

# Rudy Davis

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**From:** HINKSON DAVID ROLAND (08795023)  
**Sent Date:** Friday, August 31, 2018 12:21 PM  
**To:** ruddavis@yahoo.com  
**Subject:** Terms And Conditions

I had a dream and all of this was given to me. I wrote it in the SHU Dungeon at Hazelton VA. It kind of rambles, but it should be a good source for ideas as we move forward with our other concepts. I got this information in the same manner as Edgar Casey. Let me know if you like it. Maybe some of the concepts are now needed by our desire to move forward with our Deed Polls and helping the B's.

David Roland; Hinkson a Citizen of the De jure California Republic, hereby files this de jure Common Law, Law Suit under the right to redress grievances against Defendants, pursuant to \_\_\_\_\_ (see the Amendment that guarantees the Right of Redress); to adjudicate this controversy, that now exceeds \$20 value, pursuant to the De jure, 7th Amendment of the Constitution for the United States of/for America and the De facto's 7th Amendment in the United States Constitution and/or Constitution of the United States; for the total monetary sum of \$ 1 Billion De jure dollars, to be paid with De jure minted U.S. Coins, pursuant to \_\_\_\_\_ (see the Article that guarantees the right of Congress to Coin Money) from the Treasury of the De jure United States of America or the De facto U.S. Treasure Pursuant to \_\_\_\_\_.

**PUBLIC NOTICE & VENUE:** This Common Law Lawsuit is hereby filed to provide for Public Notice in the De facto Statutory Venue, known as the U.S. District Court, for and in the De facto state of Nevada, which is a De facto Sub-Corporate District, in and of said De facto United States; as it was and is the only current Venue available at the time of this filing, to provide for any or proper Public or Private Notice; as the De jure Republic Venue known as the De jure United States of/for America was officially allowed to Sini Dei, immediately after the Civil War; and the De facto Sub-Corporate, "state of Nevada," was created directly after the Civil War, and has never been a De jure Republican State thereafter, and was thus created in direct opposition and counterdistinction to it's own Corporate By Laws, hereinafter referred to as the Defacto Constitution for the Corporation known as the United States Inc.

**FRAUDULENT CONVERSION:** There is no De jure Statutes at Large Limitation or De facto Statutes of Fraud Limitation for fraud, therefore the illegal and unconstitutional scheme to fraudulently convert said De jure Federal Republic into a De facto U.S. Corporation with associated De facto Sub-Corporate States, directly underneath, under the Latin Concept of Local Parente, now and forever has created an ongoing Constitutional Violation Scheme, of the protected and guaranteed right of Habeas Corpus, as the de facto U.S. Corporation now can not legally adjudicate with any De jure Common Law and/or a De jure Common Law Writ or any other Common Law Process, as proved and guaranteed pursuant to the De jure, Article Four Section Four and/or the De facto Article Four Section Four, and therefore, the right of Writ of Habeas Corpus, as found in A \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution for the United States of America, and/or the De facto Corporate bylaws in either the United States or the U.S. Constitution has been canceled; therefore any Constitutional violation of the guaranteed right of a Republican form of Government, by said De facto U.S. Corporation, can not be adjudicated with or within a De jure Common Law Venue or a Common Law Venue Republic State; as the Common Law is Contradistinctive to De facto Statutory Law, and a Constitutional violation of the protected and guaranteed right of Common Law and/or Statutes at Large, by the De facto U.S. Corporation can not be adjudicated with or within a De jure Common Law Venue that is also contradistinctive to De facto Statutory Law; See De facto Erie Railroad v. Thompson, as the United States has no common Law Venue. Therefore, the De facto United States of American and all of her Subordiantes is forever estopped from entering into any Judicail Process unless it is given under acceptance.

**TREASON:** Currently, when the Oath of Office is sworn to by all Members of the Armed Forces and other Elected Officials, they always use the De Jure Oath of Office. Therefore, when a De jure Citizen of the Republic, or a De facto sub corporate Citizen of the United States Corporation or her sub entities in the Democracy swears, or affirms or pledges by oath, becoming an affiant to the De jure Constitution of the United States of America, and then proceeds to participate in the Fraudulent Scheme of Conversion that canceled the Writ of Habeas Corpus; the Law of the Republic known as Common Law (See 7th Amendment United States and United States of America); and the Republican form of Government (See Art 4 Section 4, in the Constitution of United States;

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United States of America; U.S. Constitution); and further gives Aid and Comfort to this De facto, Domestic Enemy, known as the Corporate United States, he or she is directly committing Treason upon his oath; and Treason against his Republican Form of Government; and Treason against the De jure Plaintiff in any civil or criminal action.

**VENUE: FILING PROCESS AND ADJUDICATION:** De jure Plaintiff, now demands that all Legal Filings and Legal Processes used to adjudicate this De jure Common Law Suit and/or Lien, be conducted only using Writs and the process of Writs (De jure Common Law Writs are Contradistinctive to all De facto Statutory Motions), Statutes at Large (Statutes at Large are Common Law and Contradistinctive to De facto Statute Law); in the Venue of a De jure Common Law Court; pursuant to the De jure Article 4 Section 4 in the Constitution of the United States of America, and/or the De facto Article 4 Section 4 in the Corporate By-Laws, known as the United States Constitution and/or the U.S. Constitution, all of which guarantee that a Republican form of Government be preserved.

In the De facto "By-Laws" known as the United States Corporation, and/or the De Facto United States and/or U.S. Constitutions, which both in part guarantee that the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, as the right to use a Common Law Writ should be preserved, and the very act of creating a De facto Corporation known as the U.S. Constitution canceled and barred the guaranteed right to use any and all Writs, including the Writ of Habeas Corpus; as the new Statutory Corporate Venue that can only use Statutory Law; that is totally contradistinctive to the Common Law Venue, pursuant to the De jure 7th Amendment of the Constitution for the United States of America, and the De facto 7th Amendment in the Corporate By-Laws, known as the United States and/or U.S. Constitution, which both in part guarantee that if there is any controversy that exceeds \$20.00 the right of a Common Law Trial and Jury shall be preserved and the very act of creating a De facto Corporation known as the United States Constitution, further canceled the guaranteed right to use Common Law Courts and/or Common Law and any and all Writs; in the newly created Statutory Corporate Venue; hereinafter known as Statute Law; that is totally Contradistinctive to Common Law.

**NOTES:** The De facto United States and/or U.S. Corporation; fraudulently and un-statutorily in violation of Amendment \_\_\_\_\_, in both the De jure Constitution for the United States of America and the De facto Corporate By-Laws known as the Constitution of the United States and/or U.S. Constitution; created and allowed and Private and de facto created Federal Reserve, in 1913, to issue Notes of Debt Obligation; and further allowed them to fraudulently be used, as Legal Tender, in all De facto Sub-Corporate States and Territories; further canceling most De jure Coined Money, that was backed by Gold and/or Silver in a Fraudulent De facto Usury Scheme, to Defraud and Steal all wealth and value of all goods and services, purchased and/or owned by the/a De jure society, therefore the canceling of the De jure Dollars, of the United States of/for America, has deprived Plaintiff the ability to Discharge Debts public and private, for over 60 years.

Therefore, if De jure Plaintiff, is mandated to pay any court filing or processing fee's, using any of these De facto Corporate Usury Script Notes, known as Federal Reserve Note Debt Obligations, it will further violate his De Jure Constitutional rights to a Republican Form of Government, as is Guaranteed to be preserved in Article Four Section 4 in both the De jure Constitution for the United States of America and the pledged Articles of Incorporation also known as the U.S. and/or United States Constitution.

Therefore, to demand or require De jure Plaintiff to pay any filing fees pursuant to filing or adjudicating this Common Law, Law Suit will be considered, Treason upon his or her Official Oath of Office, and further create more damages to be adjudicated for De jure Plaintiff.

Therefore pursuant to the Common Law, any Law Suit that could be filed in any attempt to Discharge any Debt Public and/or Private debt, using any de facto Notes or De jure Notes (Congressional Notes), in no way appoints an attorney in fact or a holder in due Course.

**HOLDER IN DUE COURSE:** The filing of this De jure Common Law, Law Suit or Writ of Lien in either the Venue of the De facto United States, or U.S. Constitution, known as the United States, or any of her Sub-Corporate States (i.e. State of CA; Puerto Rico), or the De jure United States of America, in no way appoints a Holder In Due Course or an Attorney in Fact, for or against said De jure Plaintiff, who is a Citizen of the De jure California Republic.

**NOTARY FRAUD:** Liener is mandated to have all of his De jure Documents Notarized in order to be able to file, record and/or register any Official Notice of Lien, within the De facto Venue. The very act of attaching De facto Notary Seal is mandated, for the sole purpose of canceling Liener's Article 4 Section 4 right of Due Process, within a De jure Venue; therefore the use of a De facto Notary officer, by collusion to commit Venue Fraud, in no way appoints a Holder in Due Course or an Attorney in Fact.

**FIRST SETTLEMENT OPTION:** De jure Plaintiff, wants the fraudulent scheme, that canceled his De jure

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Republic form of Government terminated, and since this event it unlikely to happen, he wants to give proper notice that he no longer wants to participate in the fraudulent De facto Citizenship program, of the De facto United States and/or U.S. Corporation, scheme of Conversion, and does not want to reside or participate or conduct any future business in the De facto Sub-Corporate U.S. territory known as the United States Territory and/or the U.S. territory; and no longer wants to be a Corporate Chattel Property Slave of said De facto United States and/or U.S. Corporation; as he is a real Citizen of the De jure Republic, of California, that has Sini Died. Therefore, with prejudice, De jure Plaintiff, formally request to be transported out and away from all said De facto United States Territories, including the Sub-Corporate State known as the State of Kentucky. Therefore, De jure Plaintiff asks that his De jure United States of America Passport be returned, and that he be escorted to any other State or Territory or Province any where in the entire world, that will except his De jure Passport, that was issued to him, by the De facto U.S. Corporation for the purpose of securing Asylum. (Note that all Passports are issued in the name of the United States of America).

Plaintiff, now agrees to cancel and/or terminate this common Law, Lawsuit and/or Lien and agrees to discharge any and all Public and Private Debt Obligations, as soon as these conditions are met.