Oath Required To Take Office

Whereas defined pursuant to: 22 cfr 92.12-92.31 FR Heading “foreign relationship” states that an oath is required to take office.

OATH defined: Any form of attestation by which a person signifies that he is bound in conscience to perform an act faithfully and truthfully, e.g. President’s oath on entering office, Art. II, Sec. 1, U.S. Const. Vaughn v. State, 146 Tex.Cr.R. 586, 177 S.W.2d 59, 60. An affirmation of truth of a statement, which renders one willfully asserting untrue statements punishable for perjury. An outward pledge by the person taking it that his attestation or promise is made under an immediate sense of responsibility to God. A solemn appeal to the Supreme Being in attestation of the truth of some statement. An external pledge or asseveration, made in verification of statements made, or to be made, coupled with an appeal to a sacred or venerated object, in evidence of the serious and reverent state of mind of the party, or with an invocation to a supreme being to witness the words of the party, and to visit him with punishment if they be false. In its broadest sense, the term is used to include all forms of attestation by which a party signifies that he is bound in conscience to perform the act faithfully and truly. In a more restricted sense, it excludes all those forms of attestation or promise, which are not accompanied by an imprecation. See also Affirmation; Attestation; False swearing; Jurat; Loyalty oath; Pauper’s oath; Verification. Black’s Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 1071)

OATH OF OFFICE defined: Various declarations of promises, made by persons who are about to enter upon the duties of a public office, concerning their performance of that office. An oath of office is required, by federal and state constitutions, and by various statutes, to be made by major and minor officials. See e.g. 28 U.S.C.A. § 544 (U.S. attorneys). See also Oath of allegiance; and Official oath, below. Black’s Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 1071)

OFFICIAL OATH defined: One taken by an officer when he assumes charge of his office, whereby he declares that he will faithfully discharge the duties of the same, or whatever else may be required by statute in the particular case. See Art. VI, U.S. Const. See also Oath of office above. Black’s Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 1071)

Whereas defined pursuant to: title 8 usc 1481 stated once an oath of office is taken you cease being U.S. Citizen, U.S. citizenship is relinquished, thus you become a foreign entity, agency, or state. That means every public office is a foreign state, including all political subdivisions. (i.e. every single court and that courts personnel is considered a separate foreign entity)

IMPERSONATION defined: False impersonation is representing oneself to be a public officer or employee or a person licensed to practice or engage in any profession or vocation for which a license is required by state law with knowledge that such representation is false. The act of pretending or representing oneself to be another, commonly a crime if the other is a public official or police officer. People v. Vaughn, 196 Cal.App.2d 622, 16 Cal. Rptr. 711. See 18 U.S.C.A. § 911 et seq. See also Personate. Black’s Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 754)
Whereas defined pursuant to: Title 22 USC (Foreign Relations and Intercourse) Chapter 11 identifies all public officials as foreign agents.

Whereas defined pursuant to: Title 28 USC Section 15A states that the United States is a federal corporation and not a government, including the judiciary procedural section.

Whereas defined pursuant to: Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (FRCP) 4j states that the court jurisdiction and immunity fall under a foreign State.

Whereas defined pursuant to: The 11th amendment states "The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of a Foreign State." (A foreign entity, agency, or state cannot bring any suit against a United States citizen without abiding the following procedure.)

Whereas defined pursuant to: Title 22 CFR 93.1-93.2 states that the department of state has to be notified of any suit, and in turn has to notify the United States citizen of said suit.

Whereas defined pursuant to: Title 28 USC 1330 states that the United States District Court has to grant permission for the suit to be pursued once the court has been supplied sufficient proof that the United States citizen is actually a corporate entity.

Whereas defined pursuant to: Title 28 USC 1602-1611 (Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act) allows the jurisdiction of a court to be challenged, and a demand of proper jurisdiction to be stated.

FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY ACT defined: Subject to existing international agreements to which the U.S. is a party, and to certain statutorily prescribed exceptions, a foreign nation is immune from the jurisdiction of federal and state courts. [28 U.S.C. Sec. 1601-1611] Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 1396)

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

Whereas defined pursuant to: Immunity from attachment and execution of property of a foreign state: Subject to existing international agreements to which the United States is a party at the time of enactment of this Act the property in the United States of a foreign state shall be immune from attachment arrest and execution except as provided in sections 1610 and 1611 of this chapter.

AT LAW defined: This phrase is used to point out that a thing is to be done according to the course of the common law; it is distinguished from a proceeding in equity. 2. In many cases when there is no remedy at law, one will be afforded in equity. See 3 Bouv. Inst. n. 2411. A
ATTORNEY AT LAW defined: An officer in a court of justice, who is employed by a party in a cause to manage the same for him. Appearance by an attorney has been allowed in England, from the time of the earliest records of the courts of that country. They are mentioned in Glanville, Bracton, Fleta, and Britton; and a case turning upon the party's right to appear by attorney, is reported, B. 17 Edw. III., p. 8, case 23. In France such appearances were first allowed by letters patent of Philip le Bel, A. D. 1290. 1 Pournel, Hist. des Avocats, 42; 43, 92, 93 2 Loisel Coutumes, 14, 15. It results from the nature of their functions, and of their duties, as well to the court as to the client, that no one can, even by consent, be the attorney of both the litigating parties, in the same controversy. Farresly, 47. 8. In some courts, as in the supreme court of the United States, advocates are divided into counsellors at law, (q.v.) and attorneys. The business of attorneys is to carry on the practical and formal parts of the suit. 1 Kent, Com. 307. See as to their powers, 2 Supp. to Ves. Jr. 241, 254; 3 Chit. Bl. 23, 338; Bac. Ab. h.t.; 3 Penna. R. 74; 3 Wils. 374; 16 S. & R. 368; 14 S. & R. 307; 7 Cranch, 452; 1 Penna. R. 264. In general, the agreement of an attorney at law, within the scope of his employment, binds his client; 1 Salk. 86 as to amend the record, 1 Binn. 75; to refer a cause 1 Dall. Rep. 164; 6 Binn. 101; 7 Cranch, 436; 3 Taunt. 486; not to sue out a writ of error; 1 H. Bl. 21, 23 2 Saund. 71, a, b; 1 Term Rep. 388 to strike off a non pros; 1 Bin. 469-70 to waive a judgment by default; 1 Archb. Pr. 26; and this is but just and reasonable. 2 Bin. 161. But the act must be within the scope of their authority. They cannot, for example, without special authority, purchase lands for the client at sheriff's sale. 2 S. & R. 21 11 Johns. 464. 9. The name of attorney is given to those officers who practice in courts of common law; solicitors, in courts of equity and proctors, in courts of admiralty, and in the English ecclesiastical courts. 10. The principal duties of an attorney are, 1. To be true to the court and to his client; 2. To manage the business of his client with care, skill and integrity. 4 Burr. 2061 1 B. & A. 202; 2 Wils. 325; 1 Bing. R. 347; 3. To keep his client informed as to the state of his business; 4. To keep his secrets confided to him as such. See Client Confidential Communication. 11. For a violation of his duties, an action will in general lie; 2 Greenl. Ev. Sec. 145, 146; and, in some cases, he may be punished by an attachment. His rights are, to be justly compensated for his services. Vide 1 Keen's R. 668; Client; Counsellor at law. A Law Dictionary Adapted To The Constitution And Laws Of The United States Of America And Of The Several States Of The American Union by: John Bouvier Revised Sixth Edition, 1856

ATTORNEMENT defined: estates. Was the agreement of the tenant to the grant of the seignory, or of a rent, or the agreement of the donee in tail, or tenant for life, or years, to a grant of a reversion or of a remainder made to another. Co. Litt. 309; Touchs. 253. Attornments are rendered unnecessary, even in England, by virtue of sundry statutes, and they are abolished in the United States. 4 Kent, Com. 479; 1 Hill. Ab. 128, 9. Vide 3 Vin. Ab. 317; 1 Vern. 330, n.; Saund. 234, n. 4; Roll. Ab. h.t.; Nelson's Ab. h.t.; Com. Dig. h.t. A Law Dictionary Adapted To The Constitution And Laws Of The United States Of America And Of The Several States Of The American Union by: John Bouvier
Revised Sixth Edition, 1856

ABOLISH defined: To do away with wholly; to annul; to repeal; to rescind; to abrogate; to dispense with. Put an end to. Stretch v. Murphy, 166 Or. 439, 112 P.2d 1018, 1021. Imports absolute destruction having its root in the Latin word "abolere," meaning to destroy utterly. Applies particularly to things of a permanent nature, such as institutions, usages, customs, as the abolition of slavery. Black’s Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 7)

CEASE defined: To stop; to become extinct; to pass away; to suspend or forfeit. To leave off; bring to an end; to come to an end; break off or taper off to a stop; to give over or bring to an end an activity or action. Liller v. Logsdon, 261 Md. 367, 275 A.2d 469, 470. Black’s Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 223)


PIRATE defined: A sea robber, who, to enrich himself by subtlety or open force, setteth upon merchants and others trading by sea, despoiling them of their loading, and sometimes bereaving them of life and, sinking their ships; Ridley’s View of the Civ. and Eccl. Law, part 2, c. 1, s. 8; or more generally one guilty of the crime of piracy. Merl. Repert. h.t. See, for the etymology of this word, Bac. Ab. Piracy A Law Dictionary by: John Bouvier Revised Sixth Edition, 1856

PIRACY defined: crim. law. A robbery or forcible depreciation on the high seas, without lawful authority, done animo furandi, in the spirit and intention of universal hostility. 5 Wheat. 153, 163; 3 Wheat. 610; 3 Wash. C. C. R. 209. This is the definition of this offence by the law of nations. 1 Kent, Com. 183. The word is derived from peira deceptio, deceit or deception: or from peiron wandering up and down, and resting in no place, but coasting hither and thither to do mischief. Ridley’s View, Part 2, c. 1, s. 3. 2. Congress may define and punish piracies and felonies on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations. Const. U. S. Art. 1, s. 7, n. 10; 5 Wheat. 184, 153, 76; 3 Wheat. 336. In pursuance of the authority thus given by the constitution, it was declared by the act of congress of April 30, 1790, s. 8, 1 Story's Laws U. S. 84, that murder or robbery committed on the high seas, or in any river, haven, or bay, out of the jurisdiction of any particular state, or any offence, which, if committed within the body of a county, would, by the laws of the United States, be punishable with death, should be adjudged to be piracy and felony, and punishable with death. It was further declared, that if any captain or manner should piratically and feloniously run away with a vessel, or any goods or merchandise of the value of fifty dollars; or should yield up such vessel voluntarily to pirates; or if any seaman should forcible endeavor to hinder his commander from defending the ship or goods committed to his trust, or should make revolt in the ship; every such offender should be adjudged a pirate and felon, and be punishable with death. Accessories before the fact are punishable as the principal; those after the fact with fine and imprisonment. 3. By a subsequent act, passed March 3, 1819, 3 Story, 1739, made perpetual by the act of May 15, 1820, 1 Story, 1798, congress declared, that if any
person upon the high seas, should commit the crime of piracy as defined by the law of nations, he should, on conviction, suffer death. 4. And again by the act of May 15, 1820, s. 3, 1 Story, 1798, congress declared that if any person should, upon the high seas, or in any open roadstead, or in any haven, basin or bay, or in any river where the sea ebbs and flows, commit the crime of robbery in or upon any ship or vessel, or upon any of the ship's company of any ship or vessel, or the lading thereof, such person should be adjudged to be a pirate, and suffer death. And if any person engaged in any piratical cruise or enterprise, or being of the crew or ship's company of any piratical ship or vessel, should land from such ship or vessel, and, on shore; should commit robbery, such person should be adjudged a pirate and suffer death. Provided that the state in which the offence may have been committed should not be deprived of its jurisdiction over the same, when committed within the body of a county, and that the courts of the United States should have no jurisdiction to try such offenders, after conviction or acquittal, for the same offence, in a state court. The 4th and 5th sections of the last mentioned act declare persons engaged in the slave trade, or in forcibly detaining a free negro or mulatto and carrying him in any ship or vessel into slavery, piracy, punishable with death. Vide 1 Kent, Com. 183; Beaussant, Code Maritime, t. 1, p. 244; Dalloz, Diet. Supp. h.t.; Dougl. 613; Park's Ins. Index, h.t. Bac. Ab. h.t.; 16 Vin. Ab. 346; Ayl. Pand. 42 11 Wheat. R. 39; 1 Gall. R. 247; Id. 524 3 W. C. C. R. 209, 240; 1 Pet. C. C. R. 118, 121. A Law Dictionary by: John Bouvier Revised Sixth Edition, 1856

DE FACTO OFFICER” DOCTRINE defined: A de facto officer is one who actually assumes and exercises the duties of a public office under color of a known and authorized appointment, but who has failed to comply with all of the requirements and conditions by law prescribed as a precedent to the performance of the duties of the office. (People v. Cradlebaugh (1914) 24 Cal.App.489, 491 [a deputy sheriff who had been appointed by the sheriff and had taken the oath of office, but who had not filed his appointment with the county clerk, was a de facto officer].) Actions of a de facto officer exercising the functions of the office lawfully and with the acquiescence of the public ... within the scope and by the apparent authority of office ... [are] valid and binding as if he were the officer legally ... qualified for the office and in full possession of it.[Citations.] (Marine Forests Society v. California Coastal Com. (2005) 36 Cal.4th 1, 54, quoting In re Redevelopment Plan for Bunker Hill (1964) 61 Cal.2d 21, 42, original

SELF-EXECUTING defined: Anything (e.g., a document or legislation) which is effective immediately without the need of intervening court action, ancillary legislation, or other type of implementing action. Black’s Law dictionary Sixth Edition (page 1360)

ABANDONMENT OF OFFICE defined: Abandonment of a public office is a species of resignation, but differs from resignation in that resignation is a formal relinquishment, while abandonment is a voluntary relinquishment through nonuser. It is not wholly a matter of intention, but may result from the complete abandonment of duties of such a continuance that the law will infer a relinquishment. It must be total, and under such circumstances as clearly to indicate an absolute relinquishment; and whether an officer has abandoned an office depends on his overt acts rather than his declared intention. It implies nonuser, but nonuser does not, of itself constitute abandonment. The
failure to perform the duties pertaining to the office must be with actual or imputed intention on the part of the officer to abandon and relinquish the office. The intention may be inferred from the acts and conduct of the party, and is a question of fact. Abandonment may result from an acquiescence by the officer in his wrongful removal or discharge, but, as in other cases of abandonment, the question of intention is involved. McCall v. Cull, 51 Ariz. 237, 75 P.2d 696, 698. Black’s Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 3)

The investigation that you have initiated necessarily hinges on your own personal standing and authority, pursuant to; Ryder v. United States, 115 S.Ct. 2031, 132 L.Ed.2d 136, 515 U.S. 177, I am required to initiate a direct challenge to authority of anyone representing himself or herself as a government agency, officer or agent prior to the finality of any proceeding in order to avoid implications of de facto officer doctrine.

When challenged, those posing as government officers' agents, agencies, etc. are required to affirmatively prove whatever authority they claim.

In the absence of proof, they may (must) be held personally accountable for loss, injury and damages. See particularly, the former title 26 United States Code (herein “usc”) § 7804(b), now published in notes following § 7801. per 26 USC § 7214(a), if and when officer, agent, agency, irs personnel, etc. exceed authority prescribed by law, or fail to carry out duties imposed by law, they are criminally liable.

Pursuant to; 31 CFR part 1, appendix b of subpart c, paragraph 2, I am entitled to directly request evidence of officer's, agent's, agency's, irs employee's, etc. authority and/or liability.

Therefore I respectfully demand that you provide me with certified copies of the following items:

1. your precise title (“revenue officer,” “revenue agent,” “appeals officer,” “special agent,” etc.). cite the section of the act of congress that created the office you occupy;

2. your constitutional oath of office, as required by 5 USC § 3331;

3. your civil commission as agent or officer of government of the united states, as required by article ii § 3 of the constitution of the united states and attending legislation;

4. your affidavit declaring that you did not pay for or otherwise make or promise consideration to secure the office (5 USC § 3332); and

5. your personal surety bond; and

6. documentation that establishes your complete line of delegated authority, including all intermediaries such as the assistant commissioner (international), beginning with the president of the united states.

These documents should all be filed as public records. see 5 USC § 2906 for requirements concerning filing oaths of office. In the event you do not have a personal surety bond, you may provide a copy of your financial statement, which you are required to file annually. Your financial statement will be construed as a private treaty surety bond.
in the event that you exceed lawful authority.

“Every contract on a negotiable instrument is incomplete and revocable until delivery of the instrument for the purpose of giving effect thereto. As between immediate parties, and as regards a remote party other than holder in due course, the delivery, in order to be effectual, must be made either by or under the authority of the party making, drawing, accepting, or indorsing, as the case may be; and, in such case, the delivery may be shown to have been conditional, or for a special purpose only, and not for the purpose of transferring the property in the instrument. But where the instrument is in the hands of a holder in due course, a valid delivery thereof by all parties prior to him, so as to make them liable to him, is conclusively presumed until the contrary is proved.” I hereby revoke all defective contracts not authorized, authenticated, executed, signed, sealed and delivered.

“Any false representation of material facts made with knowledge of falsity and with intent that it shall be acted on by another in entering into contract, and which is so acted upon, constitutes ‘fraud,’ and entitles party deceived to avoid contract or recover damages.” Barnsdall Refining Corn, v. Birnam Wood Oil Co., 92 F 26 817.

Sui Juris, known as: John, of the genealogy of Doe, freeborn spiritual being on the land state the facts contained herein are true, correct, complete, and not misleading, to the best of my personal first hand knowledge and belief. Being of sound mind, competent, over the age of 18. This my free will, voluntary act and deed to make, execute, seal, acknowledge and deliver under my hand and seal with explicit reservation of all my unalienable rights and my specific common law right not to be bound by any contract or obligation which I have not entered into knowingly, willingly, voluntarily, and without misrepresentation, duress, or coercion, whereby I did not sign nor consent. I am not now nor have ever been a CITIZEN nor a U.S. Citizen nor a Fourteenth Amendment Federal Citizen nor Employee, I am not bound by sworn oath or oath of office. Whereas I hereby disclaim Clauses One and Two of Section One to the Fourteenth Amendment, together with Article Four Section Three Clause Two. I do hereby certify, verify, state, claim and declare forever without abandonment; Real Property (on Earth); Personal Property (body); and Ecclesiastical Property (soul) together with all trusts, probate, rights, titles, interests droit, droit both absolute and contingent, “Without the U.S.” Should this not be true then let the record be corrected or it will stand as truth. Time is of the essence.

Veracity; In my Private Capacity as General Executor/Eccutrix of said Cestui Que Trust account Droit, Droit, This serves Notice that your offer has been Accepted as Valuable Consideration and Returned for Value. This property is Exempt from Levy. Please Adjust this Account for the Proceeds, Products, Accounts and Fixtures and Release The Order(s) of The Court to Me Immediately. Make adjustment and close this account immediately, with prejudice. I accept your Oath, Oath of Office Security Agreement, Constitutions as by-laws, and Malfeasance Bond and place you in the Private commencing this self-executing binding contract between you and I. Further, I appoint you trustee “Fully Personally Liable Now” on your honor and solemn Oath to perform your obligations and duties to Protect My un-a-lien-able Rights in your
Fiduciary Capacity against any and all claims, legal actions, orders, warrants, judgments, demands, liabilities, losses, foreclosure, depositions, summonses, lawsuits, costs, fines, liens, levies, penalties, taxes, damages, interests, and expenses whatsoever, both absolute and contingent, as are due and as might become due, now existing and as might hereafter arise, and as might be suffered by, imposed on, and incurred by Debtor for any and every reason, purpose, and cause whatsoever. Please honor Obligation of Good Faith in Performance of your Duties. Quid Pro Quos, an equal exchange or substitution.

This my free will, voluntary act and deed true and lawful attorney-in-fact to make, execute, seal, acknowledge and deliver under my hand and seal, explicitly reserving all rights without prejudice;

By: __________________________________________

Sui Juris known as; John of the genealogy of Doe Bailor for JOHN DOE Bailee

___________________________________________
Ran, Roe Third Party Witness
"Sealed and delivered in the presence of us."

___________________________________________
James, Roe Third Party Witness
"Sealed and delivered in the presence of us."

STATE OF ILLINOIS )
COUNTY OF COOK )

CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT
On this date the individual named above, in his/her stated capacity, personally appeared before me to execute this acknowledgement that this instrument was signed, sealed, and delivered as their free will, voluntary act and deed to make, execute, seal, acknowledge and deliver under their hand and seal verified and authenticated for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

DATE __________________________ Signature of NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIX
NOTARY SEAL __________________________ Date Commission Expires __________________________
IF REQUIRED

NOTICE: Public acts defined: are those which have a public authority, and which have been made before public officers, are authorized by a public seal, have been made public by the authority of a magistrate, or which have been extracted and been properly authenticated from public records. Black’s Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 26)