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Eugene "Gene" Moore
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Date: 10/11/2011 04:12 PM Pg: 1 of 16

A SECURITY (15 USC)

**COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT
U.S. S.E.C. TRACER FLAG
NOT A POINT OF LAW**

day - of seven October two-zero one-one

THE LAW OF THE FLAG

The Law of the Flag, an International Law, which is recognized by every nation of the planet, is defined as:
"... a rule to the effect that a vessel is a part of the territory of the nation whose flag she flies. The term is used to designate the RIGHTS under which a ship owner, who sends his vessel into a foreign port, gives notice by his flag to all who enter into contracts with the ship master that he intends the Law of that Flag to regulate those contracts, and that they must either submit to its operation or not contract with him or his agent at all." Ref.: Ruhstrat v. People, 57 N.E. 41

**Commercial Lien
Affidavit of Obligation
(This is a verified plain statement of fact)**

I, [John family Moro], the Undersigned, Authorized Agent (Attorney-In-Fact) for Strawman [JOHN MORO, Estate] legal fiction do hereby certify, verify, state, and declare:

1. THAT I am competent to state to the matters set forth herein.
2. THAT I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein.
3. THAT all the facts stated herein are true, correct, and certain, admissible as evidence, and if called upon as a witness, I will testify to their veracity.
4. THAT the eternal, unchanged principles of Commercial Law are:
 - a) A workman is worthy of his hire. (thou shalt not steal)
 - b) All are equal under the law. (no one is above the law)
 - c) In Commerce, truth is sovereign. (thou shalt not bear false witness)
 - d) Truth is expressed in the form of an affidavit.
 - e) An un rebutted affidavit stands as truth in Commerce.
 - f) An un rebutted affidavit becomes the judgment in Commerce.
 - g) All matters must be expressed to be resolved.
 - h) He who leaves the battlefield first loses by default.

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- i) Sacrifice is the measure of credibility (no willingness to sacrifice = no liability, responsibility, authority or measure of conviction)
- j) A lien or claim can be satisfied only through an affidavit with point-for-point rebuttal, resolution by (common law) jury or payment.

5. THAT Commercial processes (including this Affidavit and the required responses to it) ARE NON-JUDICIAL and pre-judicial because:

- a) No judge, court, government, agencies or any agents thereof, or any other third parties whatsoever, can abrogate anyone's affidavit of truth; and
- b) Only a party affected by an affidavit can speak and act for himself and is solely responsible for responding with his own affidavit of truth, which no one else can do for him.

6. THAT the lawful seizure, collection, and transfer of ownership of money or property must be effected by a valid Commercial Lien which must contain certain elements in order to be Commercially valid, to wit:

- a) The lien instrument must obviously, patently, and evidently be a LIEN by being clearly and explicitly titled "LIEN," "CLAIM OF LIEN," or "DECLARATION OF LIEN," and mandatory, by its exhaustive Commercial content (full disclosure) as follows in b), c) and d);
- b) The lien instrument MUST CONTAIN a notarized hand-signed affidavit, for which the issuer is commercially liable, containing a plain statement of fact disclosing how the obligation of the lien was created, attesting that the commercial condition is true, correct, and certain;
- c) The lien instrument MUST CONTAIN a ledger or bookkeeping statement connecting purchases, services rendered, and/or injuries sustained, with a claim of obligation such that each purchase, service, and/or injury is presented in a one-to-one correspondence with its partial claim of obligation. The partial obligations are then totaled to obtain the total obligation. This is called a "True Bill in Commerce."
- d) The lien instrument MUST CONTAIN a statement, either specific or general, of the property being seized from the lien debtor to satisfy, or to guarantee satisfaction of, the obligation of the lien.
- e) A NOTICE OF LIEN to be valid MUST CONTAIN a clear statement as to where the lien is filed, where it can be found and how a copy can be obtained.

7. THAT I am not the creation or chattel property of any person or any government agency whatsoever. I am not under any obligation whatsoever to any governmental agency, state or federal, or any of their self-passed laws, statutes, regulations or policies.

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[with Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act]

8. THAT any and all of the various papers, documents, adhesion contracts, or "agreements" I may have signed with any government agency or entity or any others that might be construed to indicate a conclusion contrary to my herein-below assertions were made, signed by me on the basis of mistake due to lack of full disclosure creating a deliberate lack of full knowledge, a deliberate action of fraud, non-disclosure, concealment of material fact, and misrepresentation. Such action thereby creates a stressful situation of duress and intimidation, vitiating all documents by such action of fraud.

9. THAT it is the sincerest belief, religious and spiritual conviction of this Affiant that slavery and peonage are immoral, are violations of the First Precept of Commercial Law (a workman is worthy of his hire, "Thou shalt not steal"), that fraud, misrepresentation, nondisclosure, intimidation, conversion, counterfeit of securities/property, deceit, concealment of material fact, lying, and treachery are morally wrong.

10. THAT I have absolutely no desire whatsoever to be a "client" (slave) of any governmental agency, state or federal, or any of their Principals, or to incur any debts or obligations to said entities for whatever "benefits" said entities might purpose to provide or seek to provide to this Affiant, or be directed by, subject to, or accountable to any parties other than my own conscience and best judgment for the purpose of preserving inviolate my unalienable/inalienable rights to life, liberty, freedom and property while engaging in the honorable, productive, and non-harmful activities of my life.

11. THAT I, [John family Moro], am the sole and absolute owner of myself, my body, and my estate, and possess unconditional, allodial, sovereign title thereto, and that I abjure, renounce, forsake, and disavow utterly and absolutely now and forever all presumptions of power, authority, or right by any governmental agency, its Principals, over the rights, life, liberty, freedom or property of this Affiant from whatever source presumed or derived.

12. THAT NO COMMERCIAL PAPERWORK or COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVITS have been furnished or supplied to me, [John family Moro], by Dan Koz d/b/a/ DAN KOZ President 400 West Ontario Condominium Association Chicago Illinois near [60654-6890] DUNS number 030404416, Jordan I Shifrin d/b/a// JORDAN I SHIFRIN President Law Offices of Kovitz Shifrin Nesbit A Professional Corporation 750 West Lake Cook Road Suite 350 Buffalo Grove Illinois near [60089-2088] DUNS number 102171121 or any others that created the so-called liability.

13. THAT I, [John family Moro], the Undersigned, herewith and herein demand of ALL PARTIES involved in anyway in this so-called cause of action, who attempt or continue to proceed against me or my properties in the instant cause of action in any way, furnish answers to the following:

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- a) Where is the real and true Commercial Paperwork bearing on this instant matter that made me liable?
- b) Where are the real, true, proper and lawful assessments bearing on this instant matter that I am said to be liable?
- c) Where is the itemized statement, ledger and accounting for services rendered with respect to this instant matter?
- d) What or who are the Parties engaging in fair business practices in the instant matter?
- e) Where is the full disclosure bearing on all matters pertaining to this instant matter?

14. THAT all parties who act against this Affiant on their alleged basis must produce the Commercial Affidavits of TRUTH, sworn by the claimants to be "true, correct, and complete (certain)," which prove the origin and foundation of their claims and include providing the contract(s) or agreement(s) with the original un-altered blue ink signature of this Affiant thereon wherein this Affiant has knowingly, intentionally, and voluntarily, in full legal and lawful capacity, agreed to waive or surrender rights or agreed to become subject to or the slave or property of said entities in any way or in any jurisdiction whatsoever.

15. In order for a crime to exist, four elements must exist; there must be a defined crime, there must be a victim, that the victim must have been damaged, and the intent must be established on the part of the accused. Without proof of all four elements, no crime can said to have been committed. In this Affidavit, crimes are defined, the Affiant is the victim, this Affidavit verifies the damages, and the intent is established at the end of the thirty (30) day grace period, if the respondents fail to rebut (respond to) the wrongs they have been a party to as noted herein.

16. NOTICE is hereby given, and demands made, on all Claimants -- by Dan Koz d/b/a/ DAN KOZ President 400 West Ontario Condominium Association DUNS number 030404416, Jordan I Shifrin d/b/a/ JORDAN I SHIFRIN President Law Offices of Kovitz Shifrin Nesbit A Professional Corporation DUNS number 102171121 [other Officials, Attorneys, Judges], JOHN DOES, JANE DOES and any other involved Parties (see partial list attached), that:

a) ALL properties taken unlawfully, removed in violation of commerce, or otherwise converted, sold, or seized by [any party(ies), or other Parties in collusion therewith, be immediately returned IN FULL VALUE (\$55,545.71) PLUS treble damages (\$222,182.84) per Respondent to [John family Moro], the Undersigned Affiant, justly possessing the lawful and legal title thereto; OR

b) All Parties who proceed to act or assist in said actions, against this Affiant, [John family Moro], without thorough, verifiable, point-by-point rebuttal of each and every point set forth in this Affidavit shall be immediately charged with criminal fraud, theft,

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conspiracy of extortion, theft and fraud, counterfeit and conversion and commercial liens shall be placed against all their real and personal properties; and

c) All court costs and legal fees relating to this instant case shall be paid by those who have drawn the undersigned Affiant [John family Moro] into this instant matter; AND

17. THAT failure to respond as herein required to this Affiant, within the herein a prescribed time of thirty (30) days will be deemed by this Affiant to invoke the doctrine of acquiescence and admission, to recover, in commerce, the lost or damaged properties plus damages, penalties and costs.

18. THAT this Commercial Affidavit, Notice and Warning of Commercial Grace, is the ONE AND ONLY such Notice and Warning.

19. THAT if the Undersigned failed to rebut such claims or charges, the Respondent would immediately declare a default against the Undersigned and proceed to collect on the claims made as being in agreement with said claims or charges. The Respondents having made the claim or charge against the Undersigned, thereby creating an implied contract, the Undersigned having rebutted said claim or charge demanding proof of said implied contract, a true binding contract was thereby created.

20. THAT the Respondent's attacks on the commercial or private liability of the Undersigned Affiant, and this Affidavit of response/rebuttal to said claims or charges, created the mutually voluntary, consensual, commercial, private contract by and between the Undersigned and Respondents. Failure of Respondents to prove their claims or charges against the Undersigned within thirty (30) days (or in the alternative cease all collection or enforcement actions against the Undersigned) shall constitute deliberate criminal actions and willful breach of and default on a bilateral contract (Affidavit of Agreement) formed knowingly, intentionally, and voluntarily by and between the Undersigned and the Respondents.

21. THAT I, [John family Moro], the Undersigned Affiant, certify, verify, state and declare that I have written the foregoing with intent and understanding of purpose, and believe the statements, allegations, demands and contents herein to be true, correct, and complete, commercially reasonable, and just, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Surety: There are one-hundred seventy-four (174) listed Constitution and Bill of Rights violations valued at \$10,000 per violation times two (2) Lien Debtors for a total value of this bill of three-million four hundred eighty thousand dollars (\$3,480,000.00) in Functional Currency of the United States. The surety/property utilized to guarantee the payment of this commercial lien is the operational/commercial bonds of each of the Lien Debtors. If the bond(s) of the Lien Debtors is/are insufficient for coverage of the payment(s) the assets of the Lien Debtor(s) will be utilized as follows: all the real and moveable property and the Lien Debtor(s) **pledges** all of Lien Debtor's assets, land, consumer goods, farm products, inventory, equipment, money, investment property, commercial tort claims, letters of credit, letter-of-credit rights, chattel paper, instruments,

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deposit accounts, accounts, documents, and general intangibles, and all Lien Debtor's interest in all such foregoing property, now owned and hereafter acquired, now existing and hereafter arising, and wherever located, as collateral for securing Lien Debtor's contractual obligation in favor of Affiant for Lien Debtor's unauthorized use of Affiant's common-law-copyrighted property except wedding rings, keepsakes, family photographs, diaries, journals, etc., and the property normally exempted in the lien process (includes survival provisions).

I, John family Moro, certify on my own full commercial liability that I have read the above affidavit and do know the contents to be true, correct and complete, and not misleading, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and do believe that the above described acts have been committed contrary to law.

NOTICE TO PRINCIPALS IS NOTICE TO AGENTS.
NOTICE TO AGENTS IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPALS.

This is a Certified Letter

EXODUS 20:15, 16.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAITH NOT.

Foreign neutral:
L.S. John Moro
Official Authorized and Private Seal:
John family Moro Attorney-In-Fact but not Individually

In the Book of 2 Corinthians, Chapter 13, verse 1:
"in the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established."

<u>Brenda Valosky</u>	10	11	2011
Witness signature	Day	Month	Year
<u>Kelly Smora</u>	10	11	2011
Witness signature	Day	Month	Year
<u>Ingrida Rafaelova</u>	10	11	2011
Witness signature	Day	Month	Year

A foreclosure by a summary judgment (non-jury) without a commercial bond is a violation of commercial law.

It is tax fraud to use Courts to settle a dispute/controversy which could be settled peacefully outside of or without the Court.

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Service of Legal Process

No party to the case nor the court has been allowed to use the U.S. Mail to “serve” papers which are required by law to be “served” not “sent.” A U.S. postal carrier is not employed and bonded as a witness, hence is not a lawful legal process server.

Compulsory Bonding of Public Officials and Summary Processes

1. The Constitution of the united States of America is the original commercial contract between the US Government and its citizenry, and all states and officers are bound by duty and oath to obey it.

2. Only Constitutional laws and processes and their execution do not have to be bonded, for they are the only commercial processes generally which arise from the consent of the governed, “we the people,” the public.

3. Commercial, Civil, and Criminal processes which abridge the commercial provisions of the US Constitution and the State Constitutions are known as Summary Processes.

4. All Summary Processes have the weakness of being subject to bribery, kickbacks, fraud of process, conspiracy to defraud, and alter ego misuse, and therefore must be bonded. Title 15 of the USC, the relationship between bonding and corporate limited liability, and the reasons for official financial disclosure statements. All unbonded Summary Processes constitute the ground for reversible error in all consequent processes. For example, a US Postal worker is not a bonded legal process server.

5. A commercial lien (90 day grace period before levying) may be used by a citizen to collect a debt or to secure a promised service/oath of a public official by seizing the property of the public official to secure privately and/or publicly the bond of the official. When an immediate specific performance is required of an official instead of the general protection of the public, the instant process is called a distress or distress infinite, which because it has no grace period before impoundment, must be pre-bonded. Commercial Liens are not Common Law Liens. Commercial Liens are Declarations of Obligation (15 USC) and as such are no part of the common law process except:

A. A lien may be enforced by a levy on the lien by the Sheriff after a 90-day acquiescence of the lien debtor, or

B. Be challenged by the lien debtor in a Jury Trial duly convened by the Sheriff within 90 days at the request of the lien debtor pursuant to the 7th Amendment of the US Constitution or an identical state provision. Said Jury Trial must be duly convened and properly conducted meaning, in part, that all affidavits must be categorically point-for-point rebutted, all issues are subject to full disclosure and discovery, and the jury may not retire to the jury room to homogenize the verdict.

An official (officer of the court, attorney, sheriff, policeman, etc.) must demonstrate that he/she is individually bonded in order to use a summary process.

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An official who impairs, debauches, voids or abridges an obligation of contract or the effect of a commercial lien without proper cause, becomes a lien debtor and his/her property becomes forfeited as the pledge to secure the lien. Pound breach (breach of impoundment) and rescue is a felony.

It is against the law for a Judge to summarily remove, dismiss, dissolve or diminish a Commercial Lien. Only the Lien Claimant or a Jury can dissolve a commercial lien.

PUBLIC HAZARD BONDING OF CORPORATE AGENTS All officials are required by federal, state, and municipal law to provide the name, address and telephone number of their public hazard and malpractice bonding company and the policy number of the bond and, if required, a copy of the policy describing the bonding coverage of their specific job performance. Failure to provide this information constitutes corporate and limited liability insurance fraud (15 USC) and is prim-a-facie evidence and grounds to impose a lien upon the official personally to secure their public oath and service of office.

The first amendment of The United States constitution says in part:

"Congress shall make no law respecting... the right of the people to... petition the government for a redress of grievance."

The supreme Court of The United States agree:

"The ability to place a lien upon a man's property, such as to temporarily deprive him of its beneficial use, without any judicial determination of probable cause dates back not only to medieval England but also to Roman times." [*United States Supreme Court, 1968, Sniadach v. Family Finance Corp., 395 U.S. 337, 349*]

Supported by the California Supreme Court, [1971, *Randone v. Appellate Department, 5 C3d 536, 96 Cal Rptr 709 and 488 P2d*]

[*State of Idaho v. Horiuchi ... towards the general government. . . . If [ne people's] rights are invaded by either, they can make use of the other as the instrument of redress. Page 3.] ...*

legal fictions - such as that of corporations - being artificial persons, are lawfully restricted from "entering into contracts" with "live flesh-and-blood human beings," and are lawfully restricted to using only "UPPER-CASE" letters with regards to their title identification upon all contracts and legal papers. This is to legally/lawfully distinguish them from live flesh-and-blood "people" so to prevent them from ever imprisoning human beings as slaves. This has remained well grounded, well established mandate for hundreds of years. An early landmark Supreme Court case from the year 1795 further defined this grounded fact very well.

[*Penhallow v. Doane's Administrators (3 U.S. 54; 1 L.Ed 57; Dall. 54)*], defines governments succinctly:

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"Governments are corporations." Inasmuch as every government is an artificial person, an abstraction, and a creature of the mind only, a government can interface only with other artificial persons. The imaginary-having neither actuality nor substance - is foreclosed from creating and attaining parity with the tangible. The legal manifestation of this is that no government, as well as any law, agency, aspect, court, etc. therefore, can concern itself with anything other than corporate, artificial persons and contracts between them"

"The omission of the Christian name by either plaintiff or defendant in a legal process prevents the court from acquiring jurisdiction," -Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 8th ed., pg. 2287. This means that corporations cannot lawfully bring suit against people. But people can bring suit against corporations.

[TITLE 28 PART I CHAPTER 13 Sec. 297.]

[Sec. 297. - Assignment of judges to courts of the freely associated compact states]

(a) The Chief Justice or the chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit may assign any circuit or district judge of the Ninth Circuit, with the consent of the judge so assigned, to serve temporarily as a judge of any duly constituted court of the freely associated compact states whenever an official duly authorized by the laws of the respective compact state requests such assignment and such assignment is necessary for the proper dispatch of the business of the respective court.

(b) The Congress consents to the acceptance and retention by any judge so authorized of reimbursement from the countries referred to in subsection (a) of all necessary travel expenses, including transportation, and of subsistence, or of a reasonable per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence. The judge shall report to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts any amount received pursuant to this subsection

Note that Congress, in subparagraph (a) above refers to the "freely associated compact states" in subparagraph (b) as "countries." That is because they fit in every respect the description of "foreign country" found above in 26 CFR 1.911-2(f):

Foreign government: "The government of The United States of America, as distinguished from the government of the several states." (Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition)

Foreign Laws: "The laws of a foreign country or sister state." (Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition)

Foreign States: "Nations outside of The United States...Term may also refer to another state; i.e. a sister state. The term "foreign nations," ...should be construed to mean all nations and states other than that in which the action is brought; and hence, one state of the Union is foreign to another, in that sense." (Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition)

The California Supreme Court agreed with the conclusions of this section when it stated in the case of *People ex re. Atty. Gen. V. Naglee*, 1 Cal. 234 (1850):

"In determining the boundaries of apparently conflicting powers between states and the general government, the proper question is, not so much what has been, in terms,

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reserved to the states, as what has been, expressly or by necessary implication, granted by the people to the national government; for each state possess all the powers of an independent and sovereign nation, except so far as they have been ceded away by the constitution. The federal government is but a creature of the people of the states, and, like an agent appointed for definite and specific purposes, must show an express or necessarily implied authority in the charter of its appointment, to give validity to its acts. The power of taxation in independent nations, is unrestricted as to things, and, with the exception of foreign ambassadors and agents, and their retinue, is unlimited as to persons; and is deemed a power indispensable to their welfare and even their existence. The several states may, therefore, subject to the above restrictions, tax everything within their territorial limits, and every person, whether citizen or foreigner, who resides under the protection of their respective governments.” [Emphasis added]

Once again, Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure, describes the jurisdiction and operation of the federal district and circuit (appellate) courts. Section 1603 contains definitions and includes a very interesting and related definition of the term “foreign state”:

[TITLE 28 PART IV CHAPTER 97 JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITIES OF FOREIGN STATES]

[Sec. 1603. – Definitions]

For purposes of this chapter -

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

(b) An "agency or instrumentality of a foreign state" means any entity - (1) which is a separate legal person, corporate or otherwise, and

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

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

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

We have no choice to conclude, based on the definition above that the sovereign 50 states of The United States of America are considered “foreign states,” which means they are outside the jurisdiction of the federal courts in most cases. There are exceptions to this general rule, but most of these exceptions occur when the parties involved reside in two different “foreign states” or in a territory (referred to as a “State”) of the federal United States and wish to voluntarily grant the federal courts jurisdiction over their issues to simplify the litigation. The other interesting outcome of the above is that We the People are “instrumentalities” of those foreign states, because we fit the description above as:

1. A separate legal person.
2. An organ of the foreign state, because we:
 - 2.1. Fund and sustain its operations with our taxes.

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- 2.2. Select and oversee its officers with our votes.
- 2.3. Change its laws through the political process, including petitions.
- 2.4. Control and limit its power with our jury and grand jury service.
- 2.5. Protect its operation with our military service

Without the involvement of every citizen of every “foreign state” in the above process, the state governments would disintegrate and cease to exist, based on the way our system is structured now. The people, are the sovereigns, according to the Supreme Court: [Julliard v. Greenman, 110 U.S. 421 (1884); Perry v. U.S., 294 U.S. 330 (1935); Yik Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356 (1886)].

Because we the people are the sovereigns, then the government is there to serve us and without people to serve, we wouldn't need a government! How much more of an “instrumentality” can you be as a natural person of the body politic of your state? By the way, here is the definition of “instrumentality” right from Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, page 801:

Instrumentality: Something by which an end is achieved; a means, medium, agency.
Perkins v. State, 61 Wis.2d 341, 212 N.W.2d 141, 146.

Another section in that same Chapter 97 above says these foreign states have judicial immunity:

[TITLE 28 PART IV CHAPTER 97 Sec. 1602.]

[Sec. 1602. - Findings and declaration of purpose]

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

Why is this important? Because as you will find out below, my income qualifies as “foreign income” and I qualify as a nonresident alien who lives in a foreign country if I was born outside of the federal zone and inside the United States of America. This is important because if I have only income not connected with a “trade or business in the United States” and I am a nonresident alien, then my income is not subject to federal income tax:

[Sec. 1.864-2 Trade or business within the United States.]

(b) Performance of personal services for foreign employer--(1) Excepted services. For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, the term “engaged in trade or business within the United States” does not include the performance of personal services--

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(i) For a nonresident alien individual, foreign partnership, or foreign corporation, not engaged in trade or business within the United States at any time during the taxable year, or

[26 CFR § 1.871-7]

Taxation of nonresident alien individuals not engaged in trade or U.S. business.

Imposition of tax. (1) "...a nonresident alien individual...is NOT subject to the tax imposed by Section 1" [Subtitle A, Chapter 1]

IRS Publication 515 (Nov. 2001), Withholding Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities, confirms the non-taxability of income earned outside of the federal United States (or federal zone) by a Nonresident Alien on page 21::

"Services performed outside the United States. Compensation paid to a nonresident alien (other than a resident of Puerto Rico, discussed later) for services performed outside the [federal] United States is not considered wages and is not subject to graduated withholding or 30% withholding."

As a Sovereign living in one of the several states and outside the federal zone, I live in a "foreign country" and am a nonresident alien, and are therefore not liable for federal income taxes.

In the context of federal taxes, [28 U.S.C. §2201] says that federal courts may not make declaratory judgments regarding income taxes and may not address "rights or legal relations":

[TITLE 28 PART VI CHAPTER 151 Sec. 2201.]

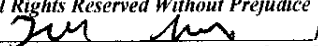
[Sec. 2201. - Creation of remedy]

(a) In a case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction, except with respect to Federal taxes other than actions brought under section 7428 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, a proceeding under section 505 or 1146 of title 11, or in any civil action involving an antidumping or countervailing duty proceeding regarding a class or kind of merchandise of a free trade area country (as defined in section 516A(f)(10) of the Tariff Act of 1930), as determined by the administering authority, any court of the United States, upon the filing of an appropriate pleading, may declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be sought. Any such declaration shall have the force and effect of a final judgment or decree and shall be reviewable as such.

The "rights" they are talking about in the above statute, are my Constitutional protected rights found in the Bill of Rights! The questions then becomes, where is the only jurisdiction in which the U.S. Congress can legislate away enforcement of my Constitutional protected rights or abrogate their responsibility and oath of office to "support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic?" A careful reading of the supreme Court case [Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)] provides the answer.

"The Constitution had attached to it irrevocably. There are steps which can never be taken backward. The tie that bound the states of Maryland and Virginia to the Constitution could not be dissolved, without at least the consent of the Federal and state

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governments to a formal separation. The mere cession of the District of Columbia to the Federal government relinquished the authority of the states, but it did not take it out of the United States or from under the aegis of the Constitution. Neither party had ever consented to that construction of the cession. If, before the District was set off, Congress had passed an unconstitutional act affecting its inhabitants, it would have been void.” [Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)]

The table below summarizes the results our reading the Downes case to answer the question of where Constitutional protected rights apply:

(1) Type of property (Territories) Constitutional Rights (No) Example (Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, etc.) Authorities (1. Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)) (2. M'Culloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316, 422, 4 L. ed. 579, 605, and in United States v. Gratiot, 14 Pet. 526, 10 L. ed. 573)

(2) Type of property (Federal enclaves within states:) Constitutional Rights (NA) Example (NA) Authorities (NA)

(2.1) Type of property (Ceded to federal gov. after joining union) Constitutional Rights (Yes) Example (Federal courthouses) Authorities (Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901))

(2.2) Type of property (Also enclaves at the time of admission) Constitutional Rights (No) Example (Indian reservations) Authorities (Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901))

(3) Type of property (Sovereign states) Constitutional Rights (Yes) Example (Illinois, California, Texas, etc.) Authorities (Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901))

(4) Type of property (District of Columbia) Constitutional Rights (Yes) Example (District of Columbia) Authorities (1. Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)) (2. Loughborough v. Blake, 18 U.S. 317, 5 Wheat. 317, 5 L. ed. 98 (1820))

(4) Type of property (Foreign countries (nations)) Constitutional Rights (No) Example (Japan) Authorities (1. Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)) (2. Cook v. Tait, 265 U.S. 47 (1924)) (3. M'Culloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316, 422, 4 L. ed. 579, 605 (1819)) (4. United States v. Gratiot, 14 Pet. 526, 10 L. ed. 573) (5. Springville v. Thomas, 166 U.S. 707, 41 L. ed. 1172, 17 Sup. Ct. Rep. 717 (1897))

The answer to the question of where Congress can legislate away rights is the federal zone, and in particular, those lands where the Constitution has never been applied, such as the territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and American Samoa. These areas, incidentally, are the only areas where "U.S. citizens" actually reside under [26 CFR 31.3121(e).] The reason for this is that the Constitution is an irrevocable social contract between the inhabitants and the government that attaches to the land. Congress cannot unilaterally extricate itself from this contract. The District of Columbia is an example of federal land where the Bill of Rights apply, because that area once belonged to the states of Maryland and Virginia and was ceded to the federal government when it was formed and after the Constitution was ratified by those two states. This conclusion is also confirmed by the fact that only one of the two Article III (of the Constitution) courts anywhere in our country are located in District of Columbia, and the only District Court in the District of Columbia must be an Article III court, because it is one of the few courts that exists on land that is not part of the federal zone.

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Furthermore, there is only one place in the federal courts where the Congress can pass legislation that suspends enforcement of the Constitution, and that is in Article I courts inside the federal zone or Article III courts in administering laws that only apply to the federal zone. This ought to be a BIG clue that Subtitle A federal income taxes can only apply in federal territories that are already devoid of Constitutional protections.

SUMMARY

1. A Jury Trial must be convened and used to release a commercial lien.
2. An official (officer of the court, attorney, sheriff, policeman, etc.) must demonstrate that he/she is individually bonded in order to use a summary process, especially to remove a commercial lien with a summary process.
3. An official who impairs, debauches, voids or abridges an obligation of contract or the effect of a commercial lien without proper cause, becomes a lien debtor and his/her property becomes forfeited as the pledge to secure the lien. Pound breach (breach of impoundment) and rescue is a felony.
4. It is against the law for a Judge to summarily remove, dismiss, dissolve or diminish a Commercial Lien. Only the Lien Claimant or a Jury can dissolve a commercial lien.
5. Mail Fraud and Racketeering: The use of the U.S. Postal Service to collect on any unlawful debt is considered mail fraud under federal statutes (In U.S.C. 1341). And the use of the U.S. mails more than once in any 10-year period constitutes a pattern of racketeering activity under statute (18 U.S.C. 1961).


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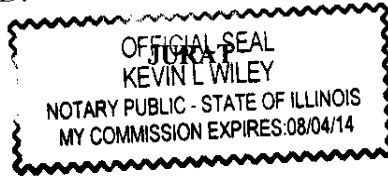
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In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office AT Chicago, Illinois State, Cook County on the seventh day of October in the year of our Lord two thousand eleven, A.D.


 Notary Public's Signature
 Federal Witness
 (Personalized Seal)



Legal Notice: The Certifying Notary is an independent contractor and not a party to the claim. In fact the Certifying Notary is a Federal Witness pursuant to: TITLE 18, PART I, CHAPTER 73, Sec. 1512. Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant. (b) Whoever knowingly uses intimidation or physical force, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct toward another person, with intent to - (1) influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding; (2) cause or induce any person to - (A) withhold testimony, or withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding; (B) alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; (C) evade legal process summoning that person to appear as a witness, or to produce a record, document, or other object, in an official proceeding; or (D) be absent from an official proceeding to which such person has been summoned by legal process; or (3) hinder, delay, or prevent the communication to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States of information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense or a violation of conditions of probation, parole, or release pending judicial proceedings; shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. The Certifying Notary also performs the functions of a quasi-Postal Inspector under the Homeland Security Act by being compelled to report any violations of the U.S. Postal regulations as an Officer of The Executive Department. "Intimidating a Notary Public under color of law is a violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 242, titled "Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law," which primarily governs police misconduct investigations. This statute makes it a crime for any person acting under the color of law to willfully deprive any individual residing in the United States those rights protected by the Constitution and U.S. laws. Other related federal statutes include Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 241, "Conspiracy Against Rights"; Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1512, "Obstruction of Justice"; and Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1001, "False Statements." Title 18, U.S. Code Section 1010 "Department of Housing and Urban Development and Federal Housing Administration transactions" Federal statutes generally restrict color of law investigations to official actions taken by police officers, federal agents, sheriff's deputies, correctional officers, and other public safety officials. However, off-duty officers who assert their official status also may face prosecution. In rare cases, the actions of security guards, private citizens, judges, defense attorneys, and prosecutors who willfully participate with federal, state, or local law enforcement officials in the commission of color of law violations fall within the purview of the federal statutes.

*Postal Inspectors are federal law enforcement officers with investigative jurisdiction in all criminal matters involving the integrity of the mail and the security of the U.S. Postal Service. U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Security Investigations Service Center, 225 N Humphreys Blvd., 4th Floor, Memphis, TN 38161-0001.

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Attached partial list of Respondents

KOVITZ SHIRIN NESBIT, P.C. DUNS number 102171121 (\$222,182.84)

750 W LAKE COOK ROAD SUITE 350

BUFFALO GROVE ILLINOIS

[60089-2088]

U.S.A.

JORDAN I SHIFRIN DUNS number 102181708 (\$222,182.84)

1118 LAKE COOK ROAD SUITE 375

BUFFALO GROVE ILLINOIS

[60089-0089]

U.S.A.

THE 400 CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION DUNS number 068613033 (\$222,184.84)

400 E RANDOLPH SUITE 740

CHICAGO ILLINOIS

[60601-7329]

U.S.A.

400 WEST ONTARIO CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION DUNS number 030404416

(\$222,182.84) Attention: President Dan Koz

400 WEST ONTARIO STREET

CHICAGO ILLINOIS

[60654-6890] U.S.A.

[CLEOPATRA HASLIP et al.

v.

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE, INC.

499 U.S.1, 113 Fed 2d 1, 111 S.Ct. 1052 (no. 89-1279)]

For Conversion

4 times for Compensatory Damages

SUM CERTAIN FOR CONVERSION **ACCOUNTING AND TRUE BILL**

4x \$222,182.84 = \$888,731.36 as of the seventh day of October in the year of our Lord two thousand eleven, A.D. EIGHT HUNDRED EIGHTY EIGHT THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED THIRTY ONE DOLLARS AND .36 CENTS US in Silver Dollar Coin convertible at the legal and lawful ratio prescribed by law of 24:1 of Federal Reserve Notes to Silver Dollars, in redemption."

"The undersigned Affiant [Joli family Burrell] reserves the right to amend and correct and adjust the accounting and True Bill"

The progressive Sum Certain in US in Silver Dollar Coin convertible at the legal and lawful ratio prescribed by law of 24:1 of Federal Reserve Notes to Silver Dollars or any other superior currency backed by gold. Sum Certain may also be paid in any numerical value in gold and equal value in real property and natural resources, and any agreeable combination of the above.

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