

## Self-Governing

May Divine Providence guide all of us seeking truth, and knowledge. Are we considered a foreign State? Do we have Foreign State immunity? Are we a sovereign people or State? Are we the Postmaster for our State? Is the estate same as a State? Where to begin to unravel this mystery? I do not want to give the impression I am a lawyer- all I am doing is looking at what they created. We, the people created them, them being governments, for protecting us, and our property. Is there any other reason for their existence? The purpose of having a foreign status is for mailing, immunity, court and legal or lawful status. As the International Mail Manual 742.1 & 742.2, mentions foreign origin and foreign post office.

“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 neighbor to divulge his business, or to open his doors to an investigation, so far as it may tend to criminate him. He owes no such duty to the State, since he receives nothing there from, beyond the protection of his life 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 warrant of the law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights” *Hale v. Henkel*, 240 U.S. 43, 74.

“But if the government has these rights on her own account, the citizen also has correlative rights. *He has the right to come to the seat of government to assert any claim he may have upon that government*, or to transact any business he may have with it. **To seek its protection, to share its offices, to engage in administering its functions.** He has a right **to free access** to its sea-ports, through which all the operations of foreign trade and commerce are conducted, to the sub-treasuries, the land offices, the revenue offices, and the courts of justice in the several States, and this right is in its nature independent of the will of any State over whose soil he must pass in the exercise of it.” *Crandall v. State of Nevada*, 73 U.S. 35.

“When we consider the nature and the theory of our institutions of government, the principles upon which they are supposed to rest, and review the history of their development, we are constrained to conclude that they do not mean to leave room for the play and action of purely personal and arbitrary power. 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.** And the law is the definition and limitation of power. It is, indeed, quite true that there must always be lodged somewhere, and in some person or body, the authority of final decision, and in many cases of mere administration, the responsibility is purely political, no appeal lying except to the ultimate tribunal of the public judgment, exercised either in the pressure of opinion or by means of the suffrage. But the fundamental rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, considered as individual possessions, are secured by those maxims of constitutional law which are the monuments showing the victorious progress of the race in securing to men the blessings of civilization under the reign of just and equal laws, so that, in the famous language of the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, the government of the commonwealth ‘may be a government of laws, and not of men.’ For the very idea that one man may be compelled to hold his life, or the means of living, or any material right essential to the enjoyment of life at the mere will of another seems to be intolerable in any country where freedom prevails, as being the essence of slavery itself.” *Yick Wo v. Hopkins* 118 U.S. 356.

Thus, we, the people, have rights and the government recognizes these rights, and a few were placed in the Bill of Rights. But when one looks at the 9th and 10th amendments it is clear that it is not all inclusive: IX: “The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.” X: “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.” So, do I need to be schooled in law to express my right to free speech and my interpretations of what the law says? Show me where in the constitution it says that people are denied, anything. Government has limitations- not people. Therefore, what is

before you is my opinion. Really, the only challenge is how something is defined. It is also written that is something is vague, it is void: Void for vagueness doctrine: In American constitutional law, a statute is void for vagueness and unenforceable if it is too vague for the average citizen to understand. Until a jury of my peers declare me below average, which would mean they were below average, and therefore unable to make a competent determination, I am considered at least average. Mommy says I am way above average- whose going to challenge my mommy? So if one is going to correct me, then please, show me at least construction logic and or reason why what I present is different than how I look at it. As this has to do with being a postmaster of your estate, we will look at the estate however; we need to examine what is a decedent.

### **What is a decedent?**

The Word decedent and deceased is considered by most to mean dead, but lets open this can of worms and see what is inside. The word “deceased” has its roots in “cease”: Verb: Put an end to a state or an activity, such as in cease and desists. The word “de” means “from”, “of” or denoting the removal or reversal of something. Thus “deceased”: Pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life: dead, or to die. If an infant is the decedent of an estate, it cannot be dead, as also found in Title 26 § 2001:(a) Imposition: A tax is hereby imposed on the transfer of the taxable estate of every decedent who is a citizen or resident of the United States.” “Who is”, as oppose to “who was”. Unless the United States is a burial ground, resident of a graveyard, it has to mean living people.

As we typically deal in fictions, that which does not exist in nature, we use natural words to describe a fiction, to give it meaning and comprehension. Cease, therefore, is the stopping of something; it is the end of pregnancy and the cord that sustains life is severed, it is an end of an event or activity, and the life in the womb is no longer. In addition, cedent refers to cession and cession is assigning property to another: Land transference. Cedent means reinsured: An Insurer that transfers all or part of a risk it under wrights to a reinsurer. Along with a percentage of the original premium. Cede means to surrender or relinquish, to assign or grant. Cession is an act to relinquish property rights, transferring the land from one nation to another. Therefore, in the circumstances of a birth condition, it is ending of one activity and beginning, the transferring land, same as when we die: ashes to ashes, dust to dust; and spiritual life, begin. “Decedent” or “deceased” is of transferring the estate and to undo or reverse the activity. Not dead at all. “The beginning of.” Like so many things, it all depends on how it is being used as to the intent. Clearly, we can see how the infant is the decedent of an estate, your body, and how we can transfer the taxable estate of every decedent who is a citizen or resident of the United States. You transfer your body to the United States, it is an election, and thus everything you make is taxable and the property of the United States.

However, in my opinion, you need to have a formal election, and there is not one for most of us if not all. In Title 26 § 6013, talks of the election. [The only election forms I have found were IRS Forms 8832, and 2553.](#) Therefore, if you did not file these forms, you filed whatever forms in error, thus you do not have a taxable estate. Besides, the infant, underage therefore incompetent to speak, is the decedent of the estate.

I, however, am over the age of 21 and the occupant of the office of the executor for the Estate: *Sui Juris*: Of his own right; possessing full social and civil rights; not under any legal disability, or the power of another, or guardianship. Having capacity to manage one’s own affairs; not under legal disability to act for one’s self: *non-sub potestate*, (not under the power of another man)<sup>1</sup> *Sui Heredes*, i.e. one’s own heir of the estate.

### **What is an estate?**

The word “estate” is a word of the greatest extension, and comprehends every species of property, real and personal. It signifies everything of which riches or fortune may consist. The government says clearly that the fundamental rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, considered as individual possessions.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, you, your body, is the estate, as the foundation. An infant is the decedent of an estate or grantor,

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<sup>1</sup> The United States Constitution: 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment

<sup>2</sup> *Yick Wo v. Hopkins* 118 U.S. 356

owner or trustor of a trust, guardianship, receivership, or custodianship that has yet to receive an SSN. (Internal Revenue Manual: 21.7.13.3.2.2). Therefore, if decedent means dead, how can a dead infant have an estate or be the owner or trustor of a trust, guardianship, receivership, or custodianship? Decedent means “one who is dying”. Only the living can die. The infant living is the estate or grantor, owner or trustor of a trust, guardianship, receivership, or custodianship that has yet to receive an SSN. Therefore, you can be many things, which is the meaning of Sovereign. Do not get me wrong, Sovereignty is the people, not just you. You by yourself are an individual. The people are Sovereign, in other words you cannot trample upon their rights with impunity and say I am sovereign, nanny nanny boo boo. It does indicate your nature, and this nature was mentioned in the Declaration of Independence: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, *deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.*” However, the people had to have these “just powers” before they could give them to a government. Even as a people, we are not monsters; unlimited in power, uncontrollable, morally objectionable, humans. We have limitations, we have commandments: love one another; love God with all your heart, mind, body, and soul; love thy neighbor as yourself; do unto others, as you would want them to do unto you, are but a few of the ideological goals.

### **You as a Nation**

The United States civil war, regardless of how you view it, about slaves or economics or whatever, it was a war between the rights of the states and the federal government. It was an illegal war, as only congress can declared war and the Southern Congressmen were not there to declared war on themselves. Southern states had seceded. Later they were forced to participate but not in the union, as the States were sovereign in the union, all States lost their immunity, their Sovereignty, after the war. This act made all states subject to the federal government. You cannot separate states, for it would be unequal laws. This is an important concept to grasp as it leads to why people can be their own foreign nation.

Before we go into a foreign nation, lets examine from the ground up. What makes a nation? People, governments, and regulations. As this does consider postal considerations and the post office is design to deliver mail, lets us look at delivery.

Delivery handing over property: Again, we have the “de” before livery. Livery is defined as special uniform worn by an official or servant. It also means to hand over. “Delivery” means, “of handing over” or “received from”: to take delivery of. You hand over property. Remember “An infant is the decedent of an estate or grantor, owner or trustor of a trust, guardianship, receivership, or custodianship”. So the infant can be in receivership, and to guard, as in guardian: defender, protector, or keeper; also as custodian, one who looks after something or someone, responsible for. Clearly, an infant maybe a postal employee, but I think it a good idea to start out with a rattle or binky and have them work their way up. Delivery is to send or receive to where?

Nation:

- A large aggregate of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular country or territory.
- A North American Indian people.
- Confederation of peoples.
- Origin Middle English: via Old French from Latin natio(n-), from nat- ‘born,’ from the verb nasci.
- Native
  - A person born in a specified place or associated with a place by birth, whether subsequently resident there or not.
  - A local inhabitant: New York in the summer was too hot even for the natives.
  - Associated with the country, region, or circumstances of a person's birth.

- Of the indigenous inhabitants of a place: a ceremonial native dance from Fiji.

#### State

- The particular condition that someone or something is in at a specific time.
- A physical condition as regards internal or molecular form or structure.
- A nation or territory considered as an organized political community under one government: Germany, Italy, and other European states.
- An organized political community or area forming part of a federal republic: the German state of Bavaria.
- Of, provided by, or concerned with the civil government of a country.
- Used or done on ceremonial occasions; involving the ceremony associated with a head of state.
- Chiefly Law specify the facts of (a case) for consideration.

#### Country:

- A nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory: the country's increasingly precarious economic position.
- (The country) the people of a nation: the whole country took to the streets.
- (Often the country) districts and small settlements outside large towns, cities, or the capital: the airfield is right out in the country

#### Province:

- A principal administrative division of certain countries or empires.
- (The provinces) the whole of a country outside the capital, esp. when regarded as lacking in sophistication or culture: I made my way home to the dreary provinces by train.
- Christian Church a district under an archbishop or a metropolitan.
- Origin late Middle English: from Old French, from Latin provincia 'charge, province,' of uncertain ultimate origin.

#### City:

- A large town
- A place where people live that is larger or more important than a town:
- An area where many people live and work
- An incorporated municipal (of or relating to a city or town or its governing body) center.
  - In England. An incorporated town borough, which is or has been the see of a bishop.
  - A large (the City) the financial and commercial district of London, England.
- A city is a municipal corporation of a larger class, the distinctive feature of whose organization is its government
  - Town incorporated with certain privileges.
  - From which citizens are derived from.
  - By a chief executive (usually called "mayor") and a legislative body, composed of representatives of the citizens, (usually called a "council" or a board of aldermen) and other officers having special functions.
  - The inhabitants of a city.
- An inhabited place of greater size, population, or importance than a town or village
- An incorporated British town usually of major size or importance having the status of an Episcopal see
  - An Episcopal see (Latin: episcopalis sedes) is, in the original sense, the official seat of a bishop. This seat, which is also referred to as the bishop's cathedra, is placed in the bishop's principal church, which is therefore called the bishop's cathedral.

- A diocese, meaning “administration”, is the district under the supervision of a bishop.
- It is also known as an Episcopal see or bishopric. A diocese is divided into parishes (in the Church of England into benefices and parishes).
- This structure of church governance is known as Episcopal polity.
  - The seat is also called the bishop’s throne, especially in the Eastern Orthodox Church.
  - The term is also used of the town or place where the cathedral is located, giving rise to expressions such as “the Episcopal See of Gibraltar”.
- Capitalized (City):
  - The financial district of London
  - The influential financial interests of the British economy
- A usually large or important municipality in the United States governed under a charter granted by the state
- An incorporated municipal unit of the highest class in Canada

Suburb: an outlying district of a city, esp. a residential one.

Rural in, relating to, or characteristic of the countryside rather than the town: remote rural areas.

Urban: In, relating to, or characteristic of a city or town: the urban population.

Town - an urban area that has a name, defined boundaries, and local government, and that is generally larger than a village and smaller than a city.

Village:

- A group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area.
- A self-contained district or community within a town or city, regarded as having features characteristic of village life: the Olympic village.
- (In the US) a small municipality with limited corporate powers.

Hamlet- noun

- A small settlement, generally one smaller than a village.
- ORIGIN Middle English: from Old French hamelet, diminutive of hamel ‘little village’;
- Related to home.

Haga: A house in a city or borough.

House:

- Dwelling; Domicile; Abode; Habitation; Place
- Resident
- Digs
- Family lineage; Dynasty.

The bible talks about Abraham being the father of nations.<sup>3</sup> As we can see by these definitions, a nation is not a country or state, it is a group of people united for whatever purpose. Abraham was to be the father of many nations but God was always the ruler of his people; one Kingdom, many nations.

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<sup>3</sup> Genesis 12:1-2 Now Jehovah said unto Abram, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father’s house, unto the land that I will show thee: and I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make they name great; and be thou a blessing:

The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization to promote international co-operation. At its founding, the UN had 51 member states; there are now 193. The basic concept of government is to protect the land and to create money. However, not all governments, sovereign states, create their own money.

All UN member states are allowed to become members of the Universal Postal Union (UPU). A non-member state of the United Nations may also become a member if two-thirds of the UPU member countries approve its request. The UPU currently has 192 members (190 states and two joint memberships of dependent territories groups). The UN is an international organization.

The UPU, (French: Union postale universelle) is a specialized agency of the UN that coordinates postal policies among member nations, in addition to the worldwide postal system. The UPU contains four bodies consisting of the Congress, the Council of Administration (CA), the Postal Operations Council (POC), and the International Bureau (IB). It also oversees two cooperatives including the Telematics and EMS Cooperatives respectively. Each member agrees to the same terms for conducting international postal duties. The UPU's headquarters are located in Bern, Switzerland.

There are two main types of an international organization:

- International nongovernmental organizations (INGOs):
  - Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that operate internationally. There are two types:
    - International non-profit governmental organizations. Examples include the World Organization of the Scout Movement, International Committee of the Red Cross and Médecins Sans Frontières.
    - International corporations, referred to as multinational corporations. Examples include The Coca-Cola Company and Toyota.
- Intergovernmental organizations, also known as international governmental organizations (IGOs): the type of organization most closely associated with the term 'international organization', these are organizations that are made up primarily of sovereign states (referred to as member states). Notable examples include the UN, Organization for Economic Co-Operation and development (OECD), Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE), Council of Europe (CoE), European Union (EU; which is a prime example of a supranational organization), and World Trade Organization (WTO). The UN has used the term "intergovernmental organization" instead of "international organization" for clarity.

The Purpose of the UN is creating international laws. Before the UN, there was the League of Nations, and there was a convention to determine the definition of state sovereignty. Article 3 of the Montevideo Convention declares that statehood is independent of recognition by other states. State practice relating the recognition states typically falls somewhere between the declaratory and constitutive approaches. International law does not require a state to recognize other states. Recognition can be either express or implied and is usually retroactive in its effects. It does not necessarily signify a desire to establish or maintain diplomatic relations. In international law, however, there are several theories of when a state should be recognized as sovereign:

The constitutive theory of statehood defines a state as a person of international law if, and only if, it is recognized as sovereign by other states.

By contrast, the "declarative" theory defines a state as a person in international law if it meets the following criteria:

- 1) A defined territory;
- 2) A permanent population;
- 3) A government and
- 4) A capacity to enter into relations with other states.

According to declarative theory, an entity's statehood is independent of its recognition by other states. Government is defined as:

- The structure of principles and rules determining how a state or organization is regulated.
- The sovereign power in a nation or state.
- An organization through which a body of people exercises political authority; the machinery by which sovereign power is expressed.
- In this sense, the term refers collectively to the political organs of a country regardless of their function or level, and regardless of the subject matter they deal with: Nation; State.

Let us examine these criteria, in order to determine if it fits the executor of the estate:

- 1) A defined territory:
  - a. Territory "land under the jurisdiction of a town, state, etc.,"
  - b. Territory (community and local power)
  - c. Probably from Latin territorium "land around a town, domain, district,"
  - d. From terra "earth, land"
  - e. A province is a territorial unit, usually an administrative division, within a country or state.
  - f. Territoriality (nonverbal communication), how people use space to communicate ownership/occupancy of areas and possessions
  - g. Birth Certificate
    - i. The Body of man/woman
    - ii. Unorganized territory
- 2) A permanent population; me, executor of the estate
- 3) A government
  - a. A process of the promulgation, monitoring, and enforcement of rules, established by primary and/or delegated legislation.
  - b. Act of governing or ruling: It is a means of control: Regulation may refer to the following:
    - i. A written instrument containing rules having the force of law,
    - ii. Biblical commandments,
    - iii. Brain regulates your State.
- 4) A capacity to enter into relations with other states:
  - a. Friends,
  - b. Lovers,
  - c. Marriage,
  - d. Family,
  - e. Unlimited Right to contract,
  - f. According to declarative theory, an entity's statehood is independent of its recognition by other states.

The United States Declared the Bible the Holy word of God.<sup>4</sup> The first amendment prohibits the making of any law that establishes or impedes the free exercise of religion. Therefore, Sovereignty is the people. Individually they are an estate. The people are a nation. The Estate is a Nation. The nation is a State. The State has immunity. Do people have immunity from the government?<sup>5</sup> If we have immunity, when and where does it apply? How do we access it? Let us see when government does not have, or loses, immunity.

- "Officers of the court have no immunity, when violating a Constitutional right, from liability. For they are deemed to know the law." *Owen v. Independence*, 100 S.C.T. 1398, 445 US 622.

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<sup>4</sup> Public Law 97-280 96 Stat.1211: Congress Declares The Bible "The Word Of God"

<sup>5</sup> *Hale v. Henkel*, 240 U.S. 43, 74; *Yick Wo v. Hopkins* 118 U.S. 356. The United States Constitution: 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> Amendments.

- Qualified Immunity of a Public Official is *not* available, if they knew or reasonably should have known that the actions they took, or failed to take within their sphere of official responsibility would violate the constitutional rights of the (plaintiff(s)), or if they took the action with the malicious intention to cause a deprivation of constitutional rights or other injury... *Wood v. Strickland*, 420 U.S. 308, 322 95 S.Ct. 922, 1001, 43 L.Ed.2d 214.

There are limits, it is the action that determines when immunity can be used or is lost. In addition, knowledge of its existence must be known. You cannot claim what you do not know exists. Do people, sovereignty is the people in general, have immunity?

- Sovereign Immunity is supported by Justice Matthews and Douglas in the *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 318 US 356, 371 and *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 US 1, 40 respectively “The doctrine of Sovereign Immunity is one of the Common-Law immunities and defenses that are available to the Sovereign.”
- Individual Immunity, *Heath v. Alabama*, 474 U.S. 82: *Hale v. Henkel*, 240 U.S. 43, 74: “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 neighbor to divulge his business, or to open his doors to an investigation, so far as it may tend to criminate him. He owes no such duty to the State, since he receives nothing there from, beyond the protection of his life 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 warrant of the law**. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights”
- Immediate appeals may be taken from orders denying claims of immunity on one of the following grounds: the sovereign immunity granted to states under the Eleventh Amendment, *Puerto Rico Aquaduct & Sewer Auth. v. Metcalf & Eddy*, 113 S.Ct. 684, 688 (1993);
- Foreign sovereign immunity derived from the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, 28 U.S.C. sections 1602-1611, *Compania Mexicana de Aviacion, S.A. v. United States Dist. Ct.*, 859 F.2d 1354, 356 (9th Cir. ‘88).

A corporation owes its existence to the state and has no rights. Slaves have no rights. Trustees have duties. Therefore, Immunity must not available to these Persons. We must be active in our claim of deprivation of immunity, and qualified to make such a claim. As you will read, the immunity does not extend to commercial activity. Since nearly all crimes are commercial and commerce is commerce, what would be classified as non-commercial? Commercial activity is generally a public activity; this immunity could therefore apply as private activity. Some people also believe private property, estates, are the reason behind this. When something is purchased by, for, or on behalf of the estate, while it maybe in the public arena, it is still a private activity. The executor may or may not be involved with commerce but it is not done so with the intention of making a profit, as corporations are so inclined and designed.

Each state is foreign to the United States, just as the US is foreign to the United Nations. The United States can regulate commerce internationally, and between States but not within a State. The ability to regulate commerce includes all within their exclusive limited jurisdiction, which means, US Citizens. If you are a US Citizen, your affairs are not private as a US Citizen is a public servant, with duties and privileges, without rights and immunities. Know the hat you wear when you do things and the links that are associated with it. The use of credit cards, and bank checks, are usually based on being a US Citizen involved in commerce. The use of Gold or Silver is usually considered private. The use of FRNs is for both public and private debts. Not only is each state foreign to the United States but also, each individual is foreign to everyone else, other than family and friends. As they have defined infants as being the decedent of an estate, that is to say, in the process of dying, of which all living things are in, and no corporation can ever be considered a decedent, every estate is foreign (1603)(b)(3). Title 28 § 1604 this includes both Federal and State Courts.

The current spelling arose in the 16th century by association with sovereign. Foreign is defined as:

1. Of, from, in, or characteristic of a country or language other than one’s own,



2. Dealing with or relating to other countries,
3. Of or belonging to another district or area,
4. Coming or introduced from outside,
5. Outside the local jurisdiction,
6. Strange and unfamiliar, NOTE: Familiar has its roots in family, thus unfamiliar would be a non-family member or a stranger,
7. (Foreign to) not belonging to or characteristic of,
8. Out of doors, from Old French forain “strange; outer, external, outdoor; remote, out-of-the-way”,
9. From Medieval Latin foranus “on the outside, exterior,”
10. From Latin foris “outside,” literally “out of doors,” from root dhwer- “door, doorway”, in many old cities they had a gate to the city, those on the other side of the gate were strangers, and/or foreigners.
11. Sense of “not in one’s own land”.

The people have immunity. The Estate has immunity. Bible declares followers are ambassadors, priests and more. Corpus Christi: body of Christ, The Kingdom of Heaven. Ambassadors’<sup>6</sup> have immunity while traveling through a country.

While they do not have to recognize you are a state, they cannot deny it, however, it may be difficult to enforce it. Clearly, we can make the claim. We can be independent or a part of the Kingdom of Heaven. I prefer to be a part of the Kingdom of Heaven as it sounds better than one man claiming to be a State. Besides the Lord’s prayer is that: Thy Kingdom come, thy Will be done, on earth as it is in Heaven. I am not a lone State. I am one of the people, a part of a nation, a State, within the Kingdom of Heaven.

### **Sovereign State Immunity**

The United States uses legal words, often re-defining that which is found in a non-legal dictionary. Within families, they have their own language, style, customs, jargon, slang, idioms, and traditions. Furthermore, as Christ is our Lord, our devotion is to God alone. God never wanted man to rule over another man. God was made flesh, for anyone claiming to have authority would be foreign to God’s children, God’s People. Thus, everyone is foreign to me. Every infant is a decedent and when the infant reaching the age of majority (21) becomes the executor of the estate. Fancy words for, doing his desires: for the executor carries out the will of the decedent. Do as you will, and harm no thing. In the Bible, Abraham was the father of a nation: all men are fathers of a nation or the sons and daughters of a nation. Almighty God is our Father, and we are his nation, his people, his children, and God and his people are foreign to the rule of men of earthly States.

### **Title 28 § 1602: Findings and declaration of purpose**

The Congress finds that the determination by United States courts of the **claims of foreign states to immunity from the jurisdiction of such courts would serve the interests of justice and would protect the rights of both foreign states and litigants** in United States courts. Under international law, **states are not immune from the jurisdiction of foreign courts insofar as their commercial activities are concerned, and their commercial property may be levied** upon for the satisfaction of judgments rendered against them **in connection with their commercial activities**. Claims of foreign states to immunity should henceforth be decided by courts of the United States and of the States in conformity with the principles set forth in this chapter.

### **§ 1603: Definitions**

For purposes of this chapter -

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<sup>6</sup> Obadiah 1:1 We have heard tidings from Jehovah, and an ambassador is sent among the nations. Ephesians 6:20 for which I am an ambassador in chains; that in it I may speak boldly, as I ought to speak. Revelation 1:6 and he made us *to be* a kingdom, *to be* priests unto his God and Father; to him *be* the glory and the dominion for ever and ever. Amen.

(a) A “foreign state”, except as used in section 1608 of this title, includes a political subdivision of a foreign state or an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state as defined in subsection (b).

(b) An “agency or instrumentality of a foreign state” means any entity -

(1) Which is a separate legal person, corporate or otherwise, and

(2) Which is an organ of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof, or a majority of whose shares or other ownership interest is owned by a foreign state or political subdivision thereof, and

(3) Which is neither a citizen of a State of the United States as defined in section 1332 (c) and (e) of this title, nor created under the laws of any third country.

[1332 (c) For the purposes of this section and section 1441 of this title—

(1) A corporation shall be deemed to be a citizen of every State and foreign state by which it has been incorporated and of the State or foreign state where it has its principal place of business, except that in any direct action against the insurer of a policy or contract of liability insurance, whether incorporated or unincorporated, to which action the insured is not joined as a party-defendant, such insurer shall be deemed a citizen of—

(A) Every State and foreign state of which the insured is a citizen;

(B) Every State and foreign state by which the insurer has been incorporated; and

(C) The State or foreign state where the insurer has its principal place of business; and

(2) The legal representative of the estate of a decedent shall be deemed to be a citizen only of the same State as the decedent, and the legal representative of an infant or incompetent shall be deemed to be a citizen only of the same State as the infant or incompetent.

1332(e) The word “States”, as used in this section, includes the Territories, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.]

(c) The “United States” includes all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(d) A “commercial activity” means either a regular course of commercial conduct or a particular commercial transaction or act. The commercial character of an activity shall be determined by reference to the nature of the course of conduct or particular transaction or act, rather than by reference to its purpose.

(e) A “commercial activity carried on in the United States by a foreign state” means commercial activity carried on by such state and having **substantial** contact with the United States.

While Title 28 § 1603 refers to Title 28 § 1332(c) (2) says “the legal representative of the estate of a decedent shall be deemed to be a citizen only of the same State as the decedent, and the legal representative of an infant or incompetent shall be deemed to be a citizen only of the same State as the infant or incompetent.”  
**NOTE:** That it is not the United States. Of the same State, then you ask; what is the definition of State? State is a Country: Germany, France, Italy are all States. This is why we have a Head of State and not a Head of Country or Nation. A Kingdom is a Country, or State. You cannot be born in a fiction; a hospital is a location, a building, as such, is real. A government is a fiction. As such, being of the same state as the legal representative, I am in a foreign State. I am in my own body. Therefore, it is where you claim to be born or born again, *i.e.* Kingdom of Heaven, On the Land, D.C., or someplace else. I was born on my mother’s Estate. For those that had both mother and father and as the wife is the father’s estate, you were born on your father’s estate. If you are a minor, or incompetent, you have a legal representative to act for you. An incompetent could be insane or to young to know; or just know comprehending he, or she, is the executor, or executrix, of his, or her, estate. So,

who would be the legal representative? You when you become of age, or learn about this, You; your parents, guardian or other family member, the government absent of any one acting on behalf of the estate. They gave you an exit door, learn how to crawl if not run through it.

#### § 1604: Immunity of a foreign state from jurisdiction

Subject to existing international agreements to which the United States is a party at the time of enactment of this Act a foreign state shall be immune from the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States and of the States except as provided in sections 1605 to 1607 of this chapter.

#### § 1605: General exceptions to the jurisdictional immunity of a foreign state

- (a) A foreign state shall not be immune from the jurisdiction of courts of the United States or of the States in any case -
- (1) in which the foreign state has waived its immunity either explicitly or by implication, notwithstanding any withdrawal of the waiver, which the foreign state may purport to effect except in accordance with the terms of the waiver;
  - (2) In which the action is based upon a commercial activity carried on in the United States by the foreign state; or upon an act performed in the United States in connection with a commercial activity of the foreign state elsewhere; or upon an act outside the territory of the United States in connection with a commercial activity of the foreign state elsewhere and that act causes a direct effect in the United States;
  - (3) In which rights in property taken in violation of international law are in issue and that property or any property exchanged for such property is present in the United States in connection with a commercial activity carried on in the United States by the foreign state; or that property or any property exchanged for such property is owned or operated by an agency or instrumentality of the foreign state and that agency or instrumentality is engaged in a commercial activity in the United States;
  - (4) In which rights in property in the United States acquired by succession or gift or rights in immovable property situated in the United States are in issue;
  - (5) Not otherwise encompassed in paragraph (2) above, in which money damages are sought against a foreign state for personal injury or death, or damage to or loss of property, occurring in the United States and caused by the tortious<sup>7</sup> act or omission of that foreign state or of any official or employee of that foreign state while acting within the scope of his office or employment; except this paragraph shall not apply to -
    - (A) Any claim based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function regardless of whether the discretion be abused, or
    - (B) Any claim arising out of malicious prosecution, abuse of process, libel, slander, misrepresentation, deceit, or interference with contract rights; or
  - (6) In which the action is brought, either to enforce an agreement made by the foreign state with or for the benefit of a private party to submit to arbitration all or any differences which have arisen or which may arise between the parties with respect to a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not,

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<sup>7</sup> constituting a tort; wrongful.

concerning a subject matter capable of settlement by arbitration under the laws of the United States, or to confirm an award made pursuant to such an agreement to arbitrate, if

- (A) The arbitration takes place or is intended to take place in the United States,
- (B) The agreement or award is or may be governed by a treaty or other international agreement in force for the United States calling for the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards,
- (C) The underlying claim, save for the agreement to arbitrate, could have been brought in a United States court under this section or section 1607, or
- (D) Paragraph (1) of this subsection is otherwise applicable.

(b) A foreign state shall not be immune from the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in any case in which a suit in admiralty is brought to enforce a maritime lien against a vessel or cargo of the foreign state, which maritime lien is based upon a commercial activity of the foreign state: Provided, That -

(1) Notice of the suit is given by delivery of a copy of the summons and of the complaint to the person, or his agent, having possession of the vessel or cargo against which the maritime lien is asserted; and if the vessel or cargo is arrested pursuant to process obtained on behalf of the party bringing the suit, the service of process of arrest shall be deemed to constitute valid delivery of such notice, but the party bringing the suit shall be liable for any damages sustained by the foreign state as a result of the arrest if the party bringing the suit had actual or constructive knowledge that the vessel or cargo of a foreign state was involved; and

(2) Notice to the foreign state of the commencement of suit as provided in section 1608 of this title is initiated within ten days either of the delivery of notice as provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection or, in the case of a party who was unaware that the vessel or cargo of a foreign state was involved, of the date such party determined the existence of the foreign state's interest.

(c) Whenever notice is delivered under subsection (b)(1), the suit to enforce a maritime lien shall thereafter proceed and shall be heard and determined according to the principles of law and rules of practice of suits in rem whenever it appears that, had the vessel been privately owned and possessed, a suit in rem might have been maintained. A decree against the foreign state may include costs of the suit and, if the decree is for a money judgment, interest as ordered by the court, except that the court may not award judgment against the foreign state in an amount greater than the value of the vessel or cargo upon which the maritime lien arose. Such value shall be determined as of the time notice is served under subsection (b)(1). Decrees shall be subject to appeal and revision as provided in other cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. Nothing shall preclude the plaintiff in any proper case from seeking relief in personam in the same action brought to enforce a maritime lien as provided in this section.

(d) A foreign state shall not be immune from the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in any action brought to foreclose a preferred mortgage, as defined in section 31301 of title 46. Such action shall be brought, heard, and determined in accordance with the provisions of chapter 313 of title 46 and in accordance with the principles of law and rules of practice of suits in rem, whenever it appears that had the vessel been privately owned and possessed a suit in rem might have been maintained.

[ (e), (f) Repealed. Pub. L. 110-181, div. A, title X, Sec. 1083(b)(1)(B), Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 341.]

(g) Limitation on Discovery. -

(1) In general. -

(A) Subject to paragraph (2), if an action is filed that would otherwise be barred by section 1604, but for section 1605A, the court, upon request of the Attorney General, shall stay any request, demand, or order for discovery on the United States that the Attorney General certifies would significantly interfere with a criminal investigation or prosecution, or a national security

operation, related to the incident that gave rise to the cause of action, until such time as the Attorney General advises the court that such request, demand, or order will no longer so interfere.

(B) A stay under this paragraph shall be in effect during the 12-month period beginning on the date on which the court issues the order to stay discovery. The court shall renew the order to stay discovery for additional 12-month periods upon motion by the United States if the Attorney General certifies that discovery would significantly interfere with a criminal investigation or prosecution, or a national security operation, related to the incident that gave rise to the cause of action.

(2) Sunset. –

(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), no stay shall be granted or continued in effect under paragraph (1) after the date that is 10 years after the date on which the incident that gave rise to the cause of action occurred.

(B) After the period referred to in subparagraph (A), the court, upon request of the Attorney General, may stay any request, demand, or order for discovery on the United States that the court finds a substantial likelihood would –

(i) Create a serious threat of death or serious bodily injury to any person;

(ii) Adversely affect the ability of the United States to work in cooperation with foreign and international law enforcement agencies in investigating violations of United States law; or

(iii) Obstruct the criminal case related to the incident that gave rise to the cause of action or undermine the potential for a conviction in such case.

(3) Evaluation of evidence. – The court's evaluation of any request for a stay under this subsection filed by the Attorney General shall be conducted ex parte and in camera.

(4) Bar on motions to dismiss. – A stay of discovery under this subsection shall constitute a bar to the granting of a motion to dismiss under rules 12(b)(6) and 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

(5) Construction. – Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the United States from seeking protective orders or asserting privileges ordinarily available to the United States.

## **§ 1605A: Terrorism exception to the jurisdictional immunity of a foreign state**

(a) In General. –

(1) No immunity. – A foreign state shall not be immune from the jurisdiction of courts of the United States or of the States in any case not otherwise covered by this chapter in which money damages are sought against a foreign state for personal injury or death that was caused by an act of torture, extrajudicial killing, aircraft sabotage, hostage taking, or the provision of material support or resources for such an act if such act or provision of material support or resources is engaged in by an official, employee, or agent of such foreign state while acting within the scope of his or her office, employment, or agency.

(2) Claim heard. – The court shall hear a claim under this section if –

(A)

(i)

(I) The foreign state was designated as a state sponsor of terrorism at the time the act described in paragraph (1) occurred, or was so designated as a result of such act, and,

subject to subclause (II), either remains so designated when the claim is filed under this section or was so designated within the 6-month period before the claim is filed under this section; or

(II) In the case of an action that is refiled under this section by reason of section 1083(c)(2)(A) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 or is filed under this section by reason of section 1083(c)(3) of that Act, the foreign state was designated as a state sponsor of terrorism when the original action or the related action under section 1605(a)(7) (as in effect before the enactment of this section) or section 589 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (as contained in section 101(c) of division A of Public Law 104- 208) was filed;

(ii) The claimant or the victim was, at the time the act described in paragraph (1) occurred -

(I) A national of the United States;

(II) A member of the armed forces; or (III) otherwise an employee of the Government of the United States, or of an individual performing a contract awarded by the United States Government, acting within the scope of the employee's employment; and (iii) in a case in which the act occurred in the foreign state against which the claim has been brought, the claimant has afforded the foreign state a reasonable opportunity to arbitrate the claim in accordance with the accepted international rules of arbitration; or (B) the act described in paragraph (1) is related to Case Number 1:00CV03110 (EGS) in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

(b) Limitations. - An action may be brought or maintained under this section if the action is commenced, or a related action was commenced under section 1605(a)(7) (before the date of the enactment of this section) or section 589 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (as contained in section 101(c) of division A of Public Law 104-208) not later than the latter of -

(1) 10 years after April 24, 1996; or

(2) 10 years after the date on which the cause of action arose.

(c) Private Right of Action. - A foreign state that is or was a state sponsor of terrorism as described in subsection (a)(2)(A)(i), and any official, employee, or agent of that foreign state while acting within the scope of his or her office, employment, or agency, shall be liable to -

(1) A national of the United States,

(2) A member of the armed forces,

(3) An employee of the Government of the United States, or of an individual performing a contract awarded by the United States Government, acting within the scope of the employee's employment, or (4) the legal representative of a person described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3), for personal injury or death caused by acts described in subsection (a)(1) of that foreign state, or of an official, employee, or agent of that foreign state, for which the courts of the United States may maintain jurisdiction under this section for money damages. In any such action, damages may include economic damages, solatium, pain and suffering, and punitive damages. In any such action, a foreign state shall be vicariously liable for the acts of its officials, employees, or agents.

(d) Additional Damages. - After an action has been brought under subsection (c), actions may also be brought for reasonably foreseeable property loss, whether insured or uninsured, third party liability, and loss claims under life and property insurance policies, by reason of the same acts on which the action under subsection (c) is based.

(e) Special Masters. - (1) In general. - The courts of the United States may appoint special masters to hear damage claims brought under this section. (2) Transfer of funds. - The Attorney General shall transfer, from funds available for the program under section 1404C of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10603c), to the Administrator of the United States district court in which any case is pending which has been brought or maintained under this section such funds as may be required to cover the costs of special masters appointed under paragraph (1). Any amount paid in compensation to any such special master shall constitute an item of court costs.

(f) Appeal. - In an action brought under this section, appeals from orders not conclusively ending the litigation may only be taken pursuant to section 1292(b) of this title.

(g) Property Disposition. -

(1) In general. - In every action filed in a United States district court in which jurisdiction is alleged under this section, the filing of a notice of pending action pursuant to this section, to which is attached a copy of the complaint filed in the action, shall have the effect of establishing a lien of *lis pendens* upon any real property or tangible personal property that is -

(A) Subject to attachment in aid of execution, or execution, under section 1610;

(B) Located within that judicial district; and

(C) Titled in the name of any defendant, or titled in the name of any entity controlled by any defendant if such notice contains a statement listing such controlled entity.

(2) Notice. - A notice of pending action pursuant to this section shall be filed by the clerk of the district court in the same manner as any pending action and shall be indexed by listing as defendants all named defendants and all entities listed as controlled by any defendant.

(3) Enforceability. - Liens established by reason of this subsection shall be enforceable as provided in chapter 111 of this title.

(h) Definitions. - For purposes of this section -

(1) The term “aircraft sabotage” has the meaning given that term in Article 1 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation;

(2) The term “hostage taking” has the meaning given that term in Article 1 of the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages;

(3) The term “material support or resources” has the meaning given that term in section 2339A of title 18;

(4) The term “armed forces” has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 10;

(5) the term “national of the United States” has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(22) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(22));

(22) The term “national of the United States” means

(A) a citizen of the United States, or

(B) a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States.

(6) the term “state sponsor of terrorism” means a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)), section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780), or any other provision of law, is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism; and

(7) the terms “torture” and “extrajudicial killing” have the meaning given those terms in section 3 of the Torture Victim Protection Act of 1991 (1350 note).



## § 1606: Extent of liability

As to any claim for relief with respect to which a foreign state is not entitled to immunity under section 1605 or 1607 of this chapter, the foreign state shall be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as a private individual under like circumstances; but a foreign state except for an agency or instrumentality thereof shall not be liable for punitive damages; if, however, in any case wherein death was caused, the law of the place where the action or omission occurred provides, or has been construed to provide, for damages only punitive in nature, the foreign state shall be liable for actual or compensatory damages measured by the pecuniary injuries resulting from such death which were incurred by the persons for whose benefit the action was brought.

## § 1607: Counterclaims

In any action brought by a foreign state, or in which a foreign state intervenes, in a court of the United States or of a State, the foreign state shall not be accorded immunity with respect to any counterclaim -

- (a) for which a foreign state would not be entitled to immunity under section 1605 or 1605A of this chapter had such claim been brought in a separate action against the foreign state; or
- (b) arising out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the claim of the foreign state; or
- (c) to the extent that the counterclaim does not seek relief exceeding in amount or differing in kind from that sought by the foreign state.

## § 1608: Service; time to answer; default

(a) Service in the courts of the United States and of the States shall be made upon a foreign state or political subdivision of a foreign state:

- (1) by delivery of a copy of the summons and complaint in accordance with any special arrangement for service between the plaintiff and the foreign state or political subdivision; or
- (2) if no special arrangement exists, by delivery of a copy of the summons and complaint in accordance with an applicable international convention on service of judicial documents; or
- (3) if service cannot be made under paragraphs (1) or (2), by sending a copy of the summons and complaint and a notice of suit, together with a translation of each into the official language of the foreign state, by any form of mail requiring a signed receipt, to be addressed and dispatched by the clerk of the court to the head of the ministry of foreign affairs of the foreign state concerned, or
- (4) if service cannot be made within 30 days under paragraph (3), by sending two copies of the summons and complaint and a notice of suit, together with a translation of each into the official language of the foreign state, by any form of mail requiring a signed receipt, to be addressed and dispatched by the clerk of the court to the Secretary of State in Washington, District of Columbia, to the attention of the Director of Special Consular Services - and the Secretary shall transmit one copy of the papers through diplomatic channels to the foreign state and shall send to the clerk of the court a certified copy of the diplomatic note indicating when the papers were transmitted. As used in this subsection, a "notice of suit" shall mean a notice addressed to a foreign state and in a form prescribed by the Secretary of State by regulation.

(b) Service in the courts of the United States and of the States shall be made upon an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state:

- (1) by delivery of a copy of the summons and complaint in accordance with any special arrangement for service between the plaintiff and the agency or instrumentality; or



(2) if no special arrangement exists, by delivery of a copy of the summons and complaint either to an officer, a managing or general agent, or to any other agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process in the United States; or in accordance with an applicable international convention on service of judicial documents; or

(3) if service cannot be made under paragraphs (1) or (2), and if reasonably calculated to give actual notice, by delivery of a copy of the summons and complaint, together with a translation of each into the official language of the foreign state -

(A) as directed by an authority of the foreign state or political subdivision in response to a letter rogatory or request or

(B) by any form of mail requiring a signed receipt, to be addressed and dispatched by the clerk of the court to the agency or instrumentality to be served, or

(C) as directed by order of the court consistent with the law of the place where service is to be made.

(c) Service shall be deemed to have been made -

(1) in the case of service under subsection (a)(4), as of the date of transmittal indicated in the certified copy of the diplomatic note; and

(2) in any other case under this section, as of the date of receipt indicated in the certification, signed and returned postal receipt, or other proof of service applicable to the method of service employed.

(d) In any action brought in a court of the United States or of a State, a foreign state, a political subdivision thereof, or an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state shall serve an answer or other responsive pleading to the complaint within sixty days after service has been made under this section.

(e) No judgment by default shall be entered by a court of the United States or of a State against a foreign state, a political subdivision thereof, or an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state, unless the claimant establishes his claim or right to relief by evidence satisfactory to the court. A copy of any such default judgment shall be sent to the foreign state or political subdivision in the manner prescribed for service in this section.

### **§ 1609: Immunity from attachment and execution of property of a foreign state**

Subject to existing international agreements to which the United States is a party at the time of enactment of this Act the property in the United States of [a foreign state shall be immune from attachment arrest and execution](#) except as provided in sections 1610 and 1611 of this chapter.

### **§ 1610: Exceptions to the immunity from attachment or execution**

(a) The property in the United States of a foreign state, as defined in section 1603(a) of this chapter, used for a commercial activity in the United States, shall not be immune from attachment in aid of execution, or from execution, upon a judgment entered by a court of the United States or of a State after the effective date of this Act, if -

(1) the foreign state has waived its immunity from attachment in aid of execution or from execution either explicitly or by implication, notwithstanding any withdrawal of the waiver the foreign state may purport to effect except in accordance with the terms of the waiver, or

(2) the property is or was used for the commercial activity upon which the claim is based, or

(3) the execution relates to a judgment establishing rights in property which has been taken in violation of international law or which has been exchanged for property taken in violation of international law, or

(4) the execution relates to a judgment establishing rights in property - (A) which is acquired by succession or gift, or (B) which is immovable and situated in the United States: Provided, That such property is not used for purposes of maintaining a diplomatic or consular mission or the residence of the Chief of such mission, or

(5) the property consists of any contractual obligation or any proceeds from such a contractual obligation to indemnify or hold harmless the foreign state or its employees under a policy of automobile or other liability or casualty insurance covering the claim which merged into the judgment, or

(6) the judgment is based on an order confirming an arbitral award rendered against the foreign state, provided that attachment in aid of execution, or execution, would not be inconsistent with any provision in the arbitral agreement, or

(7) the judgment relates to a claim for which the foreign state is not immune under section 1605A, regardless of whether the property is or was involved with the act upon which the claim is based.

(b) In addition to subsection (a), any property in the United States of an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state engaged in commercial activity in the United States shall not be immune from attachment in aid of execution, or from execution, upon a judgment entered by a court of the United States or of a State after the effective date of this Act, if -

(1) the agency or instrumentality has waived its immunity from attachment in aid of execution or from execution either explicitly or implicitly, notwithstanding any withdrawal of the waiver the agency or instrumentality may purport to effect except in accordance with the terms of the waiver, or

(2) the judgment relates to a claim for which the agency or instrumentality is not immune by virtue of section 1605(a)(2), (3), or (5), 1605(b), or 1605A of this chapter, regardless of whether the property is or was involved in the act upon which the claim is based.

(c) No attachment or execution referred to in subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be permitted until the court has ordered such attachment and execution after having determined that a reasonable period of time has elapsed following the entry of judgment and the giving of any notice required under section 1608(e) of this chapter.

(d) The property of a foreign state, as defined in section 1603(a) of this chapter, used for a commercial activity in the United States, shall not be immune from attachment prior to the entry of judgment in any action brought in a court of the United States or of a State, or prior to the elapse of the period of time provided in subsection (c) of this section, if -

(1) the foreign state has explicitly waived its immunity from attachment prior to judgment, notwithstanding any withdrawal of the waiver the foreign state may purport to effect except in accordance with the terms of the waiver, and

(2) the purpose of the attachment is to secure satisfaction of a judgment that has been or may ultimately be entered against the foreign state, and not to obtain jurisdiction.

(e) The vessels of a foreign state shall not be immune from arrest in rem, interlocutory sale, and execution in actions brought to foreclose a preferred mortgage as provided in section 1605(d).

(f)

(1)

(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to section 208(f) of the Foreign Missions Act (22 U.S.C. 4308(f)), and except as provided in subparagraph (B), any property with respect to which financial transactions are prohibited or regulated pursuant to section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 5(b)), section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370(a)), sections 202 and 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act

(50 U.S.C. 1701-1702), or any other proclamation, order, regulation, or license issued pursuant thereto, shall be subject to execution or attachment in aid of execution of any judgment relating to a claim for which a foreign state (including any agency or instrumentality or such state) claiming such property is not immune under section 1605(a)(7) (as in effect before the enactment of section 1605A) or section 1605A.

(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply if, at the time the property is expropriated or seized by the foreign state, the property has been held in title by a natural person or, if held in trust, has been held for the benefit of a natural person or persons.

(2)

(A) At the request of any party in whose favor a judgment has been issued with respect to a claim for which the foreign state is not immune under section 1605(a)(7) (as in effect before the enactment of section 1605A) or section 1605A, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State should make every effort to fully, promptly, and effectively assist any judgment creditor or any court that has issued any such judgment in identifying, locating, and executing against the property of that foreign state or any agency or instrumentality of such state. (B) In providing such assistance, the Secretaries -

(i) may provide such information to the court under seal; and

(ii) should make every effort to provide the information in a manner sufficient to allow the court to direct the United States Marshall's office to promptly and effectively execute against that property.

(3) Waiver. - The President may waive any provision of paragraph (1) in the interest of national security.

(g) Property in Certain Actions. -

(1) In general. - Subject to paragraph (3), the property of a foreign state against which a judgment is entered under section 1605A, and the property of an agency or instrumentality of such a state, including property that is a separate juridical entity or is an interest held directly or indirectly in a separate juridical entity, is subject to attachment in aid of execution, and execution, upon that judgment as provided in this section, regardless of -

(A) the level of economic control over the property by the government of the foreign state;

(B) whether the profits of the property go to that government;

(C) the degree to which officials of that government manage the property or otherwise control its daily affairs;

(D) whether that government is the sole beneficiary in interest of the property; or

(E) whether establishing the property as a separate entity would entitle the foreign state to benefits in United States courts while avoiding its obligations.

(2) United states sovereign immunity inapplicable. - Any property of a foreign state, or agency or instrumentality of a foreign state, to which paragraph (1) applies shall not be immune from attachment in aid of execution, or execution, upon a judgment entered under section 1605A because the property is regulated by the United States Government by reason of action taken against that foreign state under the Trading With the Enemy Act or the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.

(3) Third-party joint property holders. - Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to supersede the authority of a court to prevent appropriately the impairment of an interest held by a person who is not liable in the action-giving rise to a judgment in property subject to attachment in aid of execution, or execution, upon such judgment.

## § 1611: Certain types of property immune from execution

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1610 of this chapter, the property of those organizations designated by the President as being entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided by the International Organizations Immunities Act shall not be subject to attachment or any other judicial process impeding the disbursement of funds to, or on the order of, a foreign state as the result of an action brought in the courts of the United States or of the States.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1610 of this chapter, the property of a foreign state shall be immune from attachment and from execution, if -

(1) the property is that of a foreign central bank or monetary authority held for its own account, unless such bank or authority, or its parent foreign government, has explicitly waived its immunity from attachment in aid of execution, or from execution, notwithstanding any withdrawal of the waiver which the bank, authority or government may purport to effect except in accordance with the terms of the waiver; or

(2) the property is, or is intended to be, used in connection with a military activity and

(A) is of a military character, or

(B) is under the control of a military authority or defense agency.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1610 of this chapter, the property of a foreign state shall be immune from attachment and from execution in an action brought under section 302 of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 to the extent that the property is a facility or installation used by an accredited diplomatic mission for official purposes.

So where and when can one use this foreign immunity status? It would depend on the reason you have to consider it. Example: driving infractions? Were you in fact involved in commercial activity? Some people think that if you have FRNs or a credit card on you, you are involved in commerce, a commercial activity. Then the question becomes, how did they know what you have on you. Was it a presumption? On the other hand, was the presumption not that you have some form of monetary usability but that you were involved in commerce? A statement of I am not involved in commercial activity would destroy that presumption, I would assume. This is something you have to consider seriously if you are going to make this claim. Have you injured anyone, which would be a crime, a commercial activity: malum in se, or malum prohibitum; some kind of infraction. This malum prohibitum is based on statutes. Statutes are created for the working of the government, the government is subject to them. Some believe that the local citizens are also subject to them. However, if you were foreign to their government, then I would suspect that you could claim foreign immunity. It will be for the reader how to present it. This is just to explain the validity of doing so. Are there any protections?

- Title 18 Sec. 242. - Deprivation of rights under color of law: Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in 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, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an **alien**, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, 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**, shall be fined under this title, **or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.**

- Title 42 § 1983 Civil action for **deprivation of rights**: Every person who, **under color of any statute**, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or **immunities** secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable. For the purposes of this section, any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia.

While these have a mix of persons and jurisdiction, if they are acting against you, it is color of law. In U.S. law, the term "color of" denotes the "mere semblance of legal right", the "pretense or appearance of" right; hence, an action done under "color of law" colors (adjusts) the law to the circumstance, yet said apparently legal action contravenes the law. "Under color of authority" is a legal phrase used in the United States indicating a person is claiming or implying the acts he or she is committing are related to and legitimized by his or her role as an agent of governmental power, especially if the acts are unlawful. Learn how to present your claim.

Title 18 § 11: The term "foreign government", as used in this title except in sections 112, (Protection of foreign officials, official guests, and internationally protected persons) 878,( 18 U.S. Code § 878 - Threats and extortion against foreign officials, official guests, or internationally protected persons) 970, (18 U.S. Code § 970 - Protection of property occupied by foreign governments)1116, (18 U.S. Code § 1116 - Murder or manslaughter of foreign officials, official guests, or internationally protected persons) and 1201, (18 U.S. Code § 1201 – Kidnapping) includes any government, faction, or body of insurgents within a country with which the United States is at peace, **irrespective of recognition** by the United States.

If you are a guest, an internationally protected person, you are not a foreign government. This would indicate, the land is foreign. Ambassadors are internationally protected.

### **Establishing Postal**

As we left off at the federal government concluding, we are a foreign government, if we claim to be. Let us look at the postal laws.

18 U.S. Code § 1701 - Obstruction of mails generally: Whoever knowingly and willfully obstructs or retards the passage of the mail, or any carrier or conveyance carrying the mail, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

My current comprehension is this can be powerful when using against the postal workers and I imagine, anyone who obstructs mail. However, one has to give them time to confirm their fears as few use this, do not go barging in and say, "I can do what I want". Be humble, firm, truthful, and respectful.

18 U.S. Code § 1692 - Foreign mail as United States mail: Every foreign mail, while being transported across the territory of the United States under authority of law, is mail of the United States, and any depredation thereon, or offense in respect thereto, shall be punishable as though it were United States mail.

This would also indicate that any mail upon your estate is no longer their mail but mail of the estate. I say this as not due to a problem, but to give an idea to ward off any attempt of them claiming you are in possession of US Mail.

18 U.S. Code § 1702 - Obstruction of correspondence: Whoever takes any letter, postal card, or package out of any post office or any authorized depository for mail matter, or from any letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any post office or authorized depository, or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier, before it has been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with design to obstruct the correspondence, or to

pry into the business or secrets of another, or opens, secretes, embezzles, or destroys the same, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Now we have some background on being an estate, thus a territory, a nation, a State, and now shown immunity clauses, due to being foreign, and as such communication via letter carrier within and without the US. Let us now look at international requirements. Remember you are foreign to all governments, countries, states, and nations, except your own. Also that the Declaration Of Independence of which has not been challenged or discredited, claims that people to dissolve the political bands which has connected them together. It does not say we have to dissolve or abolish the Country. England, Britain, and United Kingdom, still stands. It did not dissolve or abolish the country, nor is it our attempt to dissolve or abolish anything. We can sever ties and assume among the powers of the Earth and even better, the powers of Heaven. Do I need to give them cause out of respect, which impels me to separate us? It has already been done, and accepted by the United States, and Washington, District of Columbia. Its self evident, we can institute a new government, and creating a style that best fits out needs for our safety and happiness, it is our right and duty to do so. Actually, I see the government assisting us in this endeavor at least for those that consider themselves men and not "Persons" under the law. All their court decisions, codes, laws point to this and we refuse to listen. What is better, we do not have to go to war to have this done. We just assume it. Should we but our heads against the system? On the other hand, use the system that is in place as long as it does not interfere with your belief in God, rights of people or laws created for governments. One Man is a nation, a government with immunity or while traveling; a representative of the government.

If you like your creature comforts, want to obey the government as your master, then go in peace. I suspect that if you have read this far, your beyond the salve mentality or you are plotting to do harm to us that desire our right to worship. We cannot stop these things; the death of an innocent man on a cross is proof of that. However, it is my right to worship God and be one of the many Nations: Jehovah appeared unto Isaac, and said, Go not down into Egypt; dwell in the land which I shall tell thee of: sojourn in this land, and I will be with thee, and will bless thee; for unto thee, and unto thy seed, I will give all these lands, and I will establish the oath which I swear unto Abraham thy father, and I will multiply thy seed as the stars of heaven, and will give unto thy seed all these lands; and in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed; because that Abraham obeyed my voice, and kept my charge, my commandments, my statutes, and my laws.

Where to these postal laws come from? They are apart of the UN charter, specifically the Universal Postal Union (UPU) an agency, International Bureau or Organization, of the United Nations that regulates international postal affairs. In case someone wants to look up more information and better enlighten us: International Bureau of the UPU; CA Secretariat; Case postale; 3000 Berne 15; Switzerland; Tel.: +41 31 350 33 95; Fax: +41 31 350 31 10; E-mail: won-ja.lee@upu.int / Is this information still valid? Discover for yourself, but at least it is a head start.

As rumor has it, this came into effect as the countries went off their gold standard, bankrupt. Most countries no longer use gold and silver to back their currency. For the United States, HJR 192 play a role in it. You would need to investigate the other countries status. In the United States the Federal Reserve Note as used as money is not constitutional currency, nor is it an attempt to coin money, it is a promise to pay with no substance or penalty, some term this as being "prepaid". The UN, which has created the UPU, is guided by a Constitution: General Regulations. This UPU Constitution created the UPU Letter Post Manual. RL means Letter Post Regulation. Article RL 114: Prepayment. Methods of denoting prepayment:

## 1 Principle

1.1 As a general rule, items shall be fully prepaid by the sender.

## 2 Methods of denoting prepayment

2.1 Prepayment shall be denoted by means of any one of the following methods:

2.1.1 postage stamps printed on or affixed to the items and valid in the member country of origin;

- 2.1.2 postal prepayment impressions valid in the member country of origin and dispensed by automatic vending machines installed by designated operators of origin;
  - 2.1.3 impressions of officially approved franking machines valid in the country of origin, operating under the direct supervision of the designated operator of origin;
  - 2.1.4 impressions made by a printing press or other printing or stamping process when such a system is authorized by the regulations of the designated operator of origin.
- 2.2 Items may also be provided with an indication that full postage has been prepaid, for example, “Taxe perçue” (“Postage paid”). This indication shall appear in the top right-hand part of the address side and be authenticated by a date-stamp impression of the office of origin. In the case of unpaid or underpaid items, the impression of the office which prepaid the item or made up the postage on it shall be applied opposite this indication.

Therefore, it is established as international and for doubters the United States has an International Mail Manuel (IMM). The IMM states under 742 Stamps Not Affixed:

- 742.1 Marking: Some items of foreign origin do not bear postage stamps, but instead are marked “POSTAGE PAID,” “ON POSTAL SERVICE,” “SERVICE DES POSTES,” “TAXE PERCUE” or “TP,” or “PORT PAYE” or “PP,” followed by postmark. The marking On Her Majesty’s Service or O.H.M.S. is also sometimes used. Treat this mail as prepaid.
- 742.2 Parcels Without Postage Stamps: Some foreign post offices do not put postage stamps on parcels. All such parcels received must be regarded as prepaid.

Does this conflict with the United States Bill of Rights? Freedom of speech. Does this conflict with the Declarations of Human Rights? It all lines up. In fact the UPU Constitution states Article 24: National legislation: The provisions of the Acts of the Union shall not derogate from the legislation of any member country in respect of anything which is not expressly provided for by those Acts.

Commentary: 24

- In accordance with a generally accepted principle in law and the courts, a rule established by treaty takes precedence over the national legislation of the contracting States. Consequently, in so far as the UPU Acts have regulated a question, such regulation shall take precedence over any national legislation which conflicts with it.
- As long as a country has not actually withdrawn from the UPU (see art 12), its national legislation cannot derogate from the binding provs of the UPU Acts to which it has acceded.
- In particular, regulations governing postal items which remain within the boundaries of the country of origin are reserved for national legislation.
- Moreover, the provs of national legislation have supplementary application in respect of international postal service items, either when such application is expressly stipulated in the UPU Acts or when the questions which might be involved have been left open in the Acts of the UPU.

In addition,

Therefore, consider yourself a foreign Post Office, Post Office and or Post Master for the Estate, Foreign Origin.

- Mail is defined as letters and packages conveyed by the postal system. ORIGIN Middle English (in the sense “traveling bag”): from Old French male ‘wallet,’ of West Germanic origin. The notion ‘by post’ dates from the mid 17th cent. Archaic a bag for holding provisions, esp. when traveling, typically used by peddlers and pilgrims.
- Mail also means “rent, payment”, from Old English mal (see blackmail).
- Post means letter.
- Post office means:

- Where postal business is carried.
- A place where letters are received to be sent to the persons to whom they, are addressed.
- Office to Office.
- Post Office Box is also known as a Postal Box; storage place for postal material.
- Box mean court, at least one of its meanings. Filing paper with a Court of law.
- Courts:
  1. Court of Law is a common law court:
    - a. As distinguished from law created by the enactment of legislatures, the common law comprises the body of those principles and rules of action, relating to the government and security of persons and property, which derive their authority solely from usages and customs of immemorial antiquity, or from the judgments and decrees of the courts recognizing, affirming, and enforcing such usages and customs; and, in this sense, particularly the ancient unwritten law of England.
    - b. As distinguished from equity law, it is a body of rules and principles, written or un-written, which are of fixed and immutable authority, and which must be applied to controversies rigorously and in their entirety, and can not be modified to suit the peculiarities of a specific case, or colored by any judicial discretion, and which rests confessedly upon custom or statute, as distinguished from any claim to ethical superiority.
    - c. As distinguished from ecclesiastical law, it is the system of jurisprudence administered by the purely secular tribunals.
    - d. As concerns its force and authority in the United States, the phrase designates that portion of the common law of England (including such acts of parliament as were applicable), which had been adopted and was in force here at the time of the Revolution. This, so far as it has not since been expressly abrogated, is recognized as an organic part of the jurisprudence of most of the United State.
    - e. In a wider sense than, any of the foregoing, the “common law” may designate all that part of the positive law, juristic theory, and ancient custom of any state or nation, which is of general and universal application, thus marking off special or local rules or customs.
  2. Court Of Equity. A court which has jurisdiction in equity, which administers justice and decides controversies in accordance with the rules, principles, and precedents of equity, and which follows the forms and procedure of chancery; as distinguished from a court having the jurisdiction, rules, principles, and practice of the common law.
  3. Court Of Chancery. A court having the jurisdiction of a chancellor; a court administrating equity and proceeding according to the forms and principles of equity.
    - a. In England, prior to the judicature acts, the style of the court possessing the largest equitable powers and jurisdiction was the “high court of chancery” In some of the United States, the title “court of chancery” is applied to a court possessing general equity powers, distinct from the courts of common law.
    - b. The terms “equity” and “chancery”, “court of equity” and “Court of Chancery,” are constantly used as synonymous in the United Sates. It is presumed that this custom arises from the circumstance that the equity jurisdiction, which is exercised by the courts of the various states, is assimilated to that possessed by the English courts or chancery. Indeed, in some o f the states it is made identical therewith by statute so far as conform able to our institutions.
- Basically:
  4. Court of law is that complaint based on what someone has done that they ought not have done: Injury.
  5. Court of equity is a complaint based on what someone ought to have done and did not do: Breach Contract makes law, thus under contract, people or things need to do something.
  6. While the constitution of the United States forbids the States from passing any Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, it does not prevent the Federal Government from doing so.
  7. Disputing is a form of objection. Disputing or objection is a form of doubt.



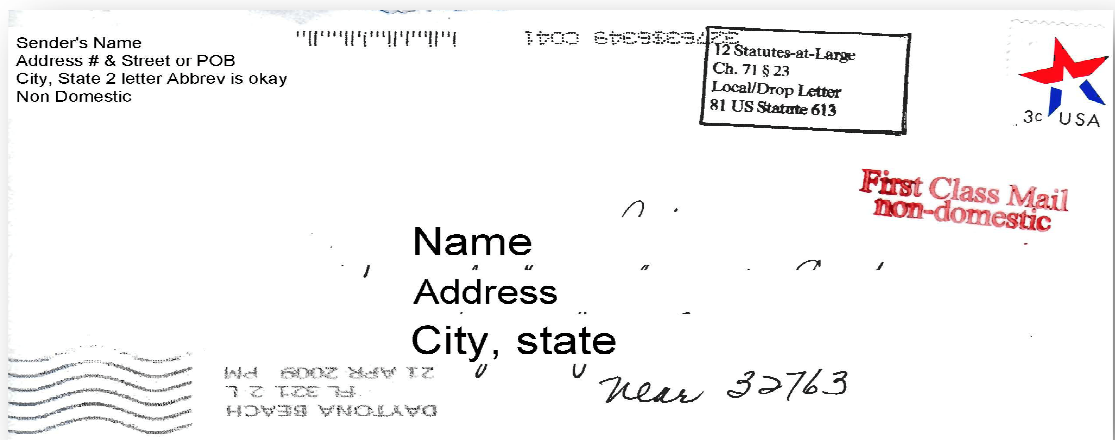
Of course, there is more.

Why do we pay forty-nine cents? Within the US government, you are sending public mail from an US citizen or a corporation to another US citizen or a corporation. This is not international. What can we do? Step out of the Federal Zone when we are out of the federal zone. I would use two-cent stamps for courts or doing business between private and public. Free would be between private-to-private or possibly private to business. The rationale for using two-cent stamps is that in the 19th Century the official postage rate for the de jure Post Office of the United States of America was fixed at two cents. Thus you cannot claim free speech if it is going to a business. This business would depend if it were a local business or an international business for profit in the federal zone, "Profit".

The use of two-cent stamps can be used for a variety of things. Whenever you put a stamp on a document, inscribe your full name over the stamp at an angle. This may be good for things that might be considered mail. If it has a stamp, it is mail.

Do not use a zip code, as it is federal zip. Z.I.P. means Zone Improvement Plan. Its federal thus making you pay a higher rate and places you in a different jurisdiction, and essentially make you a US Citizen, thereby loosing ones Post Master of the Estate. Below is from the Domestic Mail Manuel (DMM): 122.32 Zip Code use is voluntary. There is no reason to use a zip code in a return address. If you are doing business with the government, use it for them, not for you, unless you are operating as a business in international trade for profit.

**122.32 ZIP Code Use.** The use of ZIP Codes is recommended on all mail because they enable the Postal Service to achieve greater reliability and efficiency in dispatch and delivery. Although its use is voluntary, except where a ZIP+4 discount is claimed, use of the ZIP+4 is preferred over the 5-digit ZIP Code. Mailers are encouraged to use the ZIP+4 in their return address, as well.



Free Mail In Red-

- Postage Paid

- On POSTAL SERVICE
- SERVICE DES POSTE
- TAX PERÇUE or TAX PERCUE
- TP
- PORT PAYE: PP
- On Her Majesty's Service, O.H.M.S.

Address: Normal Postage

- John Q Public
- 1234 NE 123rd
- Any City, Any State, 12345-1234

Two Cents

- John, sui juris
- C/o 456 Anywhere Street
- Any town, State Republic
- Nondomestic without the US

Executor Return address

- ALL CAPS NAME, Estate.
- Foreign General-Post Office.
- Main Street - 100.
- Any town. Last Name Province.
- Nation. Your State.
- Non-Resident /Non-Domestic/Non-Commercial.

Executor Return address

- ALL CAPS NAME, Estate.
- Foreign Office
- Foreign General-Post Office.
- Main Street - 100.
- Any town. Last Name Province.
- Nation. Your State.
- Non-Resident /Non-Domestic/Non-Commercial.

This is not all examples

The color ink you use for this is a function of what color will show up best against the colors in the stamp. Ideal colors for doing this are purple (royalty), blue (origin of the bond/contract), gold (king's edict), and red, (the color of blood and since time immemorial a covenant signed in blood is the highest form of Contract known to men). Avoid black at all cost.

The UPU operates under the authority of treaties with every country in the world. It is, as it were, the overlord or overseer over the common interaction of all countries in international commerce. Every nation has a postal system, and has reciprocal banking and commercial relationships, whereby all are within and under the UPU. The UPU is the number one military (international admiralty is also military) contract mover on the planet.

For this reason one should send all-important legal and commercial documents through the post office. We want direct access to the authority—and corresponding availability of remedy and recourse—of the UPU. For instance, if you post through the US Post Office and the US Postmaster does not provide you with the remedy you request within twenty-one (21) days, you can take the matter to the UPU.

Involving the authority of the UPU is automatically invoked by the use of postage stamps. Utilization of stamps includes putting stamps on any documents (for clout purposes, not mailing) we wish to introduce into the system. As long as you use a stamp of any kind, you are in the game. If you have time, resources, and the luxury of dealing with something well before expiration of a given time frame, you can use stamps that you consider ideal. The most preferable stamps are ones that are both large and contain the most colors. In an emergency, or simply if economy is a consideration, any stamp will do. Using a postage stamp and autograph on it makes you the postmaster for that contract. What are some of the postal laws?

Title 18 § 1341 - Frauds and swindles: Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange, alter, give away, distribute, supply, or furnish or procure for unlawful use any counterfeit or spurious coin, obligation, security, or other article, or anything represented to be or intimated or held out to be such counterfeit or spurious article, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, places in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service, or deposits or causes to be deposited any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by any private or commercial interstate carrier, or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or thing, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail or such carrier according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both. If the violation occurs in relation to, or involving any benefit authorized, transported, transmitted, transferred, disbursed, or paid in connection with, a presidentially declared major disaster or emergency (as those terms are defined in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122)), or affects a financial institution, such person shall be fined not more than \$1,000,000 or imprisoned not more than 30 years, or both.

Titles 18 § 1342 - Fictitious name or address: 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.

Title 18 § 1001 - Statements or entries generally:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Government of the United States, knowingly and willfully—

- (1) falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact;
- (2) makes any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation; or
- (3) makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry;

shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years or, if the offense involves international or domestic terrorism (as defined in section 2331), imprisoned not more than 8 years, or both. If the matter relates to an offense under chapter 109A, 109B, 110, or 117, or section 1591, then the term of imprisonment imposed under this section shall be not more than 8 years.

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to a party to a judicial proceeding, or that party's counsel, for statements, representations, writings or documents submitted by such party or counsel to a judge or magistrate in that proceeding.

(c) With respect to any matter within the jurisdiction of the legislative branch, subsection (a) shall apply only to—

(1) administrative matters, including a claim for payment, a matter related to the procurement of property or services, personnel or employment practices, or support services, or a document required by law, rule, or regulation to be submitted to the Congress or any office or officer within the legislative branch; or

(2) any investigation or review, conducted pursuant to the authority of any committee, subcommittee, commission or office of the Congress, consistent with applicable rules of the House or Senate.

**Title 18 § 1346 - Definition of "scheme or artifice to defraud": For the purposes of this chapter, the term "scheme or artifice to defraud" includes a scheme or artifice to deprive another of the intangible right of honest services.**

### **Documents**

Put a stamp on the right hand corner of the instrument, both on the front and on the back. The bottom right hand corner of the face of a check, note, or bill of exchange signifies the liability. Furthermore, the bottom right hand corner of the reverse of the document is the final position on the page, so no one can endorse anything (using a restricted endorsement or otherwise) after that. You want to have the last word. If you have only one stamp, put it where you are expected to sign and autograph over it cross-wise. In the case of a traffic ticket, for instance, put a stamp on the lower right hand corner where you are supposed to sign and autograph across the stamp at an angle.

Autographing a stamp not only establishes you as the postmaster of the contract but also constitutes a cross-claim. Using the stamp process on documents presents your adversaries with a problem because their jurisdiction is subordinate to that of the UPU, which you have now invoked for your benefit.

Use stamps on important documents, such as a check, travel documents, paperwork you put in court, etc. Where to put the stamp and how many stamps to use depend on the document. On foundational documents and checks, for instance, put a stamp on the right hand corner of the instrument, both on the front and on the back. The bottom right hand corner of the face of a check, note, or bill of exchange signifies the liability. Furthermore, the bottom right hand corner of the reverse of the document is the final position on the page, so no one can endorse anything (using a restricted endorsement or otherwise) after that. You want to have the last word. If you have only one stamp, put it where you are expected to sign and autograph over it cross-wise. In the case of a traffic ticket, for instance, put a stamp on the lower right hand corner where you are supposed to sign and autograph across the stamp at an angle.

### **Court Documents**

If you put stamps on documents you submit into court, put a stamp on the back of each page, at the bottom right hand corner. Do not place any stamps on the front of court paperwork since doing so alarms the clerk. By placing your autographed stamp on the reverse right hand corner, you prevent being damaged by one of the tricks of judges these days. A judge might have your paperwork on his bench, but turned over so only the backside, which is ordinarily blank on every page, is visible. Then if you ask about your paperwork he might say something like, "Yes, I have your paperwork in front of me but I don't find anything." He cannot see anything on the blank side of a page. If you place an autographed stamp on the lower right hand corner, you foreclose a judge from engaging in this trick.

In addition, when it comes to court documents, one side is criminal and the other is civil. Using the autographed stamp that you rubber-stamp with your seal (bullet stamp) on the backside of your court documents is evidence that you possess the cancelled obligation on the civil side. Since there can be no assessment for criminal charges, and you show that you are the holder of the civil assessment, there is no way out for the court.

Also, in any court document you put in, handwrite your EIN number [SS# without dashes] in gold on the top right corner of every page, with the autographed stamp on the backside.

Use of a notary combined with the postage stamp (and sometime Embassy stamps) gives you a priority mechanism. Everything is commerce, and all commerce is contract. The master of the contract is the post office, and the UPU is the supreme overlord of the commerce, banking, and postal systems of the world. Use of these stamps in this manner gets the attention of those in the system to whom you provide your paperwork. It makes you the master of that post office. Use of the stamp is especially important when dealing with the major players, such as the FBI, CIA, Secret Service, Treasury, etc. They understand the significance of what you are doing.

If you are in a court case, or at any stage of a proceeding (such as an indictment, summons, complaint, or any other hostile encounter with the system), immediately do the following:

1. Make a color copy of whatever documents you receive, or scan them in color into your computer;
2. Stamp the original of the first page of every document with the AFV stamp, put a postage stamp in the signature space, and autograph across it at an angle with your full name, using purple or blue ink, handwritten with upper- and lower-case, with your gold-ink bullet stamp (seal) on the upper left-hand portion of the postage stamp;

Make a color copy of the stamped, autographed pages and/or scan into your computer;

3. Put a stamp on the lower right-hand-corner of the back of every page and bullet-stamp and autograph it;
4. Have a notary send each document back to the sender, with a notarial certificate of service, with or without an accompanying/supporting affidavit by you;
5. If you have an affidavit, put an autographed stamp on the upper right hand corner of the first page and the lower right hand corner of the back of every page.

### **Autograph**

People who have engaged in this process report that when any knowledgeable judge, attorney, or official sees this, matters change dramatically. All of these personages know what mail fraud is. Since autographing the stamp makes you the postmaster of the contract, anyone who interferes is tampering with the mail and engaging in mail fraud. You can then subpoena the postmaster (either of the post office from which the letter was mailed, or the US Postmaster General, or both), and have them explain what the rules are, under deposition or testimony on the witness stand in open court.

### **Mail Fraud**

In addition, most of the time when you get official communication it has a red-meter postage mark on the envelope rather than a cancelled stamp. This act is mail fraud. If the envelope has a red-meter postage mark on it, they are the ones who have engaged in mail fraud, because there is no cancelled stamp. It is the cancelled stamp that has the power; an un-cancelled stamp has nothing. A red-meter postage mark is an un-cancelled stamp. If it is not cancelled, it is not paid. One researcher has scanned everything into his computer, and has more red-meter postage marks than he "can shake a stick at." Officials sending things out by cancelled stamp is a rarity—perhaps at most 2%.

With the red-metered postage, you can trace each communication back to the PO from which it was sent, so you can get the postmaster for that PO, as well as the postmaster general for the US, to investigate the mail fraud involved. It is reasonable to conclude that canceling a stamp both registers the matter and forms a

contract between the party that cancels the stamp and the UPU. Using a stamp for postage without canceling it is prima facie evidence that the postmaster of the local PO is committing mail fraud by taking a customer's money and not providing the paid-for service and providing you with the power of a cancelled stamp, as required under the provisions of the UPU. When you place an autographed stamp on a document, you place that document and the contract underlying it under international law and treaty, with which the courts have no jurisdiction to deal. The system cannot deal with the real you, the living principal (as evidenced and witnessed by jurat). Nor can officials, attorneys, judges, et al., go against the UPU, international law, and treaty. In addition, they have no authority/jurisdiction to impair a contract between you (as the living principal) and the UPU (overseer of all world commerce).

You cancelled the stamp by sealing it and autographing across it. You did so in capacity of being the living principal, Post-master of your estate/nation as acknowledged by your seal and the jurat on your documents.

### **Attorneys**

If you are in a court case, bring in your red-metered envelopes in court and request the judge to direct the prosecutor to explain the red-meter postage stamp. Then watch their jaws drop. Doing this is especially potent if you also have asked the prosecutor to provide his bar number, since most attorneys in court—especially in US—are not qualified. An attorney in federal court had better have a six-digit bar card or he committed a felony just by walking in and giving his name.

Lastly, if you are charged with mail fraud, subpoena the prosecutor(s) to bring in the evidence on which mail fraud is being alleged, as well as the originals of all envelopes used for mailing any item connected with the case. Then the postmaster of the PO in which the envelope was stamped committed the mail fraud involved.

### **The Post Office Highest Office**

The role of the United States Post Office and the Universal Postal Union became a factor in our lawsuits because of several bankruptcies that the United States has been through over the history of the country. When one declares himself a bankrupt, that person is no longer legally competent to conduct his affairs. The court becomes a fiduciary, and appoints a trustee to oversee the affairs of the bankrupt. It does not matter if the bankrupt is a common man, or a nation; except that a nation still has a right to conduct war.

Typically the average person anywhere in the world thinks of their Postal System as a part of, and subservient to, their government. However, the postal system in the United States has a different legal history than one would expect.

The Post Office and Judicial Courts were established before the seat of the Government. On Thursday, Sept. 17, 1789 we find written, "Mr. Goodhue, for the committee appointed for the purpose, presented a bill to amend part of the Tonnage act, which was read the first time. The bill sent from the Senate, for the temporary establishment of the Post Office, was read the second and third time, and passed. The bill for establishing the Judicial Courts . . . , for establishing the seat of government . . ." Other references to the Post Office support my theory of the founding forefather's views:

The post office establishment of the United States, is of the greatest importance to the people and to the government. The constitution of the United States has invested congress with power to establish post offices and post roads. Article. 1, Section 8, Number 7. Notice nowhere does it say to establish a Post Office or Post Master, Post Offices are under the Post Office, as the Post Office was already established.

3 By virtue of this constitutional authority, congress passed several laws anterior to the third day of March 1825, when an act, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the

post office department,” was passed. 3 Story, U.S. 1825. It is thereby enacted, 1. That there be established, the seat of the government of the United States, a general post office, under the direction of a postmaster general.

However, often what a comma does is to clarify a point. The comma is used in a way that you could move the parts in between a comma and still have it mean the same. Like: Bill, and Jim, went to the post office. Also means: Jim and Bill went to the post office. Even reads without the commas. “That there be established, the seat of the government of the United States, a general post office, under the direction of a postmaster general.” That there be established, the seat of the government of the United States, a general post office, under the direction of a postmaster general.

- That there be established the seat of the government of the United States a general post office under the direction of a postmaster general.”
- That there be established the seat of the government of the United States under the direction of a postmaster general a post office.
- the seat of the government of the United States under the direction of a postmaster general That there be established a post office
- a post office under the direction of a postmaster general That there be established the seat of the government of the United States

No matter how you design it, the seat of government of the United States is part of a subject, that an action is being taken, that there be established and the only authority listed is under the direction of the postmaster general, so the question would be establishing a post office or would it be that out of the post office the postmaster general is establishing the seat of government of the US? In the alternative under the postmaster general a post office is being established for the seat of the government of the US. None-the-less the Government could not establish a post office in that circumstance, only the postmaster could. This means the Postmaster is the higher authority. Either a post office is being established or the seat of government of the US is being established. If it was just a post office would it not say “for”: That there be established for the seat of government of the United States a post office under the direction of the Postmaster general. Why the need for commas? Therefore it would seem to me to be a general post office establishing the Seat of government of the United States under the direction of the Postmaster general. It would seem to be an attempt to give the illusion of the United States giving authority to create a post office under the direction of the Postmaster general. However, the post office was already created and the postmaster was well established- the seat of government came after and the US had to abide by postal considerations under the directions of the postmaster general.

The creation of the Post office occurs before the creation of the seat of the government, and is placed in authority over the seat of government. What is the effect of these legal techniques? The stated position of an object and the sequence of events play an important role in the Universal-Legal-Technology. The effect is that the Government’s later bankruptcies in 1859 and 1929 have no legal effect upon the solvent Post-Office. We can make a case that the formation of the Post-Office before the formation of the government’s operations is a stroke of dumb luck. Perhaps it is ingenious, since communication has a higher value than government itself. If any government fails, the people still have a need to communicate with one another to form a new government. And to this day, the Post-Office is still solvent and operational, ready to fulfill its duty to help the people in their communications; to set a new government should a complete break down of the existing governmental structures occur in the United States. Sounds like a very good back up plan.

The formation of the UPU has another legal effect that is very important to the Universal-Legal-Technology. The UPU unites member countries into a single, worldwide postal territory. We have already learned that any litigant is entering into international jurisdiction every time he goes to any court. Since the litigant needs to establish that his papers are official, he uses a dollar postage stamp on the face of the first page. The stamps also invoke postal statutes and the Universal Postal Union jurisdiction. The litigant does, however, need to autograph across the stamp, then date the autograph, for two reasons: to comply with postal regulations concerning private mail carriers, and to make a continuance of evidence that the process (paper work) is mail.

The continuation of evidence is less of a factor, since the definitions of “mail” and “delivery” can include a clerk at a grocery store handing a customer a receipt for groceries.

The legal writers were forced to make the definitions wide enough to encompass the private rural carriers, and private advertisers that have placed advertisements on our doorsteps, or in our hands. I have thought about this issue a lot, and I did not find any other better alternative. Any loophole would have devastated many consumers, and caused a plethora of other laws to be enacted to cover the loophole.

Additionally, on the back of the first page, we authenticate the authority of the Post-Office with an endorsement, and simultaneously authenticate our identity by placing a postage meter stamp, from a postage meter machine that we have purchased in advance, on the lower quarter of the back of the first page. All commercial papers have endorsements to authenticate their authenticity.

What are we doing by placing our paper work into the jurisdiction of the UPU? To answer that question, we need to look at the structure and finance of that organization. The official aims and purposes of the UPU are two: to form “a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence”; and “to secure the organization and improvement of the postal services and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration.” “The organization of the circulation of the international mail is based on the freedom of transit, . . . as a result, therefore, only by enduring absolute freedom of transit can the effectual universality of the postal territory be attained. \* \* \* Freedom of transit is guaranteed throughout the entire territory of the union. Administrations may exchange, through the intermediary of one or more of their number, both closed mails and open mail according to the needs of the traffic and the requirements of the service.”

So what we are doing, by placing the postage stamp on our admiralty paperwork and endorsement on the back of the first page, is using the authority of the sovereignty of the longest surviving, solvent, governmental authority in the United States. Through the admiralty, we are taking the Post-Office and the judicial system back some two hundred years, and simultaneously creating a new territory with all the rights of union membership afforded to clearly independent countries. We are establishing the laws in this new territory with the paper work that we have filed. As we will see later, we are also correcting the errors of the founding forefathers; in that we are also bringing the equal rights that they neglected to give to all the people in the United States. We are eliminating all of the legal deficiencies that handicap the sovereign status of us, the people, within the court. We are guaranteed that all of the parties in the case: the clerk, judge, bailiff, and litigants have the freedom of transit in the admiralty court. If the clerk, judge, or other official fails to deliver our documents as directed, delay them, or obstruct them, that person is faced with several penalties within the postal statutes and admiralty statutes. The final advantage is that if we are obstructed, because of the transitory nature of the action, we are in the admiralty and can take the case offshore for adjudication in any court in the world.

We are a nation of individuals, not a nation indivisible, and stand in a country with God as Our King. We are foreign to the world governments and they acknowledge us, by what has been written. It is up to us to determine what governmental system we want.

Will it be easy to enforce, to explain, and to maintain? This document should help you formulate a constructive state, it may need more. It is time. So it is written.