

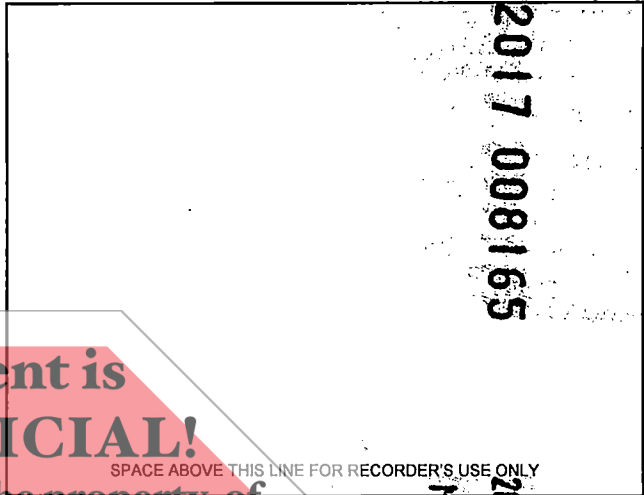
60 **CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS**

January 2, 2017

United State Department of State
United State Secretary of State
John Kerry
2201 C Street NW
Washington, District of Columbia 20520
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117814



Washitaw Nation of Muur/Moors) Man on the soil/Land
)
Illinois republic state) ss.
)
Cook county)



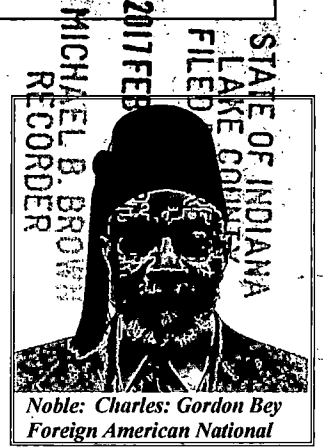
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that any declaration, instruction, order or decision of any officers of this government which denies, restricts impairs or questions the right of expatriation is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government. United States at Large. Vol. 15 Ch. 249. Pg. 223 of the Fortieth Congress.



RECORDING REQUESTED BY:
Charles: Gordon Bey
WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:

Name and Address: In Care Of: Charles: Gordon Bey, BEing Live
Mailing Location: In Care Of: U. S. P. O. Postmaster
In Care Of: 8119 South Peoria]
City: Chicago
State: Illinois republic – state of the union
Non-Domestic Non-Federal zone
Washitaw de Dugdyahmoundyah]
Via u.s.A. postal zone [60620]

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE ONLY



**CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE: ASSERTION OF LEGAL RIGHTS
DENIAL OF CORPORATE STATUS AND NEGATIVE AVERMENT
VIOLATIONS UNDER COLOR OF LAW: CONGRESSIONAL RESTRICTIONS**

**AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE AND
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S.CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)**

*I always come in Divine Peace and Love;
Honoring The Great, The Universal, The Absolute, The Eternal, The Creator, God Almighty (Elohim)*

I, the Original inhabitant, Charles: Gordon Bey of the House of El's, Bey's and Ali's with dominion over the land /soil, (Northwest Amexem/America), a non-resident Alien to the corporate United States, an Indigenous Choctaw /Washitaw Muurish/Moorish-American National, a Asiatic Man of the Asiatic Race, an original Natural Physical Man, a Creation of the Almighty God's (Elohim), Under the Almighty God's (Elohim) Authority and subject only to his laws.

**AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
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By:
The living Man of the land/soil and on the land/soil
Charles: Edward: Gordon Bey,
BEing Live, BEing Liveing, BEing Aware

Equality Before the law is Paramount and Mandatory by Law and Required
(God's Law – Moral and Natural Law) Exodus 21:23-25; Lev 24: 17-21; Deut 1:17, 19:21, Mat. 22:36-40; Luke
10:17; Col 3:25. "NO ONE IS ABOVE THE LAW"

"There is a higher loyalty than to this country, loyalty to God." United States v. Seeger,
380 U.S. 163; 85 S. Ct. 850; 13 L. Ed. 2d 733; 1965 U.S. (Emphasis mine)

"All acts of legislature apparently contrary to natural right and justice, are, in our
laws, and must be in the nature of things, considered as void. The laws of nature are
the laws of God; whose authority can be superseded by no power on earth. A
legislature must not obstruct our obedience to him from whose punishments they
cannot protect us. All human constitutions which contradict his laws, we are in
conscience bound to disobey. Such have been the adjudications of our courts of justice.
Robin et al. v. Hardaway, et al., 1 Jeff. 109(1772) (Emphasis mine)

"The rights of the individual are not derived from governmental agencies, either
municipal, state or federal, or even from the Constitution. They exist inherently in
every man, by endowment of the Creator, and are merely reaffirmed in the
Constitution, and restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily
surrendered by the citizenship to the agencies of government. The people's rights are
not derived from the government, but the government's authority comes from the
people. The Constitution but states again these rights already existing, and when
legislative encroachment by the nation, state, or municipality invade these original and
permanent rights, it is the duty of the courts to so declare, and to afford the necessary
relief. The fewer restrictions that surround the individual liberties of the citizen, except
those for the preservation of the public health, safety, and morals, the more contented
the people and the more successful the democracy." City Of Dallas v. Mitchell, 245
S.W. 944 (Emphasis mine)

"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.
Declaration of Independent, JULY 4, 1776

"No fiction can make a natural born subject."
McIlvaine v. Coxe's Lessee, 8 U.S. 209; 2 L. Ed. 598

"The Constitution is the supreme law of the land ordained and established by the people.
All legislation must conform to the principles it lays down."
United States v. Butler Et Al, 297 U.S. 1; 56 S. Ct. 312

"The Constitution was designed to keep the government off the backs of the people."
Laird, Secretary of Defense, et. al. v. Tatum, et. al., 408 U.S. 1; 92 S.Ct. 2318

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
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“All that government does and provides legitimately is in pursuit of its duty to provide protection for private rights” *Wynehamer v. People*, 13 N.Y. 378, (emphasis mine)

“The courts of the United States are bound to take notice of the constitution.”
Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137

If a judge does not fully comply with the Constitution, then his orders are void,
In re Sawyer, 124 U.S. 200 (1888) (emphasis mine)

“That Constitution is the supreme law of the land,” and [binds] “Upon the state courts, equally with the courts of the Union, rests the obligation to guard and enforce every right secured by that Constitution.” *Smith v. O’Grady, Warden*, 312 U.S. 329; 61 S. Ct. 572; 85 L. Ed. 85,
Mooney v. Holohan, 294 U.S. 103, 113 (emphasis mine)

“The makers of our Constitution undertook ...to protect Americans in their beliefs, their thoughts, their emotions and their sensations. They conferred, as against the Government, THE RIGHT TO BE LET ALONE -- the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized men. To protect that right, every unjustifiable intrusion by the Government upon the privacy of the individual, whatever the means employed, must be deemed a violation of the Fourth Amendment.” *Olmstead v. United States*, 277 U.S. 438 (emphasis mine)

“Every judge is bound to know the history and the leading traits which enter into the history of the country where he presides,” *Conger v. Weaver*, 6 C. 548 (emphasis mine)

“Courts are bound to take notice of matters of public history affecting the whole people.”
Payne v. Treadwell, 16 C. 220 (emphasis mine)

“The histories of the state... are all matters of judicial cognizance.” *Samuel Gray v. Reclamation District No. 1500*, 174 Cal. 622; 163 P. 1024 (emphasis mine)

“We learn from public history, of which we take judicial notice” *San Diego v. Cuyamaca Water Company* 209 C. 105 (emphasis mine)

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

**Removing All PRESUMPTIONS And ASSUMPTIONS As To The Living Man,
Charles: Gordon Bey’s, of the House of El’s, Bey and Ali’s
De Jure Private Moorish-American National/ U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S.CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)
Pre-1933 Private National of the united States of America and Indigenous to the land**

ALL CASE LAW MENTION WITHIN THIS AFFIDAVIT ARE USE AS PRINCIPAL OF LAW ONLY

Failure to rebut each and every point, each and every statement and each and every fact with substantive proof by Fact and Law shows tacit agreement to this Affidavit.

This Affidavit will be use in any and all court proceedings whenever needed.

FOR THE RECORD, ON THE RECORD, AND LET THE RECORD SHOW

**AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
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**PURSUANT TO:
DOCUMENTS FOR FOUNDING OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

1. **The Albany Plan of Union**, convened by the British Board of Trade at the Capital city of New York in 1754.
2. **The Articles of Association**: First Continental Congress of the United States of America, 1774.
3. **The Declaration of Independence**: Second Continental Congress of the United States of America, 1776.
4. **The Articles of Confederation for the United States of America**, 1781.
5. **The Northwest Ordinance**, territories to become Republic forms of government, in force since July 13, 1787.
6. **The Constitution for the United States of America**, inaugurated in New York City on March 4th, 1789.
7. **The Bill of Rights, Amendments I through X**, adopted by Congress on September 30th, 1789.

**AND
THE INTERNATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS**

8. **The United Nations Charter**, signed June 25, 1945; in force since October 24, 1945: Located in New York City.
9. **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights**, in force in U.S. since December 10, 1948.
10. **U.N. Declaration On The Rights Of Indigenous Peoples**, Sub-Commission Resolution 1994/45.
11. **The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**, in force since December 14, 1960.
12. **The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**, in force in U.S. since March 23, 1976.
13. **The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**, in force in U.S. since January 3, 1976.
14. **The Committee On the Elimination of Racial Discrimination**, in force in U.S. since November 20, 1994.
15. **The American Conventional on Human Rights**, in force in U.S. since July 18, 1978.

INSULAR AREAS MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS: H.R. 2478

Amends the Act of March 24, 1976 [PL 94-241; 90 Stat. 263] at Section 3, 100 Stat. 843 [August 27, 1986].
To provide for the governance of the insular areas of the United States, and for other purposes.

CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS (NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

[8 U.S.C. 1452(a), Section 341(b); PL 99-396, Section 16(c); 100 Stat. 843 (August 27, 1986)].

§16(a) Immigration and Nationality Act 8 U.S.C. 1452

§16(a)(3); 8 U.S.C. 1452, Section 341(a) "A person who claims to be a national, but not a citizen of the United States, may apply to the Secretary of State for a certificate of non-citizen national status."

§16(a)(3)(1) 1452, Section 341(b) "proof to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that the applicant is a national, but not a citizen, of the United States and . . . only if in the United States [Host State].

§16(b) Certificate of Citizenship or U.S. Non-Citizen National Status; Procedure

§16(c) 1452, Section 341(c) "The Secretary of State may not impose a fee exceeding \$35 for the processing of an application for a certificate of non-citizen national status under section 341(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act filed before the end of fiscal year 1987.

**BRIEF: THE RECORD ON REVIEW FOR SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION
AN APPEAL FROM AN AGENCY ORDER TO DISPOSE ALL CLAIMS**

Petitioner is exercising his **Fifth Amendment** right not to "be deprived of. . . property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation," based on hidden directives of foreign, U.S. and U.N., powers executed under the U.S. bankruptcy of March 9, 1933 [H.J.R. 192, June 5, 1933] [PL 73-1; Proclamations Nos.: 2038 (March 6, 1933) and 2039 (March 9, 1933); and Executive Orders: 6071, 6102, 6111, & 6260]. The Federal U.S. and International U.N. "regional system" is a Military System, pursuant to Title 4 U.S.C.S./U.S.C.A. Section 1 and the **Opinion of the U.S. Attorney General** [34 Op Atty Gen 483, 1925]: ". . . the placing of the fringe on the national flag is within the discretion of the President as **Commander-In-**

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
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Chief of the Army and Navy [since 1949]. Petitioner takes the prerogative to exercise his sovereign power as an original Citizen of the Continental United States of America. Petitioner did not consent to the **"taking"** of his American National status; and Petitioner did not give-away his **"unalienable Rights"** guaranteed by the Constitution for the United States of America. This filing is an **"in-Law"** action for the redress of a deprivation of **"unalienable Rights,"** **"without prejudice."**

"The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one **Supreme Court**, and in such inferior courts as the **Congress** may . . . establish." And "The judicial power shall extend to all cases 'in law and equity', arising under this Constitution, . . . and treaties made, . . . under their authority." **The Judiciary Act of 1789** [1 Stat. 73, September 24, 1789] provided that the supreme court of the United States was given "exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature, where a state is a party, except between a state and its citizens. And shall have exclusively all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against **ambassadors**, or other public ministers, . . . but not exclusive jurisdiction of all suits brought by **ambassadors**, or other public ministers, . . . shall be a party" [Section 13]. "The district courts were given some jurisdiction relating to the **Article III powers**, but they were not given jurisdiction 'in law and equity'" [Section 9]. The **circuit courts** were given cognizance 'of all suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity'. And as such, **the circuit courts has Article III powers**" [Section 11]. And as noted in the **7th Amendment** to the Constitution for the United States of America: **"In Suits at common law . . . the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law."** Moreover, in accordance with the **5th Amendment**: **No person shall be . . . twice put in jeopardy, . . . nor be deprived of . . . property, . . . without just compensation."**

Moreover, given the advent of the 1933 **U.S. bankruptcy** and the **Act of June 25, 1948** [62 Stat. 646 at 895; 28 U.S.C. 132], the actual district courts became the fictional United States District Courts. These courts are different than the district courts of the United States which existed prior to the **Act of June 25, 1948**. They were not established by the enactment of law; but rather, they were created by the revision of a statute: Title 28 United States Code. The new courts are **Military Tribunals** under **Admiralty-Maritime jurisdiction**, operating under the military flags which have a gold fringe around three sides of the flag's edges, having only the appearance truth and justice. Note: *Balzac v. Porto Rico*, 42 S. Ct. 343; 258 U.S. 298 at 312; 66 L. Ed. 627:

. . . the United States district court is not a true United States court, established under article 3 of the Constitution to administer the judicial power of the United States therein conveyed. It is created by virtue of the sovereign congressional faculty, granted under article 4, sec. 3, of that instrument, of making all needful rule and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States.

This notion of U.S. territory beyond the **District of Columbia** began with a court called the supreme court for the District of Columbia, created by the **Act of March 3, 1863** [12 Stat. 762], and a court called the court of appeals for the District of Columbia established **February 9, 1893** [27 Stat. 434]. The former was renamed the district court of the United States for the District of Columbia by the **Act of June 25, 1936** [49 Stat. 1921]. This court was renamed again as the United States District Court for the **District of Columbia** by the **Act of June 25, 1948**, effective September 1, 1949. The later was renamed as the United States Court of Appeals for the **District of Columbia** by the **Act of June 7, 1934** [48 Stat. 926]. It is consonant with the ruling of the

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

Supreme Court in O' Donohue v. United States [53 S. Ct. 740; 289 U.S. 516; 77 L. Ed. 1356 (1933)] that the (then called) **Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia** are constitutional courts of the United States, ordained and established under article III of the Constitution [28 U.S.C. 88]. This Petition acknowledges jurisdiction of the aforementioned **Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia**, or the **United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit**, and therefore petition said Courts for "subject matter" jurisdiction.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES AND FACTS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Prior to the **Constitution for the United States of America** and before the **Civil War**, there was only one class of citizenship: an American Citizen, National, Citizen of a Union state (state of the union) or a sovereign of the state of the union, (Citizen.) Americans was regarded as natural-born Nationals of a state, free inhabitants or sui juris free man/ living man of the state in which they were "domiciled," unless there was evidence to the contrary. Allodial land ownership was the only criteria for sovereign state Nationals. All other people were either considered as property or "wards of the state." Those who were baptized as Christians, or were Muslims/Moors/Muurs in their native country, could not be enslaved under British laws, and so they were instead defined as "indentured servants." Indigenous American people, such as the Washitaw Nation of Muurs/Moors, received French, Spanish or Moorish, land grants, that were honored by the United States government. As a result, Indigenous Peoples became American Nationals and domiciled in their respective republic states of the union. Prior to 1868, American Nationals did not consider themselves United States citizens, anymore than today's American Nationals consider themselves to be United Nations citizens.

In Fact, Pursuant to Ex Parte Frank Knowles, 5 Cal. Rep. 30 a US citizen does not exist, but is a fictitious entity;

"...it might be correctly said that there is no such thing as a citizen of the United States. A citizen of any one of the States of the Union, is held to be, and called a citizen of the United States, although technically and abstractly there is no such thing." And is, in fact, a Title 15 USC § 44 unincorporated corporation. (Empirasis mine)

Although the **Constitution for the United States of America** created the **District of Columbia** and the federal United States, prior to 1868 there were no U.S. citizens. Even in the **District of Columbia**, the people residing there were considered either Citizens or Nationals of their respective states. Not until after the **Civil War** and the **14th Amendment** was passed under martial law, was the U.S. citizen created. A natural-born American, on the other hand, was never considered a U.S. citizen unless elected to be through naturalization or through taking up residence in the District of Columbia, or in a federal enclave or zone [e.g. the corporate State], becoming subject to the federal jurisdiction. The **14th Amendment** created a second class citizenship, a corporate person, for the **District of Columbia**. The new class of citizens were assured "civil rights" but were not guaranteed the "**unalienable Rights**" reserved for the sovereign state Citizen.

The passage of the **14th Amendment** was the beginning of a strategy and constructive fraud that continues to this day: 1. to make U.S. citizens of all Americans without our informed knowledge or consent; 2. to rob Americans of their "birthrights" and "nationality" as free and sovereign

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

people; 3. to undermine the basis of American sovereignty and deny Americans of their lawful National Status and "unalienable Right." One sovereign does not need to tell another that he is sovereign. He/She is sovereign by his/her very existence. "**The rule in America is that the American people are the sovereigns**" Kemper v. State, 138 S. W. 1025, page 1043

No government can take away the organic National Status and "**unalienable Rights**" of Americans who choose to remain in the "republic" and not be forced into a "Democracy." Republic National Status is retained unless the American National's voluntarily relinquishes it.

" . . . the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" [Title 28 U.S.C. §1408].

"Thus, the dual character of our citizenship is made plainly apparent . . . a citizen of the United States is ipso facto and at the same time a Citizen of the state in which he resides. And while the **Fourteenth Amendment** does not create a national citizenship, it has the effect of making that citizenship 'paramount and dominant' instead of 'derivative and dependent' upon state Citizenship' [Cologate v. Harvey, 296 U.S. 404 at 427; 80 L. Ed. 299 (1935)].

KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that, Charles: Gordon Bey BEING FIRST DULY AFFIRMED, DEPOSES AND SAYS:

1. I, **Charles: Gordon Bey**, A Living Man, Being Live, BEING Aware, am domiciled in the Illinois republic "state of the union," Cook county, Chicago city, NON-COPORATE, NON-DOMESTIC, NON-FEDERAL ZONE. I am a National of the **Washitaw Nation of Muurs/Moors**. Unless otherwise stated, I have individual knowledge of the matters contained within this Affidavit. I am fully competent to testify with respect to these matters, and I respectfully declare as follows:

2. **Whereas:** The Passport Act of July 3, 1926 provides that the **Secretary of State** issue a passport to **De Jure Private "American Nationals"** [23 U.S.C.S. 211(a) and 44 Stat. 887]. The passport is both proof of identity and proof of allegiance to the **united States of America via "state of the union."** It is required by **De Jure Private American Nationals** who travel "without" or outside U.S.A. jurisdiction (**28, U.S.C. §1746(1) and 28 U.S.C. §16.41(d), executed "without the United States,"**); and so the bearer of the passport may pass safely and freely in "foreign" jurisdiction as an American National/Moorish-American National. The passport also establishes u.S.A. Nationality for the purpose of "**authentication,**" under both: the **Office of the Secretary of State, Office of Authentication;** and the **Illinois Office of the Secretary of State, Index Department.** A U.S.A Passport does have validity; and it may be used to support a "**Certificate of U.S. Non-Citizen National Status,**" (**NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S.CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON**) American National Status.

3. **Whereas:** In view of the Constitutional protection of an American National's right to travel, and for the purpose of correcting my status, I am, and always have been from birth, an American National of the united States of America via states of the union. The state of Illinois is bound by treaty with the United States regarding the **Hague Convention** [U.S.A. Affirmation, 15 October 1981]. This **Certificate/Affidavit** serves as documentation and proof of alien jurisdiction.

**AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S.CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)**

4. **Whereas:** At the same time, I, **Charles: Gordon Bey**, Being Live, retain my Indigenous status as a natural born flesh and blood National of the **Washitaw Nation of Muurs/Moors** and religious organization, the **Moorish Science Temple of America**. My status as an Indigenous Moorish American National arises out of the fact that I was born on non-federal land in one of the sovereign fifty Union states (state of the union) and outside of the United States, Inc. My correct status is that of an Indigenous Washitaw Moorish-American/u.S.A. National, having a foreign status with relationship to the corporate United States and the Corporate United State of America.

5. **Whereas:** The UNITED STATES is a corporation that existed before the Revolutionary war. Republica v. Sweers states:

“From the moment of their association, the United States necessarily became a body corporate.” Republica v. Cornelius Sweers 1 U.S. (1 Dall.) 41, 1 L. Ed. 29 (1779)

6. **Whereas:** A passport is a document identifying an American National/Moorish-American National; and in effect, it requires the U.S. State Department to permit the bearer to enter and pass freely and safely, recognizing the right of the bearer to the protection and good offices of American diplomatic and consular officers. [See United States v Laub, 385 U.S. 475; 87 S. Ct. 574; and 17 L. Ed. 2d 526].

7. **Whereas:** As a National of a foreign state, the U.S. Guaranteed Illinois republic (one of the states of the union) a **Republican Form of Government** [Article IV, Section 4], I do hereby Subscribe and Proclaim my **“unalienable Rights,”** with diplomatic portfolio [pouch], as proclaimed in several U.N. Documents:

- A. U.N. Resolution 5, Section XII (1960) and U.N. Resolution 1988/39 (1989): **Draft Declaration on Freedom and Non-Discrimination in Respect of the Rights of Everyone to Leave Any Country, including . . . [one’s own], and to Return to . . . [one’s own] country.**
- B. Article 13, Sections 1 & 2 of **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (1988).
- C. Articles 13 & 14 of **The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** (84).
- D. Article 22, Sections 1, 2, & 3, of **The American Convention on Human Rights** (69).
- E. Protocol IV, Article 2, of **The European Convention on Human Rights.**
- F. Article 5 of **The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discriminations:** for the **“Discrimination denying the Freedom of Movement and Residence is prohibited.”**

8. **Whereas:** The right to travel is an absolute and natural right of being a National of Illinois republic one of the sovereign fifty union states outside the United States. The right to travel cannot, by operation of law, be turned into a government privilege by coercing me into becoming a type of citizen/national that I do not choose to be. As a Moorish-American Indigenous National, I have an absolute right to travel here or abroad, with **diplomatic portfolio** [pouch], **due to my non-resident alien Status - Meaning not resident in any contract or agreements.**

9. **Whereas,** The living Man, **Charles: Gordon Bey of the House of El’s, Bey’s and Ali’s**, a non-resident Alien, an Indigenous Choctaw/Washitaw Muur/Moor **is Not Privy to any Act, nor Contract**

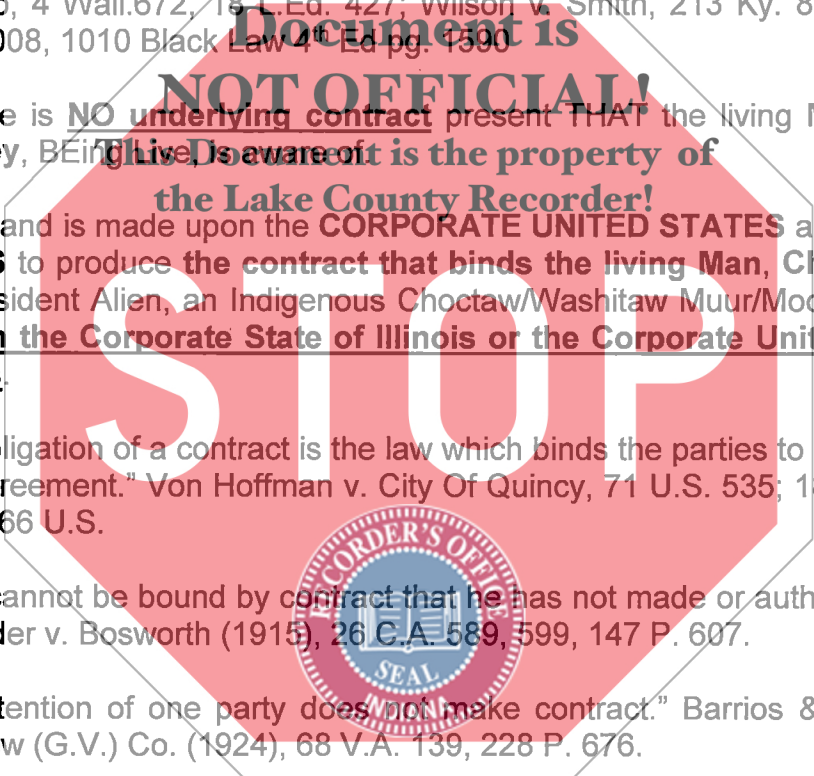
AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

with the **UNITED STATES, INC** nor to the **STATE OF ILLINOIS, INC.**, nor any instrumentalities of the **Corporate UNITED STATES NOR IT AGENTS.**

10. The living Man, **Charles: Gordon Bey, of the House of El's, Bey's and Ali's**, BEing Live, is an Alien to the United States which make the living man, **Shandar: John: Bridges Bey**, of the House of **El's, Bey's and Ali's**, a **Non-Resident Alien** and foreign to the **corporate UNITED STATES** and the **Corporate STATE OF ILLINOIS.**

Stranger. – One who is strange; a **foreigner**; one whose home is at a distance from the place where he is, but in the same country;... (Law.) **One not privy to an act, contract**, or title. Webster's Condensed Dict; 1884 pg 573

Strangers. Those who are in no way parties to a covenant, nor bound by it, are also said to be strangers to the covenant. Brown. See Robert v. Chicago, 4 Wall.672, 18 L.Ed. 427; Wilson v. Smith, 213 Ky. 836, 281 S.W. 1008, 1010 Black Law 4th Ed pg. 1590



10. **Whereas**, There is **NO underlying contract** present THAT the living Man on the land/soil, **Charles: Gordon Bey**, BEing Live, Is aware of

11. **Whereas**, demand is made upon the **CORPORATE UNITED STATES** and the **CORPORATE STATE OF ILLINOIS** to produce the **contract that binds the living Man, Charles: Gordon Bey**, Being Live, a non-resident Alien, an Indigenous Choctaw/Washitaw Muur/Moor **to any agreement of membership with the Corporate State of Illinois or the Corporate United States or any of its instrumentalities**.

"The obligation of a contract is the law which binds the parties to perform their agreement." Von Hoffman v. City Of Quincy, 71 U.S. 535; 18 L. Ed. 403; 1866 U.S.

"Party cannot be bound by contract that he has not made or authorized." Alexander v. Bosworth (1915), 26 C.A. 589, 599, 147 P. 607.

"The intention of one party does not make contract." Barrios & Co. v. Pettigrew (G.V.) Co. (1924), 68 V.A. 139, 228 P. 676.

12. **Whereas**, I **Charles: Gordon Bey, of the House of El's, Bey's and Ali's**, BEing Live, is an Alien to corporate the United States and instrumentalities, which make the living Man, **Charles: Gordon Bey**, of the House of **El's, Bey's and Ali's**, a **Non-Resident Alien** to any corporate forum of the corporate UNITED STATES and the Corporate STATE OF ILLINOIS and foreign to the **corporate UNITED STATES** and any of its corporate instrumentalities.

Alien - A Foreigner; one of foreign birth.

In the United States, one born out of the Jurisdiction of the United States, and who has not been Naturalized. 2 Kent 50. 1884 bouvier's page 129

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOR A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

Non-resident. One who does not reside within jurisdiction in question; not an inhabitant of the state of the forum. **Black 5 ed Page 953**

Non-resident alien. One who is Neither a resident nor a citizen of this country. **Black 5 ed Page 953**

Forum - A court of justice, or judicial tribunal; a place of jurisdiction; a place of litigation. **Black 5ed pg 589**

Forum contractus – The forum of the contract; the court of the place where a contract is made; the place where a contract is made, considered as a place of jurisdiction. **Black 5ed pg. 589**

13. **Whereas, “the state of the forum,”** the corporate state and not the geographical state on the map. That is to say the forum is the corporate contract or agreement. If I am not in any corporate agreement with the United States nor any corporate state of the Union nor YOUR Courts, then, **I do not reside in the corporate structure and am a NON-RESIDENT. I am also alien to YOUR corporate forum (state).**

14. **Whereas:** I affirm that I have secured the **unalienable and fundamental, unrestricted and unregulated right to travel,** and transport my personal property, unhindered by any private, corporate or statutory law. This **“unalienable Right”** to travel is secured, protected and guaranteed by the 7th, 9th and 10th Amendments of the organic Constitution for the United States of America and Bill of Rights, and upheld by many court decisions in support of that right. I, now explicitly **Reserve, Assert and Defend that Right.**

15. **Therefore:** This Certificate/Affidavit is submitted upon demand of **Nationality/Identity.** Through fraud, conspiracy to defraud, and a conspiracy against my **“unalienable Rights,”** a federal entity known as **“ILLINOIS”** or **“STATE OF ILLINOIS”** has attempted and is attempting to take my private property, **CHARLES GORDON BEY/TRUST/ESTATE** incrementally, in the form of a deprivation of **“unalienable Rights”** through the relegation of my **“estate”** and property to its [‘ILLINOIS’] de facto government, in direct violation of the Constitution for the United States of America (1787). Fraud has been committed against my natural **“BEING”** by the **State of Illinois, the Secretary of State, the Index Department,** insisting that I am a citizen of the United States while concealing the fact that there are actually two forms of citizenship, one of which I am Not.

16. **What’s More:** Compulsory subjugation to the foreign jurisdiction of the United States is prohibited under **Article IV, Section 4,** which guarantees a Republic form of Government for each of the several states (States of the Union). And then there is **Article VI, Section 2,** which protects the Laws of Nations through Treaty Agreement, via the several states of the union of:

1. **The Albany Plan of Union,** convened by the British Board of Trade in 1756.
2. **The Articles of Association:** First Continental Congress of the United States of America, 1774.
3. **The Declaration of Independence:** Second Continental Congress of 1776.
4. **The Articles of Confederation for the United States of America,** 1781.
5. **The Northwest Ordinance,** territories to become Republic forms of government, July 13, 1787.

**AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)**

6. **The Constitution for the United States of America**, inaugurated in New York City on March 4th, 1789.
7. **The Bill of Rights, Amendments I through X**, adopted by Congress on September 30th, 1789.
8. **Treaty of Peace & Friendship Between Morocco and The United States** signed in Paris on January 1, 1787 (Statute at Large Volume 8 page 100)
9. **Treaty with Morocco**, September 16, 1836 (Statute at Large Volume 8 page 484)

17. **Futhermore:** When legislating for the several states of the union, Congress is bound by the chains of the Constitution and absolutely must remain inside the Jurisdictional boundaries of **Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 through 16**, and particularly Clause 17: **governing the District of Columbia**, Clause 18: **the necessary and proper Clause**. This geographical area, a **ten mile square**, is known as the **"District of Columbia,"** the fictitious **U.S. Inc.** [16 Stat. 419, Chapter 62; 28 U.S.C. 3002(5), Chapter 176]. The term **"United States"** designate a corporate entity include the Insular Territories: Guam, Samoa, Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, etc., all forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, enclaves, and other needful buildings within the several States. Only within such geographical areas does Congress have plenary powers [municipal police powers therein]. All other powers are reserved for the Sovereign Citizens of the republic [See Amendments 7th, 9th and 10th]. The Citizens of the republic gave power to the Congress to legislate for the several states as a whole, to provide for their common defense and to work out the commercial business of the several of the union as they relate to each other and world trade.

18. **Now, Therefore:** I, **Charles Gordon Bey, BEing Live, BEing Liveing, BEing Aware**, cannot in good faith claim United States citizenship; as I would be committing **perjury**. I would have to **Affirm under Oath** that I am a member of, citizen of, franchisee of, or resident [agent] of [fiduciary, surety for] **the corporate "State of Illinois"**, when the already established facts by affidavit have evidenced that **I am NOT a member of, citizen of, franchisee of, or resident [agent] of the corporate "State of Illinois" or the federal United States**. I am NOT effectively connected with a trade or business in the corporate monopoly of the United States government, whether federal, State, County or Municipal. **I am NOT a resident ". . citizen,"** but a National of the several States domiciled in the sovereign Illinois republic (state of the union), an American National of the united States of America. **I am domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction** to both the corporate state and federal government. I have NOT knowingly or willingly waived ANY of my **INALIENABLE RIGHTS**. I have NOT knowingly or willingly waived ANY of my **UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, My Unalienable Rights can never be waive, transfer, sold or taken.**

19. I, **Charles: Gordon Bey, of the House of Bey**, the Living Man, BEing live, BEing Aware, Cannot to Identify as an unincorporated corporation according to Your title 15 U.S.C. § 44. SOLICITOR GENERAL, admitted, in case # 07-5674 with the US Supreme Court, that a US citizen is a 15 USC § 44 unincorporated corporation and that the (ALL CAPS) entity **GLENN WINNINGHAM FEARN** is a 15 USC § 44 unincorporated corporation which doesn't exist and that is consistent with what the California Supreme Court said, **"...it might be correctly said that there is no such thing as a citizen of the United States. A citizen of any one of the States of the Union, is held to be, and called a citizen of the United States, although technically and abstractly there is no such thing."** Ex Parte Frank Knowles, 5 Cal. Rep. 300

20. **Whereas:** On March 27th, 1861, seven Southern States walkout, and Congress adjourned sine die; and on **April 15th, 1861**, Abraham Lincoln issued an **Executive Proclamation**, acting as **Commander-In-Chief of the Army and Navy**, declaring a **National Emergency**.

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
 CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
 (NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S.CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

Then, on **April 24th, 1863**, issue **General Orders No.: 100** ["Lieber Code"] extending the Laws of the District of Columbia beyond the boundaries of Washington D.C. and into the several States. On July 27th, 1868, Congress Approved the Incorporation of the District of Columbia in England under the **Emergency War Powers Act** and the **Reconstructions Acts**. The U.S. Constitution was then adopted as the by-laws of that U.S. Corporation. The U.S. Corporation came under the political jurisdiction of England pursuant to the **Act of February 21st, 1871**, with Congress as Managing Trustees.

21. **Whereas:** In 1868, the **14th Amendment** was adopted, promulgating the **Civil Rights Act of 1866**, to enfranchise the new inferior class of United States citizen characteristic of a captured people. There became two classes of citizenship: one, the fraudulently obtained United States citizenship [indicative of "voluntary servitude"]; and the other, the original state Citizenship [the American National]. The former is acquired through misrepresentation, concealment of vital facts, and deception by fraud. The former citizenship is a corporate legal fiction, characteristic of a conquered people. Whereas, the latter is maintained through diligence and perseverance, pursuant to **Article IV, Section 2**: "The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States." This Clause gives the Citizens of each state of the union the same rights as every other Citizen in every other State. A Citizen of one state is to be considered as a Citizen of every other state in the union.

22. **Whereas:** From the beginning, the District of Columbia had no jurisdiction to deal with the private state National; but as a result of the **14th Amendment**, particularly **Section 4**, there became the need to extend the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia:

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, . . . shall not be questioned.

It is apparent that there is the intent to bind U.S. citizens into a co-surety obligation with the United States federal debt. One who is a beneficiary of the public debt is one who have volunteered for it; but one can reject the benefits if one realize he is not the beneficiary. Congress passed in 1868 "**An Act concerning the Right of American Citizens in foreign States**" to insure that State Citizens may retain their "**unalienable Rights**." The right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right affirmed by the Attorney General at that time. [Edward Bates, In: Opinions of the Attorney General, vol 10, pp 382-394, 1868]

23. **Whereas:** From the Beginning in 1776, in the **Declaration of Independence**, it is recorded: 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. The phrase "**unalienable Rights**" is recognition of rights which were bestowed upon the people by their Creator; and therefore, these rights cannot be taken away from the people except by "due process of law." The implication of these rights is that they are not granted by any governing body or government; and therefore, these rights cannot be taken away by any governing body or government, except by "due process of law" based on a trespass upon these "**unalienable Rights**." In violation of one's "persona" [the real live human Being] and/or "property."

24. **Whereas:** In keeping with the Maxim of Law: "the created cannot be greater than its creator." Therefore, statutes do not secure "**unalienable Rights**," the Creator does. The Founding Fathers intended to protect the "**unalienable Rights**" of the people. Both before and after the **Fourteenth Amendment** to the Constitution, it has not been necessary for any of the

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOR A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

people to be a citizen of the United States, and thereby forfeit their **“unalienable Rights.”** For the “immunities and privileges” of a **14th Amendment** citizen are different from the “rights” of a National of the republic state. National is a natural and inherent right of birth.

LEGAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF REPUBLIC CITIZENSHIP A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS GUARANTEED BY THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

THE ORIGINAL ORGANIC CONSTITUTION ... for the united States of America (1789),
Article IV, Section 2

“The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.”

THE ORIGINAL ORGANIC CONSTITUTION ... for the united States of America (1789),
Article IV, Section 4

“The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government.”

THE ORIGINAL ORGANIC CONSTITUTION ... for the united States of America (1789),
Amendment IX

“The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.”

THE ORIGINAL ORGANIC CONSTITUTION ... for the united States of America (1789),
Amendment 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.”

25. The Privileges and Immunities Clause of the **Fourteenth Amendment** protects only those rights peculiar to being a citizen of the federal government [the **District of Columbia**]; it does not protect those rights which relate to state Citizenship. The second class **14th Amendment** citizenship is recognized in United States vs. Cruikshank, 92 US 542 (1875).

We have in our political system a government of the United States and a government of each of the several states. Each one of these governments is distinct from the others, and each has citizens of its own who owe it allegiance, and whose rights, within its jurisdiction, it must protect: The same person may be at the same time a citizen of the United States and a citizen of a State, but his rights of citizenship under one of these government will be different from those he has under the other.

26. There is a citizenship of the United States and a Citizenship of a state, and the “Privileges and Immunities” of one are not the same as the other is well established by the decisions of the courts of this country. The leading cases upon the subjects are those

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

decided by the Supreme Court of the United States and reported in 16 Wall 36, 21 L. Ed 394, 83 US 36 (1873) and known as the Slaughter House Cases:

It is quite clear, then, that there is a citizenship of the United States and a citizenship of a state, which are distinct from each other and which depend upon different characteristics or circumstances in the individual.

27. One case makes it clear even more: 1.) that the "Privileges and Immunities" of a federal US citizen may be synchronized with the Federal government; 2.) that a federal US citizen does not enjoy the protection of the **Bill of Rights**; and 3.) that the rights of the federal US citizen are specific and limited. See Maxwell vs. Dow, 176 US 598 (1900).

. . . the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States do not necessarily include all the rights protected by the first eight amendments to the Federal Constitution against the powers of the Federal government. They were decided subsequently to the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment.

28. The jurisdiction I Am exercising is the "International Jurisdiction," which is "Internal" and "Private," meaning that it is inside the Body and on the Soil. Therefore, I Am a Private Citizen/National of the Continental United States of America, and Not a public citizen of the Corporate United States. In the International Jurisdiction, as Holder of **Preferred Stock**, I Am the **Allodial Land Owner**; and therefore, I Am the owner of my "person/property." In the capacity of Sovereign, a Private People of the union states of America., I may only respond in this manner: I am NOT a "Person" or "The Person" or any "Person" responsible for the public debt established by the **14th Amendment**. I am NOT an artificial, a decedent, fictitious person, residing in the United States or in any of its territorial enclaves, federal corporate sub-entities or affiliates.

29. Please be advised that I Am NOT a "person" under the jurisdiction of the artificial State of Illinois, which functions only within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States [Foley Brothers v. Filardo, 336 U.S. 281, 1948], which is defined and limited by the Constitution for the United States of America [Article I, section 8, clause 17]. Please take note: Title 5 of the U.S. Codes, section 556(d).

30. Let me clarify, For The Record, On the Record, and Let the Record Reflect that I, **Charles: Gordon Bey**, of the House of El's, Bey and Ali's, the Living Man, BEing live, BEing Aware, *denies and objects* to All that Would Claim that I am "**IN ANY WAY, SHAPE, or FORM**" a "**14TH AMENDMENT CITIZEN**," an "**UNITED STATE CITIZEN**," a "**STATE OF ILLINOIS CITIZEN**," an **INFANT**, a **DECEDENT**, a "**TRUST**," or "**THE TRUST**," or an "**INDIVIDUAL**," or an "**OFFENDER**" or an "**ENTITY**," or an "**ESTATE**," or a "**CORPORATE FICTION**," or a "**COPORATION**," or a "**PERSON**," or "**THE PERSON**," or a "**NATURAL PERSON**," or an "**ARTIFICIAL PERSON**," or a "**STATUTORY PERSON**," or a "**JURSITIC PERSON**," **nor AM I IN ANY RESPECT ANY DERIVATIVE OF THE TERM "PERSON"**, nor **Can the Living be Identified with the DEAD nor Can I be Identified with the NAME, CHARLES GORDON BEY/TRUST/ESTATE**.

A. I Am a Sovereign De Jure Private Moorish American National of the Illinois republic "state of the union." I DO NOT reside in the Corporate State of

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

Illinois or any Territory, Possession, Instrumentality, Franchisee or Federal Enclave which is under the "Admiralty-Military Rule of" or "Subject to the Jurisdiction of," the United States.

B. I Am NOT a citizen of the United States subject to its Jurisdiction; I Am a natural born flesh and blood De Jure Private Washitaw Moorish-American National of one of the Organic de jure fifty union states.

C. republic states of the Continental United States of America, over which the **Admiralty-Military government** of the United States does NOT extend.

31. The ten administrative units or federal regions under United Nations international jurisdiction delineate several groups of "corporate states" managed by the United States. These administrative units were brought into political existence, along with the five-digit postal zip-code, under the **Nixon Administration**. All U.S. citizens were placed into one of these U.N. controlled "regions" on **February 14th, 1972**, pursuant to **Executive Order No.: 11647**. The end result was the institutionalization of the corporate state citizenship.

32. Police and/or Military powers must be exercised within **Constitutional Constraints**; and under such constraints, **Police/Military power cannot impinge** upon the People's Constitutionally secured rights in "Property" and "Liberty." The People of the republic states of the union do not give their consent to the nullification of their "unalienable Rights" and the obvious overthrow of the Constitution for the United States of America, which safeguards the natural rights of the people given by the Creator. The intent of the Founding Fathers was to establish a necessary fortress against tyranny, usurpation and abuse.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT: TWO DISTINCT AMERICAS

There are two distinct governments operating in the united states of America, each signifying its own venue and jurisdiction. They are parallel occupying the same space, but not at the time. For sure, no two nations can be sovereign over the same territory at the same time. Even more, there can never be some territory over which "a state" and the federal United States both exercise sovereignty. When a federal territory enters the Union as a sovereign state under **Article IV, Section 3, Clause 1**, of the Constitution for the u.s.A., and the **Northwest Ordinance of 1787**, there occurs a transfer of sovereignty, from the federal United States government to the new state government. Americans born in Illinois before its 1796 admission into the Union are, indeed, U.S. citizens. However, Americans born in Illinois after its admission are surely Illinois state Citizens/Nationals of the republic.

THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE UNION

The first distinct government is the "Union of states," the "united states of America," or the "48 states of the continuous Continental 'united states of America'." This is the non-domestic, "National government" operating on behalf of the American national or sovereign People. The Continental "48 states" are states of the union and are sovereign, foreign countries with regard to the "United States" of the "48 states" of the united states of America.

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

“The term ‘foreign country’ when used in a geographical sense includes any territory under the sovereignty of a government other than that of the [federal] United States” [26 C.F.R. 1.911-2(h)].

“The [federal] United States government is a foreign corporation with respect to a state” [In re Merriam, 36 NE 505, 141 N.Y. 479; affirmed 16 S. Ct. 1073; 163 U.S. 625; 41 L. Ed. 287].

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND GOVERNING ZONES

The other distinct government is the federal “United States,” consisting of the 63 square miles of the District of Columbia (D.C.) and any unincorporated territory of less than 100 square miles [Insular Territories]. This is the domestic “Federal government.” Pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 and 18, the federal “United States” has no jurisdiction outside of the 63 miles of the District of Columbia, or any unincorporated territories, except where jurisdiction has been contractually extended into a federal area.

“The Congress shall have the Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory of other Property belonging to the [federal] United States” [Article I, Section 8, Clause 2].

“[the federal United States] is a for profit corporation which 16 Stat. 419 created by the name District of Columbia” [District of Columbia v. Cluss, 103 U.S. 705; 26 L. Ed. 455].

EMPIRE WASHITAW DE DUGDYAHMOUNDYAH

Indigenous Washitaw Moorish-American Nationals retain their foreign status pursuant to the U.S. Constitution: Article IV, Section 4; Article VI, Sections 2 & 3 [54 Stat 1137, Section 101(a)(3)& (38), Section 101(a)(21)-(22) and 8 U.S.C. Section 1101(21); 8 U.S.C. §§1502(a), 341(b); PL 103-416; 108 Stat. 4305; U.C.C. 1-207 and U.C.C. 1-103.6; all in accordance with 28 C.F.R. §16.41(d) and 28 U.S.C. §1746(1); 8 USC §1408; 8 U.S.C. 1452(b)(1)(2); PL 99-396, 16(c); 15 Stat. 223-224; 28 USCA §1441(d)], affirmed by United Nations statutes:

1. Title 22 U.S.C. Section 6401(a)(3); The International Religious Freedom Act [Pub L 105-292]
2. Article 15, Sections 1 & 2: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
3. Article 24, Section 3: The International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights
4. Article 20, Sections 1, 2, & 3: The American Convention on Human Rights

The Indigenous Washitaw Nation of Muurs/Moors have Proclaimed their National Independence under United Nations statutes:

1. U.N. Resolution 1514, Section XV (14 December, 1960): The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Countries and “Peoples”
2. U.N. Resolution 3300, Section XXIX (13 December, 1974) recalling “the Declaration” Contained in

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

Resolution 1514, Section XV (14 December, 1960), and the programs of action for the full "implementation of the Declaration" contained in U.N. Resolution 2621, section XXV (17 October, 1970)

3. U.N. Resolution 50/30: "The Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" by the Specialized Agencies and the International Institutions Associated with the United Nations
4. U.N. Resolution 50/39: "The Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples"
5. U.N. Convention (No. 169) Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries
6. U.N. Resolution 1989/33 & 34 Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
7. U.N. Resolution 1865, Section LXI (1974); U.N. Resolution 4A, Section XXXI (1979): The Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals who are not Nationals of the Country in which they live: and U.N. Resolution 40/144 (13 December, 1985): The Draft Declaration on Aliens' Rights

In accordance with the 1945 Charter of the United Nations, under Articles 1, 55, & 103, I, Charles: Gordon Bey, BEing Live, BEing Liveing, BEing Aware, do hereby Subscribe and Proclaim: "The Rights of Peoples and Nations to Self-Determination" as reaffirmed in the following United Nations statutes:

1. U.N. Resolution 637, Section VII (16 December, 1952)
2. U.N. Resolution 425, Articles 1 & 2 (19 March, 1978)
3. U.N. Resolution 47/82 "The Universal Realization of the Rights of Peoples to Self-Determination and of the Speedy Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for the Effective Guarantee and Observance of Human Rights"
4. U.N. Resolution 2625, Section XXV (1970) Proclaims the "Principle of Equal Rights and Self-Determination of People" In: The Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States

AS Member of the Washitaw Nation of Muars/Moors and the Moorish Science Temple of America, I, Charles: Gordon Bey, BEing Live, BEing Liveing, BEing Aware, do hereby place My autograph upon the following Documents, calling up the Spanish/Moorish Land Grants of 1797 [U.S. # 922 & 923].

- A. The Marquis de Maison Rouge and Baron de Bastrop Spanish [Moorish] Land "Grants," of 1795 & 1997 [The Louisiana Historical Quarterly Vol. 20 (April 1937) No. 2].
- B. Don Carlos Trudeau's Certificate of Survey June 14th, 1797, and Royal Survey of the Spanish Land Grant; Plan No. 1516, Register No. 3, April 12, 1802, United States Land Grant # 923.
- C. Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between France and Great Britain, signed at Utrecht, 11 April 1713.
- D. Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between Great Britain and Spain, signed at Utrecht, 9 December 1713.

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

- E. Family [de Bourbon] Compact or Treaty of Amity and Union between France and Spain, signed at Paris, 15 August 1761.
- F. Preliminary Act of Cession between France and Spain, signed at Fontainebleau, 3 November 1762.
- G. Preliminary Articles of Peace between France, Great Britain and Spain, signed at [San Il-defonso] Fontainebleau, 3 November 1762.
- H. Treaty of San Lorenzo, [between France and Spain] signed 17 November 1762.
- I. Definitive Treaty of Peace between France, Great Britain and Spain, signed at Paris, 10 February 1763.
- J. King George III, The British Royal Proclamation, 7 October 1763.
- K. Treaty of Versailles, Contract between the King (of France) and the Thirteen United States of North America, signed July 16, 1782.
- L. Treaty of Peace, Contract between the King (of France) and the Thirteen United States of North America, signed at Paris, 3 September 1783.
- M. Treaty of Greenville, signed 3 August 1795.
- N. Treaty of San Lorenzo el-Real (Pinckney's Treaty), signed 27 October 1795.
- O. Treaty of Peace, Commerce and Navigation between France and the United States, signed at Paris, 30 September 1800.
- P. Preliminary and Secret Treaty (on the Retrocession of Louisiana from Spain to France), signed at San Il-defonso, 1 October 1800 (in force from March 21, 1801).
- Q. Treaty of Louisiana, 1803, April 30.
- R. Treaty for the Cession of Louisiana and Payments Conventions between France and the United States, signed at Paris, 30 April, 1803 [the Original Convention]
Louisiana Purchase: First Convention at Paris
Louisiana Purchase: Second Convention at Paris
- S. Congressional Debates Concerning the Louisiana: Abridgment of the Debates of Congress, Volume 3 1803-1808.
1. 1803, October 24 through November 3
 2. 1803, December 30
 3. 1804, January 16
 4. 1804, January 14 through 28
 5. 1806, January 17 through 31

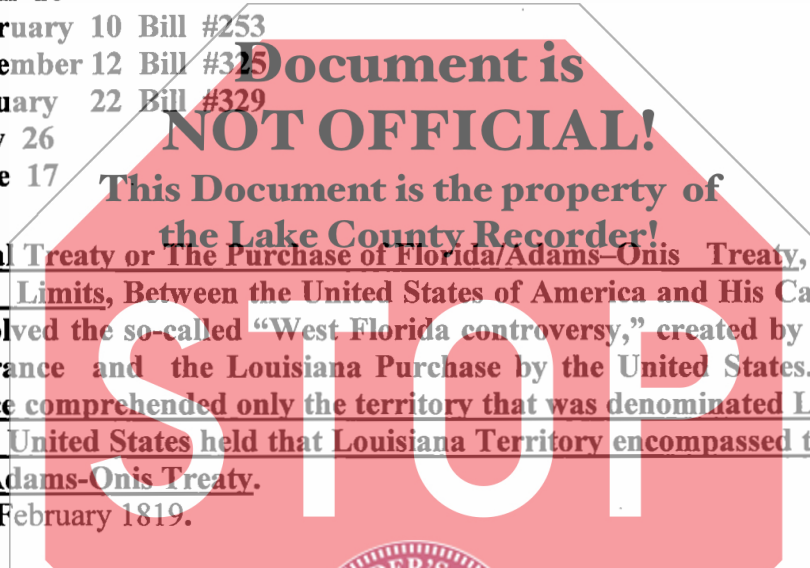
AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
 CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
 (NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

U. Correspondence Bearing upon the Purchase of the Territory of Louisiana:

1. James Madison to both Robert R Livingston & James Monroe
March 2, 1803
2. Robert R Livingston to James Madison
April 11, 1803

T. A series of Congressional Bills/Acts Concerning Louisiana:

1. 1803, April 30
2. 1803, October 23
3. 1804, March 26
4. 1805, March 2
5. 1806, April 21
6. 1816, April 10
7. 1817, February 10 Bill #253
8. 1820, December 12 Bill #325
9. 1821, January 22 Bill #329
10. 1824, May 26
11. 1844, June 17



U. Transcontinental Treaty or The Purchase of Florida/Adams-Onis Treaty, or Treaty of Amity, Settlement and Limits, Between the United States of America and His Catholic Majesty (Queen of Spain). [resolved the so-called "West Florida controversy," created by the Spanish cession of Louisiana to France and the Louisiana Purchase by the United States. Spain held that its cession to France comprehended only the territory that was denominated Louisiana at the time of the cession; the United States held that Louisiana Territory encompassed the territory ultimately defined by the Adams-Onis Treaty.
signed 22 February 1819.

V. The Spanish/Moorish Land Grant of 1821

1. **Treaty between Hawaii and the United States, signed December 23, 1826, at Oahu.
Treaty (Hawaii and the United States), signed December 20, 1849.
Treaty of Reciprocity (Hawaiian Kingdom), signed May 31, 1875.
Supplementary Convention, Reciprocity (Hawaiian Kingdom), Dec. 6, 1884.
Treaty of Annexation (of Hawaii), June 16, 1897.
Newlands Resolution (Annexation of Hawaii), July 7, 1898.**
2. **Declaration of Independence for Texas, a Republic of 1835.
Constitution for the Republic of Texas, March 5th, 1836.
Treaty of Velasco (Texas Independence), signed May 14, 1836.
Texas-American Boundary Convention, signed April 25, 1838.
Treaty of Annexation (of Texas), signed April 12, 1844.**
3. **[Constitution for the Republic of Illinois, April 18, 1818]**

W. Webster-Ashburton Treaty, signed August 9, 1842, at Washington, D.C.

**AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)**

- X. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, signed, February 2, 1848
Gadsden Treaty, signed December 30, 1853, at Mexico City.
 Revised treaty ratified by the Senate April 25, 1854..

OTHER INTERNATIONAL PROCEDURES, CONVENTIONS AND TREATIES:

- I. Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in both resolutions: 1) 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2) 2621 (XXV) of 17 October 1970; subsequently adopted as amend by the Specialized Agencies and the **International Institutions Associated with the United Nations** (50/34 & 50/39) at the 82nd Plenary meeting of the U. N. General Assembly, 6 December 1995.
- II. The United Nations Charter (1945), Chapters XI, XII and XIII with particular interest in: a) Non Self-Governing Territories (Article 73 &74); b) International Trusteeship System (Articles 75 through 85); and c) The Trusteeship Council (Article 86 through 91).
- III. Convention (No. 169) Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries [1991, International Labor Organization]; Article 2(1), Article 3(1), Article 12: PART II LAND, Article 14 (1) (2)(3); NATURAL RESOURCES, Article 15(1)(2); TRANSMISSION OF LAND RIGHTS, Article 17 (2), Article 18.
- IV. United Nations Declaration On The Rights Of Indigenous Peoples, Sub-Commission Resolution 1994/45.
 Part I, Article 5 Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.
 Part VII, Article 32 Indigenous peoples have the collective right to determine their own citizenship in accordance with their customs and traditions. Indigenous citizenship does not impair the right of indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the States [Republics] in which they live.
 Part VIII, Article 37 States shall take effective and appropriate measures, in consultation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to give full effect to the provisions of this Declaration. The rights herein shall be adopted and included in national legislation in such manner that indigenous peoples can avail themselves of such rights in practice.
- V. Washitaw United Nations recognition, Indigenous Project, #215/93 (1993).
- VI. The Guadalupe-Hidalgo Treaty Land Claim: Congressional Consideration (Act, 105th Congress H.R. #260, January 7, 1997).
- VII. A series of U.S. Supreme Court cases: Henry Turner de Bourbon Heirs v. United States. [Re: Washitaw Nation of Muurs, 1802-1848]
 1. 1845 3 Howard 773
 2. 1849 7 Howard 833
 3. 1850 11 Howard 663
 4. 1848, June 19th & 20th: cases Nos. 31 & 191.
- VIII. The Ordinance of the Territory North and West of the River Ohio, Legislation of Congress under the Articles of Confederation, specified how territories Were to become states [Article IV, section 4] [1 Stat. 50, 51, 52, enacted 13 July 1787].

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
 CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
 (NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

- IX. **The Treaty of Ghent/Treaty of Peace and Amity** [Second War of Independence 1812-1814] Unites States vs. Great Britain, ended the War of 1812, by restoring the status quo antebellum. signed December 24, 1814, at Ghent, Belgium.
- X **The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations** of 18 April 1961, [T.I.A.S. 7502; 23 U.S.T. 3227; U.N.T.S. Nos.7310-7312 vol.500, p. 95], in force since December 13, 1972. Entry into force U.S. Affirmation: September 30, 1978. PL 95-393 (Section 3(b); 92 Stat. 808. **Diplomatic Relations Act** of August 24, 1982: 22 U.S.C. 254; as amend PL 97-241 (Title II, Section 203(b)(1)(2); 96 Stat. 290, 291.
- XI **The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and Optional Protocols**[Vienna 24 April 1963, U.N.T.S. Nos. 8638-8640 vol. 596, pp. 262-512]. **In force from March 19, 1969, for the United States.**
- XII **The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties** [U.N. Doc. A/Conf. 39/27] [68 A.J.I.I. 875, 1969, at Article 2(1)(a)(b)&(g) and Article 2(11) for "limited accession" per T.I.A.S. 100072, 33 U.S.T. 883, 527 U.S.T.S. 189]. [Vienna, 23 May 1969, Entry into Force/U.S. Affirmation: 27 January 1980]
- XIII **Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents.** Signed December 14, 1973, at New York; in force from February 20, 1977.
- XIV **The Convention on Rights and Duties of States** [49 Stat. 3097, U.N.T.S. 881] [165 L.N.T.S. 19, 3 Bevans 145, at Montevideo Uruguay, 26 December 1934, Pursuant To: The "Sovereign Ecclesiastical State"].
- XV **The Convention on the Conflict of Laws Relating to the Form of Testamentary Dispositions** [5 October 1961, and Conflict of Law 1993].

U.S.A. AND THE MOROCCAN PROTECTORATE: 1778–1956

The Empire of Morocco, having an affinity with the Washitaw [so-called Delaware Moors] of North America, were the first to sign a treaty with the British. See the 1682 Treaty signed by William Penn. The American Colonists signed a second Delaware Treaty with Indigenous Washitaw Muurs in 1778; and then in 1787 [July 18] The Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Ship-Signals was enforce, signed by the Emperor of Morocco, Sidi Muhammad bin Abdullah [August, 1788] and reconfirmed by his successor Mawlay Sulayman [August, 1795]. As such, a Diversity of Citizenship issue had emerged, in the case of Washitaw Muur. Later, the Treaty between the U.S. and Morocco of 1836 and the General Act of Algeciras of 1906, as they relate to the Consular Court of Morocco in the United States, were disavowed in 1956. From 1682 until 1956 Indigenous Washitaw Muurs had enjoyed Moroccan [Amexem] National status; and since 1778, the Washitaw Muurs had enjoyed diplomatic and consular representation within the Continental United States of America. However, as of 1956, Indigenous Washitaw Muurs had ceased to

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
 CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
 (NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

have access to the **Moroccan Foreign Consular and Diplomatic Office**. Morocco had become an Arab Nation and ceased to be a Nation of Moors.

Morocco joined the **League of Arab States** [1958], and the Moors therein were reduced to slavery and were forced to flee to the Mountains and desert for safety. When **The Kingdom of Morocco** lost its **French and Spanish [de Bourbon] Protectorate** and gain its independence as an **"Arab" Constitutional Monarchy**, there began a **"Suppression of the Moors' Nationality and Theft of their Birthrights"** both here in the **Continental United States of America** and in **Morocco** [the Whole of North, Northwest Africa]. The Jurisdiction of the United States in **Morocco** [and visa-a-versa] was relinquished by memorandum of **President Eisenhower** on September 15, 1956. [See Bulletin of the State Department, vol. 35:909, page 844].

The **Moroccan [French and Spanish] Protectorate of American Indigenous Muurs/Moors** was terminated. The **Consular Court of Morocco** then affirmed Judicial and Administrative jurisdiction of the federal District Court for **U.S. Nationals [Washitaw Muurs/Moors]**. In effect, the U.S. assumed the Protectorate for Indigenous **Muurs/Moors** now identified also as **Muurish/Moorish-American Nationals**. It therefore became necessary to **Apostille all Indigenous Muurs/Moors to ensure Nationality and Birthrights**, that said **Muurs/Moors** may avail themselves to the **Washitaw Indigenous Land Claim**. The **French and Spanish de Bourbon** have had an official relationship with the **Washitaw Nation of Muurs/Moors** since 1682 [LaSalle: Land Grant received from Louis XIV].

The **Emperial family of the French and that of the Washitaw** were joined in marriage, in 1795, when thirty families of the **Emperial Washitaw Empire** returned to their ancestral home land [Monroe, Louisiana] from what is now New York City. The **de Bourbon Emperial family of Spain**, headed by King Charles IV, had given to the son of the French King, **Louis XVIth**, a **Spanish Land Grant** for the entire northern two-thirds of what is now Louisiana. **Louis XVIIth** had married into the **Emperial Washitaw Family**; and now the **Washitaw family** had become the Holder of the **Spanish/Moorish Land Grant**, and to de Bourbon Emperial treaty rights in North America. Note the **Treaties of Utrecht** [1713], the **Treaty of Amity and Union between France and Spain** in 1761, and the **Fontainebleau/San Ilde Fonso Treaties** [1762].

FURTHERMORE: I, Charles: Gordon Bey, BEing Live, do solemnly declare that I Am a Sovereign Moorish American National of the Continental united States of America and the Organic Illinois state, a Republic Form of Government, and may lawfully move or travel, here and abroad, going to and from; **U.S. Land Grant No.: 922 & 923 of 1797**, specifically granted by **Congress** and affirmed by **President Thomas Jefferson**, provided that the **Moorish Nationals thereof were indeed American Nationals.**

Let it Further be known that I, Charles: Edward: Gordon Bey, of the House of Bey, BEing Live, BEing Liveing, BEing Aware, am an immortal liveing soul, Spirit-Man, manifest, known as Man, Estate Hæres, and **Dignitary of Noble Bloodline of the ancient Indigenous Choctaw/Washitaw and Muurish/Moorish Empire**. A member of the Moorish Science Temple of America (Moorish American National). **The Moorish Science Temple of America** is recorded in the county recorder deeds in Cook county, Chicago city, Illinois republic "state of the union," Document/Number 10105905, Book 521 page 579 Form Number 1099 on 1 August 1928 and a National of The Empire

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S.CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

Washitaw de Dugyahmoundyah [United Nation #215/1993 Recognition], [United States Land Grant #922 & 923, of 1802 Recognition].

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: 1.) That the people of the **Washitaw Nation of Muurs/Moors** hereby claim sovereignty under Article VI, Section 2; Article IV, Section 4, and Amendments 9th and 10th of the Constitution for the United States of America; 2.) That the Federal Government, as an agent, is hereby instructed to cease and desist, effective immediately, mandates that are beyond the scope of its constitutionally delegated power.

DENIAL OF VOLUNTARY USE OF FEDERAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS

[01.] The United States federal government has been dissolved, being bankrupt and insolvent, by the **Emergency Banking Relief Act**, March 9, 1933 [48 Stat. 1-7; PL 89-719], declared by **President Roosevelt: H.J.R. 192**, 73 Congress in session June 5, 1933. This Joint Resolution served to suspend the Gold Standard and abrogate the Gold Clause; and so doing, **H.J.R. 192** dissolved the sovereign authority of the United States. **Second only in importance to President Lincoln's Emergency Proclamations are Roosevelt's Proclamations evoking Presidential War Powers [Executive Orders: 2038 March 5, 1933, 2039 March 6, 1933, and 2040 March 9, 1933 (48 Stat. 1689-90)] [see War Powers Acts: First, 55 Stat. 838, 1941; and Second, 56 Stat. 176, 1242].** Congress has the power to meet emergencies by passing Legislation. Under Article I, Section 8, Congress may declare war and call the militia to suppress insurrections and to repel invasions. Article II authorizes the President to convene Congress "on extraordinary Occasions" for the purpose of enacting emergency legislation.

[02.] As a result, all United States government offices and departments are now operating within a de facto status in name only under **Emergency War Powers [July 4, 1861]** [see also William Whiting's **War Powers under the Constitution of the United States**, War Department]. This act serves to join the **Office of the Secretary of Treasury** with that of the **Governor of the International Monetary Fund [H.R. 13955, PL 94-564]**. The receivers of the United States Bankruptcy are the **International Bankers via the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund**. The **U.S. Secretary of Treasury** is the **Governor of the IMF. International Bankers, as Stockholders, hold legal title to all U.S. property and land. American Nationals and Indigenous Peoples have become de facto registered "beneficiaries" of the Trust [The Ultra-Sovereign Canon Law Trust of 1774-1789: The Articles of Association, The Declaration of Independence and The Articles of Confederation].**

[03.] The United States went "**Bankrupt**" in 1933 and was declared so by **President Roosevelt** by **Executive Orders 6073, 6102, 6111 and Executive Order 6260 [See: Senate Report 93-549, pgs. 187 & 594 under the "Trading With The Enemy Act" Sixty-Fifth Congress, Session I, Chapters 105, 106, October 6, 1917, as codified at 12 U.S.C.A. 95a]**. The several States of the Union then pledged their "faith and credit" thereof to aid the National Government, and subsequently formed numerous socialist committees, such as the "**Council Of State Governments,**" "**Social Security Administration**" etc., to purportedly deal with the economic "**Emergency.**" These Organizations operate under the "**Declaration Of 'interdependence'**" of January 22, 1937, and eventually some of their activities were published in "**The Book Of The States.**" The 1937 Edition of **The Book Of The States** openly declared that the people engaged in such activities as the Farming/Husbandry Industry had been reduced to mere feudal "**Tenants**" on their Land [**Book Of The States, 1937, pg. 155]**. This of course was compounded

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

by such activities as price fixing wheat and grains [7 U.S.C.A. 1903], quota regulation [7 U.S.C.A. 1371], and livestock products [7 U.S.C.A. 1903], which have been held consistently below the costs of production; interest on loans and inflation of the paper "Bills of Credit"; leaving the food producers and others in a state of peonage and involuntary servitude, constituting the taking of private property, for the benefit and use of others, without just compensation [Note: The **Council Of State Governments** has now been absorbed into such things as the "**National Conference Of Commissioners On Uniform State Laws.**"

[04.] The United States thereafter entered the second World War during which time the "**League of Nations**" was re-instituted under pretense of both: 1.) the "**United Nations**" and the "**Bretton Woods Agreement**" [See: 60 Stat. 1401]. The United States became a corporate body politic (artificial); and in 1950 the United States declared second Bankruptcy and under went its second "**Reorganization**" of the Nineteenth Century. The Reorganization is located in Title 5 of the United States Codes Annotated. The "**Secretary of Treasury**" was appointed as the "**Receiver**" in Bankruptcy [See: **Reorganization Plan No. 26**, 5 U.S.C.A. 903. Public Law 94-564, Legislative History, pg. 5967]. In 1965 The United States passed the "**Coinage Act**" completely debasing the Constitutional Coin (gold & silver i.e. Dollar) [See: 18 U.S.C.A. 331]. **Coinage Act of 1965** supersedes the **Act of 1792**, entitled: **An Act Establishing a Mint and Regulating the Coinage of the United States.**

[05.] It is important to take cognizance of the fact that NO Constitutional Amendment was ever obtained to fundamentally "CHANGE," amend, abridge, or abolish the Constitutional mandates, provisions, or prohibitions. Congress has clearly delegated the Power and Authority to regulate and maintain the true and inherent "value" of the Coin within the scope and purview of **Article I, Section 8, Clauses 5 & 6** and **Article I, Section 10, Clause 1**, of the ordained Constitution (1787). In 1966 Congress, being severely compromised, passed the "**Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966**," by which the entire taxing and monetary system was placed under the **Uniform Commercial Code** [See: Public Law 89-719, Legislative History, pg. 3722].

[06.] On March 28, 1970, **President Nixon** issued Proclamation No. **3972**, declaring an "**emergency**" because Postal Employees struck against the de facto government. Nixon placed the U.S. Postal Department under the control of the "**Department of Defense**" [See: **Department Of The Army Field Manual**, FM 41-10 (1969 ed.)]. The bench mark date of the ultimate collapse is put at August 15, 1971. On this day **President Nixon** reversed U.S. international monetary policy by officially declaring the non-convertibility of the U.S. dollar [F.R.N.] into gold" [See: Public Law 94-564, Legislative History, pg. 5937, and Senate Report No. **93-549**, Foreword, pg. III. **Proclamation No. 4074**, pg. 597, 31 U.S.C.A. 314 and 31 U.S.C. A. 5112].

[07.] On September 21, 1973, Congress passed Public Law 93-110, amending the **Bretton Woods Par Value Modification Act** [82 Stat. 116; 31 U.S.C.A. 412], and reiterated the "**Emergency**" [12 U.S.C.A. 95a] at Section 8 of the **Bretton Woods Agreements Act of 1945** [22 U.S.C.A. 286f] to include "**reports of foreign currency transactions**" [Also see: Executive Order No. 10033]. This Act further declared in Section 2(b) that: "No provision of any law in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, and no rule, regulation, or order under authority of any such law, may be construed to prohibit any person from purchasing, holding, selling, or otherwise dealing with gold." Then on January 19, 1976, Marjorie S. Holt noted for the record, a second "**Declaration Of interdependence**" and clearly identified the U.N. as a "**Communist**" organization, and that they were seeking both production and monetary control over the Union and the People through

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

International Organization promoting the "One World Order" [8 U.S.C.A. 1101(40) also see: 50 U.S.C.A. 781 and 783].

[08.] Soon after enacting the **War Powers Resolution of 1973** to control external war making by the President, Congress passed the **National Emergencies Act of September 14, 1976**. Four declarations of national emergency are still in effect: one dating to 1933 and another to 1950; another to 1971, and yet another on April 17, 1995, having been renewed on September 14, 2001. According to a report issued by the **Senate Special Committee on National Emergencies and Delegated Emergency Powers**

[Volume 549, #13019-5 (93rd Congress 1st Session) November 19, 1973], there were at the time, given the various Proclamations, 470 provisions of federal law that delegated powers to the president in the event of a declared emergency. **The Presidential Emergency Powers Act of 1976** require Presidents to inform Congress fully of the legislative basis for emergency actions. However, subsequent response to **President Jimmy Carter's Declaration of National Emergency** over the Iranian hostage crisis of 1979 indicated little Congressional desire to adhere rigorously to the new requirements. For future **National Emergencies** the President must publish a **Declaration** in the Federal Register [See the Federal Register, November 13, 2001 [PL 107-37 to 45, 46 to 58; 115 Stat. 219-258, 259-406]. On September 14, 2001, three days after 9/11, **President George W. Bush** renewed the **National Emergency** of April 17, 1995 [E.O. 12958; 10 U.S.C. 4(c)8 & 113(d)], declaring the current **National Emergency** now in effect.

[09.] In 1933 **President Roosevelt** used section 5(b) of the **Trading With the Enemy Act**, first enacted in October of 1917 within the **War Powers Act**, to declare a national emergency. Assets are now being "hypothecated" [to pledge something as a security without taking possession of it as security: the U.S. citizen via his/her "birth certificate"]. In return, the **Federal Reserve** agreed to extend to the United States all the credit "money substitute" it needs. **The Federal Reserve Act** stipulates that the interest on the debt is to be paid in Gold. There is no stipulation in the Federal Reserve Act [Glass-Owen Act, December 23, 1913] for ever paying the principle. The United States is forced to assign the private property of its "economic slaves" [U.S. citizens] as collateral against the unpayable federal debt. **The Federal Reserve System** was established under authority of the **Federal Reserve Act** [38 Stat. 251, December 23, 1913], and is Amended by the **Banking Act of 1933** [48 Stat. 152, 12 U.S.C. 227], and the **Banking Act of 1935** [49 Stat. 684, 12 U.S.C. 228]. [See Title 4 U.S.C. Section 401, 73rd Congress, Session 1, Chapter 1, **March 9, 1933**]. The sixth paragraph of **Section 18** of the **Federal Reserve Act of 1913** is amended to read as follows:

Upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, (1) of an Direct Obligation of the United States or (b) on any notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or banker's acceptances acquired under the provisions of the Act, any Federal reserve bank making such deposit in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, duly registered and countersigned. When such circulating notes are issued against the security of obligations of the United States, the amount of such circulating notes shall be equal to the face value of the direct obligation of the United States so deposited as security; and, when issued against the security of notes, drafts, bills of exchange and banker's acceptances acquired under the provisions of this Act, the amount thereof shall be equal to not more than 90 per

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

cent of the estimated value of such notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and banker's acceptances so deposited as security.

[10.] This legislation, as amended, embodies the basic authorization for the activities of the **Federal Reserve System**. The **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation** was organized under **The Banking Act of 1933** [48 Stat. 162, 12 U.S.C. 227, June 16, 1933], and added a new section [12B] to the **Federal Reserve Act** [38 Stat. 251; 12 U.S.C. 226]. The **Banking Act of 1935** [49 Stat. 684, 12 U.S.C. 228, August 23, 1935] extended and expanded the power of the **FDIC**.

In 1951 Section 12B of the **Federal Reserve Act** was withdrawn from that act and enacted as a separate law known as the **Federal Deposit Insurance Act** [64 Stat. 873, 12 U.S.C. 1811-1831, September 21, 1951]. This law embodies the basic authority for the operations of the **FDIC**.

[11.] The **Truth-in-Lending Act of May 29, 1968** [82 Stat. 146, 15 U.S.C. 1601] [Title I of the **Consumer Credit Protection Act**, as amended through 1980], requires lenders and merchants to inform customers of the total cost of loans, and limits the owner's liability for unauthorized use of lost or stolen credit cards [Regulation Z]. The **Consumer Leasing Act of March 23, 1976** [90 Stat. 257, 15 U.S.C. 1601], requires full disclosure of terms of leases of personal property, including vehicles, appliances and furniture [Regulation Z & M]. The **Fair Credit Billing Act of October 26, 1970** [84 Stat. 1128, 15 U.S.C. 1666, 1681], requires initial and periodic disclosure to consumers of their rights under it, and establishes a system for resolution of errors and disputes with credit card issuers affecting a cardholder's obligation to pay. This act also makes possible the use of a court order to collect debts [Regulation Z]. The **Fair Debt Collection Practice Act of September 20, 1977** [91 Stat. 874, 15 U.S.C. 1692] [Title VIII of the **Consumer Credit Protection Act** (15 U.S.C. 1692)], regulates the collection of delinquent consumer debts by collection agencies and other third parties. However, this act exempts creditors in the collection of debts under their own contracts. This act also prohibits harsh, abusive, unfair, and deceptive practices by bill collectors by mail, telephone, or in person.

[12.] The **Electronic Fund Transfer Act**, Title IX of the **Consumer Credit Protection Act** [15 U.S.C. 1693], provides rights, liabilities, and responsibilities of participants in electronic fund-transfer systems, with specific provisions on individual consumer rights. The **Credit Reporting Act**, Title VI of the **Consumer Credit Protection Act** [15 U.S.C. 1681], protects consumers against the circulation of inaccurate or obsolete information and ensures that consumer reporting agencies adopt fair and equitable procedures for obtaining, maintaining, and giving out information about consumers. The act requires creditors to disclose when information in a credit report from a consumer reporting agency or from a third party contributes to a denial or an increase in the cost of consumer credit. It also requires the establishment of procedures to keep credit information accurate, relevant, and confidential.

[13.] The **Securities Act of May 27, 1933** [48 Stat. 74, 15 U.S.C. 77(b)] was followed by the **Securities Exchange Act of June 6, 1934** [48 Stat. 881, 15 U.S.C. 78(a)]. This act requires the registration of securities. These statutes affirmed Congress' powers to regulate "interstate commerce," and to require full disclosure of securities. The **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)**, created by this act, is an independent, quasi-judicial agency.

[14.] The **SEC** is generally responsible for protecting the public against malpractices in the securities and financial markets. The **Commission** supervises the activities of mutual funds and other investment companies [under the **Investment Company Act of 1940**] and of investment advisers [under the **Investment Advisers Act of 1940**]. The **SEC** requires most issuers of

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

securities making public offerings in interstate commerce to make known in a prospectus all pertinent facts concerning those offerings. **The Commission** also monitors trading in securities on exchanges and in over-the-counter markets, including short-selling and options trading, and regulates the activities of brokers, dealers, and others in the securities business. **The SEC** enforces sanctions, including the issuance of injunctions, the initiation of administrative proceeding for the suspension or revocation of brokers' licenses, and the initiation of criminal prosecutions through the **United States Department of Justice** against those charged with securities frauds, manipulations, and other violations.

The SEC consists of five members appointed by the U.S. President with the approval of the Senate. **The Commission's** decisions may be appealed to the U.S. circuit courts of appeals.

[15.] With the new **Securities and Exchange Act of July, 2002**, corporate auditors will no longer be policing themselves, but instead will have to submit to the wishes of an independent oversight board; and chief executives will have to personally vouch for the earnings and profits their companies report each quarter, with the threat of prosecution. **The Securities and Exchange Commission** will determine who will serve on the independent oversight board. The new oversight board is empowered to tax the accounting firms it oversees. **The SEC**, headed by Chairman Harvey L. Pitt, may hold executives criminally liable for "cooked books" if they knowingly and willfully certify them. Liability insurance premiums for directors and officers are expected to shoot up. **Chief Executive Officers (CEOs)** and **Chief Financial Officers (CFOs)** of public companies must certify the accuracy of financial reports, and they are held liable for knowingly deceiving the public. Companies are prohibited from making loans to officers and directors. **Securities fraud is made a criminal offense**, and prison sentences and fines for fraud are increased.

[16.] Beginning with the **House Joint Resolution No. 192** "to assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the **United States**" of June 5, 1933 [31 U.S.C. 463(b); PL 73-10], the **Presidential Proclamation of January 31, 1934**, mandated that no currency may be redeemed in Gold. **The Gold Reserve Act of January 30, 1934** [31 U.S.C. 315(b), section 6] had prohibit the redemption of U.S. currency in Gold. Silver was completely eliminated from circulation with the **Coinage Act of July 23, 1965** [PL 89-81, section 5], as amended with Title II on May 12, 1969 [PL 91-607] and enforced since December 31, 1970. **Silver Certificates** were no longer redeemable for Silver on **June 24, 1967** [PL 90-29], as amended with the **Act of March 18, 1968** [31 U.S.C. 408(a)(3); PL 90-269, section 8]. "All coins and currencies of the United States [including circulating notes of the **Federal Reserve Banks**], regardless of when coined or issued, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, public charges, taxes, duties, and dues" [PL 89-81, **Coinage Act of July 23, 1965**]. All states are compelled by Congressional "**Public Policy**" [HJR 192, 1933] to operate on interest bearing [loan], irredeemable fiat/paper currency issued by **Federal Reserve Banks**. Congress had given its power to "emit bills on the credit of the United States" [**Article I, section 8, Clause 5**] to the Federal Reserve Board with the **Act of 1913** [12 U.S.C. 221, 282 & 321].

[17.] However, Congress cannot delegate to any other entity a legislative function [make money] without prescribing a "**policy**" and a definite standard for administrative action to implement that policy. Thus, the **Federal Reserve Board** has the authority to emit bills of credit carrying on their face a "legal tender for all debts, public and private." Congress has promise to pay money equivalent in value dollar-to-dollar [Julliard v. Greenman, 110 US 421, 1884]. In the **Julliard Case**, the Supreme Court upheld legal tender laws in peace times, affirming the **Knox v. Lee** case [79

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

U.S. 457, 1871] that sanctioned non-specie paper money [Greenbacks] during war times, in opposition to Hepburn v. Griswold 75 U.S. 603, 1870]. According to Julliard, the **Legal Tender Act of February 25, 1862**, was a valid exercise of **Congressional War Power**. Meanwhile, Congress has compelled its subjects to borrow money in return for evidence [legal tender: Treasury notes, bills and drafts] of government debt. The Congressional and Judicial "Julliard" promise is that the U.S. government will pay its debt. The federal government borrows money from the **Federal Reserve Bank** when Treasury Securities are purchased by the **Federal Open Market Committee**, pursuant to "**public policy**" [H.J.R. 192; PL 73-10; 31 U.S.C. 463(b)].

[18.] Since Gold and Silver have been withdrawn from domestic circulation and the national currency, consisting entirely of **Federal Reserve Notes** [since June 4, 1963: PL 88-36] and dollar denominated credit units, has not been redeemable for any specie coin since March 18, 1968. The validity of the Gold Clause, stemming from the Hepburn v. Griswold case [75 U.S. 603, 1870], is now held to be against "public policy;" and henceforth, the Secured Party [American Nationals/Indigenous Peoples] may legally discharge his or her obligations in any other legal tender, allowing commercial paper to be substituted for gold. Thus, American Nationals and Indigenous Peoples have acquired the legal capacity to discharge their monetary obligation through the Redemptive Process, and the use of negotiable instruments in accordance with "public policy" [HJR 192, June 5, 1933; 31 U.S.C. 463(b)].

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...every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, is declared to be against public policy; and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred. Every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts. Any such provision contained in any law authorizing obligations to be issued by or under authority of the United States is hereby repealed,...

[19.] In other words, the federal reserve notes now circulating are in violation of the U.S. Constitution [**Article I, section 10, Clause 1**]. After being mortgage to the hilt, all U.S. property [the land and its resources, as well as the peoples' labor] is now owned by certain international bankers through their control of the federal currency. After the bankruptcy of the U.S. government on March 9, 1933 [E.O. 2040; PL 89-719; 48 Stat.1-7; 12 U.S.C.A. 95(a)], it became gradually clear that there were three separate political entities managed by one federal government created by the U.S. Constitution of 1787 [Article I, section 8, Clause 17]. This "**United States**" became a Legislative Democracy, without the Constitutional Republic States [28 U.S.C. 1746(1)], with its twelve federal districts or "regions" and each having its own "capital" with "branch centers" therein [overlays above the soil of the land, Umbrella Multi-Jurisdictional Organizations (U.M.J.O.s)]. See the **Buck Act of 1940** and **President Nixon's Executive Order 11649** [Federal Register of February 12, 1972 (Vol. 37, No. 30)] and the **Government Reorganization Act of March 27, 1969.**

[20.] As a result, their are Citizens [American Sovereign Nationals] of the republic States in which they are domiciled, free of all bondage; and their are Washitaw Muurs [Sovereign "non-resident aliens" Nationals], who are "domicile" within the republic united States of America [or the particular republic of domicile]; and there are U.S. citizens, who are residents within a "federal

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOR A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

district” and “corporate state,” via the **“Fourteenth Amendment.”** The condition/ position of domicile [residence] within the corporate state is under protest, threat, duress and coercion; and that condition/position is therefore rejected by both American Sovereign Nationals and Indigenous Peoples, such as the **Washitaw Nation of Muurs.**

However, the latter two jurisdictions, within which America Nationals and/or Indigenous Peoples are residents and domicile therein, are subject to the Corporate United States through the their

“involuntary use” of “negotiable instruments” for the discharge of their debts with limited liability, instead of “paying” their debts with gold or silver in their sovereign capacity as guaranteed by the Constitution for the United States of America.

[21.] In 1937 [subsequent to Erie Railroad co. v. Tompkins, 304 U.S. 64, 1938], Congress bound all the states of the Union [resulting from the **Conference of Governors, March 6, 1933**] into a Commercial Agreement with the federal United States [as distinguished from the United States of America]. The Forty-Eight states accepts grants of negotiable paper [federal reserve notes] under FDR’s New Deal programs as the consideration of the commercial agreement between the federal U.S. and each of its corporate States. Each of the Forty-Eight corporate states, having pledged their “full faith and credit” in the bankrupted federal government [March 9, 1933], are obligated to obey the Congress and also to assume their portion of the equitable debts of the federal U.S., a debt which is owed to certain International Banking Houses for the credit loaned. The credit, which each state receives in the form of federal grants, is predicated upon equitable paper. This system of negotiable paper binds all corporate entities of government together in a vast system of commercial agreements.

[22.] Since Congress has deliberately failed in its duty to provide a medium of exchange in substance, and has consequently created an abundance of commercial credit for certain International Bankers, Congress has made the negotiable instrument paper a legal tender for the discharge of debts. As a result, it is impossible to “pay” a debt; one may only discharge their debt with this more “convenient” currency: negotiable instrument paper otherwise known as **Federal Reserve Notes**, and/or other forms of paper credit instruments such as Documentary Drafts and Bills of Exchanges.

[23.] The U.S. bankruptcy has altered the U.S. court system as well, “negating the authority to interpret the Constitution” assigned to **Judicial Article III Courts** and re-assigning that authority to **Legislative Article I Courts** [a Tribunal system of commercial law: Maritime Law and Admiralty], found in the Executive Branch of Government within each of its independent Agencies. American Sovereign Nationals or Citizens of the republic are advised to exercise the remedy provided in the commercial venue under UCC-1 103.6 and UCC-1 207 to retain their inalienable rights. **Washitaw Muurs** have elected to retain their Sovereign status and guaranteed inalienable rights; and in doing so, they may not be forced into acceptance of the equitable debt obligations of the federal United States.

[24.] By and through the U.S. Bankruptcy, Congress has opted to act outside its Constitutional duty to provide a lawful medium of exchange, backed by gold and silver, or minted coin pursuant to **Article I, Section 8, Clause 5** of the Constitution. Congress has, by acting in the realm of private contract [see **Ashwander and Clearfield Doctrines**], contributed to the proliferation of a new type of “money” called **“commercial credit money.”** If one does not know that he or she can attain standing in law via the Redemption Process, whereby one can be “on the soil or be in the

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

Republic," one is therefore within the Jurisdiction in the Federal Zone. According to the Constitution, **Article I, Section 8, Clause 17**, the authority of Congress to legislate was confined to the Original ten (10) square miles [District of Columbia], plus the forts and arsenals and possessions and territories.

[25.] The Commercial Law Venue compelled upon the people an enforced "benefit" of "limited liability for the payment of debt" via the "use" of Federal Reserve Notes [debt instruments]; with which one's debts are only "discharged," but NOT paid, by passing these interest-bearing negotiable instruments. "There is a distinction between a debt discharged and a debt paid. When discharged the debt still exists, though divested of its character as a legal obligation" [Stanek v. White, 215 NWR 781, 1927]. Federal Reserve Notes are only evidence of a debt owed to the Federal Reserved Bank, evidence of a Commercial Lien of the Federal Reserve Bank against the Debtor, the Bankrupt United States. Since 1933, by the acts of the Bankruptcy, the law of the United States has been tainted or colored via the Uniform Commercial Code, operating as a particular private expression of the Law of Negotiable Instruments.

[26.] In the Bankruptcy, Federal Reserve Notes stand as if they have value or represent value, while in truth they are mere pieces of paper evidencing debt. This is fiat money or "money by decree." The substance of the law ["property"], has been vitiated via the removal of gold and silver as lawful money. **The Federal Reserve Act or The Glass-Steagall Act** [the Aldrich Banking Plan] became law on December 23, 1913, and established twelve decentralized **Federal Banks** controlled by Five (now Seven) member Board of Governors appointed by the President for ten-year terms. They work along with the **Secretary of the Treasury** and the **Comptroller of the Currency** to oversee the operation of the system. All National banks are required to belong to the system, but states banks and trust companies can also join if they meet certain requirements. Having created the **Federal Reserve System** in 1913, an independent Treasury was created with the Act of 1920. Although the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury became defunct, the Treasury Secretary became the Governor of what soon became the **International Monetary Fund** [60 Stat. 141].

[28.] Having exhausted the supply of specie currency [Gold], the private banking cartel of the **Federal Reserve Bank** had President Hoover to reinsulate the **Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917** [for latter impact, see the **Internal Security Act** or the **McCarran Act of 1950** (64 Stat. 987)], but with a provision making U.S. citizens the "enemy" [Section 5(b)(1)(A)(B); 10 U.S.C. 712], as the **Reconstruction Act of March 2, 1867**, had done after the **American Civil War**, putting the rebellious States under military control. At this time, Lincoln's war decree made rebellious citizens the enemy of the federal United States [12 Stat. 319; 50 U.S.C. 212, 213, 215; and 28 U.S.C. 2461-2465]. Responding to the **Great Crash of 1929** and the ensuing economic depression, **President Roosevelt** Proclaimed a **National Emergency** using the **Bank Holiday Declaration** [March 5, 1933] as an Edict to halt all banking transactions and, in effect, closed all American banks [March 6, 1933]. Like the **Reconstruction Act of 1867**, the **Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917** was used as the basis for **Executive Orders** [E.O. 2038, 2039 and 2040] that put the federal United States in Bankruptcy and justified the **National Emergency**.

[29.] President Roosevelt used the **Emergency Banking Relief Act of March 9, 1933**, to ensure that the future labor of all U.S. citizens would contribute to the payment of the United States' debt owed to the **Federal Reserve Bank**. This Act gave to the President the authority to control major aspects of the U.S. economy, an authority that had formerly been reserved for the Congress

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

[Article I, Section 8]. This Act authorized the assurance of inflation paper currency in the name of **Federal Reserve Notes**. The nation's banks were reopened so that the **Federal Reserve Bank** may trade with the "enemy" of the United States [48 Stat. 1-7; PL 93-549; 12 U.S.C. 95(a)(b)].

[30.] **The Federal Reserve Bank** gave major investors access to U.S. public funds. The Fed secured the right, in violation of the U.S. Constitution [Article I, Section 8], to buy and sell government securities: to provide loans and purchase loans of member national or state banks; and certain International Bankers, American Nationals and Secured Parties, were to have gain the profit of such transactions. Thus, the wealth [human labor and physical capital] of America is being stolen in exchange for commercial paper [private script, FRNs]. A conquered people, U.S. citizens are now being ruled by its Creditors, certain International Bankers, who issue commercial notes and international bills of credit, rather than specie currency. Through the **Federal Reserve Bank**, Congress continues to borrow money to pay the U.S. debt. The true cost of this borrowing has become the actual "Sovereignty" of the United States of America. When the federal United States becomes bankrupt, as it has done in 1933 and 1971, it transfers its Sovereignty to its Creditors.

[31.] On August 15, 1971, **President Richard Nixon** declared a **National Emergency**. The **Bretton Woods Monetary System** had collapsed. It has been replaced with the **National Public Credit System** [a debit and credit system], where debt money becomes necessary to discharge debt [and earn credit]. What's important here is to remember that perpetual debt belongs exclusively to an **Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction**, governed [since 1939] by the **Uniform Commercial Code**. At this time, the federal United States government went into receivership. The Governor of the **International Monetary Fund** has become the Receiver of United States' Assets. As a result, the repayment of outstanding loans to International Creditors have been assured. Given the defunct **Bretton Woods Monetary System** [H.J.R. 192; 31 U.S.C. 463(b); 31 U.S.C. 5112, 5119; 12 U.S.C. 95A; PL 73-10, 95-147; 91 Stat. 1227], the **European Monetary System** has emerged. This new **European Monetary System** will surely included the United States' economy before the year 2012. However, **Article I, Section 10, Clause 1** of the United States Constitution reads as follows: No state shall...coin Money; Emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts. The Constitutional mandate authorizes only a specie currency.

[32.] On October 28, 1977 the passage of Public Law 95-147, [91 Stat. 1227] declared most banking institutions, including State banks, to be under direction and control of the corporate "Governor" of the **International Monetary Fund**. [See: Public Law 94-564, Legislative History, pg. 5942, United States Government Manual 1990/91, pgs. 480-481]. The Act further declared that: "(2) Section 10(a) of the **Gold Reserve Act of 1934** (31 U.S.C. 822a(b)) is amended by striking out the phrase 'stabilizing the exchange value of the dollar' ... " " (c) The joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution to assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the United States', approved June 5, 1933 (31 U.S.C. 463) shall not apply to obligations issued on or after the date of enactment of this section."

[33.] The United States, as a Corporation [22 U.S.C.A. 286e, et seq.], and the "State" had declared "Insolvency" [See: 26 I.R.C. 165(g)(1), U.C.C. 1-201(23)]. A permanent state of "Emergency" had been instituted, formed and erected within the Union through the contrivances, fraud, and avarice of the International Financial Institutions, Organizations, Corporations and Associations, including the Federal Reserve and their "fiscal and depository agent" [22 U.S.C.A. 286d]. This has lead to such "Emergency" legislation as the "Public Debt Limit- Balance

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOR A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

Budget And Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985" [Public Law 99-177, etc]. The government, by becoming a corporation [See: 22 U.S.C.A. 286(e)], lays down its sovereignty and takes on that of a private citizen. It can exercise no power which is not derived from the corporate charter.

The real party of interest is not the de jure **"United States of America"** or **"State,"** but **"The Bank"** and **'The Fund'** [22 U.S.C.A. 286, et seq.]. The contrived "emergency" has created numerous abuses and usurpations, and abridgments of delegated Powers and Authority.

[34.] Under the powers delegated by these statutes, the President may: seize property; organize and control the means of production; seize commodities; assign military forces abroad; institute martial law; seize and control all transportation and communication; regulate the operation of private enterprise; restrict travel; and in a plethora of particular ways, control the lives of all American citizens, under emergency rule. For more than 90 years since the passage of the **Federal Reserve Act of 1913**, the freedoms and governmental procedures guaranteed by the Constitution have in varying degrees been abridged by laws brought into force by states of national emergency.

[35.] **The Internal Revenue Service** entered into a "service agreement" with the U.S. Treasury Department [See: Public Law 94-564; Legislative History, pg. 5967] after the second U.S. Bankruptcy of 1950 [Reorganization Plan No. 26] and the creation of the Agency for International Development [AID], pursuant to **Treasury Delegation Order No. 91**. **The Agency For International Development** is an International paramilitary operation [See: **Department Of The Army Field Manual**, (1969) FM 41-10, pgs. 1-4, Sec. 1-7(b) & 1-6, Section 1-10(7)(c)(1), 22 U.S.C.A. 284]; and AID includes such activities as **"Assumption of full or partial executive, legislative, and judicial authority over a country or area"** [See: FM 41-10, pg. 1-7, Section 110(7)(c)(4)] [also see: **Agreement Between The United Nations And The United States Of America Regarding: The Headquarters Of The United Nations**, Section 7(d) & (8), 22 U.S.C.A. 287 (1979 Ed.) at pg. 241].

[36.] It appears from the documentary evidence that the Internal Revenue Service Agents etc. are **"Agents of a Foreign Principal"** within the meaning and intent of the **"Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938."** They are directed and controlled by the corporate **"Governor"** of **"The Fund"** also known as **"Secretary of Treasury"** [See: Public Law 94-564, supra, pg. 5942, U.S. Government Manual 1990/91, pgs. 480 & 481, 26 U.S.C.A. 7701(a)(11), **Treasury Delegation Order No. 150-10**, and the corporate **"Governor"** of **"The Bank"** 22 U.S.C.A. 286 and 286a, acting as information service employees; 22 U.S.C.A. 611(c)(ii)]. **IRS Agents** have been and do now **"solicit, collect, disburse or dispense contribution [Tax-pecuniary contribution], loans, money or other things of value for or in interest of such foreign principal [22 U.S.C.A. 611(c)(iii)],** and they entered into agreements with other Foreign Principals pursuant to Treasury Delegated Order No. 91 i.e. the **"Agency For International Development"** [See: 22 U.S.C.A. 611(c)(2)]. It should be further noted that Congress has appropriated, transferred, and converted vast sums to Foreign Powers [See: 22 U.S.C.A. 262c(b)] and has entered into numerous **Foreign Taxing Treaties** (conventions) [See: 22 U.S.C.A. 285g, 22 U.S.C.A. 287j] and other Agreements, by which Taxes are solicited and collected pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 6103(k)(4).

[37.] Among other reasons for lack of authority to act, such as a **Foreign Agents Registration Statement** [22 U.S.C.A. 612 and 18 U.S.C.A. 219 & 951], military authority cannot be imposed into civil affairs [See: **Department Of The Army Pamphlet 27100-70**, Military Law Review, Vol.

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

70]. **The United Nations Charter**, Article 2, Section 7, further prohibits the U.N. from "intervening in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state."

Nonetheless, The "**Memorandum & Agreement**" between the Secretary of Treasury/Corporate Governor of "**The Fund**" and "**The Bank**" and the Office of the U.S. Attorney General would indicate that the Attorney General and his associate are soliciting and collecting information for Foreign Principals. It is worthy of note that each and every Attorney/Representative, Judge or Officer is required to file a "**Foreign Agents Registration Statement**" pursuant to 22 U.S.C.A. 611(c)(1)(iv) and 612, if representing the interests of a Foreign Principal or Power [See: 22 U.S.C.A. 613].

[38.] On January 17, 1980, the President and Senate confirmed another "**Constitution**," namely, the "**Constitution Of The United Nations Industrial Development Organization**," found at Senate, **Treaty Document No. 97-19**, 97th Congress, 1st Session. The "**Preamble**," Article 1, "**Objectives**," and Article 2, "**Functions**," clearly evidences their intent to direct, control, finance and subsidize all "**natural and human resources**" as "**basic industries**," through "**dynamic social and economic changes**" "With a view to assisting in the establishment of a new international economic order" [See: Public Law 95-147, 91 Stat. 1227, at pg. 1229]. This was augmented by [Public Law 101-167, 103 Stat. 1195], which discloses massive appropriations of re-hypothecated debt for the general welfare and common defense of other Foreign Powers, including International control of natural and human resources, etc. etc. A "**Resource**" is a claim of "**property**" "and when related to people constitutes slavery." "**All operations of the national government shall cease as they are replaced by those authorized under this Constitution**" [See: **Article XII, Section 4**]. Apparently the present operation of the "de facto" government is under Foreign/ Alien Constitutions.

DENIAL OF CORPORATE STATUS AND NEGATIVE AVERMENT

I, **Charles: Gordon Bey, BEing Live**, do hereby solemnly declare that I 1.) This Living Soul is competent for stating the matters set forth herewith; 2.) This Living Soul has personal knowledge about the facts stated herein; and 3.) Everything stated in this AFFIDAVIT is the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth, and that all which is stated here is true, correct, complete and not misleading, for the best of my knowledge.

THAT: I, Charles: Gordon Bey, BEing Live, Am NOT: a man-made created entity; nor a corporation; nor a decedent, nor a franchise; nor a subject of Britain, a British Commonwealth, the British Isles, the United Kingdom or the Holy See; a citizen of England, a citizen of the **UNITED STATES**, a 14th Amendment citizen subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; nor am I a resident, citizen or subject, of any fictitious franchise.

THAT: I, Charles: Gordon Bey, BEing Live, Am: a child of the Creative Force, Elohim, who created everything that is, was, or shall ever be; an heir of the Great Mother, Elohim; and therefore, My National Status is on the Soil. While a Sojourner on this earth, I exist on the land commonly known as **Illinois**, a **republic** where the land will forever belong to the people, being created by the Great Mother, Elohim. The entities named below are corporations and I hereby negatively aver their existence:

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

CITY OF CHICAGO, COUNTY OF GIBSON; STATE OF ILLINOIS, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF EASTERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, WASHINGTON, DC; UNITED STATES FEDERAL CORPORATION, UNITED STATES, US, USA; UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, AND ALL BRITISH BAR ASSOCIATES AND ATTORNEYS/LAWYERS/COUNSELOR, ESQUIRES/JUDGES et al. ALL AGENTS AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS THEREOF.

THAT: I, Charles: Gordon Bey, BEing Live, Am NOT in Affirmation; but rather, I vehemently deny the existence for the above CORPORATIONS and FICTIONS, and all departments/branches, divisions/subsidiaries of the above corporations/fictions and all other fictional entities. FURTHERMORE, I OBJECT [and do not ratify] the use of the ALL CAPITAL NAME. The ALL CAP NAME is the fictitious person "doing business as." When anyone is "doing business as" he is entering into contracts. The ALL CAP NAME is prima facie evidence that such an entity is doing business with the STATE. I am NOT.

THAT: I, Charles: Gordon Bey, BEing Live, BEing Liveing, BEing Aware, of the *House of Bey*, am an immortal living soul, Spirit Man, manifest, known as Man, Estate Hæres, and *Dignitary of Noble Bloodline of the ancient Indigenous Choctaw/Washitaw and Muurish/Moorish Empire.*

THAT: I, Charles: Gordon Bey, BEing Live, BEing Liveing, BEing Aware, am NOT to be confused nor classify as BLACK, NEGRO, COLOR/COLORED, ETHIOPIAN, a (BEAST OF THE FIELD,) an AFRICAN nor do I recognize being an AFRICAN-AMERICAN for these terms are slave terms that designate PROPERTY/SLAVE design to strip one of his and her inheritance, and estate. I am no man property/or slave. I am of MOOR-ASIATIC ORIGIN, THE ORIGINAL MAN and HEIR TO THE LAND/SOIL.

Let it Further, be known that: I, Charles: Gordon Bey, BEing Live, BEing Liveing, BEing Aware, that Your **Standard Form (sf) 181 Ethnicity and Race Identification, (Exhibits A)** is used to Correct my Ethnicity and Race Identification in your system, which has falsely classified me either as a **Negro, Black, Color/Colored, Ethiopian or African-American.** Reading your NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS, Racial and Ethnic Classifications Used by Public Schools, Appendix E - Race Code List, listed **667 as Moor and 463 as Asiatic and 633 as Moroccan.** Distributed by U.S. Department of Education substantiates my claim that **Moor and Asiatic** are federally recognized race classification. My Will/Wish and Demand that you correct within your record my Statist as Such. The document, Standard Form (sf) 181 which I have filled out faxed and mailed to the appropriate offices of your U.S. Departments will serves to correct any sub-human identity or title that has been placed upon me, the Living man, **Charles: Gordon Bey, in error** and that has caused the stripping of my Birth Rights, Inheritance (My Estate), and My Political Status. The Standard Form (sf) 181 has been admitted as and onto Evidence of my Indigenous Background and used here as exhibit of my Ethnicity and Racial origin.

Let it Further, be known when refer to the **633 as Moroccan** we, as **Moors/Muurs** are referring to the Al Moroccan Empire of the Northwest Amexem/America who are the Original Indigenous [Native] Peoples to this land (The Caribbean Island, North, Central, and South America), and not the Kingdom of Morocco.

AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
(NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S. CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)

And, Let it Further be known that along with the **Standard Form (sf) 181 Ethnicity and Race Identification (Exhibits A)**, Apologetic documents through varies acts of Congress and the Senate approved by said United States government of the Unjust treatment and brutal destruction of the so-called Negroes, Color/Colored, Blacks, African-Americans, Native [Indians] Americans who are the original inhabitants of the Americas who are in fact are **Moors/Muurs** are Attached as Exhibits:

110th Congress 1st Session House Resolution 194 (**Exhibit B**) and 111th Congress 1st Session Senate Concurrent Resolution 26 (**Exhibit C**) passed by the Senate June 18, 2009 apologizing for the enslavement and racial segregation of so-called African-Americans and so-called Indians who were Stripped of their Birthright, their heritage, their land, their Names and falsely Classified either as **BLACKS, NEGROS, COLORS/COLOREDS, ETHIOPIANS, AFRICAN-AMERICANS** and also been called (**BEASTS OF THE FIELD**): "Whereas Africans forced into slavery were brutalized, humiliated, dehumanized, and subjected to the indignity of being stripped of their names and heritage;" and Land. Attached also are House Resolution 3326, Section 8113 (**Exhibit D**), Congressional Record—Senate S4977 April 30, 2009 (**Exhibit E**), Congressional Record—Senate S13695 December 21, 2009 (**Exhibit F**), And Apology to the Native Americans (so-called Indians), and Assembly Joint Resolution No. 42 (AJR #42) (**Exhibit G**) Relative to indigenous peoples, Recognition and Approved of the United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The United States of American President Barack Hussein Obama on December of 2010 approved The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

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AND, Let it Further be known, **MY WILL, WISH AND DEMAND THAT** you, and all your agencies are Order to PLACE the name **Charles: Gordon Bey, dba CHARLES GORDON BEY ON THE DO NOT STOP, DO NOT HOLD, DO NOT DETAIN LIST FOR** Illinois [ILLINOIS], DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and all the OTHER CORPORATE STATES subject to the **COPORATE UNITED STATES**. I **Charles: Gordon Bey**, BEing Live, BEing Liveing, BEing Aware, reserve all my Unalienable Natural rights granted/gifted to me by the Great Divine God "Elohim" protected and preserved by said Illinois organic Constitution (1818), Constitution for united States America of 1789 and all treaties made Including the Indians treaties.

For the Record, on the Record and let the record show, that I **Charles: Gordon Bey**, BEing Live, BEing Liveing, BEing Aware, of the House of Bey, do not waive any part of my Unalienable Natural rights and that you and all agents abide by their oaths to both original organic state and Federal Constitutions.

BE IT RESOLVED: That I, **Charles: Gordon Bey**, BEing Live, do declare that any use of My copyrighted-trade name private property, **CHARLES GORDON BEY©**, or any derivatives thereof, by the nonexistent FICTIONS listed above [or any other **FICTIONAL** entity] is unauthorized and unaccepted; and an invoice for the unauthorized use thereof will be issued. Should anyone charge that the statements above are not true, please answer by notarized affidavit within Twenty [30] days

U.S. Land Grant No. 922 & 923 [Certificate: June 14, 1797; Plan No. 1516; Register No. 3, April 12, 1802]

A CESTUI QUE TRUST-INDENTURE AGREEMENT BETWEEN SOVEREIGN PRIVATE PARTIES

1) The Marquis de Maison Rouge/The Baron Bastrop "Spanish/Moorish" Land Grant #923; 2) The Fontainebleau Treaty of San Il-defonso I [November 3, 1762: via The Louisiana Dauphin and heir to the de Bourbon (Delaware-Muur) Washitaw-Tunica estate, nunc pro tunc (1682-1713)]; 3) Treaty of Utrecht: France, April 11, 1713; and Spain, December 9, 1713; 4) The De Bourbon Compact, August 15, 1761; and Treaty of San Lorenzo, November 17, 1762; 5) King George III: The British Royal Proclamation [October 7, 1763: via The British Quebec Act of 1774; and the u.s.A. Northwest Ordinance [1 Stat. 50, July 13, 1787]. In regards to Spanish/Moorish Louisiana: 6) Treaties for the Cession of Louisiana [April 13, 1803, and April

**AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
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30, 1803; and U.S. Congressional Acts: 1817, February 10: Act #253; 1820, December 12: Act #325; 1821, January 22: Act #329; 7) U.S. Supreme Court Judicial Affirmation [Nos. 31 & 191, June 19 & 20, 1848] of the de Bourbon Tunica/Turner estate [Indigenous Land Claim, U.S. Grant No. 923]; 8) The Charter of 1945: United Nations, Article 75 through 85, via Office of Special Trustee, 1994, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1824, U.S. Department of the Interior. The corpus of the Trust/Grant is perpetual with the duration of the United States of America; and Units of Beneficial Interest [UBI's] or Monetary Certificates are therefore issued to members of the Sovereign Washitaw Nation of Muurs via Certified Draft or

DIVINE WITNESSES OF GOD (The, SUPREME BEING); REAL LIVE FLESH AND BLOOD MAN/WOMAN

I AM Ei-Sol: Lu Al. El
 Divine Witness, Explicitly All Rights Reserved; Without Recourse:

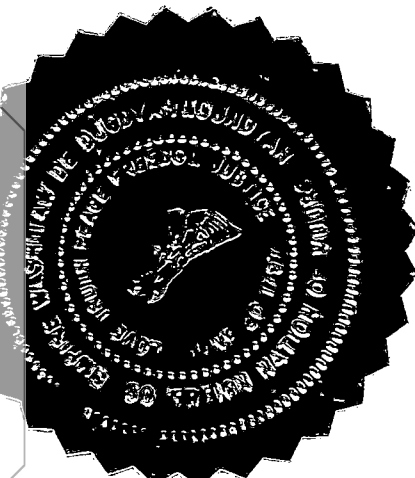
Ei-Sol: Ann Al. El Jan 2, 2017
 Divine Name Print Date

I AM _____
 Divine Witness, Explicitly All Rights Reserved; Without Recourse:

_____ Divine Name Print Date

I AM _____
 Divine Witness, Explicitly All Rights Reserved; Without Recourse:

_____ Divine Name Print Date



I am not expert in the law; however, I do know right from wrong. If there is any human being damaged by any statements herein, if he/she will inform me by facts and law I will sincerely make every effort to amend my ways. I hereby and herein reserve the right to amend and make amendments to this document as necessary in order that the truth may be ascertained and proceedings justly determined. If the parties given notice by means of this document have information that would controvert and overcome this Affidavit, please advise me IN WRITTEN AFFIDAVIT FORM within thirty (30) days from receipt hereof providing me with your counter affidavit, proving with particularity by stating all requisite actual evidentiary fact and all requisite actual law, and not merely the ultimate facts or conclusions of law, that this Affidavit Statements are substantially and materially false sufficiently to change materially my status and factual declarations. This "Affidavit" must be accepted as "Truth", unless a "Counter Affidavit" signed under oath under the penalty of perjury, is presented in dispute. "Truth" is the law of "Commerce." "Judgment" must follow the "Truth." This "Affidavit" must be accepted as "Truth" by All Public Officials, agents (Agencies by Estoppel). Failure to do so is denial of the truth and the Falsification of the Record. Failure to respond to **AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE AND CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS** within **THIRTY (30) days** of receipt of this Affidavit will result in

**AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
 CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
 (NOT A U.S. CITIZEN/NOT A U.S.CORPORATION NOR U.S. PERSON)**

your satisfactory agreement of this said Affidavit. Unrebutted after Thirty [30] days from the date of recording, this affidavit stands as TRUTH, Fact and Law.

For purposes of this subdivision an evasive or incomplete disclosure, answer, or response is to be treated as a failure to disclose, answer, or respond Cunningham v. Hamilton County No. 98-727 Argued April 19, 1999 Decided June 14, 1999 527 U.S. 198.

“TRUTH IS EXPRESSED IN THE FORM OF AN AFFIDAVIT”

Lev. 5:4-5; Lev 6:3-5; Lev. 19:11-13; Num. 30:2; Mat. 5:33; James 5:12.

“AN UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT STANDS AS TRUTH IN COMMERCE” 12 Pet.

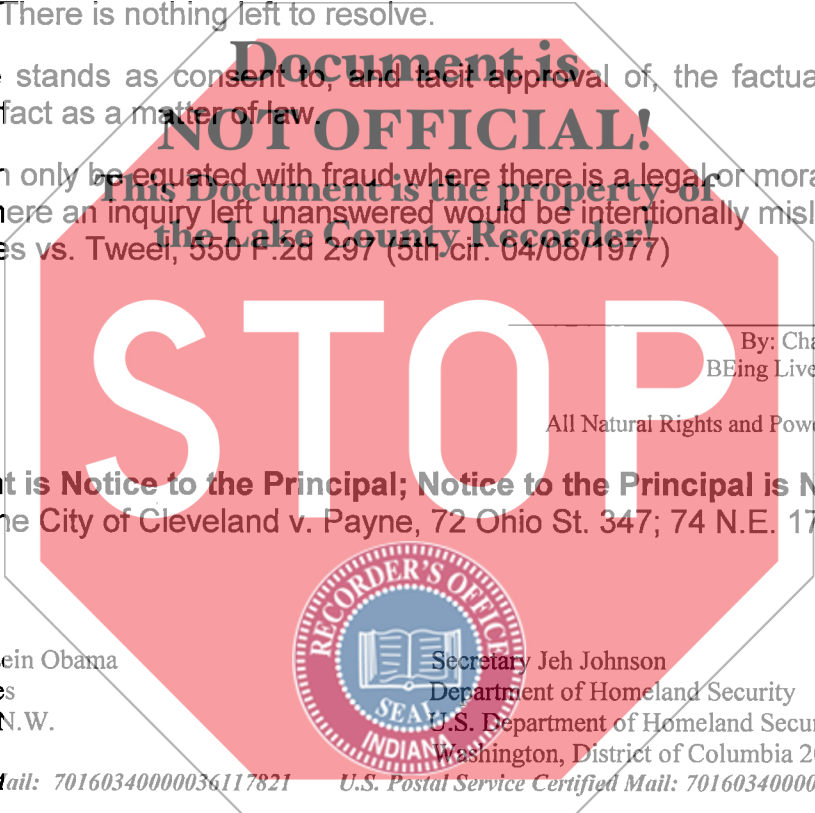
1:25; Heb. 6:13-15. Claims made in the affidavit, if not rebutted, emerge as the truth of the matter. Legal Maxim: “He who does not deny, admits.”

“AN UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT BECOMES THE JUDGMENT IN COMMERCE”

Heb. 6:16-17. There is nothing left to resolve.

YOUR silence stands as consent to, and tacit approval of, the factual declarations herein being established as fact as a matter of law.

"Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading." United States vs. Tweel, 550 F.2d 297 (5th cir. 04/08/1977)



By: Charles: Gordon Bey, BEing Live, BEing Live, BEing Liveing, BEing Aware Registrant for the Book of Life All Natural Rights and Powers Reserved Without Recourse "At Arm's Length"

“Notice to the Agent is Notice to the Principal; Notice to the Principal is Notice to the Agent”

The City of Cleveland v. Payne, 72 Ohio St. 347; 74 N.E. 177

cc:

The Honorable Barack Hussein Obama
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, DC 20500
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117821

Secretary Jeh Johnson
Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, District of Columbia 20528
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117838

U.S. Attorney General
Attorney Loretta Lynch
U. S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.A.
Washington, D.C. [20530-0001]
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117845

U.S. Associate Attorney General
Associate Attorney General Stuart Delery
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.A.
Washington, D.C. 20530-0001
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117852

Commissioner: John Koskinen
Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service
1111 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20224-0002
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117869

Secretary of Commerce
Penny Pritzker
U.S. Department of Commerce
1401 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20230
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117876

**AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
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Secretary of the Treasury
The Honorable Jacob J. Lew
U.S. Department of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20220
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117883

Departamento De Hacienda De Pr
Secretary of Treasury of Puerto Rico
The Honorable Melba Acosta Febo
Edificio Intendente Ramirez
10 Paseo Covadonga
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00901
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117890

Treasurer of the United States
Rosie Rios
Department of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, North West
Washington, District of Columbia 20220
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117906

Charles G. Dawes
Comptroller of the Currency
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
400 7th Street SW, Suite 3E-218
Washington, District of Columbia 20219
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117913

United States Department of Transportation
Secretary of Transportation
The Honorable Anthony R. Foxx
1200 New Jersey Avenue S.E.
Washington, District of Columbia 20590
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117937

United States Postmaster General
The Honorable Megan J. Brennan
475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
Washington, District of Columbia 20260
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117944

The Federal Reserve Board Of Governors
C/o Janet Yellen Chairperson
C/o Stanley Fischer Vice Chairperson
C/o Daniel Tarullo – Broad Member
C/o Jerome H. powell – Broad Member
C/o Lael Brainard - Broad Member
The Marriner S. Eccles Federal Reserve Board building
Board of Governors
20th Street and constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, District of Columbia [20551]
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117951

Illinois state Attorney General
The Honorable Lisa Madigan
500 South Second Street
Springfield, Illinois 62706
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117814

Illinois state Governor
Bruce Rauner
Office of the Governor
207 State House
Springfield, Illinois 62706
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117975

Illinois Department of Revenue
Director Connie (Constance) Beard
101 West Jefferson, level 6-500
Springfield, Illinois 62702
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117968

Illinois state Comptroller
Leslie Geissler Munger
Illinois comptroller
325 West Adams
Springfield, Illinois 62704
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117999

Illinois Secretary of State
Jesse White
Office of the Secretary
213 State Capitol
Springfield, Illinois 62756
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036117982

International Monetary Fund
Board of Governor
The Honorable Jacob J. Lew
Headquarter 1
700 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20431
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036118019

Illinois State Treasurer
Michael W. Frerichs
Capitol Building
219 State House
Springfield, Illinois 62706
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036118002

International Monetary Fund
Board of Governor
The Honorable Sunil Sabharwal: Director
Headquarter 1
700 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20431
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036118026

**AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
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Sai Ram

United Nations New York
Secretary-General of the United Nations António Guterres
First Avenue 4, 46th Sreet
New York, New York [10017] USA
U.S. Postal Service Certified Mail: 70160340000036118033

Her Majesty the Queen
Elizabeth II
Buckingham Palace
London SW1A 1AA
RE US

Pope via Vatican
His Holiness Pope Francis
Apostolic Palace Attorney
00120 Vatican City
RE US

The Lord High Treasurer
The Chancellor of the Exchequer
The Right Honorable: David Cameron
Downing Street 11
Westminster, London
United Kingdom
RE US

The Right Honorable Dominic
Jeremy Wright
General for England and Wales
Dominic Grieve QC MP
The House of Commons - London -
RE US



**AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
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VERIFICATION UPON OATH OF AFFIRMATION

Washitaw Nation of Muurs) On the Soil
)
Illinois state republic) ss
)
Cook county)

On this _____ day of _____ 2017, before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the state of Illinois republic, Cook county, Charles: Gordon Bey, BEing live, personally appeared and proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the man whose name is subscribed to the above verification to the above **AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE AND CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS** and acknowledged to me that he executed the same in his individual capacity, and that by his signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the verification.

Signature: _____

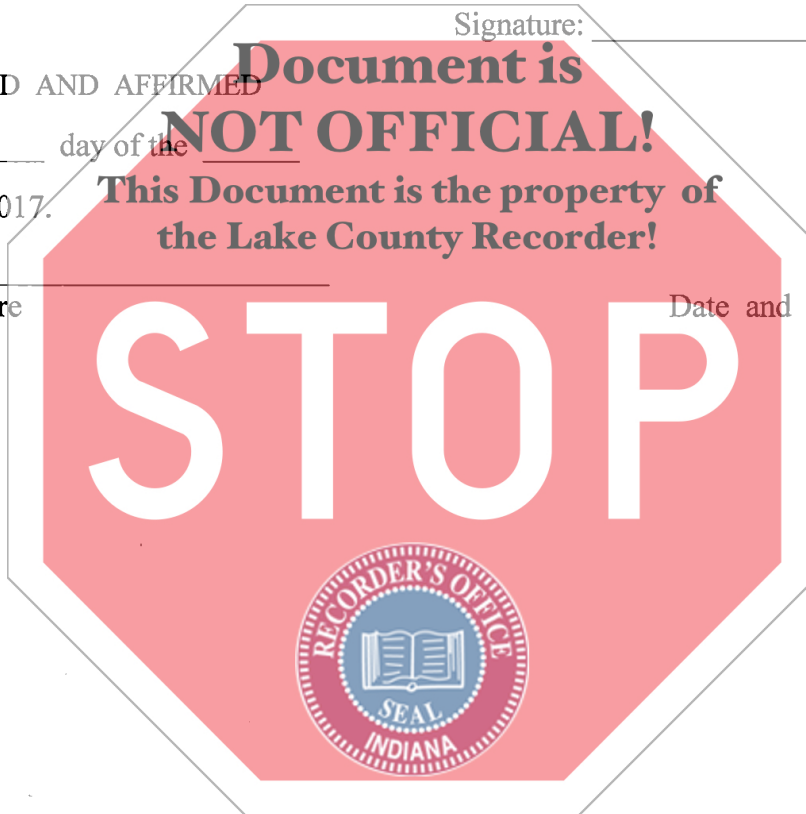
SUBSCRIBED, SEALED AND AFFIRMED

To before me this _____ day of the _____
Month in the Year 2017.

Document is NOT OFFICIAL!
This Document is the property of the Lake County Recorder!

Notary Public Signature _____

Date and Seal _____



See Uniform Foreign Acknowledgment Act [1914], Uniform Recognition of Acknowledgment Act [1969] and the Uniform Law on Notarial Act [1982].

NOTICE: Using a notary on this document does not identify me as fiction nor classify me as fictitious entity nor does it constitute any adhesion or any Hidden contracts, nor does it alter my status in any manner as a Living Breathing Man, BEing Live, BEing Living, BEing Aware. The purpose for notary is verification and identification only of a Living Man.

**AFFIDAVIT: DECLARATION OF DOMICILE
CERTIFICATE OF U.S. NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS
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EXHIBITS

SF 181 Form

Exhibit A

H.RES 194

~~Document~~
**Document is
NOT OFFICIAL!**

S. Con. Res. 26

This Document is the property of
the Lake County Recorder!

H.R. 3326 Section 8113

Exhibit D

CR-Senate S4977

Exhibit E

CR-Senate S13695

Exhibit F

AJR #42

Exhibit G

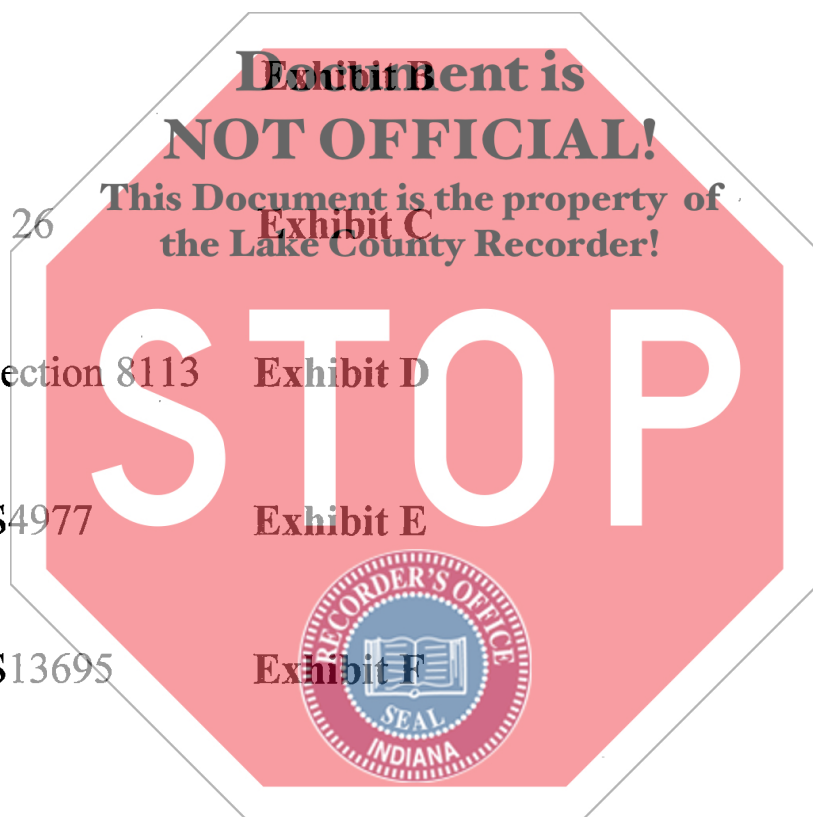


Exhibit A

U.S. Office of Personnel Management Guide to Personnel Data Standards	<h2 style="margin: 0;">ETHNICITY AND RACE IDENTIFICATION</h2> (Please read the Privacy Act Statement and instructions before completing form.)		
Name (Last, First, Middle Initial)	Social Security Number	Birthdate (Month and Year)	
Gordon Bey, Charles	U.C.C. 1-308	000-00-0000	06/1949
Agency Use Only			
<h3>Privacy Act Statement</h3> <p>Ethnicity and race information is requested under the authority of 42 U.S.C. Section 2000e-16 and in compliance with the Office of Management and Budget's 1997 Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Providing this information is voluntary and has no impact on your employment status, but in the instance of missing information, your employing agency will attempt to identify your race and ethnicity by visual observation.</p> <p>This information is used as necessary to plan for equal employment opportunity throughout the Federal government. It is also used by the U. S. Office of Personnel Management or employing agency maintaining the records to locate individuals for personnel research or survey response and in the production of summary descriptive statistics and analytical studies in support of the function for which the records are collected and maintained, or for related workforce studies.</p> <p>Social Security Number (SSN) is requested under the authority of Executive Order 12958, which requires SSN be used for the purpose of uniform, orderly administration of personnel records. Providing this information is voluntary and failure to do so will have no effect on your employment status. If SSN is not provided, however, other agency sources may be used to obtain it.</p>			
Specific Instructions: The two questions below are designed to identify your ethnicity and race. Regardless of your answer to question 1, go to question 2.			
Question 1. Are You Hispanic or Latino? (A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
Question 2. Please select the racial category or categories with which you most closely identify by placing an "X" in the appropriate box. Check as many as apply.			
RACIAL CATEGORY (Check as many as apply)	DEFINITION OF CATEGORY		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Asian	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American	A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> White	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.		

Reading your NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS, Racial and Ethnic Classifications Used by Public Schools, Appendix E - Race Code List, listed 667 as **Moor**, 463 as **Asiatic** and 633 as **Moroccan**. U.S. Department of Education.

Standard Form 181
 Revised August 2005
 Previous editions not usable

42 U.S.C. Section 2000e-16

NSN 7540-01-099-3446

My National Status (Nationality is **Moor/Moorish**)

My Race is **Asiatic**

At "**Moroccan**" Empire

Exhibit B

IV

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 194

Apologizing for the enslavement and racial segregation of African-Americans.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Document is

FEBRUARY 27, 2007

NOT OFFICIAL!

Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. KEPATRICK, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. LEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. WATSON, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. CARSON, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HARE, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. HODES, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. KUCINICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

RESOLUTION

Apologizing for the enslavement and racial segregation of
African-Americans.

Whereas millions of Africans and their descendants were enslaved in the United States and the 13 American colonies from 1619 through 1865;

Whereas slavery in America resembled no other form of involuntary servitude known in history, as Africans were captured and sold at auction like inanimate objects or animals;

Whereas Africans forced into slavery were brutalized, humiliated, dehumanized, and subjected to the indignity of being stripped of their names and heritage;

Whereas enslaved families were torn apart after having been sold separately from one another;

Whereas the system of slavery and the visceral racism against persons of African descent upon which it depended became entrenched in the Nation's social fabric;

Whereas slavery was not officially abolished until the passage of the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1865 after the end of the Civil War, which was fought over the slavery issue;

Whereas after emancipation from 246 years of slavery, African-Americans soon saw the fleeting political, social, and economic gains they made during Reconstruction eviscerated by virulent racism, lynchings, disenfranchisement, Black Codes, and racial segregation laws that imposed a rigid system of officially sanctioned racial segregation in virtually all areas of life;

Whereas the system of de jure racial segregation known as "Jim Crow," which arose in certain parts of the Nation following the Civil War to create separate and unequal societies for whites and African-Americans, was a direct result of the racism against persons of African descent engendered by slavery;

Whereas the system of Jim Crow laws officially existed into the 1960's—a century after the official end of slavery in America—until Congress took action to end it, but the vestiges of Jim Crow continue to this day;

Whereas African-Americans continue to suffer from the consequences of slavery and Jim Crow—long after both sys-



tems were formally abolished—through enormous damage and loss, both tangible and intangible, including the loss of human dignity and liberty, the frustration of careers and professional lives, and the long-term loss of income and opportunity;

Whereas the story of the enslavement and de jure segregation of African-Americans and the dehumanizing atrocities committed against them should not be purged from or minimized in the telling of American history;

Whereas on July 8, 2003, during a trip to Goree Island, Senegal, a former slave port, President George W. Bush acknowledged slavery's continuing legacy in American life and the need for national reconciliation when he stated that slavery "was . . . one of the greatest crimes of history . . . The racial bigotry fed by slavery did not end with slavery or with segregation. And many of the issues that still trouble America have roots in the bitter experience of other times. But however long the journey, our destiny is set: liberty and justice for all.";

Whereas President Bill Clinton also acknowledged the deep-seated problems caused by the continuing legacy of racism against African-Americans that began with slavery when he initiated a national dialogue about race;

Whereas a genuine apology is an important and necessary first step in the process of racial reconciliation;

Whereas an apology for centuries of brutal dehumanization and injustices cannot erase the past, but confession of the wrongs committed can speed racial healing and reconciliation and help Americans confront the ghosts of their past;

Whereas the legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia has recently taken the lead in adopting a resolution officially expressing appropriate remorse for slavery and other State legislatures are considering similar resolutions; and

Whereas it is important for this country, which legally recognized slavery through its Constitution and its laws, to make a formal apology for slavery and for its successor, Jim Crow, so that it can move forward and seek reconciliation, justice, and harmony for all of its citizens: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 **This Document is the property of** (1) acknowledges the fundamental injustice,
3 **the Lake County Recorder!** cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery and
4 Jim Crow;

5 (2) apologizes to African-Americans on behalf
6 of the people of the United States, for the wrongs
7 committed against them and their ancestors who
8 suffered under slavery and Jim Crow; and

9 (3) expresses its commitment to rectify the lin-
10 gering consequences of the misdeeds committed
11 against African-Americans under slavery and Jim
12 Crow and to stop the occurrence of human rights
13 violations in the future.

○

111TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. CON. RES. 26

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 18, 2009

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

**Document is
NOT OFFICIAL!**

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Apologizing for the enslavement and racial segregation of
African-Americans.

Whereas during the history of the Nation, the United States
has grown into a symbol of democracy and freedom
around the world;

Whereas the legacy of African-Americans is interwoven with
the very fabric of the democracy and freedom of the
United States;

Whereas millions of Africans and their descendants were
enslaved in the United States and the 13 American colo-
nies from 1619 through 1865;

Whereas Africans forced into slavery were brutalized, humili-
ated, dehumanized, and subjected to the indignity of
being stripped of their names and heritage;

Whereas many enslaved families were torn apart after family
members were sold separately;

Whereas the system of slavery and the visceral racism against people of African descent upon which it depended became enmeshed in the social fabric of the United States;

Whereas slavery was not officially abolished until the ratification of the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States in 1865, after the end of the Civil War;

Whereas after emancipation from 246 years of slavery, African-Americans soon saw the fleeting political, social, and economic gains they made during Reconstruction eviscerated by virulent racism, lynchings, disenfranchisement, Black Codes, and racial segregation laws that imposed a rigid system of officially sanctioned racial segregation in virtually all areas of life;

Whereas the system of de jure racial segregation known as "Jim Crow", which arose in certain parts of the United States after the Civil War to create separate and unequal societies for Whites and African-Americans, was a direct result of the racism against people of African descent that was engendered by slavery;

Whereas the system of Jim Crow laws officially existed until the 1960s—a century after the official end of slavery in the United States—until Congress took action to end it, but the vestiges of Jim Crow continue to this day;

Whereas African-Americans continue to suffer from the consequences of slavery and Jim Crow laws—long after both systems were formally abolished—through enormous damage and loss, both tangible and intangible, including the loss of human dignity and liberty;

Whereas the story of the enslavement and de jure segregation of African-Americans and the dehumanizing atrocities committed against them should not be purged from or

minimized in the telling of the history of the United States;

Whereas those African-Americans who suffered under slavery and Jim Crow laws, and their descendants, exemplify the strength of the human character and provide a model of courage, commitment, and perseverance;

Whereas on July 8, 2003, during a trip to Goree Island, Senegal, a former slave port, President George W. Bush acknowledged the continuing legacy of slavery in life in the United States and the need to confront that legacy, when he stated that slavery "was . . . one of the greatest crimes of history. The racial bigotry fed by slavery did not end with slavery or with segregation. And many of the issues that still trouble America have roots in the bitter experience of other times. But however long the journey, our destiny is set: liberty and justice for all.";

Whereas President Bill Clinton also acknowledged the deep-seated problems caused by the continuing legacy of racism against African-Americans that began with slavery, when he initiated a national dialogue about race;

Whereas an apology for centuries of brutal dehumanization and injustices cannot erase the past, but confession of the wrongs committed and a formal apology to African-Americans will help bind the wounds of the Nation that are rooted in slavery and can speed racial healing and reconciliation and help the people of the United States understand the past and honor the history of all people of the United States;

Whereas the legislatures of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the States of Alabama, Florida, Maryland, and North Carolina have taken the lead in adopting resolu-

tions officially expressing appropriate remorse for slavery, and other State legislatures are considering similar resolutions; and

Whereas it is important for the people of the United States, who legally recognized slavery through the Constitution and the laws of the United States, to make a formal apology for slavery and for its successor, Jim Crow, so they can move forward and seek reconciliation, justice, and harmony for all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate, (the House of Representatives*
2 *concurring) That the sense of the Congress is the fol-*
3 *lowing:*

4 (1) **APOLOGY FOR THE ENSLAVEMENT AND**
5 **SEGREGATION OF AFRICAN-AMERICANS.**—The Con-
6 gress—

7 (A) acknowledges the fundamental injus-
8 tice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slav-
9 ery and Jim Crow laws;

10 (B) apologizes to African-Americans on be-
11 half of the people of the United States, for the
12 wrongs committed against them and their an-
13 cestors who suffered under slavery and Jim
14 Crow laws; and

15 (C) expresses its recommitment to the
16 principle that all people are created equal and
17 endowed with inalienable rights to life, liberty,

1 and the pursuit of happiness, and calls on all
2 people of the United States to work toward
3 eliminating racial prejudices, injustices, and dis-
4 crimination from our society.

5 (2) DISCLAIMER.—Nothing in this resolution—

6 (A) authorizes or supports any claim
7 against the United States; or

8 (B) serves as a settlement of any claim
9 against the United States.



Passed by the Senate June 18, 2009.
Attest: NANCY ERICKSON,
Secretary.

H. R. 3326

One Hundred Eleventh Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday,
the sixth day of January, two thousand and nine

An Act

Making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending
September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Defense Appropria-
tions Act, 2010".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

Sec. 3. References.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

Title I—Military Personnel

Title II—Operation and Maintenance

Title III—Procurement

Title IV—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

Title V—Revolving and Management Funds

Title VI—Other Department of Defense Programs

Title VII—Related Agencies

Title VIII—General Provisions

Title IX—Overseas Contingency Operations

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to "this
Act" contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as
referring only to the provisions of that division.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
APPROPRIATIONS

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in
the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending
September 30, 2010, for military functions administered by the
Department of Defense and for other purposes, namely:



transfer by the Director of National Intelligence to other departments and agencies for purposes of Government-wide information sharing activities: *Provided*, That funds transferred under this provision are to be merged with and available for the same purposes and time period as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That the Office of Management and Budget must approve any transfers made under this provision.

SEC. 8111. Funds appropriated by this Act for operation and maintenance may be available for the purpose of making remittances to the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund in accordance with the requirements of section 1705 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8112. (a) HIGH PRIORITY NATIONAL GUARD COUNTERDRUG PROGRAMS.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available by title VI under the heading "Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense", up to \$15,000,000 shall be available for the purpose of High Priority National Guard Counterdrug Programs.

(b) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—The amount made available by subsection (a) for the purpose specified in that subsection is in addition to any other amounts made available by this Act for that purpose.

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APOLGY TO NATIVE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES
SEC. 8113. (a) ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND APOLOGY.—The United States, acting through Congress,

(1) recognizes the special legal and political relationship Indian tribes have with the United States and the solemn covenant with the land we share;

(2) commends and honors Native Peoples for the thousands of years that they have stewarded and protected this land;

(3) recognizes that there have been years of official depredations, ill-conceived policies, and the breaking of covenants by the Federal Government regarding Indian tribes;

(4) apologizes on behalf of the people of the United States to all Native Peoples for the many instances of violence, maltreatment, and neglect inflicted on Native Peoples by citizens of the United States;

(5) expresses its regret for the ramifications of former wrongs and its commitment to build on the positive relationships of the past and present to move toward a brighter future where all the people of this land live reconciled as brothers and sisters, and harmoniously steward and protect this land together;

(6) urges the President to acknowledge the wrongs of the United States against Indian tribes in the history of the United States in order to bring healing to this land; and

(7) commends the State governments that have begun reconciliation efforts with recognized Indian tribes located in their boundaries and encourages all State governments similarly to work toward reconciling relationships with Indian tribes within their boundaries.

(b) DISCLAIMER.—Nothing in this section—

(1) authorizes or supports any claim against the United States; or

(2) serves as a settlement of any claim against the United States.

SEC. 8114. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or

(2) the report contains proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

SEC. 8115. (a) It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) All of the National Nuclear Security Administration sites, including the Nevada Test Site can play an effective and essential role in developing and demonstrating—

(A) innovative and effective methods for treaty verification and the detection of nuclear weapons and other materials; and

(B) related threat reduction technologies; and

(2) the Administrator for Nuclear Security should expand the mission of the Nevada Test Site to carry out the role described in—

(A) fully utilizing the inherent capabilities and uniquely secure location of the Site;

(B) continuing to support the Nation's nuclear weapons program and other national security programs; and

(C) renaming the Site to reflect the expanded mission of the Site.

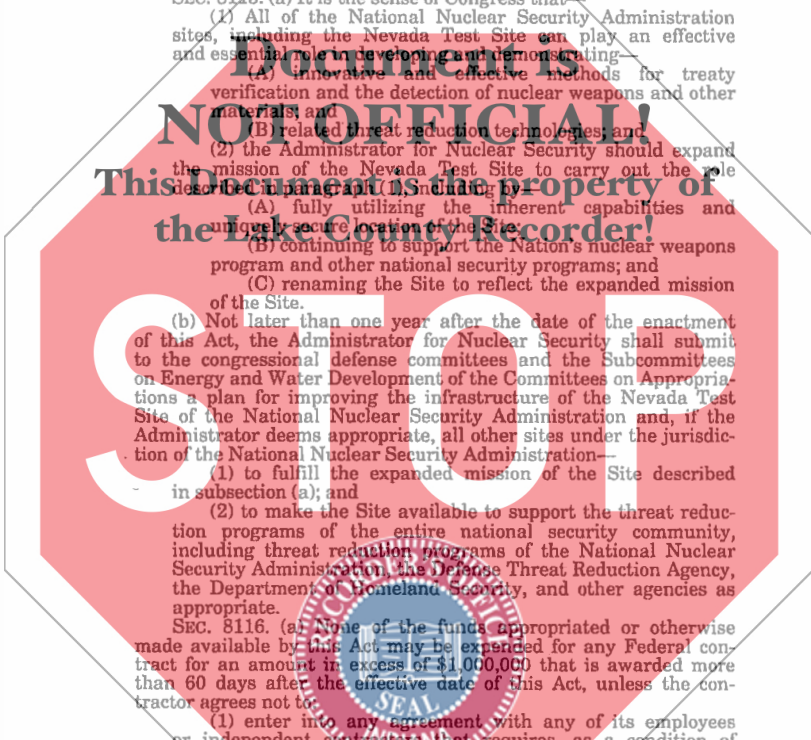
(b) Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator for Nuclear Security shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the Subcommittees on Energy and Water Development of the Committees on Appropriations a plan for improving the infrastructure of the Nevada Test Site of the National Nuclear Security Administration and, if the Administrator deems appropriate, all other sites under the jurisdiction of the National Nuclear Security Administration—

(1) to fulfill the expanded mission of the Site described in subsection (a); and

(2) to make the Site available to support the threat reduction programs of the entire national security community, including threat reduction programs of the National Nuclear Security Administration, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, the Department of Homeland Security, and other agencies as appropriate.

SEC. 8116. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract for an amount in excess of \$1,000,000 that is awarded more than 60 days after the effective date of this Act, unless the contractor agrees not to—

(1) enter into any agreement with any of its employees or independent contractors that requires, as a condition of employment, that the employee or independent contractor agree to resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising



of my colleagues in the Senate will join me and support this resolution and begin a much needed healing process in this Nation.

Mr. President, I ask that the text of the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. J. RES. 14

Whereas the ancestors of today's Native Peoples inhabited the land of the present-day United States since time immemorial and for thousands of years before the arrival of people of European descent;

Whereas for millennia, Native Peoples have honored, protected, and stewarded this land we cherish;

Whereas Native Peoples are spiritual people with a deep and abiding belief in the Creator, and for millennia Native Peoples have maintained a powerful spiritual connection to this land, as evidenced by their customs and legends;

Whereas the arrival of Europeans in North America opened a new chapter in the history of Native Peoples;

Whereas while establishment of permanent European settlements in North America did stir conflict with nearby Indian tribes, peaceful and mutually beneficial interactions also took place;

Whereas the foundational English settlements in Jamestown, Virginia, and Plymouth, Massachusetts, owed their survival in large measure to the compassion and aid of Native Peoples in the vicinities of the settlements;

Whereas in the infancy of the United States, the founders of the Republic expressed their desire for a just relationship with the Indian tribes, as evidenced by the Northwest Ordinance enacted by Congress in 1787, which begins with the phrase, "The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians";

Whereas Indian tribes provided great assistance to the fledgling Republic as it strengthened and grew, including invaluable help to Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on their epic journey from St. Louis, Missouri, to the Pacific Coast;

Whereas Native Peoples and non-Native settlers engaged in numerous armed conflicts in which unfortunately, both took innocent lives, including those of women and children;

Whereas the Federal Government violated many of the treaties ratified by Congress and other diplomatic agreements with Indian tribes;

Whereas the United States forced Indian tribes and their citizens to move away from their traditional homelands and onto federally established and controlled reservations, in accordance with such Acts as the Act of May 28, 1830 (4 Stat. 411, chapter 148) (commonly known as the "Indian Removal Act");

Whereas many Native Peoples suffered and perished—

(1) during the execution of the official Federal Government policy of forced removal, including the infamous Trail of Tears and Long Walk;

(2) during bloody armed confrontations and massacres, such as the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 and the Wounded Knee Massacre in 1890; and

(3) on numerous Indian reservations;

Whereas the Federal Government condemned the traditions, beliefs, and customs of Native Peoples and endeavored to assimilate them by such policies as the redistribution of land under the Act of February 8, 1887 (25 U.S.C. 331; 24 Stat. 388, chapter 119) (com-

monly known as the "General Allotment Act"), and the forcible removal of Native children from their families to faraway boarding schools where their Native practices and languages were degraded and forbidden;

Whereas officials of the Federal Government and private United States citizens harmed Native Peoples by the unlawful acquisition of recognized tribal land and the theft of tribal resources and assets from recognized tribal land;

Whereas the policies of the Federal Government toward Indian tribes and the breaking of covenants with Indian tribes have contributed to the severe social ills and economic troubles in many Native communities today;

Whereas despite the wrongs committed against Native Peoples by the United States, Native Peoples have remained committed to the protection of this great land, as evidenced by the fact that, on a per capita basis, more Native Peoples have served in the United States Armed Forces and placed themselves in harm's way in defense of the United States in every major military conflict than any other ethnic group;

Whereas Indian tribes have actively influenced the public life of the United States by continued cooperation with Congress and the Department of the Interior, through the involvement of Native individuals in official Federal Government positions, and by leadership of their own sovereign Indian tribes;

Whereas Indian tribes are resilient and determined to preserve, develop, and transmit to future generations their unique cultural identities;

Whereas the National Museum of the American Indian was established within the Smithsonian Institution as a living memorial to Native Peoples and their traditions; and

Whereas Native Peoples are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, and among those are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. RESOLUTION OF APOLOGY TO NATIVE PEOPLES OF UNITED STATES.

(a) ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND APOLOGY.—The United States, acting through Congress—

(1) recognizes the special legal and political relationship Indian tribes have with the United States and the solemn covenant with the land we share;

(2) commends and honors Native Peoples for the thousands of years that they have stewarded and protected this land;

(3) recognizes that there have been years of official depredations, ill-conceived policies, and the breaking of covenants by the Federal Government regarding Indian tribes;

(4) apologizes on behalf of the people of the United States to all Native Peoples for the many instances of violence, maltreatment, and neglect inflicted on Native Peoples by citizens of the United States;

(5) expresses its regret for the ramifications of former wrongs and its commitment to build on the positive relationships of the past and present to move toward a brighter future where all the people of this land live reconciled as brothers and sisters, and harmoniously steward and protect this land together;

(6) urges the President to acknowledge the wrongs of the United States against Indian tribes in the history of the United States in order to bring healing to this land; and

(7) commends the State governments that have begun reconciliation efforts with recognized Indian tribes located in their boundaries and encourages all State governments

similarly to work toward reconciling relationships with Indian tribes within their boundaries.

(b) DISCLAIMER.—Nothing in this Joint Resolution—

(1) authorizes or supports any claim against the United States; or

(2) serves as a settlement of any claim against the United States.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 121—DESIGNATING MAY 15, 2009, AS "ENDANGERED SPECIES DAY"

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 121

Whereas, in the United States and around the world, more than 1,000 species are officially designated as at risk of extinction and thousands more also face a heightened risk of extinction;

Whereas the actual and potential benefits that may be derived from many species have not yet been fully discovered and would be permanently lost if not for conservation efforts;

Whereas recovery efforts for species such as the whooping crane, Kirtland's warbler, the peregrine falcon, the gray wolf, the gray whale, the grizzly bear, and others have resulted in great improvements in the viability of such species;

Whereas saving a species requires a combination of sound research, careful coordination, and intensive management of conservation efforts, along with increased public awareness and education;

Whereas ¾ of endangered or threatened species reside on private lands;

Whereas voluntary cooperative conservation programs have proven to be critical to habitat restoration and species recovery; and

Whereas education and increasing public awareness are the first steps in effectively informing the public about endangered species and species restoration efforts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 15, 2009, as "Endangered Species Day";

(2) encourages schools to spend at least 30 minutes on Endangered Species Day teaching and informing students about—

(A) threats to endangered species around the world; and

(B) efforts to restore endangered species, including the essential role of private landowners and private stewardship in the protection and recovery of species;

(3) encourages organizations, businesses, private landowners, and agencies with a shared interest in conserving endangered species to collaborate in developing educational information for use in schools; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States—

(A) to become educated about, and aware of, threats to species, success stories in species recovery, and opportunities to promote species conservation worldwide; and

(B) to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution to establish the fourth annual Endangered

all. But all 60 Democrats will vote for them. Democrats do what they are told. The votes include accepting this new Reid managers' package, cloture on the original Reid substitute, accepting the original Reid substitute, cloture on the underlying bill, and finally the final passage of his colossal mistake. Since I am opposed to each one of these votes, I will not remain in Washington to vote against these procedural maneuvers since that will have the same effect as voting no, and will return to vote against final passage of this bill.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RENEWING THE BIODIESEL TAX CREDIT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, on December 31, 2009, the current biodiesel tax credit will expire. This tax credit increases domestic demand and provides an incentive for U.S. producers to increase investment and output. It is essential in producing biodiesel and allowing it to compete with petroleum diesel. Without the tax credit, petroleum marketers will be unwilling to purchase the more expensive biodiesel, and demand will be heavily reduced.

As all of my colleagues know, the biodiesel tax credit provides a \$1-per-gallon credit for biodiesel made from soybean oil or yellow grease and animal fats. The original version of this tax credit was passed in 2004 and has been extended twice, most recently in October 2008.

As a result, the U.S. biodiesel industry has grown significantly over the past several years, providing not just jobs but also the green jobs this administration and many of my friends on the other side of the aisle have so adamantly supported. However, the combination of volatile commodity prices and weak motor fuel demand caused by the current recession has severely affected the biodiesel industry for the worse and therefore increases our urgency to extend the credit today.

In Kentucky, public school districts, universities, National and State parks, local governments, and the Transportation Cabinet are using biodiesel blends. These institutions and many Kentucky employers, including manufacturers in Kentucky, will be hurt beginning on January 1 if we allow this tax credit to expire. One executive of a biofuel manufacturing facility wrote to me to say:

The \$1-per-gallon tax incentive is truly the difference between the survival and collapse of this important industry. Without this tax incentive, thousands of jobs will be lost with plants closing down almost immediately

after January 1. And the nation will lose a vital link in its effort to reduce our dependence on foreign oil.

As we continue our important business, I implore my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to work to get the extenders finished this year and to include the renewal of the biodiesel tax credit.

LIU XIAOBO

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I want to speak briefly about the indictment and trial by Chinese authorities of Mr. Liu Xiaobo for "incitement of state subversion." The evidence cited in support of the charges were Mr. Liu's essays and association with Charter 08, a framework for democracy, human rights and the rule of law that was made public a year ago this month.

That document was signed by Mr. Liu and some 300 other intellectuals and activists. Thousands more people have since added their names, most of them from inside China. I am told that Charter 08 is widely regarded as the most significant democratic reform movement in China in a decade.

The charges against Mr. Liu are very disappointing. They illustrate how little has improved in China regarding tolerance for freedom of expression. I am informed that the Chinese Government has decided to bring Mr. Liu to trial, that international observers are permitted under Chinese law, and this is consistent with international legal standards on the openness and transparency of legal proceedings. I mention this because I am aware that former Governor of Pennsylvania and U.S. Attorney General Richard Thornburgh has expressed a strong interest in attending the trial as an observer, to show support for Mr. Liu and to convey the concern that he and others around the world have for the larger implications of this case.

The arrest of Mr. Liu demonstrates a continuing, disturbing trend in China. As Governor Thornburgh has written:

In recent years, China's leaders seemed to be tolerating changes in the legal system. The number of private lawyers and law firms has grown exponentially. Lawyers and citizens energetically began pursuing rights in court. A "wei quan," or "rights defense" movement, grew up around lawyers and activists seeking to use the laws on the books, and the institutions allowed by law, to assert and defend human rights without challenging the underpinnings of China's communist system. Such efforts were tolerated at first, and there were even modest signs of greater professionalism in the communist judicial system.

Unfortunately, initial signs of progress have given way to serious setbacks. Many lawyers who take on politically-sensitive cases have been subject to a kind of backdoor disbarment, finding it impossible to renew their licenses. Some lawyers have been the target of surveillance, confined to house arrest, the victims of physical attacks, raids and confiscation of their property. Law firms and other groups pursuing law in the public interest have been shut down.

Moreover, there has been an alarming increase in the use of "subversion" or state se-

curity charges leveled against activists. These cases have become a substitute for the old "counter-revolutionary" crimes. Others convicted on such grounds include Hu Jia, the AIDS activist who also criticized abuses surrounding the staging of the Summer 2008 Olympic Games and Huang Qi, who posted public information on his website about the government's response to the Sichuan earthquake.

Liu's prosecution requires a serious response from the United States. Cooperating with China on other issues like the environment or North Korea does not mean we must silence ourselves when it comes to the rights and freedoms of China's citizens. Indeed, we are unlikely to get meaningful cooperation on any issue when we appear weak in defense of our principles, which as President Obama has said many times—most recently in his speech accepting the Nobel Peace Prize—are universal principles.

I agree, and hope the Chinese authorities reconsider this case, release Mr. Liu, and dismiss the charges against him. There are so many issues on which we want to expand our cooperation with China, but the persecution of courageous Chinese citizens who are guilty of nothing more than exercising rights guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights hinders that cooperation and China's own development.

If the charges are not dismissed, and Mr. Liu is brought to trial, his trial should be attended by outside observers including top officials of the U.S. Embassy and Governor Thornburgh. I hope the Department of State and our diplomats in Beijing will assist Governor Thornburgh, including in obtaining a visa and access to the trial. It is important that the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people, know how strongly we deplore what is being done to Mr. Liu, and what it says about the need for China to meet its own commitments to respect internationally recognized human rights.

NATIVE AMERICAN APOLOGY RESOLUTION

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, today, I want to speak about a matter of significance to our Nation. As part of the Defense appropriations bill, Congress has enacted an apology to our Native Peoples for the historical wrongs that our Nation has committed against them. I am proud to have served as a cosponsor of the stand-alone apology resolution, S.J. Res 14, and commend Senators BROWNBACK, DORGAN, and INOUE for ensuring this needed apology will be made.

From the beginning, Native peoples welcomed early colonists at Plymouth Rock and in Virginia, and in my home State of Hawaii, the Kingdom of Hawaii extended the aloha spirit to our visitors. During the American Revolution, the United States entered into military alliances with Indian nations to secure assistance in winning our independence. As a nation, we pledged to respect the rights of Indian nations to self-government, self-determination and territorial integrity.

Our Constitution recognizes native nations as prior sovereigns, with a continuing right to self-government in the Indian commerce, apportionment, treaty and supremacy clauses. The United States entered into 370 treaties with Indian nations and treaties of peace, friendship and commerce with the Kingdom of Hawaii. In many ways, the United States broke these treaties and engaged in acts of war against our Native peoples, taking lands by force, displacing Native peoples and leaving them in poverty and suffering. At times, the United States informed indigenous, Native peoples that their continued residence on their original lands would be considered an act of war against the U.S. and if they did not leave, U.S. military forces commenced wars, imprisoned and killed Native leaders and people, and tragically, at places like Sand Creek and Wounded Knee massacred Native men, women, and children.

Congress and the executive branch enacted laws and policies that took Native children out of their homes and forced them to attend boarding schools, far from their families in an effort to suppress Native cultures and languages. Our Nation denied Indian nations religious freedom. And these wrongs did not end in the 19th century. The United States continued to take Native lands for various purposes, and in many cases has failed to safeguard Native lands, waters, and resources.

For these things, our Nation should and now does apologize. I commend my colleagues, Senator BROWNBACK, Senator DORGAN and our Senate Appropriations chairman, Senator INOUE, for leadership on this important and historic apology. I know from experience that an apology can bring healing and reconciliation. Congress passed the Native Hawaiian Apology Resolution, Public Law 103-150, in 1993 and it has had a profound impact.

I encourage President Obama to issue an apology to our Native peoples that truly reflects the many wrongs that we should apologize for to Native peoples. The strength and resilience of our indigenous people, America's first people must be acknowledged. Despite the many transgressions made against our Nation's first people, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians continue to make meaningful contributions to the United States. This apology will be a historic act that can bring reconciliation and healing between our Native peoples and the American people as a whole.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I would also like to highlight a section of this conference report that means a great deal to many American Indian tribal leaders in this country, to several of my colleagues and to me personally, the Native American apology resolution.

I am very pleased to report that with the addition of this language in the defense appropriations conference report, we—the United States of America—will

officially apologize for the past ill-conceived policies and maltreatment by the United States toward the Native peoples of this land.

With the passage of this language, we, as a Nation, will reaffirm our commitment toward healing our Nation's wounds rooted in a difficult past of Federal-tribal relations and work toward establishing better relationships rooted in reconciliation and forgiveness.

Native Americans have a vast and proud legacy on this continent. Long before 1776 and the establishment of the United States of America, native peoples inhabited this land and maintained a powerful physical and spiritual connection to it. In service to the Creator, Native peoples sowed the land, journeyed it, and protected it. The people from my State of Kansas have a similar strong attachment to the land.

Like many in my State, I was raised on the land. I grew up farming and caring for the land, and many in my State established a connection to this land as well. We care for our Nation and the land of our forefathers so greatly that we too are willing to serve and protect it, as faithful stewards of the creation with which God has blessed us. I believe without a doubt citizens across this great Nation share this sentiment and know its unifying power. Americans have stood side by side for centuries to defend this land we love.

Both the Founding Fathers of the United States and the indigenous tribes that lived here were attached to this land. Both sought to steward and protect it. There were several instances of collegiality and cooperation between our forebears—for example, in Jamestown, VA, Plymouth, MA, and in aid to explorers Lewis and Clark.

Yet, sadly, since the formation of the American Republic, numerous conflicts have ensued between our government, the Federal Government, and many of these tribes, conflicts in which warriors on all sides fought courageously and which all sides suffered. Even from the earliest days of our Republic there existed a sentiment that honorable dealings and a peaceful coexistence were clearly preferable to bloodshed. Indeed, our predecessors in congress in 1787 stated in the northwest ordinance:

"The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians."

Today we live up to this goal, today, we right a wrong that has been committed in this Nation.

This amendment extends a formal apology from the United States to tribal governments and Native peoples nationwide—something we have never done; something we should have done years and years ago.

Further, this resolution will not resolve the many challenges still facing Native Americans, nor will it authorize, support or settle any claims against the United States. It doesn't have anything to do with any property claims against the United States. That

is specifically set aside and not in this bill.

What this amendment achieves is recognition, honor, and the importance of Native Americans to this land and to the United States in the past and today and offers an official apology for the poor and painful path the U.S. Government sometimes made in relation to our Native brothers and sisters by disregarding our solemn word to Native peoples. It recognizes the negative impact of numerous destructive Federal acts and policies on Native Americans and their culture, and it begins—begins—the effort of reconciliation.

Apologies are oftentimes difficult, but like treaties, go beyond mere words and usher in a true spirit of reconciling past differences and help to pave the way toward a united future—a future that transcends the individual but strives to reach into eternity. The notion of the creation of the "Beloved Community" that Dr. King spoke of . . . that my good friend representative JOHN LEWIS speaks of is very appropriate at this moment for this time. "The end is reconciliation, the end is redemption, the end is the creation of the beloved community." This is our goal; this is my hope for our Nation united as one people.

AUNT ANNE IS 100 YEARS OLD TODAY

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, today is a momentous day in the history of the Specter/Shanin family. My aunt Anne Shanin Kleiman is 100 years old. My Tante Annie, that's the Jewish name for Aunt Annie, is the younger sister of my mother, Lillie Shanin Specter. Annie is an outstanding scholar who published a book on Hebrew poetry.

She was the first person who taught me about Israel. She traveled to Israel before Israel was declared a state, when it was called Palestine. She sent me a beautiful wooden camel as a starting point to describe Biblical Canaan which later was called Palestine and is now Israel.

Annie married a distinguished scientist/chemist, Dr. Morton Kleiman, and had two brilliant children, Dr. Adina Sue Kensky and Dr. Jay Kleiman who has two accomplished children and two adorable grandchildren.

During the Depression when times were very tough and my family was struggling, Annie loaned my father \$500, an act of real generosity in tough times. Over the years, I have visited her many times, sought her advice, savored her excellent cooking, and enjoyed her company.

My first visit was to Chicago, where she has lived for many years. There I saw the marvels of the World's Fair. I rode in a scary cable car over Lake Michigan and was hoisted on to the stage by my father on a sideshow with an Indian chief. This occurred in the midst of the Depression when my family was en route from Wichita, KS,

Exhibit G

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 42

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 105

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 42—Relative to indigenous peoples.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 11, 2014.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AJR 42, Williams. Indigenous peoples: declaration of rights.

This measure would express the Legislature's endorsement of the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The measure would, among other things, also call for increased awareness, sensitivity, and respect for issues of sovereignty related to the heritage of Native Americans and indigenous peoples.

WHEREAS, The United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on September 13, 2007, establishing a new systemic standard of recognition, respect, and protection for the rights of indigenous peoples of the world; and

WHEREAS, The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was approved by the National Latino Congress on January 31, 2010, in El Paso, Texas, and has been endorsed by hundreds of Native American, Latino, and progressive community organizations across this country; and

WHEREAS, On November 5, 2009, at a historic summit in Washington, D.C., hosted by President Barack Obama, Chairman Joe Kennedy from the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe of the Western Shoshone Nation delivered a message on behalf of the indigenous peoples and nations of North America calling for immediate action by the President of the United States to support the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and

WHEREAS, In December 2010, the United States announced support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In announcing this support, President Obama stated: "The aspirations it affirms, including the respect for the institutions and rich cultures of native peoples, are ones we must always seek to fulfill... What matters far more than any resolution or declaration, are actions to match those words." The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples addresses indigenous peoples' rights to maintain culture and traditions (Article 11); to maintain religious traditions, customs, and ceremonies (Article 12); to participate in decision making in matters that would affect their rights (Article 18); and to maintain spiritual connections to traditionally owned lands (Article 25); and

WHEREAS, As of June 2013, the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) approved the United Nations Declaration on the Rights

of Indigenous Peoples. ACHP will now incorporate the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the review process of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; and

WHEREAS, The "Doctrine of Discovery," emanating from the European colonization after 1492 of the continents later to be known as the Americas, has had profound and lasting negative effects on the cultures and populations of the indigenous peoples and nations of the Americas; and

WHEREAS, Although jurisdiction over indigenous affairs resides with the federal government, state governments exercise authority in areas that affect the indigenous peoples within the state. As such, state governments should be aware of the principles outlined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and consider these principles in the various decisions of state authorities; and

WHEREAS, This resolution is not intended to create, and does not create, any rights or benefits, whether substantive or procedural, or enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California or its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of California expresses its endorsement of the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, and recognizes the call for increased awareness, sensitivity, and respect for issues of sovereignty, sacred and historic sites and traditions, and other vital aspects of the heritage of Native Americans and indigenous peoples implicit in those principles, notwithstanding the nonbinding nature of the declaration; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President, Vice President, and Attorney General of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the Senate, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, the Legal Adviser to the United States Department of State, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Chair of the Human Rights Committee of the United Nations, and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples.





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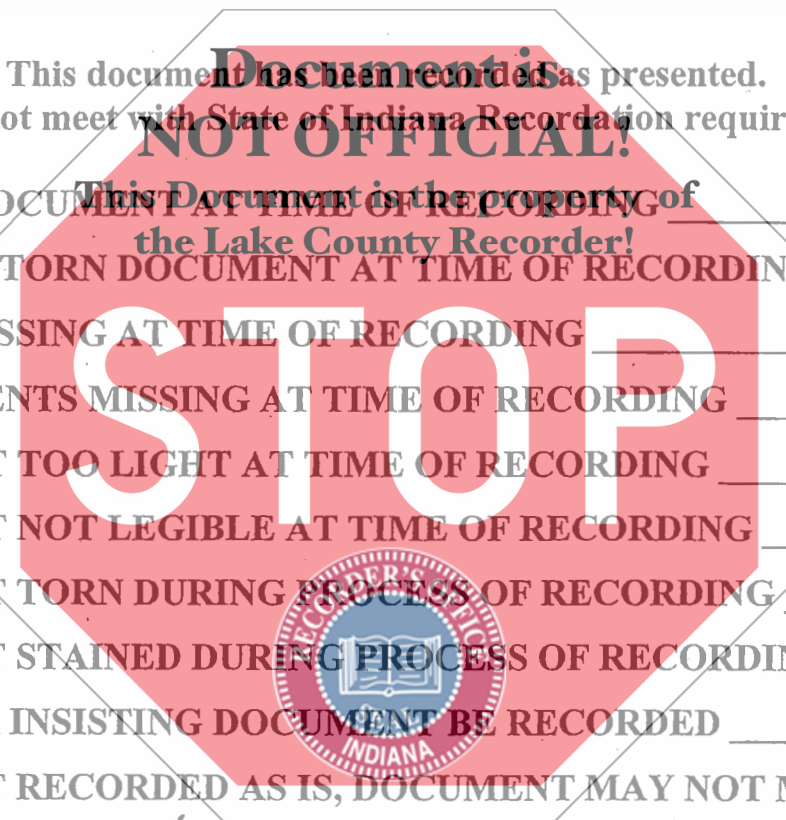
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