

Pan American treaty of 12-26-1933 (49STAT3097) Treaty Series 881 - convention on Rights & Duties of the States - Congress took State statuses off and put the States under international law. State statutes don't hold standing in international law. also called Montevideo treaty

International Organization Immunities Act of 12-9-1945 -- Congress relinquished every public office over to the UN. Local governments up to the president fall under UN jurisdiction. Congress gave the UN the right to dictate what laws will be international & gave them the right to tax the States.

International Reorganization Rescind Act- Congress put this into form but they never took action to rescind the act. Fairly recently an Ohio judge filed suit claiming that Congress did not have the right to relinquish government authority over to the UN (a corporation or foreign country) and that the Congressional act was a constitutional violation because they didn't put it to the States or the people to agree on it. In 2005 the US Supreme court declined to hear the case therefore all public offices are under UN jurisdiction & they are not American Citizens.

Some other interesting points to ponder:

Oath of Office - Title 5 USC 331, 332, 333 backed up by Title 22 CFR Foreign Relations 92.12 - 92.31 and Title 8 USC, section 1481 - the public official relinquishes his national citizenship and are thus foreign agents as stipulated under Title 22 USC, chapter 11, section 611, loss of national citizenship -- Public officials are no longer US Citizens, but rather are foreign agents and must register as such.

Criminal Prosecution - where is it provided IN LAW that the courts, States, etc have jurisdiction?
federal rules for civil Procedure, rules of Civil Procedure 7 Code of civil Procedure, and standard State Court Rules of civil Procedure - under RULE 2 it states that there is but one action that can be taken & that is civil.

Where, other than under title 50 USC, section 23 War & National Defense, is there any law giving jurisdiction to bring criminal actions? If you know of such, please share.

Under Title 50 USC section 23, they are using it to bring criminal charges and thus declaring us as an enemy of the state. If they are then they must prove when we Expatriated or were declared an enemy of the state because we were never told we were an enemy. also, they cannot just assume we expatriated.

review the **11th Amendment** was an amendment to Article III, section 1, clause 1 ("The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;--to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;--to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;--to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;--to Controversies between two or more States;--between a State and Citizens of another State;--between Citizens of different States;--between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.") - it stripped the courts of any judicial power. 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 any Foreign State.

Since it was ratified after the Judicial Act of 1787 which created all the inferior courts and the attorney generals office (see US Attorney's manual 3-2.110), it applies to the States. Georgia ratified the 11th Amendment on 11/29/1794 and ratification was completed on 2-7-1795.