are exempt from taxation. This proposition may almost be pronounced as self-evident. The sovereignty of the state extends to everything which exists by its authority or its permission." McCullough v Maryland, 17 U.S. [4 Wheat] 316 (1819).**

**"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 vs. Greenman, 110 U.S. 421**

**"The governments are but trustees acting under derived authority and have no power to delegate what is not delegated to them. But the people, as the original fountain might take away what they have delegated and entrust to whom they please. ... The sovereignty in every state resides in the people of the state and they may alter and change their form of government at their own pleasure." Luther v. Borden, 48 US 1, 12 Led 581.**

**"Every citizen & freeman is endowed with certain rights & privileges to enjoy which no written law or statute is required. These are the fundamental or natural rights, recognized among all free people." U.S. v. Morris, 125 F 322, 325.**

but they intend to continue to violate My rights under the color of law, and further,

Sixty-three. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know they have no immunity, and I can collaterally attack their void judgment at any time, and in any way;

**"...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; and further,**

Sixty-four. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that;

**"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; Rothke v. Terry 713 F2d 1404)**



959, Cert. den 83 St. 724, 372 U.S. 909, 9 L.Ed. 719, Cert. Den 83 S.Ct. 1282, 383 U.S. 971, 16 L.Ed. 2nd 311, Motion denied 285 F.Supp. 546)., and further,

Sixty-five. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each intend to impose their martial law (military dictatorship) on everybody whether they like it or not;

**"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 Assistant Director A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court, and further,**

Sixty-six. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that their martial law jurisdiction is voluntary for "persons" and not applicable to "we the people" under any circumstances, and further,

Sixty-seven. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that all judgments that are entered in My case are void judgment, and I can collaterally attack them in any way, and at any time, because the Courts have further decreed, that want of jurisdiction makes;

**"...all acts of judges, magistrates, U.S. Marshals, sheriffs, local police, all void and not just voidable." Nestor v. Hershey, 425 F2d 504,**

and all of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know it, and further,

Sixty-eight. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, all know that they are the terrorists;

**"Terrorism - noun – 2 A system of government that seeks to rule by intimidation." Funk and Wagnal's New Practical Standard Dictionary (1946), and further,**

Sixty-nine. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, all know that at common law a proper name is NEVER spelled in all block capital letters, but they are using their Roman Law to criminally convert My name and thereby creating a cestui que trust;

**"Capitis Diminutio (meaning the diminishing of status through the use of capitalization) In Roman law. A diminishing or abridgment of personality; a loss or curtailment of a man's status or aggregate of legal attributes and qualifications."**

**"Capitis Diminutio Media (meaning a medium loss of status through the use of capitalization, e.g. John DOE) - A lessor or medium loss of status. This occurred where a man loses his rights of citizenship, but without losing his liberty. It carried away also the family rights."**

**"Capitis Diminutio Maxima (meaning a maximum loss of status through the use of capitalization, e.g. JOHN DOE or DOE JOHN) - The highest or most comprehensive loss of status. This occurred when a man's condition was changed from one of freedom to one of bondage, when he became a slave. It swept away with it all rights of citizenship and all family rights." Black's Law Dictionary 4<sup>th</sup> Edition [emphasis added]**

**is that no government, as well as any law, agency, aspect, court, etc. can concern itself with anything other than corporate, artificial persons and the contracts between them.** Penhallow v. Doane's Administrators 3 U.S. 54; 1 L.Ed. 57; 3 Dall. 54, (1795), [Emphasis added], and further,

Seventy-one. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that everything they do against Me is the crime of barratry, and they have engaged in barratry to facilitate the theft of My land;

**"No action can be taken against a sovereign in the non-constitutional courts of either the United States or the state courts & any such action is considered the crime of Barratry. Barratry is an offense at common law."**  
State vs. Batson, 17 S.E. 2d 511, 512, 513, and further,

Seventy-two. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that because I have "people", "land" (absolute title to land), and "resources" (lawful money) that I am a nation under international law, and further,

Seventy-three. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that there are three kinds of martial law;

- a. **Full Martial Law – Soldiers on the streets used ONLY in foreign country, or to put down an insurrection.**
- b. **Martial Law Proper – the law of the Armed forces**
- c. **Martial Law Rule – the law of necessity and emergency used during peace times, Ex Parte Milligan 4 Wall (71 U.S.) 2, 18 L.Ed. 281, p 302, [emphasis added] and further,**

Seventy-four. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know they all operate under martial law and they are imposing their martial law rule on everybody with the Leiber Code;

**"Try as the government may, the people smell a rat. The "Federal Tax Laws" is the first line of disobedience by the people. The people for the last fifty years have in large numbers disobeyed the tax laws (particularly the "Personal Federal Income Tax") which is claimed by these people to be "un-Constitutional." Many have come forth with their claims to the un-Constitutionality of the tax laws and have failed. Have they failed because they have not understood that the "Federal Personal Income Tax" is within a military venue and is enforced under a Martial Law Jurisdiction? The Government seizes their property without "Court Orders." The Government seizes their bank accounts without "Court Orders" and the Government seizes their wages without "Court Orders." The people just can't seem to grasp the source of power that the Government is exercising. If they read General Order No. 100 by Abraham Lincoln, they will discover the source of their problem." Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266, The Expose of the Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, by A. H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court, p 135, and further,**

Seventy-five. These criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know they are enforcing a military occupation;

**"Examine their State, County, and City Police. All of the civil police officers are statutorily defined as a single form of "Officer," a "Peace Officer." Do local police units have military ranks such as "Sergeants," "Captains," "Lieutenants," and "Quartermasters?" Have you ever heard the police refer to people as "civilians?" What National flag and/or State Flag is displayed at their local police department? The County Sheriff Deputies in Oregon wear the yellow fringe National Flag patch on their uniforms. Are you beginning to recognize the troops of occupation on every street of this Union? Are you under occupation? When a local policeman**

**Jurisdiction. Now, can you understand that the Nation is under occupation?" Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266, The Expose of the Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, by A. H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court, p 137,**

and each of them already know under their martial law rule, there is no common law;

**"The exercise of Martial Law jurisdiction within the several States, is the usurpation of the Common Law and subjects the sovereign body to a jurisdiction that has no right to exist within the States."**

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,

**"If a Citizen acquires the same legal status (artificial character) as those protected by the Amendment (through the operation of some statutory law of Congress), then said Citizen may be brought within the venue of the Amendment as a statutory (juristic) person. By this means, Citizens birthrights become of no affect and their rights are reduce to the inferior character of statutory Civil Rights (mere legislative privileges)."**

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,

**"We can't even begin to count the number of times Judges, Lawyers, and Statesmen have said: "There isn't any common law anymore. It has been replaced by Statutes." They would be more truthful if they said: "There Isn't any common-law any more, It has been replaced by martial law."**

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,

and each of them already know under martial law, equity can do anything it wants because it does not have to follow common law, which is EXACTLY what their BAR member benchers all over the country tell people all day every day; "I can do anything I want in this court";

**"Next to revenue (taxes) itself, the late extensions of the Jurisdiction of the admiralty are our greatest grievance. The American Courts of Admiralty seem to be forming by degrees into a system that is to overturn our Constitution and to deprive us of our best inheritance, the laws of the land. It would be thought In England a dangerous innovation if the trial, of any matter on land was given to the admiralty" Jackson v. Magnolia, 20 How. 296 315, 342 (U.S. 1852)**

and replace it with their "equity" so each of they can do literally anything they want, which is a Fascist PAPAL military dictatorship,

**"What is called 'proclaiming martial law' is no law at all; but merely for the sake of public safety, in circumstances of great emergency, setting aside all law, and acting under military power;..." 8 Atty. Gen. Op. 365, 367, February 3, 1857.**

**"This power [of admiralty Jurisdiction] is as extensive upon land as upon water. The Constitution makes no distinction in that respect. And if the admiralty jurisdiction, in matters of contract and tort which the courts of the United States may lawfully exercise on the high seas, can be extended to the lakes under the power to regulate commerce, it can with the same propriety and upon the same construction, be extended to contracts and torts on land when the commerce is between different States. " Propeller Genessee Chief et al. v. Fitzhugh et al. 12 How. 443 (U.S. 1851)**

**"And it may embrace also the vehicles and persons engaged in carrying it on. It would be in the power of Congress to confer admiralty jurisdiction upon its**

heretofore known and admitted limits, may be created on water under that authority, the same reason would justify the same exercise of power on land." Propeller Genessee Chief et al. v. Fitzhugh et al. 12 How. 443 (U.S. 1851)

and they are using civil law and municipal law to enforce their martial law jurisdiction, because all courts are "civil", and the definitions sections of their statutes define fictitious entities, and even "income" for tax purposes is defined as corporate profits;

"...it becomes essential to distinguish between what is and what is not "Income," according to truth and substance without regard to form. Congress cannot, by any definition it may adopt, conclude the matter, since it cannot by legislation, alter the Constitution, from which it derives its power to legislate, and which within those limitations alone, that power can be unlawfully exercised... [Income is] Derived -- from -- capital -- the -- gain -- derived -- from -- capital, etc. Here we have the essential matter -- not gain accruing to capital, not a growth or increment of value in the investment; but a gain, a profit, something of exchangeable value ... severed from the capital however invested or employed, and coming in, being "derived," that is received or drawn by the recipient for his separate use, benefit and disposal -- that is the income derived from property. Nothing else answers the description...." [emphasis is in the original] Eisner v Macomber, 252 U.S. 189

and these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that I have to agree to their foreign martial law jurisdiction, but they do not care and they are going to impose their foreign military dictatorship anyway, even though they know that there has to be consent;

"Brown, Vol. 2, 100, lays down the rule in these terms: 'The general rule, however, at present, is, that the admiralty acts only in rem, and that no person can be subject to that jurisdiction but by his consent, expressed by his entering into a stipulation [contract].'" Ramsey v. Allegrie, 12 Wall 611, p. 409. [emphasis added] "In Kreble's Reports, p. 500, quoted by Brown, it is expressly said, that without a stipulation, the admiralty has no jurisdiction at all over the person." Ramsey v. Allegrie, 12 Wall 611, p. 410. [emphasis added]

and this is also why there are no true common law juries in their martial law courts. Petit juries (six people) are NOT common law juries, and judges do NOT give instructions to a true common law jury

"It is well known that in civil cases, in courts of equity and admiralty, juries do not intervene, and that courts of equity use the trial by jury only in extraordinary cases to inform the conscience of the court." Parsons v. Bedford, et al, 3 Pet 433, 479. [emphasis added]

and Canon law, admiralty law, and maritime Law, and civil law, and commercial law, are all names for the same thing;

"And the forms and modes of proceedings in causes of equity, and of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction, shall be according to the civil law." Wayman and another v. Southard and another, 10 Wall 1, p. 317. [emphasis added]

"There must be uniformity in maritime law; the principles of maritime laws are applicable to commercial law, and therefore, there must be uniformity in the commercial law." Swift v. Tyson, 16 Pet 1, (1842) [emphasis added]

"Admiralty Law. The terms "admiralty" and "maritime" law are virtually synonymous." *Black's Law Dictionary 6th Ed. 1990*

"Civil Law, that rule of action which every particular nation, commonwealth or city

**of what is called the civil law ...." Max Radin, Handbook of Roman Law 1 (1927)."**  
**Black's Law Dictionary 8<sup>th</sup> Edition pg 4141-4142**

and each of them know and intend that in order to get any sort of remedy from them, in their so-called courts, I have to follow the Rules of Civil Procedure, under their Roman Law, therefore they send out their hired thugs to violate My rights under the color of law, and then compel Me into their Roman Law to get a remedy, and they intend to eliminate all of My common law rights and replace some of them with statutes they can change at will whenever they feel like it, and thus convert the rights of every living soul on the land sometimes called Arizona into privileges, and further,

Seventy-six. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that My rights come from Natural Law;

**"Every citizen & freeman is endowed with certain rights & privileges to enjoy which no written law or statute is required. These are the fundamental or natural rights, recognized among all free people."** U.S. v. Morris, 125 F 322, 325,

**"As general rule men have natural right to do anything which their inclinations may suggest, if it be not evil in itself, and in no way impairs the rights of others."**  
In Re Newman (1858), 9 C. 502.

**"This law of nature, being coeval with mankind and dictated by God himself, is of course superior in obligation to any other. It is binding over all the globe in all countries, and at all times: no human laws are of any validity, if contrary to this; and such of them as are valid derive all their force, and all their authority, mediately or immediately, from this original."** Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England (1765-1769) at number 41

**"All acts of the legislature apparently contrary to natural rights and justice are, in our law and must be in the nature of things, considered as void. The laws of nature are the laws of God, whose authority can be superseded by no power on earth. A legislature must not obstruct our obedience to him from whose punishments they cannot protect us. All human constitutions which contradict his (God's) laws, we are in conscience bound to disobey."** 1772, Robin v. Hardaway, 1 Jefferson 109.

**"The individual, unlike the corporation, cannot be taxed for the mere privilege of existing. The corporation is an artificial entity which owes its existence and charter powers to the state; but the individuals' rights to live and own property are natural rights for the enjoyment of which an excise cannot be imposed."** Redfield v. Fisher, 292 P. 813, 135 Or. 180, 294 P.461, 73 A.L.R. 721 (1931),

but they intend to violate My rights anyway, and steal My property anyway, as evidenced herein, and further,

Seventy-seven. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that I always carry in my possession a minimum of one silver eagle one troy ounce silver coin with a face value of one dollar, therefore I am not a vagrant, but they intend to violate My rights under the color of law, whereas all they have is commercial paper in their wallet, and they want to impose their foreign martial law jurisdiction on Me anyway, as evidenced by the gold fringed flags that hang in their offices, and buildings,

**The gold-fringed flag only stands inside military courts that sit in summary court martial proceedings against civilians and such courts are governed in part by local rules, but more especially by The Manual of Courts Martial, U.S., 1994 Ed., at Art. 99, (c)(1)(b), pg. IV-34, PIN 030567-0000, U.S. Government Printing Office, Wash. D.C. and further,**



Seventy-nine. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that they do not have a shred of authority;

**"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., and further,**

Eighty. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that their judgments are not voidable, just void;

**"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).**

**"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), and further,**

Eighty-one. I would rather be dead than have public servants like these criminals so go ahead and send your hired thugs over to my house and have them take me out back and blow my brains out, and the sooner the better, because I have a death wish with criminals like these in the world, and I have an unlimited common law right to defend My property with lethal force if necessary, and it will do us both a favor, and make sure and let me know first so I can have a butcher knife and they will have an excuse to murder me, which is what they intend to do, and the proof of that fact is that they have criminally converted My name into the name of a dead thing (*cestui que trust*/15 USC § 44 unincorporated corporation), and further,

Eighty-two. But they are not going to do that because they will catch me on some lonely stretch of highway and if I do not have the means to resist their unlawful arrest, with lethal force if necessary, and they don't get to MURDER Me, they will kidnap Me and force Me into their foreign corporate commercial so-called court, into their special or general court martial, and the criminal on the bench will engage in one of their Satanic Vatican religious ceremonies, compel one of his BAR member attorney buddies on Me, and will fraudulently issue a bid bond, and a performance bond, and a payment bond, in the name of their *ces te que trust* WINNINGHAM GLENN, and then they will keep me in their warehouse (jail) as collateral while the International Monetary Fund pays off the so-called debt, and the criminal on the bench, and the perjuring attorney that forces his "representation", in the case, on their fraudulently created WINNINGHAM GLENN, get rich off the royalties, and further,

Eighty-three. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, know that I converted silver for the land in question, but they intend to engage in the theft of that land and have engaged in the theft of that land by converting it over to their Vatican handlers so they can charge me an annual rent in the form of their so-called property taxes, and further,

Eighty-four. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, know that ONLY a US citizen has to pay their so-called taxes because a US citizen is really a US subject, and an alien, and the tax is a tribute;

**"Tax - an impost; a tribute imposed on the subject; an excise; tallage. In public law, taxation signifies the system for raising money for public purposes by compelling the payment by individuals of sums of money called taxes. Some general principles of taxation have been said to be: 1) The subjects of every**



390 F.2d 831, (1st Circ.), *cert. denied* 393 U.S. 833, 89 S.Ct. 103, 21 L.Ed.2d 103 (1968). Unless the defendant can establish that he is not a citizen of the United States, the IRS possesses authority to attempt to determine his federal tax liability." UNITED STATES of America v. William M. SLATER (1982) (D. Delaware) 545 F.Supp 179, 182. [Emphasis added]

and these criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that a taxpayer is a cestui que trust;

"... (E)very taxpayer is a cestui qui trust having sufficient interest in the preventing abuse of the trust..." In *Re Bolens* (1912), 135 N.W. 164.

"Taxpayers are not [de jure] State Citizens." *Belmont v. Town of Gulfport*, 122 So. 10,

therefore a "US citizen" is a cestui que trust, and is taxed, and the criminals named herein and others are demanding that every "US citizen" work for them for nothing – which is slavery, (even if somebody has to work for 5 minutes for the money to pay the tax, that 5 minutes is 5 minutes of slavery), which is further proof that a "US citizen" is a slave. According to the *lex non-scripta* every 7 years all the Property (taxation/land) given or taken by the subjects are to be returned to them. Furthermore, every 49 and 50 years the Jubilee is to be proclaimed thereby negating any need for taxation for there would be no need in view of the fact no "national debt" is in play (Deuteronomy 15:1-4 and Leviticus 25:8-10) but the criminals named herein have fraudulently created a cestui que trust because they are more interested in helping out their thieving bankster buddies, and facilitate My enslavement in the process, and they are using the Vatican's Law Merchant and their corporate commercial so-called courts to compel Me to be an accommodation party for their fraudulently created *cestui que* trust, and intend to violate *lex non-scripta*, as evidenced herein,

"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). [Emphasis added]

"...Generally speaking, an account stated is based on the common law concept that an implied contract arises when the debtor (the Service) submits to the creditor (the taxpayer) a statement of the final balance due on an account and the creditor agrees to accept the proposed balance to close the account. See *Bonwit Teller & Co. v. United States*, 283 U.S. 258 (1931). ..."

and an "individual" is a US citizen (cestui que trust) as found in Title 5 United States Code entitled "Records Maintained on Individuals";

"(2) the term "individual" means a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence;" 5 USC § 552a.(a)(2)

and all government employees have Social Security Numbers, and therefore all government employees at all levels of government are "US citizens",

"(13) the term "Federal personnel" means officers and employees of the Government of the United States, members of the uniformed services (including members of the Reserve Components), individuals entitled to receive immediate or deferred retirement benefits under any retirement program of the Government of the United States (including survivor benefits)." 5 USC § 552a.(a)(13),

**"That an officer or employee of a state or one of its subdivisions is deemed to be acting under "color of law" as to those deprivations of right committed in the fulfillment of the tasks and obligations assigned to him."** Monroe v. Pape, 1961, 365 U.S. 167, [Emphasis added]

**"Actions by state officers and employees, even if unauthorized or in excess of authority, can be actions under "color of law.""** Stringer v. Dinger, 1963, Ca. 10 Colo., 313 F.2d 536, [Emphasis added], and further,

Eighty-five. These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, know that they have unlawfully used My private property, the name that is copyrighted with a common law copyright, and they were given ample notice described herein, therefore they have agreed to the fees which are one hundred and eighty million pieces of pure silver, 1 troy ounce each, and further,

Eighty-six. Each of these criminals named herein have deliberately and calculatedly committed felony mail fraud by using their fictitious ZIP CODE mailing address in violation of 18 USC § 1342, which says;

**"Whoever, for the purpose of conducting, promoting, or carrying on by means of the Postal Service, any scheme or device mentioned in section 1341 of this title or any other unlawful business, uses or assumes, or requests to be addressed by, any fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address or name other than his own proper name, or takes or receives from any post office or authorized depository of mail matter, any letter, postal card, package, or other mail matter addressed to any such fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address, or name other than his own proper name, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."**

and they were clearly told what My proper name is and My proper mailing address, but they intended to engage in mail fraud as shown on their own junk mail that they sent out, that I collected as evidence against them, and further,

Eighty-seven. Each of these criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that I am not party to, nor subject to the term "conflict of laws."

**"... [T]he body of learning we call conflict of laws elsewhere is called private international law because it is applied to adjustment of private interests, while public international law is applicable to the relations between states."** Garner v. Teamsters, Chauffeurs & Helpers Local Union, 346 US 485, 495; 98 L Ed 228; 74 S Ct 161 [Emphasis added]

**"In the sense of public international law, the several states of the Union are neither foreign to the United States nor are they foreign to each other, but such is not the case in the field of private international law."** Robinson v. Norato, 71 RI 256, 43 A2d 467, 162 ALR 362. [Emphasis added]

These criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that Uniform Commercial Code, by the copyright owner's own admission, is Private International Law. To simplify and explain the course of events that leads us to the mass confusion of "Public is Private" and "Private is Public", I have immediately below included as follows:

The first "connection" from the highest, and most potent, position is:

**a. 77 Stat. 630-631, P.L. 88-243 (1963) and P.L. 88-244 (1963)** introduces and "makes law" providing the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) as Private Law enacted for the municipal District of Columbia and the United States (federal government). These

(ii) A private law can be enforced by a court of competent jurisdiction when statutes for its enforcement are enacted: 20 AmJur 33, pgs. 58, 59.

(iii) Statutes creating corporations are private acts: 20 AmJur 35, p. 60.

(iv) In this connection, the **Federal Reserve Act** is private law. Federal Reserve banks derive their existence and corporate power from the Federal Reserve Act: Armano v. Federal Reserve Bank 468 F.Supp 674 (1979).

(v) The distinction between public and private acts is not always sharply defined when published statutes are printed in their final form: Case v. Kelly 133 U.S. 21 (1890).

b. It is all **private law and International Law** (but, may be referred to as Private International Law), and it is owned by the same people that own public law 88-243 (1968). The UCC was written and is owned by UNIDROIT. It is in the Vatican (actually, it is only about one hundred yards from the "Holy See"), and

(i) To properly address "public law", one must understand that it is "Private Corporate Charter" that owns the "P.L." and it is all "statutory". Public Law was converted to Public Policy in 1938 (policy = political = police). All private corporations, including governments, are under "public policy" and are to deal only with other corporations, as exemplified herein.

(ii) Private Man is not affected by public law, public policy, private law, or anything else, as long as, Private Man does not harm another Private Man. He is not "statutory", but Lawful.

(iii) Public means: of, concerning, or affecting the common unity of the people, the Assemblage of Private Man.

(iv) Private means: not available for public use, control, or participation, belonging to a particular person or persons, as opposed to the public or the government (remember, as a corporation, the government becomes no more than any other corporate "person"), not holding an official or public position.

(v) **"The entire taxing and monetary systems are, hereby, placed under the U.C.C."** The Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966. [Emphasis added]

c. The U.S. pays \$260,000 per year to UNIDROIT for the use of the copyrighted UCC. The International Registry is the private law of UNIDROIT, and since United States has signed onto the UNIDROIT statute, (International Institute for the Unification of Private Law), Vatican to further their satanic agenda, and they are using their commercial law to enforce their martial law jurisdiction, as described herein, and these criminals named herein are using the Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966 as justification for the theft of My property, and that is based on the presumption that I paid for the land with IOU's (Federal Reserve Notes) but it says on the face of the Deed and Bill of Exchange that I converted silver coin for the land, therefore, their "private money system" (Federal Reserve Notes – IOUs) was not used, and further,

Eighty-eight. Each of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that they are using their commercial law, and their municipal law, to enforce their Martial Law Rule;

"Congress (claiming its martial law "power to declare war," "suppress insurrections" and "repel invasions") imposed martial law on the United States and never discontinued it. The result was an extension of military and municipal jurisdiction of Congress. But where is the evidence of this? Look at the Thirteenth

from international law. See Bowyer, Mod. Civil Law, 19; Sevier v. Riley, 189 Cal. 170, 244 P. 323, 325" Black's Law Dictionary, Rev. 4th Ed. [Emphasis added]

**"There must be uniformity in maritime law; the principles of maritime laws are applicable to commercial law, and therefore, there must be uniformity in the commercial law."** Swift v. Tyson, 16 Pet 1, (1842) [emphasis added]

**"Admiralty Law. The terms "admiralty" and "maritime" law are virtually synonymous."** *Black's Law Dictionary 6th Ed. 1990*

**"Civil Law, that rule of action which every particular nation, commonwealth or city has established peculiarly for itself, more properly distinguished by the name of municipal law."** The Dictionary of English Law, Sweet and Maxwell Ltd., London, 1959, [Emphasis added],

and these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that they have no authority on the land of Arizona, or the land of any other state, and they are all US citizen slaves, and they are deliberately and calculatedly criminally converting My citizenship with the objective of enslaving Me, because they can't stand the idea that somebody might free, and they intend to enslave everybody, and further,

Eighty-nine. Each of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that Congress made it against "public policy" to pay a debt pursuant to House Joint Resolution 192 dated June 5<sup>th</sup>, 1933, and thereby compelled all of their corporate commercial thugs to use Federal Reserve Notes (IOU's), and thereby compelled everybody to use them, because their corporate commercial thugs will not accept lawful money, therefore, even if I did use their "private money system" there is no consent, because it is compelled, but these criminals are accomplices to the Martial Law Rule, and further,

Ninety. Each of these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that I receive no benefits from their criminal corporation, but they intend to violate My rights under the color of law anyway,

**"...the individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a Citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the state or to his neighbors to divulge his business, or to open his doors to an investigation, so far as it may tend to incriminate him. He owes no such duty to the state, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life, liberty, and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land long antecedent to the organization of the state, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. Among his rights are a refusal to incriminate himself, and the immunity of himself and his property from arrest or seizure except under (a judicial power warrant ) a warrant of the law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights."** Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43 [emphasis added], and further,

Ninety-one. Each of these criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, are deliberately and calculatedly depriving me of My right to due process of law, as affirmed for persons ONLY, by Article Five in Amendment, but clearly that is what they intend, and further,

Ninety-two. Each of these criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, do not have any immunity whatsoever,

**"A plaintiff who seeks damages for violation of constitutional rights or statutory rights may overcome the defendant official's qualified immunity only by showing**



**constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known.”** *Weise v. Casper*, 593 F.3d 1163, 1166 (10th Cir. 2010)(quoting *Pearson v. Callahan*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 129 S.Ct. 808, 815 (2009) and *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 800, 818 (1982)),

but I provided them with Notice, as evidenced herein, and they are continuing their criminal activity, therefore it is knowing, willing, intentional, deliberate and calculated, and further,

Ninety-three. Each of these criminals, Darris, Hernandez, and Justman, and others known and unknown, are all conspiring together, to engage in the theft of My property, and impose their martial law jurisdiction on Me, criminally convert My citizenship, and My name, under color of law, in their criminal racketeering enterprise, to use their color of law Tax Code, to facilitate the theft of My property,

**“Persons who are not taxpayers are not within the system and can obtain no benefit by following the procedures prescribed for taxpayers, such as the filing of claims for refunds.”** *Economy Plumbing and Heating v. U.S.*, 470 F.2d 585 (Ct. Cl. 1972)

**“The revenue laws are a code or a system in regulation of tax assessment and collection. They relate to taxpayers, and not to non-taxpayers. The latter are without their scope. No procedures are prescribed for non-taxpayers, and no attempt is made to annul any of their rights and remedies in due course of law. With them Congress does not assume to deal, and they are neither the subject nor the object of the revenue laws.”** *Long v. Rasmussen*, 281 F. 236, at 238,

and these criminals described herein each know that I am not receiving any of their so-called “benefits”;

**“Both in Roman and English law there are certain obligations which were not in truth contractual, but which the law treats as IF they were. They are contractual in law, but not in fact, being the subject-matter of a FICTITIOUS extension of the sphere of contract to cover obligations which do not in reality fall within it.”** *Salmond, Salmond on Jurisprudence*, p. 642 (9th Edition, 1937, Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd. England).

**“It is a well settled rule of law that he who seeks benefits of contract must also assume burdens.”** *Higgins v. Monckton* (1938), 28 C.A.2d 723, 83 P.2d 516.

**“A quasi contractual action presupposes acceptance and retention of a benefit by one party with full appreciation of the facts, under circumstances making it inequitable for him to retain the benefit without payment of its reasonable value.”** *Major-Blakeney Co. v. Jenkins* (1953), 121 C.A.2d 325, 263 P.2d 655; *Townsend Pierson, Inc. v. Holly-Coleman Co.* (1960), 178 C.A.2d 373, 2 Cal. Rptr. 812.

**“Existence of implied contract is usually a question of fact for trial court.”** *Caron v. Andrew* (1955), 133 C.A.2d 412, 284 P.2d 550; *Bolster (C. F.) Co. v. Boespflug (J. C.) Construction Co.* (1959), 167 C.A.2d 143, 334 P.2d 247.

**“Voluntary acceptance of benefit of transaction is equivalent to consent to all obligations arising from it, so far as facts are known, or ought to be known, to person accepting.”** *Northern Assurance Co. v. Stout* (1911), 16 C.A. 548, 117 P. 617.

**“Constructive/quasi contracts include obligations founded on statutory duties.”** *Donovan v. Kansas City*, 175 S. W. 2d 874; *In Re United Burton Co.*, 140 F. 495, 502.

and these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that a quasi-contract ONLY applies to fictitious entities, which is why they have created the

**"In doing this, I shall have occasion incidentally to evince, how true it is that States and Governments were made for man, and, at the same time, how true it is that his creatures and servants have first deceived, next vilified, and, at last oppressed their master and maker." Chisholm v Georgia, 2 Dal. 419 at p 455, and further,**

Ninety-five. Each of these criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, are deliberately, and calculatedly making war on Me;

**"the government is but an agency to the state," – the state being the sovereign people. State v. Chase, 175 Minn, 259, 220 N.W. 951, 953**

**"No state legislator or executive or judicial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it." The constitutional theory is that we the people are the sovereigns, the state and federal officials only our agents." Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S.Ct. 1401 (1958). [Emphasis added]**

**"That the power to tax involves the power to destroy." McCullock v. Maryland, 4 Wheaton 316; Crandall v. Nevada, 6 Wall 35, 46. [Emphasis added]**

**"To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it on favored individuals to aid private enterprise and build up private fortunes, is none the less robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under the legislative forms." Miller 20 Wall, 655, 663, 664 (1874). [Emphasis added]**

**"A Sovereign is exempt from suit, not because of any formal conception or obsolete theory, but on the logical and practical ground that there can be no legal Right as against the authority that makes the law on which the Right depends." Kawanakoa v. Polyblank, 205 U.S. 349, 353, 27 S. Ct. 526, 527, 51 L. Ed. 834 (1907).**

**"Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts." Yick Wo v Hopkins, 118 US 356, at pg 370; and further,**

Ninety-six. Each of these criminals named herein, and others known and unknown, are deliberately and calculatedly criminally converting My citizenship, to facilitate the violation of My rights, and the theft of My property;

**"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),**

and they know it,

**"Persons dealing with government are charged with knowing government statutes and regulations, and they assume the risk that government agents may exceed their authority and provide misinformation" Lavin v. Marsh, 644 F.2nd 1378, 9th Cir., (1981)**

**"All persons in the United States are chargeable with knowledge of the Statutes-at-Large. It is well established that anyone who deals with the government assumes the risk that the agent acting in the government's behalf has exceeded**



**African slaves among us may be so called...**" Chisholm v Georgia, 2 Dall. 440, at pg 471 [Emphasis added]

and under the so-called 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, they became US citizens, (which is just another terminology for "subject")

**"...it is evident that they [U.S. citizens] have not the political rights which are vested in citizens of the States. They are not constituents of any community in which is vested any sovereign power of government. Their position partakes more of the character of subjects than of citizens. They are subject to the laws of the United States, but have no voice in its management. If they are allowed to make laws, the validity of these laws is derived from the sanction of a Government in which they are not represented. Mere citizenship they may have, but the political rights of citizens they cannot enjoy..."** People v. De La Guerra, 40 Cal. 311, 342 (A.D. 1870) [Emphasis added]

and a US citizen is not competent to give evidence against any state citizen;

**"... "No black, or mulatto person, or Indian shall be allowed to give evidence in favor of, or against a white man."** People v. Hall (1854), 4 C. 399.

**"The words, "Indian," "Negro," "Black" and "White," are generic terms, designating race. Therefore, Chinese and all other people not white, are included in the prohibition from being witnesses against whites."** People v. Hall (1854), 4 C. 399.

**"People v. Hall (4 C. 399), excluding Chinese witnesses in suits to which white persons are parties, is affirmed."** Speer v. See Yup Co. (1859), 13 C. 73.

**"The indicium of color is not an infallible test of the competency of a witness, under the act excluding blacks, mulattoes, and Indians, from testifying for or against white persons."** People v. Elyea (1859), 14 C. 144.

**"It may be a sufficient test in many cases, but only when it is so decided as to leave no doubt of the race to which the witness belongs."** People v. Elyea (1859), 14 C. 144.

**"In a criminal action against a white person, a black or mulatto person--though the injured party--cannot, under the statute, be a witness against the defendant."** People v. Howard (1860), 17 C. 63.

**"The words "in favor of or against any white person," in the act prohibiting persons of one-half or more Indian blood, or Mongolian, or Chinese, from giving evidence, refer to the defendant alone in a criminal action. (Per Sanderson, C. J.)"** People v. Awa (1865), 27 C. 638.

and the so-called Fourteenth Amendment did not affect this, which exists to this day;

**"The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States does not conflict with the power of the legislature in the exercise of its discretion to exclude Chinamen from the right to testify in the state courts."** People v. Brady (1870), 40 C. 198, 6 Am. Rep. 604, overruling People v. Washington (1869), 36 C. 658.

**"Crimes Act, as amended in 1863, provided that no "Indian, Mongolian or Chinese shall be permitted to give evidence in the courts of the state in favor of or against a white man," is not in conflict with constitutional amendment 14, which provides that persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens, etc., that no state shall make any law abrogating the privileges or immunities of citizens, nor deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny**

and these cases involving certain races, are really about US subjects, because they are talking about those who were US subjects at the time, and the same people and more are now called citizens, therefore it is citizen/subjects that are not competent to give evidence against Me or any state citizen, and it also holds true that they are not competent to make legal determinations for Me, and they are not competent to represent Me, but I am competent to give evidence against them, because I am the sovereign, and it is with My words that the government was created, or the words of My ancestors, therefore they are not competent to dispute anything I say, and because I am a state citizen, I am also a judicial power citizen;

**"The judicial power is the power to hear those matters which affect life, liberty or property of the Citizens of the State."** *Sapulpa v Land*, 101 Okla. 22, 223 Pac. 640, 35 A.L.R. 872,

and My decision is not subject to appeal, as contained herein, and it is not subject to review except by a jury of My peers, and none of my public servants, or these criminals named herein have any authority to convene a jury of My peers, therefore it is final, as described below, and these criminals, named herein, and others known and unknown, each know that they are conspiring together to force me into their foreign corporate commercial so-called courts, in which there is no real justice, and are owned and operated by them,

**"and because it brings into action, and enforces this great and glorious principle, that the people are the sovereign of this country, and consequently that fellow citizens and joint sovereigns cannot be degraded by appearing with each other in their own courts to have their controversies determined."** *Chisolm v Georgia* 2 Dall. 440, and further,

Ninety-eight. I do NOT consent to these criminals, or their inquisition tribunals, or their satanic handlers in the Vatican, and further,

**Relief Demanded by I, Me, My, or Myself, also known as Glenn Winningham; house of Fearn, sui juris, a sovereign living soul, and "We the People"**

Ninety-nine. Manny Hernandez, the private man acting as Navajo County Treasurer, is giving aid and comfort to the enemy in a time of war, and is an imposter operating without authority, under the color of law, and none of his JUDGMENTS/ORDERS are of any force and effect, and he is in criminal violation by knowingly, intentionally, willingly conspiring with criminals, to criminally convert My address, and My citizenship, and has violated his bond and his Corporate Charter, which violation is a Breach of the Trust which was established with the people of Texas and against the Peace and Dignity of the People of Texas. It is ORDERED that his bond be arrested, and he be arrested and prosecuted for TREASON in a time of war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, SEDITION, Misprison of Felony, Extortion under color of Office, theft by conversion, Criminal Conversion, perjury of oath, theft, obstruction of justice, extortion, unlawful arrest, false imprisonment, assault, murder, and racketeering, barratry, and conspiracy to commit the above mentioned crimes, and further,

One hundred. Cammy Darris, the private woman acting as Navajo County Assessor is giving aid and comfort to the enemy in a time of war, and is an imposter operating without authority, under the color of law, and none of her JUDGMENTS/ORDERS are of any force and effect, and she is in criminal violation by knowingly, intentionally, willingly conspiring with criminals, to criminally convert My address, and My citizenship, and has violated her bond and her Corporate Charter, which violation is a Breach of the Trust which was established with the people of Texas and against the Peace and Dignity of the People of Texas. It is ORDERED that her bond be arrested, and she be arrested and prosecuted for TREASON in a time of war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, SEDITION, Misprison of Felony, Extortion under color of Office, theft by conversion,

which was established with the people of Texas and against the Peace and Dignity of the People of Texas. It is ORDERED that her bond be arrested, and she be arrested and prosecuted for TREASON in a time of war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, SEDITION, Misprison of Felony, Extortion under color of Office, theft by conversion, Criminal Conversion, perjury of oath, theft, obstruction of justice, extortion, unlawful arrest, false imprisonment, assault, murder, and racketeering, barratry, and conspiracy to commit the above mentioned crimes, and further,

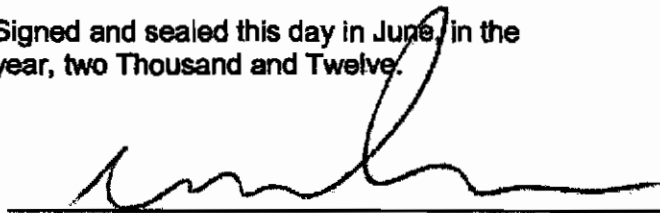
The Undersigned, I, Me, My, or Myself, also known as Glenn Winningham; house of Fearn, of Original Jurisdiction do herewith declare, state and say that I issue this Asseveration for Truth with sincere intent in truth, that I am competent to state the matters set forth herein, and will so testify in court, that the contents are true, correct, complete, certain, admissible as evidence, and reasonable and just, by Me, undersigned addressee, one of "We the People", and not a corporation or a fiction of any type, and further,

Signed and sealed in red ink on the land of Delaware, under penalties with perjury, (28 USC § 1746(1)), and further,

Further Affiant sayeth not,

It has been said, so it is done.

Signed and sealed this day in June, in the  
year, two Thousand and Twelve.



Glenn Winningham; house of Fearn, sui juris  
sovereign living soul, holder of the office of "the people"  
Inhabitant of the land known as Texas  
currently travelling on the land of Delaware  
With full responsibility for my actions  
under God's law as found in the Bible

#### JURAT

Delaware republic )

Kent County )

Subscribed, Sworn, Sealed

As an officer of the court, I hereby certify that Glenn Winningham; house of Fearn, who is known to me, appeared before me and after being duly put under oath, he executed the foregoing document on this the 30th day of June, in the year two thousand and twelve.

  
Notary Public

6/30/2012





2011-05559

Page 1 of 8

Requested By: GLENN WINNINGHAM

Navajo County Recorder - Laurette Justman

04-08-2011 10:46 AM Recording Fee \$17.00

When recorded mail to:  
Glenn Winningham; house of Feam  
Non-Domestic Mail  
C/O 1664 E. Florence Blvd., #4-219  
Casa Grande, Arizona  
ZIP CODE EXEMPT  
DMM 602.1.3.e.2, 18 USC § 1342

## GRANT DEED and BILL OF EXCHANGE

Texas American Holdings, a trust  
6340 Lake Worth Blvd., #437  
Fort Worth, Texas  
ZIP CODE EXEMPT  
DMM 602.1.3.e.2, 18 USC § 1342

the GRANTOR upon receipt of twenty-five each united States of America, silver eagle one troy ounce pure silver coins, each of which has a face value of one dollar, for a total value of twenty-five dollars in lawful money, as payment in full, does hereby convey, grant, and exchange to;

Glenn Winningham; house of Feam, sovereign living soul, inhabitant of the land of Arizona, holder of the office of "the people",

the GRANTEE

full title, legal, equitable, and otherwise, to the following described real property situated on the land of Navajo County, on the land of Arizona;

Lot 104, Arizona Rancheros - Rancho 108

together with all of the rights and privileges associated with the original Land Patent #501639 granted to the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company on the second day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, a true copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety;

All of the above is submitted "UNDER PENALTIES with PERJURY" (28 USC § 1746(1)).

By



James Deal, duly authorized representative  
for Surety Management, Inc.,  
Trustee, Texas American Holdings

### Notice

Using a notary on this document does not constitute any adhesion, nor does it alter my status in any manner. The purpose for notary is verification and identification only and not for entrance into any foreign jurisdiction.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

As a Notary Public, and an officer of the court, I hereby certify that James Deal, who is known to me, appeared before me and executed the foregoing **GRANT DEED and BILL OF EXCHANGE**, on this 24<sup>th</sup> day of February, in the year two thousand and eleven.

Patent No. 43.

SANTA FE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Primary limits.

Phoenix Land District,

ARIZONA.

501639

4-1043-R

## The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, by the Act of Congress approved July 27, 1866 (14 Stat., 292), entitled "An Act granting lands to aid in the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Coast," there was granted to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific Coast, "every alternate section of public land, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile on each side of said railroad line as said company may adopt, through the Territories of the United States, and ten alternate sections of land per mile on each side of said railroad whenever it passes through any State, and whenever on the line thereof the United States have full title, not reserved, sold, granted or otherwise appropriated, and free from pre-emption or other claims or rights, at the time the line of said road is designated by a plat thereof filed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office;" and said act provided further, "That the word 'mineral,' when it occurs in this act, shall not be held to include iron or coal;" and

WHEREAS, official statements bearing dates December 17, 1880, April 19, 1881, January 7, and December 16, 1882, and November 3, 1883, have been filed in the General Land Office, showing that the Commissioners appointed by the President, under the provisions of the fourth section of said Act of Congress, approved July 27, 1866, have reported to him that the line of said railroad and telegraph from a point in township eight north, range two east, Territory of New Mexico, and ending at a point on the west bank of the Colorado River, in the State of California, has been constructed and fully completed and equipped in the manner prescribed by the said Act of Congress; and

501639



WHEREAS, certain tracts of land have been listed by the duly authorized land agent of the said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, as shown by his original lists, approved by the local officers, and now on file in the General Land Office; and

WHEREAS, it is shown by evidence filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior that the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, under a purchase at foreclosure sale of the property and rights of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and by compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1897 (29 Stat., 322), became the lawful successor in interest of the said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company; and

WHEREAS, the said tracts of land lie coterminous with the constructed line of road, within forty miles thereof, and are particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Gila and Salt River Meridian ~ Arizona.

Township eighteen north of Range twenty east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and twenty-nine;

Township nineteen north of Range twenty east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township eighteen north of Range twenty-one east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-seven and twenty-nine;

Township nineteen north of Range twenty-one east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen,

seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township nineteen north of Range twenty-two east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty north of Range twenty-two east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-one north of Range twenty-two east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-two north of Range twenty-two east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty north of Range twenty-three east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-one north of Range twenty-three east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-two north of Range twenty-three east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven,

twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township nineteen north of Range twenty-four east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty north of Range twenty-four east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-one north of Range twenty-four east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-two north of Range twenty-four east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty north of Range twenty-five east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-one north of Range twenty-five east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-two north of Range twenty-five east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-one north of Range twenty-six east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-two north of Range twenty-six east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-three north of Range twenty-six east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-one north of Range twenty-seven east.

Section one; the east half of the west half and the east half of Section three; and Sections five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-two north of Range twenty-seven east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Containing, in the aggregate, two hundred sixty thousand three hundred thirty-four and fifty-three-hundredths acres:

NOW KNOW YE, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the premises, and pursuant to the said Acts of Congress, HAS GIVEN

4-1044-R.

AND GRANTED, and by these presents DOES GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, successor in interest to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and to its successors and assigns, the tracts of land listed as aforesaid and described in the foregoing; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tracts, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, successor as aforesaid, and to its successors and assigns forever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, **Woodrow Wilson**

President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, the **SECOND**

(SEAL)

day of **DECEMBER** in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and **FIFTEEN** and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and **FORTIETH.**

By the President:

By

*Woodrow Wilson*  
*M. P. Le Roy* Secretary,

*L. B. Lamar*  
Recorder of the General Land Office.

2011-05658

Page 1 of 8

Requested By: GLENN WINNINGHAM

Navajo County Recorder - Laurette Justman

04-08-2011 10:46 AM Recording Fee \$17.00

When recorded mail to:  
Glenn Winningham; house of Fearn  
Non-Domestic Mail  
C/O 1664 E. Florence Blvd., #4-219  
Casa Grande, Arizona  
ZIP CODE EXEMPT  
DMM 602.1.3.e.2, 18 USC § 1342

## GRANT DEED and BILL OF EXCHANGE

Texas American Holdings, a trust  
6340 Lake Worth Blvd., #437  
Fort Worth, Texas  
ZIP CODE EXEMPT  
DMM 602.1.3.e.2, 18 USC § 1342

the GRANTOR upon receipt of twenty-five each united States of America, silver eagle one troy ounce pure silver coins, each of which has a face value of one dollar, for a total value of twenty-five dollars in lawful money, as payment in full, does hereby convey, grant, and exchange to;

Glenn Winningham; house of Fearn, sovereign living soul, inhabitant of the land of Arizona, holder of the office of "the people",

the GRANTEE

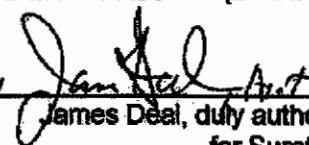
full title, legal, equitable, and otherwise, to the following described real property situated on the land of Navajo County, on the land of Arizona;

Sun Valley Highlands Lot 109

together with all of the rights and privileges associated with the original Land Patent #601639 granted to the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company on the second day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, a true copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety;

All of the above is submitted "UNDER PENALTIES with PERJURY" (28 USC § 1746(1)).

By



James Deal, duly authorized representative  
for Surety Management, Inc.,  
Trustee, Texas American Holdings

### Notice

Using a notary on this document does not constitute any adhesion, nor does it alter my status in any manner. The purpose for notary is verification and identification only and not for entrance into any foreign jurisdiction.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

As a Notary Public, and an officer of the court, I hereby certify that James Deal, who is known to me, appeared before me and executed the foregoing GRANT DEED and BILL OF EXCHANGE, on this 24<sup>th</sup> day of February, in the year two thousand and eleven.



Patent No. 43.

SANTA FE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Primary limits.

Phoenix Land District,

ARIZONA.

501639

4-1042-R

## The United States of America,

We all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, by the Act of Congress approved July 27, 1866 (14 Stat., 292), entitled "An Act granting lands to aid in the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Coast," there was granted to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific Coast, "every alternate section of public land, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile on each side of said railroad line as said company may adopt, through the Territories of the United States, and ten alternate sections of land per mile on each side of said railroad whenever it passes through any State, and whenever on the line thereof the United States have full title, not reserved, sold, granted or otherwise appropriated, and free from pre-emption or other claims or rights, at the time the line of said road is designated by a plat thereof filed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office;" and said act provided further, "That the word 'mineral,' when it occurs in this act, shall not be held to include iron or coal;" and

WHEREAS, official statements bearing dates December 17, 1880, April 19, 1881, January 7, and December 16, 1882, and November 3, 1883, have been filed in the General Land Office, showing that the Commissioners appointed by the President, under the provisions of the fourth section of said Act of Congress, approved July 27, 1866, have reported to him that the line of said railroad and telegraph from a point in township eight north, range two east, Territory of New Mexico, and ending at a point on the west bank of the Colorado River, in the State of California, has been constructed and fully completed and equipped in the manner prescribed by the said Act of Congress; and

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WHEREAS, certain tracts of land have been listed by the duly authorized land agent of the said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, as shown by his original lists, approved by the local officers, and now on file in the General Land Office; and

WHEREAS, it is shown by evidence filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior that the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, under a purchase at foreclosure sale of the property and rights of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and by compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1897 (29 Stat., 322), became the lawful successor in interest of the said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company; and

WHEREAS, the said tracts of land lie coterminous with the constructed line of road, within forty miles thereof, and are particularly described as follows, to-wit:

**Gila and Salt River Meridian - Arizona.**

**Township eighteen north of Range twenty east.**

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and twenty-nine;

**Township nineteen north of Range twenty east.**

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

**Township eighteen north of Range twenty-one east.**

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-seven and twenty-nine;

**Township nineteen north of Range twenty-one east.**

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen,

seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

**Township nineteen north of Range twenty-two east.**

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

**Township twenty north of Range twenty-two east.**

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

**Township twenty-one north of Range twenty-two east.**

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

**Township twenty-two north of Range twenty-two east.**

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

**Township twenty north of Range twenty-three east.**

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

**Township twenty-one north of Range twenty-three east.**

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

**Township twenty-two north of Range twenty-three east.**

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven,

twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township nineteen north of Range twenty-four east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty north of Range twenty-four east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-one north of Range twenty-four east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-two north of Range twenty-four east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty north of Range twenty-five east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-one north of Range twenty-five east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-two north of Range twenty-five east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-one north of Range twenty-six east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-two north of Range twenty-six east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-three north of Range twenty-six east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-one north of Range twenty-seven east.

Section one; the east half of the west half and the east half of Section three; and Sections five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Township twenty-two north of Range twenty-seven east.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-five;

Containing, in the aggregate, two hundred sixty thousand three hundred thirty-four and fifty-three-hundredths acres:

NOW KNOW YE, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the premises, and pursuant to the said Acts of Congress, HAS GIVEN