

EXHIBITION 4

Mandatory Judicial Notice of the Law



In the held court at the district court of the United States
TWEA Administrative hearing
(Constitution Article II Section 2 military tribunal)

Respondents, Principals, agents:

STATE OF MONTANA;
State of Montana;
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE;
BRENDAN BETTY
STEVE KNUDSEN
7th JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF MONTANA
OLIVIA RIEGER
Co-trustee TWEA(s)

BLH-14269119534-REV00-03

MANDATORY
JUDICIAL NOTICE OF THE LAW

Claimants:

RUSSELL WILLIAM HELD,
BRENDA LEE HELD,
Beneficiary of TWEA

*"...from the beginning with God as my witness, i brenda a
true woman of God acknowledge all blessings
given by God; repent all transgressions against God;
and waive all claims without God."
As Above so Below.*

Brenda

**TAKE MANDATORY JUDICIAL NOTICE AND COGNIZANCE UNDER
FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE 201**

For the record, the following document is entered into evidence and fully
restated in its entirety in all documents pertaining to this case

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INTRODUCTION OF TERMS USED

To alleviate repetition of terms, please take notice the following terms herein and in all other documents issued by One: i :Brenda means:

Terms used through all documents

1. **"RESPONDENT(s)"** is in reference to the list of respondents listed in this case and their principals, agents, successors and assigns;
2. **"BLH"** is in reference to BRENDA LEE HELD nee EIDENSCHINK a self-governing dominion under the trusteeship of Treasury and by mandate of the President;
3. **"RWH"** is in reference to RUSSELL WILLIAM HELD is a self-governing dominion under the trusteeship of Treasury and by mandate of the President;
4. **"Brenda"** is in reference to Brenda-Lee of the house Held, one of "We the People of the Union of the States, a loyal American and sole authorized user of BLH and all the property pertaining to that name, all derivatives thereof and social security number x6169;
5. **"Russ"** is in reference to Russ-William of the house Held, one of "We the People of the Union of the States, a loyal American and Russ and Brenda (with power of attorney granted from Russ), are the only authorized user(s) of RWH and all the property pertaining to that name, all derivatives thereof and social security number x2089.
6. **"i/we"** references Brenda and Russ who has entered a union of souls under the holy trinity and by doctrine of merger are one.
7. **"Original Jurisdiction"** means the Articles of Confederation, the Treaty of Paris of 1783, the Constitution for the United States of America, ratified June 21, 1788, and Bill of Rights, ratified on ~December 15, 1791, and other original parent agreements;
8. **The terms and symbols "YOU" and "YOUR"** as used throughout this presentment herein means the following parties: United States, its agencies and departments, and its individual citizens and agents, including but not limited to Steven Knudsen currently holding office of Montana Attorney General, Brendan Beatty currently holding office of Director of Montana Department of Revenue, Olivia Rieger currently holding office of Judge of the 7th Judicial District of Montana (Dawson County District Court);
9. **"TWEA"** references the Trading with the Enemy Act 1917 40 stat 411;

10. **"APC"** references the United States Alien Property Custodian as defined and establish through TWEA 1917;
11. **"AG"** references the Attorney General;
12. **"DOR"** references the Montana Department of Revenue;
13. **"FSIA"** references the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act
14. **"INA"** references the Immigration and Nationalize Act of 1952;
15. **held court** the common law court of We the People.
16. **"Deny remedy to the righteous"** is a phrase that suggests a situation where someone who is morally or legally in the right is unable to obtain justice or relief. It implies a frustration or failure of the legal system or authorities to provide redress or resolution to those who deserve it.
The phrase reflects a sense of injustice or unfairness, where the outcome does not align with what is perceived as right or just. It can be used to criticize a legal system or decision that fails to deliver justice or to highlight instances where individuals or groups are denied their rightful remedy or relief.
17. **right to earn a living** and enjoy the fruits of one's labor is a fundamental human right, guaranteed by the Constitution.

EXHIBITION ENTRY ON THE RECORD AS EVIDENCE:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE: For the record, the following exhibitions are entered into evidence and fully restated in its entirety herein and in all documents pertaining to this case.

MANDATORY JUDICIAL NOTICE OF THE LAW
Section 1: Evidence of the Law
Section 2: Alien Enemy Status Table of Authorities
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Section 5: Article III Court Requirement Authorities
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EXHIBITION 2 titled "Ratified Treaty of Peace and Amnesty and Acceptance of Pardon" as attached
EXHIBITION 3 titled "Certificate of Interest and Appointment of Authority – Brenda-Lee" as attached
EXHIBITION 5 titled "Verification of Authority and Likeness of Brenda-Lee" as attached
EXHIBITION 6 titled "Verification of Authority and Likeness of Russ-William" as attached
EXHIBITION 7 titled "Certificate of Interest and Appointment of Authority – Russ-William" as attached
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EXHIBITION 11 titled "US Tax Court" as attached

SECTION 1: EVIDENCE OF THE LAW

1. 96 STAT 1211 - Bible - Word of God

PUBLIC LAW 97-280—OCT. 4, 1982

96 STAT. 1211

Public Law 97-280
97th Congress

Joint Resolution

Authorizing and requesting the President to proclaim 1983 as the "Year of the Bible".

Oct. 4, 1982
[S.J. Res. 165]

Whereas the Bible, the Word of God, has made a unique contribution in shaping the United States as a distinctive and blessed nation and people;

Whereas deeply held religious convictions springing from the Holy Scriptures led to the early settlement of our Nation;

Whereas Biblical teachings inspired concepts of civil government that are contained in our Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas many of our great national leaders—among them Presidents Washington, Jackson, Lincoln, and Wilson—paid tribute to the surpassing influence of the Bible in our country's development, as in the words of President Jackson that the Bible is "the rock on which our Republic rests";

Whereas the history of our Nation clearly illustrates the value of voluntarily applying the teachings of the Scriptures in the lives of individuals, families, and societies;

Whereas this Nation now faces great challenges that will test this Nation as it has never been tested before; and

Whereas that renewing our knowledge of and faith in God through Holy Scripture can strengthen us as a nation and a people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to designate 1983 as a national "Year of the Bible" in recognition of both the formative influence the Bible has been for our Nation, and our national need to study and apply the teachings of the Holy Scriptures.

Year of the
Bible.

Approved October 4, 1982.

2. Constitution of the United States

ratified on or about June 21, 1788 and first in effect March 1789 C.E.: all inclusive and not limited to:

a. **Article 1, Section 8 Clause 3: Commerce Clause [Subject Matter Jurisdiction¹]**

[The Congress shall have Power . . .] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; . . .

The Commerce Clause gives Congress broad power to regulate interstate commerce and restricts states from impairing interstate commerce. Early Supreme Court cases primarily viewed the Commerce Clause as limiting state power rather than as a source of federal power. Of the approximately 1,400 Commerce Clause cases that the Supreme Court heard before 1900, most stemmed from state legislation.¹ As a consequence, the Supreme Court's early interpretations of the Commerce Clause focused on the meaning of commerce while paying less attention to the meaning of regulate. During the 1930s, however, the Supreme Court increasingly heard cases on Congress's power to regulate commerce, with the result that its interstate Commerce Clause jurisprudence evolved markedly during the twentieth century.

b. **Article 1, Section 8 Clause 14: [Personal Jurisdiction²]**

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

c. **Article 1, Section 8 Clause 17: Enclave Clause [Territorial Jurisdiction³]**

Enclave Clause that as one declaring the common law limits the United States authority to District of Columbia; military bases; and court house and to protect one under common law.

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like

¹ Subject Matter Jurisdiction is "when the nature of the case falls within a general category of cases the court is empowered, under applicable statutory and constitutional provisions, to adjudicate. Deckert citing *Bullock v Bridggs* 623 SW 2d 508, 511 and accepted and cited by the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in *Deckert v Wachovia Student Financial Services, Inc.*, 963 F2d 816, 818 note 7"

² Personal jurisdiction refers to a court's authority to adjudicate the rights and liability of the defendant. Before a court can exercise power over a party, the U.S. Constitution requires that the party has certain minimum contacts with the forum in which the court sits. See: *International Shoe v Washington*, 326 US 310 (1945).

³ Territory within which a court or government agency may properly exercise its power. See, e.g. *Ruhrgas AG v. Marathon Oil Co. et al.*, 526 U.S. 574 (1999).

Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

d. Article 1. Section 10 Powers Denied States

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

e. Article 2. Section 2. Clause 1:

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, **and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons** for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

f. Article 2 Section 4: Impeachment Clause

To punish civil officers when they do not honor the common law.

g. Article 3 Section 2 Clause 2:

The supreme Court (common law) shall have original jurisdiction in a citizen vs the United States. Original means the first court that can her the matter. Men and Women can only be tried under common law (not legislative courts)....

supreme Court is a We the People court not the inferior Corporate Supreme Court.

h. Article 4 Section 4: Guarantee clause [protected Right]

The United States courts have legislating codes and are to protect one after notified by United States procedures. Guarantee of a Republican form of Government and protect us from Domestic Violence (not to be the Instrument of Domestic Violence)

i. Article 6 Clause 2: Supremacy Clause:

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the

Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

Identifies you are honoring the compact documents: Articles of Confederation; Northwest Ordinance as one under common law and all men are equal. **We are protected under the Common Law**

3. Articles of Confederation

American Confederacy formed by the Articles of Confederation and recognized internationally by Prince George, King of England in the Treaty of Paris.

4. Treaty of Paris of 1783

5. Bill of Rights ratified on December 15, 1791

11th Amendment:

As an America Citizen I hold the inherent right of the 11th amendment. The judicial power shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted by a Foreign State.

6. 110 STAT 793 Administrative Procedures Act



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7. **61 Stat 636 §112 [1 U.S.C. § 112]**

states "The United States Statutes at Large shall be legal evidence of laws, concurrent resolutions, treaties, international agreements other than treaties, proclamations by the President, and proposed or ratified amendments to the Constitution of the United States therein contained, in all the courts of the United States, the several States, and the Territories and insular possessions of the United States."

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PUBLIC LAWS—CH. 388—JULY 30, 1947

[61 STAT.

STATUTES AT LARGE; CONTENTS; ADMISSIBILITY IN EVIDENCE

§ 112. The Secretary of State shall cause to be compiled, edited, indexed, and published, the United States Statutes at Large, which shall contain all the laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during each regular session of Congress; all treaties to which the United States is a party that have been proclaimed since the date of the adjournment of the regular session of Congress next preceding; all international agreements other than treaties to which the United States is a party that have been signed, proclaimed, or with reference to which any other final formality has been executed, since that date; all proclamations by the President in the numbered series issued since that date; and also any amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed or ratified pursuant to article V thereof since that date, together with the certificate of the Secretary of State issued in compliance with the provision contained in section 160 of title 5. In the event of an extra session of Congress, the Secretary of State shall cause all the laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during said extra session to be consolidated with, and published as part of, the contents of the volume for the next regular session. The United States Statutes at Large shall be legal evidence of laws, concurrent resolutions, treaties, international agreements other than treaties, proclamations by the President, and proposed or ratified amendments to the Constitution of the United States therein contained, in all the courts of the United States, the several States, and the Territories and insular possessions of the United States.

8. 64 Stat 980 §112a United States Treaties and Other International Agreements: Contents: Admissibility in Evidence.

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PUBLIC LAWS—CHS. 1961, 1002—SEPT. 22, 1950 (64 Stat.

1 Stat. 59.

5 U. S. C. § 106.

Legal evidence.

at Large, which shall contain all the laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during each regular session of Congress; all proclamations by the President in the numbered series issued since the date of the adjournment of the regular session of Congress next preceding; and also any amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed or ratified pursuant to article V thereof since that date, together with the certificate of the Administrator of General Services issued in compliance with the provision contained in section 205 of the Revised Statutes. In the event of an extra session of Congress, the Administrator of General Services shall cause all the laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during said extra session to be consolidated with, and published as part of, the contents of the volume for the next regular session. The United States Statutes at Large shall be legal evidence of laws, concurrent resolutions, treaties, international agreements other than treaties, proclamations by the President, and proposed or ratified amendments to the Constitution of the United States therein contained, in all the courts of the United States, the several States, and the Territories and insular possessions of the United States."

Sec. 2. Title 1, United States Code, is further amended by adding, immediately following section 112 of such title, a new section, to be designated as section 112a, as follows:

**"UNITED STATES TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS;
CONTENTS; ADMISSIBILITY IN EVIDENCE**

Legal evidence.

"§ 112a. The Secretary of State shall cause to be compiled, edited, indexed, and published, beginning as of January 1, 1951, a compilation entitled 'United States Treaties and Other International Agreements', which shall contain all treaties to which the United States is a party that have been proclaimed during each calendar year, and all international agreements other than treaties to which the United States is a party that have been signed, proclaimed, or with reference to which any other final formality has been executed, during each calendar year. The said United States Treaties and Other International Agreements shall be legal evidence of the treaties, international agreements other than treaties, and proclamations by the President of such treaties and agreements, therein contained, in all the courts of the United States, the several States, and the Territories and insular possessions of the United States."

Sec. 3. The analysis of chapter 2 of title 1, United States Code, is amended by inserting, immediately after item 112, the following:

"§ 112a. United States Treaties and Other International Agreements; contents; admissibility in evidence."

28 Stat. 622.

Sec. 4. Section 73 of the Printing Act of January 19, 1895, as amended, is hereby amended by adding, immediately following that part thereof (44 U. S. C. 198a) relating to the printing, binding, and distribution of the Statutes at Large, a new paragraph, as follows:

"The Public Printer shall print and, after the end of each calendar year, bind and deliver to the Superintendent of Documents a number of copies of the United States Treaties and Other International Agreements not exceeding the number of copies of the Statutes at Large required for distribution in the manner provided by law."

Approved September 22, 1950.

[CHAPTER 1002]

AN ACT

September 22, 1950
(S. 872)
[Public Law 514]

To amend section 4474 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the use of petroleum as fuel aboard steam vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4474

9. Trading with the Enemy Act 1917 - 40 STAT 411

10. Ratification of treaty of peace with the United States
See EXHIBITION 2

SECTION 2: ALIEN ENEMY STATUS TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

1. Definitions⁴

- a. **The word "enemy"**, as used herein... (a) Any individual, partnership, or other body of individuals, of any nationality, resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military and naval forces) of any nation with which the United States is at war,..."
- b. **The words "end of war"**, as used herein, shall be deemed to mean the date of proclamation of exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace, unless the President shall, by proclamation, declare a prior date,..."
- c. **Alien Enemies**⁵: "An alien who is a native, citizen, subject, or denizen of any country, state, or sovereignty with which the United States is at war shall cease to be an alien enemy within the meaning of this section upon the determination by proclamation of the President, or by concurrent legislation of the Congress, that hostilities between the United States and such country, state, or sovereignty have ended."
- d. **Enemy Countries and Nations**: Reference to any enemy countries and nations designated by the act defined by the President or other authorities including but not limiting to:
 - i. Germany,
 - ii. Austria-Hungary
 - iii. Ottoman Empire
 - iv. Bulgaria

⁴ Trading with the Enemies Act Section 2

⁵ Immigration and Nationality Act 66 Stat 252 Section 331(d)

Exhibition 1 Evidence of the Law

2. Presidential Proclamation

- a. **No. 11. 13 Stat 737:** Pardon and Amnesty issued by President Abraham Lincoln. The language clearly indicates it is intended to extend indefinitely into the future and apply to all States and people that may one day require pardon and amnesty.
- b. **No. 14. 13 Stat 741:** Pardon and amnesty. Proclaims who is authorized to ratify the treaty with each of the people individually
- c. **No. 37. 13 Stat 758:** Pardon and amnesty by President Andrew Johnson reaffirming President Lincoln's proclamation (de jure and de facto presidents)
- d. **No. 38. 39. 41. 42. 43. 46. 47:** Declaring provisional governments for North Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida respectively. All require the people to take the Amnesty Oath to be qualified electors

3. 17 STAT 1426 – Removal of all political disabilities

4. **1 Stat 576**; only gives jurisdiction over American nationals who have the status of alien enemy. "... upon complaint against any alien enemy..."

FIFTH CONGRESS. Sess. II. Ch. 66. 1798.

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sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.
Approved, July 6, 1798.

CHAP. LXVI.—An Act respecting Alien Enemies.(a)

STATUTES II.

July 6, 1798.

[Expired.]
In case of war, or actual threatened invasion, the President shall make a proclamation.

Act of July 6, 1798, ch. 140.

Alien enemies how to be treated.

If not chargeable with crimes against the public safety, time shall be allowed for their departure.

All courts of criminal jurisdiction—and also the judges of the courts of the U. States may receive and hear complaints against alien enemies, and make an order thereon.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever there shall be a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States, by any foreign nation or government, and the President of the United States shall make public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed, as alien enemies. And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized, in any event, as aforesaid, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, towards the aliens who shall become liable, as aforesaid; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those, who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, shall refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which shall be found necessary in the premises and for the public safety: Provided, that aliens resident within the United States, who shall become liable as enemies, in the manner aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed, for the recovery, disposal, and removal of their goods and effects, and for their departure, the full time which is, or shall be stipulated by any treaty, where any shall have been between the United States, and the hostile nation or government, of which they shall be natives, citizens, denizens or subjects: and where no such treaty shall have existed, the President of the United States may ascertain and declare such reasonable time as may be consistent with the public safety, and according to the dictates of humanity and national hospitality.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That after any proclamation shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several courts of the United States, and of each state, having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several judges and justices of the courts of the United States, and they shall be, and are hereby respectively, authorized upon complaint, against any alien or alien enemies, as aforesaid, who shall be resident and at large within such jurisdiction or district, to the danger of the public peace or safety, and contrary to the tenor or intent of such proclamation, or other regulations which the President of the United States shall and may establish in the premises, to cause such alien or aliens to be duly apprehended and convened before such court, judge or justice; and after a full examination and hearing on such complaint, and suffi-

(a) Alien enemy. The fact that the commander of a private armed vessel was an alien enemy at the time of the capture, does not invalidate such capture. *The Mary and Susan*, 1 Whist. 48; 3 Cond. Rep. 493.

Admitting it to have any operation, all that could result from it would be the condemnation of his interest to the government, as a draft of the admiralty; but his national character can in no case affect the rights of the owners and crew of the privateer. 1644.

An alien enemy cannot be permitted to make the declaration required by law, preparatory to the naturalization of aliens. See *per Newman*, 3 Gallis' C. C. R. 11.

An alien enemy cannot sustain a suit in a prize court, nor can a citizen claim the property of an alien enemy in a prize court, upon an alleged sale since the war. *The Enclosure*, 1 Gallis. C. C. R. 553.

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FIFTH CONGRESS. Sess. II. Ch. 67, 68. 1798.

cient cause therefor appearing, shall and may order such alien or aliens to be removed out of the territory of the United States, or to give sureties of their good behaviour, or to be otherwise restrained, conformably to the proclamation or regulations which shall and may be established as aforesaid, and may imprison, or otherwise secure such alien or aliens, until the order which shall and may be made, as aforesaid, shall be performed.

Marshals of the district to provide for their removal, for which he shall have a warrant.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the marshal of the district in which any alien enemy shall be apprehended, who by the President of the United States, or by order of any court, judge or justice, as aforesaid, shall be required to depart, and to be removed, as aforesaid, to provide therefor, and to execute such order, by himself or his deputy, or other discreet person or persons to be employed by him, by causing a removal of such alien out of the territory of the United States; and for such removal the marshal shall have the warrant of the President of the United States, or of the court, judge or justice ordering the same, as the case may be.

APPROVED, July 6, 1798.

STATUTE II

5. Texas v White⁶

- a. "All admit that, during this condition of civil war, the rights of the State as a member, and of her people as citizens of the Union, were suspended. The government and the citizens of the State, refusing to recognize their constitutional obligations, assumed the character of enemies, and incurred the consequences of rebellion."
- b. "It was necessary that the government and the people of the State should be restored to peaceful relations to the United States, under the Constitution,..."

6. Bank Markazi v Peterson

"...this Court applied a newly ratified treaty that, by requiring the return of captured property, effectively permitted only one possible outcome."

Justice Ginsberg⁷:

"In 1863, President Lincoln pardoned "persons who ... participated in the rebellion" if they swore an oath of loyalty⁸ to the United States."

"In United States v Padelford, 9 Wall. 531, 543 (1870), this Court held that the recipient of a Presidential pardon must be treated as loyal, i.e., the pardon operated as "a complete substitute for proof that [the recipient] gave no aid or comfort to the rebellion."; and

"... this Court held that Congress had no authority to "impai[r] the effect of a pardon," for the Constitution entrusted the pardon power "t[o] the executive alone." Klein, 13 Wall., at 147."

7. Ratification of treaty of peace with the United States

See [REDACTED]

8. 15 STAT chapter 249 Section 1 enacted July 27, 1868

Chap. CCXLIX. ---An Act concerning the Rights of American Citizens in foreign States

⁶ Texas v White 74 U.S. 700 (1868)

⁷ Bank Markazi v Peterson 578 U.S. (2016)

⁸ Presidential Proclamation No. 11, 13 Stat 737

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Whereas the rights of expatriation is a nature and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas in the recognition of this principle this government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the right of citizenship; and whereas it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign states, owing allegiance to the government thereof; and whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed; Thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senator and the House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled, That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision, of any officers of is government which denies., restricts , impairs or questions the rights of expatriation , is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government.

9. 62 stat 741 §876 Mailing Threatening Communications

§ 876. MAILING THREATENING COMMUNICATIONS

Whoever knowingly deposits in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, to be sent or delivered by the Post Office Department or knowingly causes to be delivered by the Post Office Department according to the direction thereon, any communication, with or without a name or designating mark subscribed thereto, addressed to any other person, and containing any demand or request for ransom or reward for the release of any kidnaped person, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

Whoever, with intent to extort from any person any money or other thing of value, so deposits, or causes to be delivered, as aforesaid, any communication containing any threat to kidnap any person or any threat to injure the person of the addressee or of another, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

Whoever knowingly so deposits or causes to be delivered as aforesaid, any communication with or without a name or designating mark subscribed thereto, addressed to any other person and containing any threat to kidnap any person or any threat to injure the person of the addressee or of another, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Whoever, with intent to extort from any person any money or other thing of value, knowingly so deposits or causes to be delivered, as aforesaid, any communication, with or without a name or designating mark subscribed thereto, addressed to any other person and containing any threat to injure the property or reputation of the addressee or of another, or the reputation of a deceased person, or any threat to accuse the addressee or any other person of a crime, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

§ 877. MAILING THREATENING COMMUNICATIONS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRY

10. 62 STAT 749 §1001 Statements or Entries Generally

62 STAT.] 80TH CONG., 2D SESS.—CH. 645—JUNE 25, 1948 749

CHAPTER 47.—FRAUD AND FALSE STATEMENTS

Sec.

- 1001. Statements or entries generally.
- 1002. Possession of false papers to defraud United States.
- 1003. Demands against the United States.
- 1004. Certification of checks.
- 1005. Bank entries, reports and transactions.
- 1006. Federal credit institution entries, reports and transactions.
- 1007. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation transactions.
- 1008. Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation transactions.
- 1009. Rumors regarding Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.
- 1010. Federal Housing Administration transactions.
- 1011. Federal land bank mortgage transactions.
- 1012. United States Housing Authority transactions.
- 1013. Farm loan bonds and credit bank debentures.
- 1014. Loan and credit applications generally; renewals and discounts; crop insurance.
- 1015. Naturalization, citizenship or alien registry.
- 1016. Acknowledgment of appearance or oath.
- 1017. Government seals wrongfully used and instruments wrongfully sealed.
- 1018. Official certificates or writings.
- 1019. Certificates by consular offices.
- 1020. Highway projects.
- 1021. Title records.
- 1022. Delivery of certificate, voucher, receipt for military or naval property.
- 1023. Insufficient delivery of money or property for military or naval service.
- 1024. Purchase or receipt of military, naval, or veterans' facilities property.
- 1025. False pretenses on high seas and other waters.
- 1026. Compromise, adjustment, or cancellation of farm indebtedness.

§ 1001. STATEMENTS OR ENTRIES GENERALLY

Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

§ 1002. POSSESSION OF FALSE PAPERS TO DEFAUD UNITED STATES

Whoever, knowingly and with intent to defraud the United States, or any agency thereof, possesses any false, altered, forged, or counterfeited writing or document for the purpose of enabling another to obtain from the United States, or from any agency, officer or agent thereof, any sum of money, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

§ 1003. DEMANDS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

Whoever knowingly and fraudulently demands or endeavors to obtain any share or sum in the public stocks of the United States, or to have any part thereof transferred, assigned, sold, or conveyed, or to have any annuity, dividend, pension, wages, gratuity, or other debt due from the United States, or any part thereof, received, or paid by virtue of any false, forged, or counterfeited power of attorney, authority, or instrument, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both; but if the sum or value so obtained or attempted to be obtained does not exceed \$100, he shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

§ 1004. CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS

Whoever, being an officer, director, agent, or employee of any Federal Reserve bank or member bank of the Federal Reserve System, certifies a check before the amount thereof has been regularly deposited in the bank by the drawer thereof, or resorts to any device, or receives any fictitious obligation, directly or collaterally, in order to evade

11. 66 STAT 252: Immigration and Nationality Act Section 331(d).

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PUBLIC LAW 414—JUNE 27, 1959

[66 STAT.]

naturalization laws in effect upon the date such petition was filed: *Provided*, That any such person shall be subject to the provisions of section 318 and to those provisions of section 318 which relate to the prohibition against the naturalization of a person against whom there is outstanding a final finding of deportability pursuant to a warrant of arrest issued under the provisions of this or any other Act, or which relate to the prohibition against the final hearing on a petition for naturalization if there is pending against the petitioner a deportation proceeding pursuant to a warrant of arrest issued under the provisions of this or any other Act.

ALIEN ENEMIES; NATURALIZATION UNDER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS
AND PROCEDURE

Sec. 331. (a) An alien who is a native, citizen, subject, or denizen of any country, state, or sovereignty with which the United States is at war may, after his loyalty has been fully established upon investigation by the Attorney General, be naturalized as a citizen of the United States if such alien's petition for naturalization shall be pending at the beginning of the state of war and the petitioner is otherwise entitled to admission to citizenship.

(b) An alien embraced within this section shall not have his petition for naturalization called for a hearing, or heard, except after ninety days' notice given by the clerk of the court to the Attorney General to be represented at the hearing, and the Attorney General's objection to such final hearing shall cause the petition to be continued from time to time for so long as the Attorney General may require.

(c) The Attorney General may, in his discretion, upon investigation fully establishing the loyalty of any alien enemy who did not have a petition for naturalization pending at the beginning of the state of war, except such alien enemy from the classification of alien enemy for the purposes of this title, and thereupon such alien shall have the privilege of filing a petition for naturalization.

(d) An alien who is a native, citizen, subject, or denizen of any country, state, or sovereignty with which the United States is at war shall cease to be an alien enemy within the meaning of this section upon the determination by proclamation of the President, or by concurrent resolution of the Congress, that hostilities between the United States and such country, state, or sovereignty have ended. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 405 (b), this subsection shall also apply to the case of any such alien whose petition for naturalization was filed prior to the effective date of this Act and which is still pending on that date.

(e) Nothing contained herein shall be taken or construed to interfere with or prevent the apprehension and removal, consistent with law, of any alien enemy at any time prior to the actual naturalization of such alien.

PROCEDURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS; EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

Sec. 332. (a) The Attorney General shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter and is authorized to prescribe the scope and nature of the examination of petitioners for naturalization as to their admissibility to citizenship for the purpose of making appropriate recommendations to the naturalization courts. Such examination, in the discretion of the Attorney General, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by him, may be conducted before or after the applicant has filed his petition for naturalization. Such examination shall be limited to inquiry concerning the applicant's residence, phys-

12. 110 STAT 2104 War Crimes Act of 1996

110 STAT. 2104 PUBLIC LAW 104-192—AUG. 21, 1996

Public Law 104-192
104th Congress

An Act

Aug. 21, 1996
(H.R. 3680)

To amend title 18, United States Code, to carry out the international obligations of the United States under the Geneva Conventions to provide criminal penalties for certain war crimes.

War Crimes Act
of 1996.
18 USC 2401
note.

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 "War Crimes Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR CERTAIN WAR CRIMES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 117 the following:

"CHAPTER 118—WAR CRIMES

"Sec.
"2401. War crimes.

"§ 2401. War crimes

"(a) OFFENSE.—Whoever, whether inside or outside the United States, commits a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions, in any of the circumstances described in subsection (b), shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for life or any term of years, or both, and if death results to the victim, shall also be subject to the penalty of death.

"(b) CIRCUMSTANCES.—The circumstances referred to in subsection (a) are that the person committing such breach or the victim of such breach is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or a national of the United States (as defined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act).

"(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term 'grave breach of the Geneva Conventions' means conduct defined as a grave breach in any of the international conventions relating to the laws of warfare signed at Geneva 12 August 1949 or any protocol to any such convention, to which the United States is a party."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 117 the following new item:

"118. War crimes 2401".

Approved August 21, 1996.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3680:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 104-698 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 142 (1996):

July 29, considered and passed House.

Aug. 2, considered and passed Senate.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 32 (1996):

Aug. 21, Presidential statement.

13. FSIA § 1608 - 90 stat 2894 Codified at 28 USC 1608

28 USC 1608.

§ 1608. Service; time to answer; default

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

"(1) by delivery of a copy of the summons and complaint in accordance with any special arrangement for service between the plaintiff and the foreign state or political subdivision; or

"(2) if no special arrangement exists, by delivery of a copy of the summons and complaint in accordance with an applicable international convention on service of judicial documents; or

"(3) if service cannot be made under paragraphs (1) or (2), by sending a copy of the summons and complaint and a notice of suit, together with a translation of each into the official language of the foreign state, by any form of mail requiring a signed receipt, to be addressed and dispatched by the clerk of the court to the head of the ministry of foreign affairs of the foreign state concerned, or

"(4) if service cannot be made within 30 days under paragraph (3), by sending two copies of the summons and complaint and a notice of suit, together with a translation of each into the official language of the foreign state, by any form of mail requiring a signed receipt, to be addressed and dispatched by the clerk of the court to the Secretary of State in Washington, District of

14. **Geneva Convention IV Article 50⁹** – Children: “The Occupying Power shall take all necessary steps to facilitate the identification of children and the registration of their parentage. It may not, in any case, change their personal status, nor enlist them in formations or organizations subordinate to it.”

Article 50 – Children

The Occupying Power shall, with the cooperation of the national and local authorities, facilitate the proper working of all institutions devoted to the care and education of children.

The Occupying Power shall take all necessary steps to facilitate the identification of children and the registration of their parentage. It may not, in any case, change their personal status, nor enlist them in formations or organizations subordinate to it.

Should the local institutions be inadequate for the purpose, the Occupying Power shall make arrangements for the maintenance and education, if possible by persons of their own nationality, language and religion, of children who are orphaned or separated from their parents as a result of the war and who cannot be adequately cared for by a near relative or friend.

A special section of the Bureau set up in accordance with Article 136 shall be responsible for taking all necessary steps to identify children whose identity is in doubt. Particulars of their parents or other near relatives should always be recorded if available.

The Occupying Power shall not hinder the application of any preferential measures in regard to food, medical care and protection against the effects of war, which may have been adopted prior to the occupation in favour of children under fifteen years, expectant mothers, and mothers of children under seven years.

⁹ Source: <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/ihl-treaties/gciv-1949/article-50#:~:text=Article%2050%20%2D%20Children,-The%20Occupying%20Power&text=The%20Occupying%20Power%20shall%20take,the%20registration%20of%20their%20parentage.>

SECTION 3: NATURALIZATION STATUS TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

1. Immigration and Nationality Act

- a. **66 Stat.239 §310(d)**: "A person may be naturalized as a citizen of the United States in the manner and under the conditions prescribed in this title, and not otherwise."

66 STAT.]

PUBLIC LAW 414—JUNE 27, 1953

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United States and out of wedlock shall be held to have acquired at birth the nationality status of his mother, if the mother had the nationality of the United States at the time of such person's birth, and if the mother had previously been physically present in the United States or one of its outlying possessions for a continuous period of one year.

CHAPTER 2—NATIONALITY THROUGH NATURALIZATION

JURISDICTION TO NATURALIZE

SEC. 310. (a) Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize persons as citizens of the United States is hereby conferred upon the following specified courts: District courts of the United States now existing, or which may hereafter be established by Congress in any State, District Courts of the United States for the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and for the District of Columbia and for Puerto Rico, the District Court of the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the District Court of Guam; also all courts of record in any State or Territory now existing, or which may hereafter be created, having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited. The jurisdiction of all the courts herein specified to naturalize persons shall extend only to such persons resident within the respective jurisdiction of such courts, except as otherwise specifically provided in this title.

(b) A person who petitions for naturalization in any State court having naturalization jurisdiction may petition within the State judicial district or State judicial circuit in which he resides, whether or not he resides within the county in which the petition for naturalization is filed.

(c) The courts herein specified, upon request of the clerks of such courts, shall be furnished from time to time by the Attorney General with such blank forms as may be required in naturalization proceedings.

(d) A person may be naturalized as a citizen of the United States in the manner and under the conditions prescribed in this title, and not otherwise.

2. 66 Stat 273 §35910: "...any person not a naturalized citizen of the United States who presents satisfactory evidence that he is an American national..."

66 STAT.]

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**CERTIFICATE OF NATIONALITY TO BE ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
A PERSON NOT A NATURALIZED CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR USE
IN PROCEEDINGS OF A FOREIGN STATE**

Sec. 859. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to issue, in his discretion and in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by him, a certificate of nationality for any person not a naturalized citizen of the United States who presents satisfactory evidence that he is an American national and that such certificate is needed for use in judicial or administrative proceedings in a foreign state. Such certificate shall be solely for use in the case for which it was issued and shall be transmitted by the Secretary of State through appropriate official channels to the judicial or administrative officers of the foreign state in which it is to be used.

**PROCEEDINGS FOR DECLARATION OF UNITED STATES NATIONALITY IN THE
EVENT OF DENIAL OF RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES AS NATIONAL**

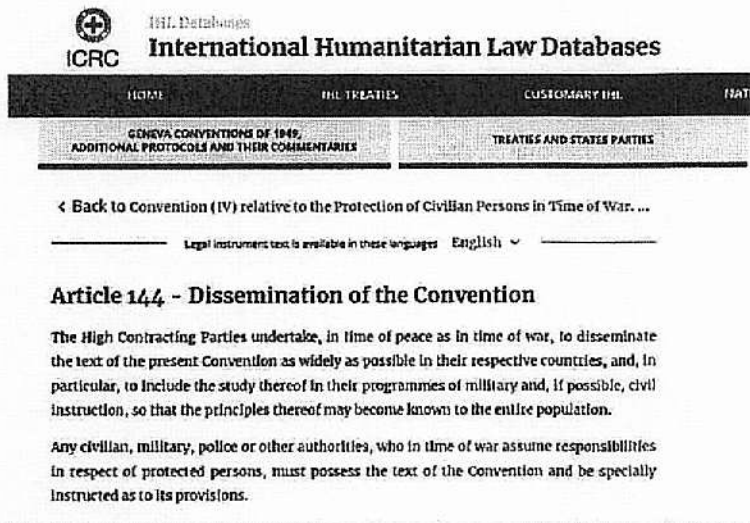
3. 40 Stat 531 Alien Enemies §21 Restraint, regulation, and removal¹¹ "...and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being of the age fourteen years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as alien enemies.
4. Geneva Convention IV Article 50¹² – Children: "The Occupying Power shall take all necessary steps to facilitate the identification of children and the registration of their parentage. It may not, in any case, change their personal status, nor enlist them in formations or organizations subordinate to it."

10 Codified at 50 USC §1502

11 Codified at 50 USC §21

12 Geneva Convention IV Article 50 – id;
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5. Geneva Convention IV Article 144 Dissemination of the Convention



The screenshot shows the ICRC International Humanitarian Law Databases website. The header includes the ICRC logo and the text "IHL Databases International Humanitarian Law Databases". Below the header is a navigation bar with links: HOME, IHL TREATIES, CUSTOMARY IHL, and IHL. The main content area is titled "GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949, ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS AND THEIR COMMENTARIES" and "TREATIES AND STATES PARTIES". A link is provided to "Back to Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. ...". Below this, a language selector shows "English" as the selected language. The main heading is "Article 144 - Dissemination of the Convention". The text of the article is displayed, followed by a paragraph explaining the purpose of the article.

Article 144 - Dissemination of the Convention

The High Contracting Parties undertake, in time of peace as in time of war, to disseminate the text of the present Convention as widely as possible in their respective countries, and, in particular, to include the study thereof in their programmes of military and, if possible, civil instruction, so that the principles thereof may become known to the entire population.

Any civilian, military, police or other authorities, who in time of war assume responsibilities in respect of protected persons, must possess the text of the Convention and be specially instructed as to its provisions.

6. Geneva Convention IV Article 147 – Penal Sanctions II. Grave breaches¹³

◀ Back to Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. ...

Legal instrument text is available in these languages: English ▼

Article 147 – Penal sanctions II. Grave breaches

Grave breaches to which the preceding Article relates shall be those involving any of the following acts, if committed against persons or property protected by the present Convention: wilful killing, torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement of a protected person, compelling a protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power, or wilfully depriving a protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial prescribed in the present Convention, taking of hostages and extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly.

7. Hague IV Regulations Article 45: "It is forbidden to compel the inhabitants of occupied territory to swear allegiance to the hostile power."¹⁴

13 Source: <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/ihl-treaties/gciv-1949/article-147>

14 Hague IV Regulations in its entirety appended to EXHIBITION 1
Exhibition 1 Evidence of the Law

SECTION 4: FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

1. **66 STAT 166 Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 Section 101(14):** definition of foreign state: The term "foreign state" includes outlying possessions of a foreign state, but self-governing dominions or territories under mandate or trusteeship shall be regarded as separate foreign states."
2. **66 Stat 167 Immigration and Nationality Act §101(a)(14):** "The term "foreign state" includes outlying possessions of a foreign state, but self-governing dominions or territories under mandate or trusteeship shall be regarded as separate foreign states."
3. **Articles of Confederation Article II:** "Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled."
4. **13 Stat 567. Resolution No. 12 Electoral College:** Not enough of the people of the Southern States took the Amnesty Oath to meet the required 10%. Lacking the required qualified electors to revert their provisional governments to de jure governments, the Southern States were not entitled to representation in the national or State elections.

Please Note; This condition now persists among all member States of the American confederacy. The "States of the United States" are territorial overlays due to the imperfect nature of the States.

5. **90 STAT 2892 Foreign Sovereign immunities Act §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.

6. **Bank Markazi v Peterson (2016):**

- a. "The FSIA "provides the sole basis for obtaining jurisdiction over a foreign state in the courts of this country" and renders a foreign government "presumptively immune from the jurisdiction of United States courts..."¹⁵
- b. "...this Court held that Congress had no authority to "impai[r] the effect of a pardon," for the Constitution entrusted the pardon power "[t]o the executive alone." Klein, 13 Wall., at 147. The Legislature, the Court stated, "cannot change the effect of ... a pardon any more than the executive can change a law."

7. **Texas v White Justice Grier dissenting:** "The result of that examination is a conviction that the members of the American Confederacy only are the States contemplated in the Constitution."¹⁶

15 Bank Markazi v Peterson 578 U.S. (2016)

16 Texas v White 74 U.S. 700 (1868)

SECTION 5: ARTICLE III COURT REQUIREMENT AUTHORITIES

1. **Ortiz v United States** (2018) Justice Alito dissenting:

- "... Milligan confirmed the general rule that "it is the birthright of every American citizen" to have the Federal Government adjudicate criminal charges against him only in an Article III court, 4 Wall., at 199, 122."
- "Due to reforms adopted in the recent past, it is possible today to mistake a military tribunal for a regular court and thus to forget its fundamental nature as an instrument of military discipline, but no one would have made that mistake at the time of the founding and for many years thereafter."
- "By contrast, the CAAF and other military tribunals are indisputably part of the Executive Branch of the Government of the United States. They exercise the power of the United States, not that of any other government, and since they are part of the Executive, the only power they may lawfully exercise is executive, not judicial. Unless they are removed from the Executive Branch and transformed into Article III courts, they may not exercise any part of the judicial power of the United States."
- "This Court has acknowledged that military courts adjudicate core private rights, as it has repeatedly held that the prosecution of nonservice members in these courts would violate Article III"

2. **Texas v White** 74 US 700 (1868):

- "But, it is important to observe that these acts themselves show that the governments, which had been established and had been in actual operation under executive direction, were recognized by Congress as provisional..."
- "By the act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat 428), the first of the series, these governments were, indeed, pronounced illegal and were subject to military control, and were declared to be provisional only;... that the governments then existing were not legal State governments, and if continued, were to be continued subject to the military commanders of the respective districts and to the paramount authority of Congress."

3. **New York State Rifle & Pistol Association v Bruen** (2021):

- "... requires an examination back to antebellum American history."

4. **Marbury v Madison**¹⁷,

17 5 US (1 Cranch) 137 (1803):
Exhibition 1 Evidence of the Law

- " ... that a law repugnant to the Constitution is void, and that courts, as well as other departments, are bound by that instrument"
- If it is unconstitutional it is void. [not merely voidable]

5. Lieber Code Article 1:

- "The presence of a hostile army proclaims its Martial Law." Field Manual 27-10 ¶368:
- "It is immaterial whether the government over an enemy's territory consists in a military or civil or mixed administration. Its character is the same and the source of its authority is the same. It is a government imposed by force, and the legality of its acts is determined by the laws of war."

6. 6 UST 3516, T.I.A.S. 3365, 75 UNTS 287, Geneva Convention IV Article 66 – Penal legislation. III. Competent courts:

- "... non-political military courts,"

SECTION 6: ADDITIONAL LAWS

1. **Executive Order 11281 Transferring jurisdiction over certain blocked assets from the Attorney General to the Secretary of the Treasury found at: <https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/codification/executive-order/11281.html>.**

WHEREAS the Office of Alien Property, through which the Attorney General carries out or has carried out the various responsibilities described above, will be abolished on or before June 30, 1966, and the Attorney General thereafter will not be in a position to administer blocking controls under Executive Order No. 8389 efficiently; and

WHEREAS in the interest of efficiency it is desirable to return to the Secretary of the Treasury jurisdiction over the property and interests remaining subject to such blocking controls:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 and section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The authority granted to the Attorney General by Executive Order No. 9989 with respect to property and interests blocked or otherwise subject to restriction under Executive Order No. 8389 is hereby terminated and Executive Order No. 9989 is hereby superseded.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall hereafter be responsible for the administration of the controls exercisable under Executive Order No. 8389, and he is authorized and directed to take such action as he may deem necessary with respect to any property or interest that remains blocked or restricted under Executive Order No. 8389 on the effective date of this order. In the performance of the functions and duties hereby reassigned to him, the Secretary of the Treasury may act personally or through any officer, person, agency or instrumentality designated by him.

Sec. 3. All orders, regulations, rulings, instructions or licenses issued prior to the effective date of this order by the Attorney General or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to any of the property or interests referred to in Section 2 shall continue in full force and effect except as hereafter amended, modified or revoked by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 4. No person affected by any order, regulation, ruling, instruction, license or other action issued or taken by either the Attorney General or the Secretary of the Treasury in the administration of Executive Order No. 8389 may challenge the validity thereof or otherwise excuse any action, or failure to act, on the ground that it was within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury rather than the Attorney General or *vice versa*.

Sec. 5. [Deleted]

[Sec. 5 amended Executive Order 10644 of Nov. 7, 1955, which was revoked by Executive Order 12553 of Feb. 25, 1986.]

Sec. 6. Executive Order No. 8389, this order and all delegations, designations, regulations, rulings, instructions and licenses issued or to be issued under Executive Order No. 8389 or this order are hereby continued in force according to their terms for the duration of the period of



Executive Orders

Executive Order 11281—Transferring jurisdiction over certain blocked assets from the Attorney General to the Secretary of the Treasury

Source: The provisions of Executive Order 11281 of May 13, 1966, appear at 31 FR 7215, 3 CFR, 1966-1970 Comp., p. 546, unless otherwise noted.

WHEREAS before October 1, 1948, the Secretary of the Treasury administered the blocking controls and other restrictions over property and interests of certain foreign countries or their nationals that had been imposed, under the authority of section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 5(b)), by means of and under Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended; and

WHEREAS by Executive Order No. 9989 of August 20, 1948, jurisdiction over the property and interests which remained blocked or restricted under Executive Order No. 8389 on September 30, 1948, was transferred, effective October 1, 1948, to the Attorney General to aid him in carrying out his functions as successor to the Alien Property Custodian, including, among others, the function of vesting property pursuant to the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended; and

WHEREAS by Executive Order No. 10644 of November 7, 1955, the Attorney General was designated to carry out the functions of the President under Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (as added by the Act of August 9, 1955, Public Law 285, 84th Congress, 69 Stat. 562), including certain vesting and blocking functions required by section 202 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 1631a), and the Attorney General, as designee of the President, exercises controls under Executive Order No. 8389 with respect to the net proceeds of certain property that are carried, pursuant to section 202, in blocked accounts with the Treasury; and

WHEREAS the functions of vesting property under the Trading with the Enemy Act and under section 202 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 have been terminated; and

WHEREAS the blocking controls now exercised by the Attorney General under Executive Order No. 8389 are limited in application to property of Hungary or its nationals acquired on or before January 1, 1945; property of Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania or nationals of those countries acquired on or before December 7, 1945; property of East Germany or its nationals acquired on or before December 31, 1946, and certain securities scheduled in General Rulings No. 5 and No. 5B, as amended (8 CFR 511.205 and 511.205b); and

the national emergency proclaimed by Proclamation No. 2914 of December 16, 1950.¹ Executive Order No. 10348 of April 26, 1952 is hereby superseded.

Sec. 7. Nothing in this order shall be deemed to revoke or limit any powers heretofore conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by or under any statute or Executive order, or to revoke or limit any powers heretofore conferred upon the Attorney General by or under any statute or Executive order other than Executive Order No. 9989 or No. 10644.

Sec. 8. This order shall become effective at midnight, May 15, 1966.

¹**Editorial note:** Public Law 94-412 (90 Stat. 1255, 50 U.S.C. 1601) terminated, effective Sept. 14, 1978, all powers and authorities, except those expressly cited in the act, possessed by the President and/or other Federal officials as a result of any declaration of a national emergency in effect on Sept. 14, 1976.

The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration
1-86-NARA-NARA or 1-866-272-6272

2. 62 Stat 795 §2071(b) Concealment

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§ 2031. SPECIAL MARITIME AND TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

Whoever, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, commits rape shall suffer death, or imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

§ 2032. CARNAL KNOWLEDGE OF FEMALE UNDER 16

Whoever, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, carnally knows any female, not his wife, who has not attained the age of sixteen years, shall, for a first offense, be imprisoned not more than fifteen years, and for a subsequent offense, be imprisoned not more than thirty years.

CHAPTER 101.—RECORDS AND REPORTS

Sec.

2071. Concealment, removal, or mutilation generally.**2072. False crop reports.****2073. False entries and reports of moneys or securities.****2074. False weather reports.****2075. Officer failing to make returns or reports.****2076. Clerk of United States District Court.****§ 2071. CONCEALMENT, REMOVAL, OR MUTILATION GENERALLY**

(a) Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries away any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, or in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

(b) Whoever, having the custody of any such record, proceeding, map, book, document, paper, or other thing, willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys the same, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States.

§ 2072. FALSE CROP REPORTS

Whoever, being an officer or employee of the United States or any of its agencies, whose duties require the compilation or report of statistics or information relating to the products of the soil, knowingly compiles for issuance, or issues, any false statistics or information as a report of the United States or any of its agencies, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

§ 2073. FALSE ENTRIES AND REPORTS OF MONIES OR SECURITIES

Whoever, being an officer, clerk, agent, or other employee of the United States or any of its agencies, charged with the duty of keeping accounts or records of any kind, with intent to deceive, mislead, injure, or defraud, makes in any such account or record any false or fictitious entry or record of any matter relating to or connected with his duties; or

Whoever, being an officer, clerk, agent, or other employee of the United States or any of its agencies, charged with the duty of receiving, holding, or paying over moneys or securities to, for, or on behalf of the United States, or of receiving or holding in trust for any person any moneys or securities, with like intent, makes a false report of such moneys or securities—

Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

§ 2074. FALSE WEATHER REPORTS

Whoever knowingly issues or publishes any counterfeit weather forecast or warning of weather conditions falsely representing such

3. **10 USC 802(a)(10)** - In time of declared war or a contingency operation, persons serving with or accompanying an armed force in the field.
4. **22 CFR 93.1**

§ 93.1 Service through the diplomatic channel.

(a) The Director of the Office of Special Consular Services in the Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State ("The Managing Director for Overseas Citizen Service"), shall perform the duties of the Secretary of State under section 1608(a)(4) of title 28, United States Code.

(b) When the clerk of the court concerned sends documents under section 1608(a)(4), of title 28, United States Code, the Managing Director for Overseas Citizen Service shall promptly ascertain if the documents include the required copies of the notice of suit and of the summons and complaint (or default judgment), and any required translations. If not, he shall promptly advise the clerk of the missing items.

(c) Upon receiving the required copies of documents and any required translations, the Managing Director for Overseas Citizen Service shall promptly cause one copy of each such document and translation ("the documents") to be delivered—

(1) To the Embassy of the United States in the foreign state concerned, and the Embassy shall promptly deliver them to the foreign ministry or other appropriate authority of the foreign state, or

(2) If the foreign state so requests or if otherwise appropriate, to the embassy of the foreign state in the District of Columbia, or

(3) If paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section are unavailable, through an existing diplomatic channel, such as to the embassy of another country authorized to represent the interests of the foreign state concerned in the United States.

(d) The documents, when delivered under paragraph (c) of this section, shall be accompanied by a diplomatic note of transmittal, requesting that the documents be forwarded to the appropriate authority of the foreign state or political subdivision upon which service is being made. The note

shall state that, under United States law, questions of jurisdiction and of state immunity must be addressed to the court and not to the Department of State, and that it is advisable to consult with an attorney in the United States.

(e) If the documents are delivered under paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the Embassy of the United States shall promptly transmit by diplomatic pouch, to the Managing Director for Overseas Citizen Service, a certified copy of the diplomatic note of transmittal. If the documents are delivered under paragraph (c) (2) or (3) of this section, the Managing Director for Overseas Citizen Service shall prepare a certified copy of the diplomatic note of transmittal. In each case, the certification shall state the date and place the documents were delivered. The Managing Director for Overseas Citizen Service shall then promptly send the certified copy to the clerk of the court concerned.

5. 22 CFR 93.2

§ 93.2 Notice of suit (or of default judgment).

(a) A Notice of Suit prescribed in section 1608(a) of title 28, United States Code, shall be prepared in the form that appears in the Annex to this section.

(b) In preparing a Notice of Suit, a party shall in every instance supply the information specified in items 1 through 5 of the form appearing in the Annex to this section. A party shall also supply information specified in item 6, if notice of a default judgment is being served.

(c) In supplying the information specified in item 5, a party shall in simplified language summarize the nature and purpose of the proceeding (including principal allegations and claimed bases of liability), the reasons why the foreign state or political subdivision has been named as a party in the proceeding, and the nature and amount of relief sought. The purpose of item 5 is to enable foreign officials unfamiliar with American legal documents to ascertain the above information.

(d) A party may attach additional pages to the Notice of Suit to complete information under any item.

(e) A party shall attach, as part of the Notice of Suit, a copy of the Foreign State Immunities Act of 1976 (Pub. L. 94-583; 90 Stat. 2891).

6. 62 STAT 749 §1001

18 U.S. Code § 1001 - Statements or entries generally

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

(1) falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact;

(2) makes any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation; or

(3) makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry; shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years or, if the offense involves international or domestic terrorism (as defined in section 2331), imprisoned not more than 8 years, or both. If the matter relates to an offense under chapter 109A, 109B, 110, or 117, or section 1591, then the term of imprisonment imposed under this section shall be not more than 8 years.

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

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

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

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

7. 28 STAT 1330

§1330. Actions against foreign states

(a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction without regard to amount in controversy of any nonjury civil action against a foreign state as defined in section 1603(a) of this title as to any claim for relief in personam with respect to which the foreign state is not entitled to immunity either under sections 1605–1607 of this title or under any applicable international agreement.

(b) Personal jurisdiction over a foreign state shall exist as to every claim for relief over which the district courts have jurisdiction under subsection (a) where service has been made under section 1608 of this title.

(c) For purposes of subsection (b), an appearance by a foreign state does not confer personal jurisdiction with respect to any claim for relief not arising out of any transaction or occurrence enumerated in sections 1605–1607 of this title.

8. 31 CFR 363.27

§ 363.27 What do I need to know about accounts for minors who have not had a legal guardian appointed by a court?

(a) We do not permit a minor to purchase securities.

(b) Opening an account in the name of a minor.

(1) A parent or an individual who provides the chief financial support of a minor may open an account for a minor. The person opening the account for a minor is referred to as the custodian of the minor's account.

(2) The custodian is a fiduciary for the minor as to the securities held in the minor's account.

(3) The custodian must have an existing primary TreasuryDirect® account in order to open the minor's account.

- (i) The minor's account is an account that is linked to the custodian's primary account.
- (ii) The custodian must use his or her primary TreasuryDirect account as a portal to open and access the minor's account.
- (4) Securities contained in the minor's account will be registered in the name and SSN of the minor, in either sole owner, owner with beneficiary, or primary owner with secondary owner forms of registration.
- (c) Procedure for opening an account for a minor.
 - (1) Online instructions will be provided for establishing an account for a minor.
 - (2) The custodian must certify that all transactions conducted through the account will be on the minor's behalf.
- (d) Procedure for conducting transactions in the minor's account. The custodian must conduct all transactions in the minor's account on behalf of the minor. Access to the minor's account is through the custodian's primary account.
- (e) Transactions permitted in the minor's account.
 - (1) The custodian may purchase securities for and on behalf of the minor through the minor's account.
 - (2) The custodian may redeem savings bonds on behalf of the minor through the minor's account. We will report the interest earned on the security to the name and SSN of the minor.
 - (3) The custodian may not purchase gift savings bonds from the minor's account.
 - (4) The custodian may transfer a security to another TreasuryDirect account, provided the account is a linked account bearing the name and taxpayer identification number of the minor. The custodian can transfer a marketable Treasury security to an account in the commercial book-entry system.
 - (5) Securities may be transferred to the minor's account.
 - (6) Gift savings bonds may be delivered to the minor's account.
 - (7) The custodian may grant rights to view and conduct transactions in the security as may be permitted by § 363.22.

(8) The custodian may purchase a zero-percent certificate of indebtedness on behalf of the minor. The zero-percent certificate of indebtedness is the property of the minor.

(f) When the minor reaches the age of 18 years.

(1) The only transactions that the custodian may make in the minor's account after the minor attains the age of 18 years are to purchase new securities, and to transfer the securities contained in the minor's account to another account in the name and SSN of the minor. The receiving account in the name and SSN of the minor may be a primary account established by the minor, or it may be another minor linked account with the same or a different custodian. The custodian may transfer one or more of the securities at a time, or the custodian may de-link the account and transfer all of the securities contained in the account to the minor's previously established primary TreasuryDirect account. The minor must establish his or her own primary TreasuryDirect account prior to transfer of his or her securities.

(2) In order to gain control of the securities held in the minor's account, the minor must first open his or her own primary account.

(3) The minor may gain control of the securities held in the minor's account by the custodian transferring the securities held in the minor's account to the minor's primary account, or the minor may request that Fiscal Service transfer the securities to his or her primary account.

(4) The minor may gain control of his or her zero-percent certificate of indebtedness by the custodian de-linking the account and transferring the zero-percent certificate of indebtedness to the minor's primary account, or the minor may request that Fiscal Service de-link the account and transfer the zero-percent certificate of indebtedness to his or her primary account.

(g) Liability. We rely on the certification of the custodian that he or she is acting on behalf of the minor. We are not liable to the minor, or any other person or party acting on behalf of the minor, for the actions of the custodian, nor are we liable for the application of any proceeds from the transfer or redemption of securities held in the minor's account. The custodian agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States in the event that we suffer any loss on account of any claim relating to a minor account.

11. From the beginning with God as my witness,
I, Brenda, a true woman of God, acknowledge all
blessings given by God; repent all transgressions
against God; and waive all claims
without God. As Above So Below
Brenda

