

Notice
Department of Justice
FBI Anti-Piracy Warning
Federal Bureau of Investigation

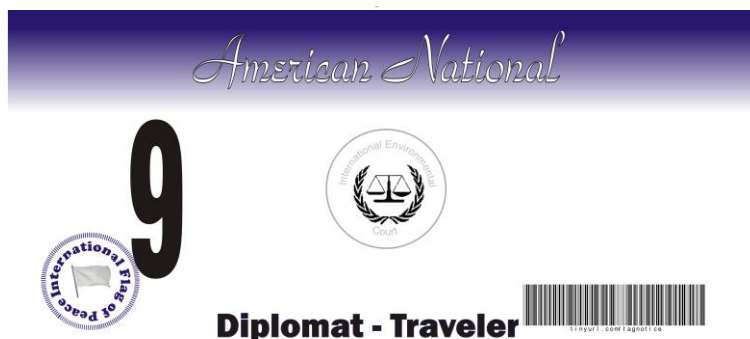
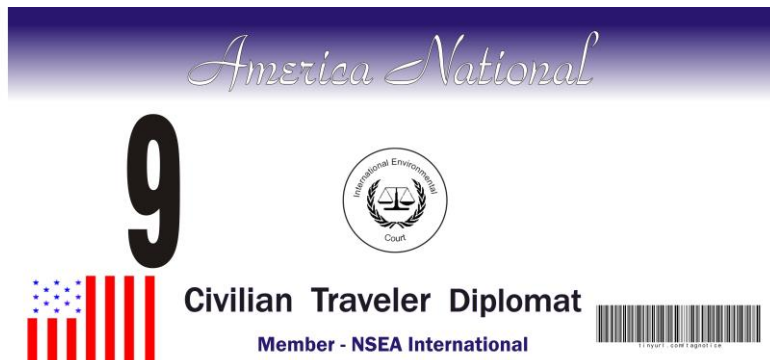
The unauthorized reproduction or distribution of this copyright via common-law copyrighted work is illegal. Criminal copyright infringements, including infringement without monetary gain, may be investigated by the FBI and is punishable by up to 5 years in federal prison and a fine of \$250,000 (two hundred fifty thousand dollars).

FBI Headquarters
935 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington DC 20535-0001
(202) 324-3000

Private Authority for Use and Agreement # RE 968 482 243 US

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USA v. GUBA, BLUME v. FRED MEYER, TRANSEVANT v. TAMPA, when a civilian is held against his/her will, compensation/remedy is due.



NSEA International



Definitions – Black's Law 5th Edition

Piracy. Those acts of robbery and depredation upon the high seas which, if committed on land, would have amounted to a felony. Brigandage committed on the sea or from the sea. Whoever, on the high seas, commits the crime of piracy as defined by the law of nations, and is afterwards brought into or found in the United States, shall be imprisoned for life. 18 U.S.C.A. § 165 1. See also Air piracy. The term is also applied to the illicit reprinting or reproduction of a copyrighted book or print or to unlawful plagiarism from it.

Distribution. The giving out or division among a number, sharing or parceling out, allotting, dispensing, apportioning. Probate. The apportionment and division, under authority of a court, of the remainder of the estate of an intestate, after payment of the debts and charges, among those who are legally entitled to share in the same. See Distributive share. Securities offering. A public offering of securities of an issuer, whether by an underwriter, statutory underwriter or by the issuer itself. Such offering may be controlled, i.e. an offering to the public of securities by selling stockholders or an issuer through a broker-dealer acting as an underwriter for such persons pursuant to a formal underwriting arrangement; or uncontrolled, i.e. an offering to the public of securities by selling stockholders on a random basis through any number of brokers who are willing to assist such persons; or an offering to the public by such persons without the use of a broker. Statutes of distribution. State laws prescribing the manner of the distribution of the estate of an intestate among his heirs or relatives.

Copyright. The right of literary property as recognized and sanctioned by positive law. An intangible, incorporeal right granted by statute to the author or originator of certain literary or artistic productions, whereby he is invested, for a limited period, with the sole and exclusive privilege of multiplying copies of the same and publishing and selling them. Copyright protection subsists in original works of authorship fixed in any tangible medium of expression, now known or later developed, from which they can be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated, either directly or with the aid of a machine or device. Works of authorship include the following categories: (1) literary works; (2) musical works, including any accompanying words; (3) dramatic works, including any accompanying music; (4) pantomimes and choreographic works; (5) pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works; (6) motion pictures and other audiovisual works; and (7) sound recordings. In no case does copyright protection for an original work of authorship extend to any idea, procedure, process, system, method of operation, concept, principle, or discovery, regardless of the form in which it is described, explained, illustrated, or embodied in such work. Copyright Act, § 102. "Common law copyright" is that right which author has in his unpublished literary creations, a kind of property right whose extent is to give him control over first publication of his work or to prevent its publication. *Hemingway's Estate v. Random House, Inc.*, 53 Misc.2d 462, 279 N.Y.S.2d 51, 54. See Common-law copyright. See also Fair use doctrine; First sale rule; Infringement; Limited publication; Literary property; Literary work.

Literary composition. An original result of mental production, developed in a series of written or printed words, arranged for an intelligent purpose, in an orderly succession of expressive combinations. See also Literary work.

Literary property. May be described as the right which entitles an author and his assigns to all the use and profit of his composition, to which no independent right is, through any act or omission on his or their part, vested in another person. Literary property is the exclusive right of owner to possess, use and dispose of intellectual productions, the term denotes the corporal property in which an intellectual production is embodied; and it may consist of letters, lectures, sermons or addresses. *Carpenter Foundation v. Oakes*, 26 Cal.App.3d 784, 103 Cal. Rptr. 368, 375. See also Copyright; Literary work.

Literary work. Under Copyright Act, "literary works" are works, other than audiovisual works, expressed in words, numbers, or other verbal or numerical symbols or indicia, regardless of the nature of the material objects, such as books, periodicals, manuscripts, phonorecords, film, tapes, disks, or cards in which they are embodied. 17 U.S.C.A. § 101.

Infringement. A breaking into; a trespass or encroachment upon; a violation of a law, regulation, contract, or right. Used especially of invasions of the rights secured by patents, copyrights, and trademarks. See also Encroachment; Trespass. Contributory infringement. The intentional aiding of one person by another in the unlawful making or selling of a patented invention; usually done by making or selling one part of the patented invention, or one element of the combination, with the intent and purpose of so aiding. Criminal Infringement. Any person who infringes a copyright willfully and for purposes of commercial advantage or private financial gain is subject to a fine or imprisonment. Copyright Act § 506. Infringement of copyright. Unauthorized use of copyright material i.e. use without permission of copyright holder. In determining whether there is a copyright infringement, and not a "fair use" exemption, the factors to be considered include: (1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes; (2) the nature of the copyrighted work; (3) the amount and substantially of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work. Copyright Act, § 107.

Trespass. An unlawful interference with one's person, property, or rights. At common law, trespass was a form of action brought to recover damages for any injury to one's person or property or relationship with another. Trespass comprehends any misfeasance, transgression or offense which damages another person's health, reputation or property. *King v. Citizens Bank of De Kalb*. 88 Ga.App. 40, 76 S.E.2d 86, 91. Doing of unlawful act or of lawful act in unlawful manner to injury of another's person or property. *Waco Cotton Oil Mill of Waco v. Walker*, Tex.Civ.App., 103 S.W.2d 1071, 1072. An unlawful act committed with violence, actual or implied, causing injury to the person, property, or relative rights of another. It comprehends not only forcible wrongs, but also acts the consequences of which make them tortious. *Mawson v. Vess Beverage Co.*, Mo.App., 173 S.W.2d 606, 612, 613, 614.