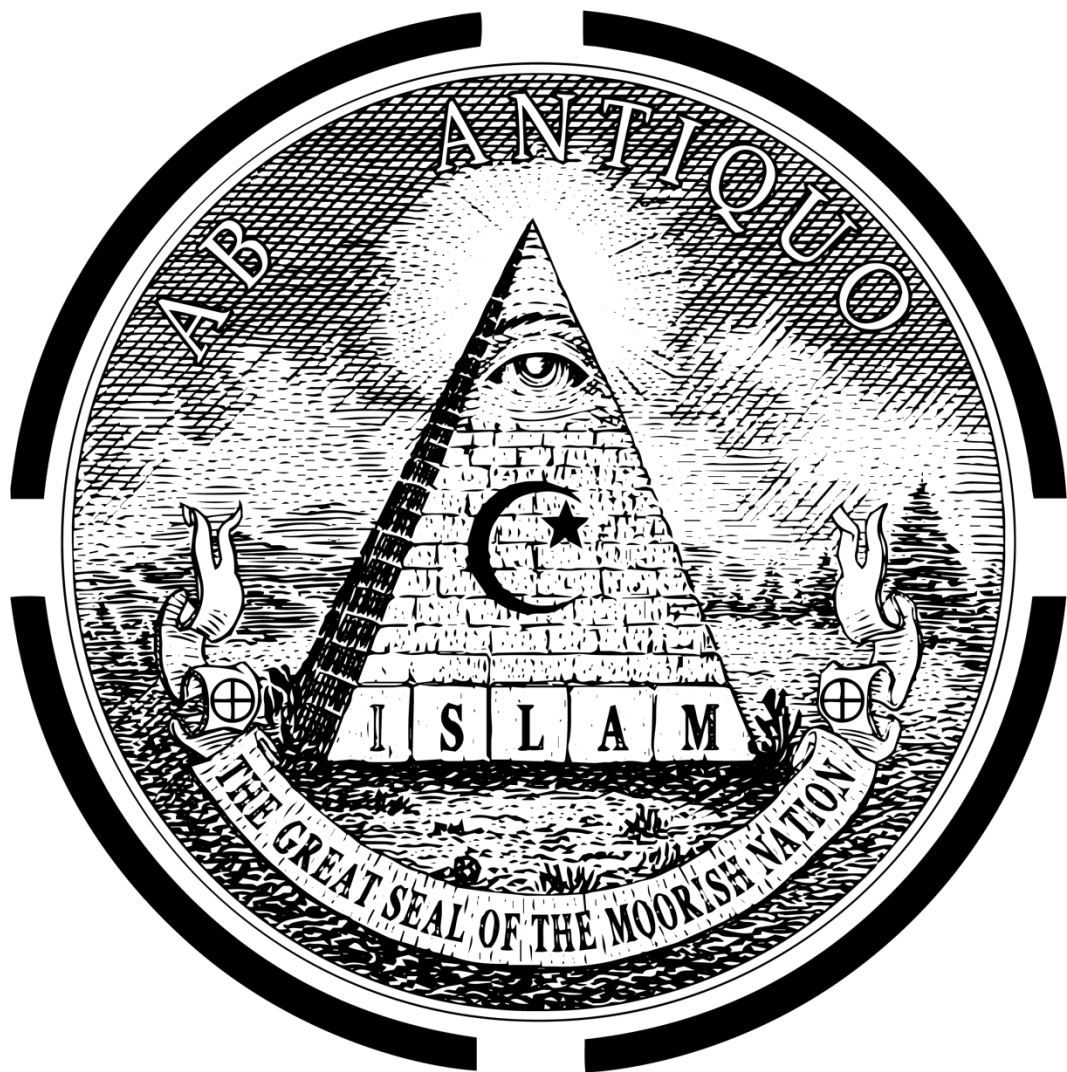


EXECUTIONE JUDICII | SUPERSEDEAS



zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey
Allodial American National
Co-Consul General P.L. 8 Stat. 484
8 U.S.C. 1101 (Jus Sanguinis)
c/o – current occupant of
1422 1st St. Ne
[Massillon, OH Republic DMM 602 1.3e(2)]
Non-Domestic/ Non-Assumpsit
Priority-Exempt from Levy, Without
Prejudice

Title 22: Foreign Relations and Intercourse;
Chapter 2; Consular Courts;
Section 141: Judicial Authority Generally
[AA222141]



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**Allodial American National
Indigenous Tribal Government
Northeast Amexem Territories and Dominions
~ The True and De Jure Natural Heirs and Inheritors to the Land ~
~ I. Self. Law. Am. Master. ~**

EX NECESSIT A TE LEGIS. From or by necessity of law. 4 Bl. Comm. 394

DEMANDENT:

zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey

Allodial American National

Co-Consul General P.L. 8 Stat. 484

8 U.S.C. 1101 (Jus Sanguinis)

1422 1st St. Ne

[Massillon, OH Republic DMM 602 1.3e(2)]

Non-Domestic/ Non-Assumpsit

Priority-Exempt from Levy, Without Prejudice

Title 22: Foreign Relations and Intercourse;

Chapter 2; Consular Courts;

Section 141: Judicial Authority Generally

[AA222141]

) RESPONDENT:

) MAGISTRATE ANDREA M. SCASSA, et al

) (Jus Soli)

) 2 JAMES DUNCAN PLZ,

) MASSILLON, OH 44646

)

) **RE: CASE #2023-CVG-0535**

) **RE:18 U.S.C. ss241 | 18 U.S.C. ss242 | 18 U.S.C**

) **ss1001 | 18 U.S.C ss2071 | 18 U.S.C ss1512 |**

) **BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES |**

) **VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL OATH |**

) **COLLUSION | DEMAND TO CEASE AND**

) **DESIST ADJUDICATION | EXECUTIONE**

) **JUDICII | INTENT TO LIEN**

)

**April 10th 2023
EI 640 413 240 US**

Affidivit of Fact | Writ of Possession |

EXECUTIONE JUDICII | SUPERSEDEAS

RECOGNIZING

OATH: "Any form of attestation by which a person signifies that he is bound in conscience to perform an act faithfully and truthfully." Vaughn v. State, 146 Tex.Cr.R. 586, 177 S.W.2d 59, 60.

"A solemn appeal to the Supreme Being in attestation of the truth of some statement." State v. Jones, 28 Idaho 428, 154 P. 378, 381; Tyler, Oaths 15

"An external pledge or asseveration, made in verification of statements made, or to be made, coupled with an appeal to a sacred or venerated object, in evidence of the serious and reverent state of mind of the party, or with an invocation to a supreme being to witness the words of the party, and to visit him with punishment if they be false." June v. School Dist. No. 11, Southfield Tp., 283 Mich. 533, 278 N.W. 676, 677, 116 A.L. R. 581.

ACKNOWLEDGING

8 U.S.C. 1101 Definitions (G)(i) a designated principle resident representative of a foreign government recognized **DE JURE** by a the UNITED STATES, which foreign government is a. member of an international organization entitled to enjoy privileges, exemptions, and immunities as an international organization under the International Organizations Immunities Act (59 Stat. 669) [22 U.S.C. 288 et seq.], accredited resident members of the staff of such representatives, and members of his or their immediate family;

AFFIRMING

DUAL CITIZENSHIP IS DIFFERENT FROM DUAL ALLEGIANCE

AFFIRMING

Title 22: **Foreign Relations and Intercourse** governs how the US conducts its foreign diplomatic



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relations and includes provisions on the Department of State, foreign assistance, and public diplomacy efforts. (R. S. §§ 4083, 4125, 4126, 4127; June 14, 1878. c. 193. 20 Stat. 131.)

AFFIRMING ALSO

Chapter 2: **Consular Courts** fully empowered to arraign and try, in the manner provided (R. S. § 4084.)

ALSO AFFIRMING

Section 141: **Judicial Authority Generally** invested with all the judicial authority necessary to execute the provisions of such treaties, respectively, in regard to civil rights, whether of property or person. (R. S. § 4085)

INTRODUCTION

I am a Noble Zafeer Luckee Amaru Khan El-Bey, Summom Jus [extreme right], **Jus Sanguinis**, suo nomine, sui generis, suo periculo, American National / Moorish American, indigenous people, freehold by birthright, primogeniture & inheritance; aboriginal American native; heir of continental America; being, lawfully, without imposition of any foreign policy, imposed color-of-law, color of authority, nor by any assumed or colored or colorable jurisdictions of the foreign union states society persons doing business in and on and at continental America; **NON-US CITIZEN**; national people of the land; divine law; united states code of **law-title 22, chapter 2 section 141** of a general and permanent character **AA222141** not taxed: constitution-article 1 section 2 & 3; clause; treaties:

STRICTUM JUS

AFFIRMING

A **treaty** is, in its nature, a contract between two (or more) nations, **not a legislative act**. It does not generally effect of itself the object to be accomplished, especially so far as its operations is infra-territorial; **but is carried into execution by the sovereign power of the respective parties to the instruments**. Foster et al v. Neilson, 2 Peters, 314; United States v. Arredondo, 6 Peters, 735

AFFIRMING ALSO

Whenever a right grows out of, or is **protected by a treaty, it prevails against all laws, or decisions of the courts of states**, and whoever may have the right the treaty, is protected. But if the person's title is not affected by the treaty, if he claims nothing under the treaty, his title cannot be protected by it.

ALSO AFFIRMING

A **treaty**, under the sixth article, section 2, of the Constitution, being **the supreme law of the land**, the **treaty of peace of 1783** operated as a **repeal of all state laws previously enacted, inconsistent with its provisions**. Ware v. Hylton 3, Dall. 199; 1 Condo. Rep. 99.

SPECIAL JURISDICTION

REAFFIRMING

The American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Article IX. **JURIDICAL PERSONALITY** States shall **recognize fully the juridical personality of indigenous peoples, respecting indigenous forms of organization and promoting the full exercise of the rights** recognized in this Declaration.

REAFFIRMING

The American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Article XXIV. **TREATIES, AGREEMENTS, AND OTHER CONSTRUCTIVE ARRANGEMENTS** (1.) Indigenous peoples have **the right to the recognition, observance, and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors, in accordance with their true spirit and intent in good faith and to have States honor and respect same**. States shall give due consideration to the understanding of the indigenous peoples as regards to **treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements**. (2.) **When disputes in relation to such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements cannot be resolved between the parties, they shall be submitted to competent bodies, including regional and international bodies, by the states OR indigenous peoples concerned**. (3.) Nothing in this



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Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the rights of indigenous peoples contained in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

NOTE:

TITLE 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

(a) The Secretary of State shall cause to be compiled, edited, indexed, and published, beginning as of January 1, 1950, 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.

REAFFIRMING

The American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Article XXI. RIGHT TO AUTONOMY OR SELF-GOVERNMENT (1.) Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to **self-determination**, have the right to **autonomy or self-government** in matters relating to their **internal and local affairs**, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions. (2.) Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their own **decision-making** institutions. They also have the **right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights**. They **may do so directly** or through their representatives, and **in accordance with their own norms, procedures, and traditions**. They also **have the right to equal opportunities in accessing and participating fully and effectively as peoples in all national institutions and forums, including deliberative bodies**.

REAFFIRMING ALSO

The American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Article XXII. INDIGENOUS LAW AND JURISDICTION (1.) Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, **develop and maintain** their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices and, in the cases where they exist, **juridical systems or customs**, in accordance with **international** human rights standards. (2.) **Indigenous law and legal systems shall be recognized and respected by national, regional and international legal systems**. (3.) **Matters concerning indigenous individuals or their rights or interests in the jurisdiction of each State shall be conducted in such a way as to afford indigenous individuals the right to full representation with dignity and equality before the law**. Consequently, they are entitled, **without discrimination, to equal protection and benefit of the law**, including the use of linguistic and cultural interpreters. (4.) States shall **take effective measures in conjunction with indigenous peoples to ensure the implementation of this article**.

ALSO REAFFIRMING

The American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Article XXIII. PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF INDIGENOUS LEGAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL SYSTEMS (1.) Indigenous peoples have the right to **full and effective participation in decision-making**, through *representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own institutions*, **in matters which affect their rights, and which are related to the development and execution of laws, public policies, programs, plans, and actions related to indigenous matters**. (2.) States shall **consult and cooperate in good faith** with the indigenous peoples concerned, **through their own representative institutions, in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them**.



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TITLES OF NOBILITY AND FOREIGN EMOLUMENTS

AFFIRMING Pursuant to **Clause 8 Titles of Nobility and Foreign Emoluments** states that **No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.**

RECALLING [ArtI.S9.C8.1](#) Overview of Titles of Nobility and Foreign Emoluments Clauses

RECALLING ALSO [ArtI.S9.C8.2](#) Historical Background on Foreign Emoluments Clause

ALSO RECALLING [ArtI.S9.C8.3](#) Foreign Emoluments Clause Generally

ALSO RECALLING [ArtI.S9.C8.4](#) Titles of Nobility and the Constitution

AFFIRMING

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity pursuant to the U.S. Constitution Article III, Section 2

BEARING IN MIND

The American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Article IX JURIDICAL PERSONALITY States shall recognize fully the juridical personality of indigenous forms of organization and promoting the full exercise of the rights recognized in the Declaration.

BEARING IN MIND ALSO

The American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Article X REJECTION OF ASSIMILATION section 2 States **shall not carry out, adopt, support, or favor any policy of assimilation of indigenous peoples or destruction of their culture.**

AFFIRMING

JURIS ET DE JURE **Of law and of right.** A presumption **juris et de jure**, or an **irrebuttable presumption**, is one which **the law will not suffer to be rebutted by any counter-evidence, but establishes as conclusive**; while a presumption *juris tantum* is one which holds good in the absence of evidence to the contrary, but *may be rebutted*.

AFFIRMING

VESTED RIGHTS Rights which have so completely and definitively accrued to or settled in a person that they are **not subject to be defeated or canceled by the act of any other private person**, and which it is right and equitable that the government should recognize and protect, as being **lawful in themselves**, and settled according to the then current rules of law, and of which the **individual could not be deprived arbitrarily without injustice**, or of which **he could not justly be deprived otherwise than by the established methods of procedure and for the public welfare.**

JURE DIVINO -- BY DIVINE RIGHT, OR ORDINATION OF HEAVEN

RECOGNIZING

State Parties has the obligation under Article 2(2) to adopt executive, judicial, and legislative measures, to provide an effective remedy to victims of human rights violators under Article 2(3) and to safeguard certain rights by means of procedural guarantees and legal institutions.

RECALLING

The Constitution for the United States:

*NOTE: Where the rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them. *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 US 436, 491

ALSO NOTE: "As to the construction, with reference to Common Law, an important cannon of construction is that constitutions must be construed to reference to the Common Law." The Common Law, so permitted destruction of the abatement of nuisances by summary proceedings and it was never supposed that a constitutional provision was intended to interfere with this established principle and although there is no common law of the United States in a sense of a national customary law as distinguished from the common law of England, adopted in the several states. In interpreting the Federal



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Constitution, recourse may still be had to the aid of the Common Law of England. It has been said that without reference to the common law, the language of the Federal Constitution could not be understood."
-- 16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 114.

Article I (Ss9) No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed

(b) No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatsoever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Article I (ss10)

No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation: grant letters of marque and reprisal: coin money: emit bills of debts: (c); pass any bill of attainder, ex post fact law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.(

Article VI

Section 2 (...) The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in the 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 judges, in every State, shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.**

Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several states legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the united States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

REAFFIRMING

The **SUPREMECY CLAUSE**

Thus, the particular phraseology of the constitution of the united States confirms and strengthens the principle, supposed to be **essential to all written constitutions**, that a law repugnant to the constitution is void, and that **courts, as well as other departments, are bound by that instrument.** *Marbury v. Madison* 5 U.S. 137 (1803)

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

Article IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article XI.

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 citizens or subject of any foreign State.

RECOGNIZING

All laws, rules and practices which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void. *Marbury v. Madiso*, 5th US (2 Cranch)137, 174, 176, (1803)

RECOGNIZING ALSO

Due course of law, this phrase is synonymous with "due process of law" or "law of the land" and means law in its regular course of administration through courts of justice.

PARTIES AND PRIVIES

EX FACTO: EX NECESSITATE REI. From the necessity or urgency of the thing or case. 2 Pow. Dev. (by Jarman.) 308.

SPECIAL COUNT 1.

On or about the date of November 16th, 2016 the lease agreement at coordinates Latitude 40.81345 : N 40°48'48.744" Longitude -81.5259 : W 81°38'27.43152" a/k/a/ 1422 1st St. NE at the Massillon Territory in the Ohio Republic, 44646, (parcel #609602) between the parties WENDY L NICE and



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MICHAEL HALCO SR. [REVOCABLE TRUST] and WENDY L NICE, CHRISTOPHER O CHILDS JR. and I, zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey (all derivatives) came in to possession of and began occupying the territory of concern.

SPECIAL COUNT 2.

On or about the date of November 16th, 2018, the rental lease between WENDY L NICE and MICHAEL HALCO Sr. [REVOCABLE TRUST] expired. EX LOCATO. From or out of lease or letting. A term of the civil law, applied to actions or rights of action arising out of the contract of *locatum*, (g. v.) Inst. 4, 6, 28. Adopted at an early period in the law of England. Biact. iol. 102; 1 Reeve, Eng. Law, 168.

SPECIAL COUNT 3.

The lease was not renewed.

Note: Ex pacto illicito non oritur actio. From an illegal contract an action does not arise. Broom, Max. 742. See 7 Clark & F. 729.

SPECIAL COUNT 4.

On or about February 11th, 2023, WENDY L NICE relocated to 1425 1st St. NE Massillon, Ohio.

SPECIAL OWNER

SPECIAL COUNT 5.

On the date of February 15th, 2023 affidavits were received and signed for by both WENDY L NICE, et al and Michael Halco Jr., et al giving notice to the fact I, zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey is now the possessor and occupant at the coordinates Latitude 40.81345 : N 40°48'48.744" Longitude -81.5259 : W 81°38'27.43152" a/k/a/ 1422 1st St. NE at the Massillon Territory in the Ohio Republic, 44646, (parcel #609602). **EX JUSTA CAUSA**

NOTE: Both parties were given an allotted number of CLEAR DAYS to lawfully respond. No response was received.

RIGHT OF REPLY 1.) Anyone injured by inaccurate or offensive statements or ideas disseminated to the public in general by a legally regulated medium of communication has the right to reply or to make a correction **using the same communications outlet**, under such conditions as the law may establish. 2.) The correction or reply **shall not in any case remit other legal liabilities** that may have been incurred.

RECOGNIZING

Things incident shall pass by the grant of the principal, but not the principal by the grant of things incident

SPECIAL COUNT 6.

On the date of March 6th, 2023, MICHAEL HALCO JR., accompanied by policy enforcement, taped a NOTICE TO LEAVE PREMISES addressed to WENDY NICE AND OCCUPANTS. NOTE: WENDY NICE relocated to the address of 1425 1st NE Massillon, Ohio 44646 on the date of February 11th, 2023 resulting in the occupation of coordinates Latitude 40.81345 : N 40°48'48.744" Longitude -81.5259 : W 81°38'27.43152" a/k/a/ 1422 1st St. NE at the Massillon Territory in the Ohio Republic, 44646, (parcel #609602) being by the current possessor zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey (jus sanguinis).

RECOGNIZING Things in action, entry, or re-entry cannot be granted over. 19 N. Y. 100, 103.

NOTE: EVICTION. **Dispossession by process of law**; the act of depriving a person of the possession of lands which he has held, in pursuance of the judgment of a court. Technically, **the dispossession must be by judgment of law**; if otherwise, it is an **ouster**.

RECALLING

The Multilateral Treaties of the American Convention On Human Rights Article 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL. Section 2 (d) the right of the accused to **defend himself personally** or to be assisted by legal counsel of his choosing, and to **communicate freely** and privately with his counsel; (f) the right of the defense to examine witnesses present in court and to obtain the appearance, as a witnesses, of experts or other persons who may throw light on the facts; (g) the right not to be compelled to be a witness against himself (...); (h) the right to appeal the judgement to a higher court.

RECALLING ALSO

The Multilateral Treaties of the American Convention On Human Rights Article 1 OBLIGATIONS TO



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RESPECT RIGHTS (1.) The States Parties to this Convention undertake to **respect the rights and freedoms recognized** herein and to **ensure to all persons subject to their jurisdiction the free and full exercise of those rights and freedoms**, without any discrimination for reasons of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, **national** or social origin, economic status, birth, or any other social condition. (2.) For the purposes of this Convention, "person" means every human being.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGE

SPECIAL COUNT 7.

On April 5th, 2023 I, zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey honored my affidavit announcing myself and giving notice of my intent to make a special appearance in regards to **CASE #2023-CVG-0535**

TRESPASS ON THE CASE

EXCEPTIO DOLI MALI. In the civil law. An exception or plea of fraud. Inst. 4, 13, 1, 9; Bract, fol. 1006.

SPECIAL COUNT 8.

After ex-parte communications with and via liaison the attorney of Michael Halco Jr., et al M. DEAN DAHL, et al; with and via liaison MAGISTRATE ANDREA M. SCASSA, et al, and WENDY L NICE, et al, in relation to **CASE #2023-CVG-0535**, on April 5th, 2023, WENDY L NICE, agreed to complete a writ in which she falsely stated and or states that she, et al is still the current occupant(s) or resident(s), etc. at the coordinates Latitude 40.81345 : N 40°48'48.744" Longitude -81.5259 : W 81°38'27.43152" a/k/a/ 1422 1st St. NE at the Massillon Territory in the Ohio Republic, 44646, (parcel #609602) in which is unlawfully stated and absolutely untrue as WENDY L NICE, et al relinquished all occupation, usage, and access to coordinates Latitude 40.81345 : N 40°48'48.744" Longitude -81.5259 : W 81°38'27.43152" a/k/a/ 1422 1st St. NE at the Massillon Territory in the Ohio Republic, 44646, (parcel #609602), relocating to her current place of residence in which is 1425 1st St. N.E. Massillon, Ohio 44646; making the submission of the agreed upon and judgement determining writ altogether **ambiguous** and any proceeding in **CASE #2023-CVG-0535** absolutely unlawful and inadmissible.

i.) **VIOLATION(S) - 18 U.S.C. §241 - CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS**

ii.) **VIOLATION(S) - 18 U.S.C. §242 - DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW**

iii.) **VIOLATION(S) - 18 U.S.C §1001 – STATEMENTS OR ENTRIES GENERALLY**

iv.) **VIOLATION(S) - 18 USC §2071 - CONCEALMENT, REMOVAL, OR MUTILATION GENERALLY**

v.) **COLLUSION**

RECALLING DEFINITION

EX PARTE: On one side only; by or for one party; done for, in behalf of, or on the application of, one party only. A judicial proceeding, order, injunction, etc., is said to be *ex parte* when it is taken or granted at the instance and for the benefit of one party only, and without notice to, or contestation by, any person adversely interested.

RECALLING

18 U.S.C. ss241 CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS: If two or more conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same;

RECOGNIZING

18 U.S.C. ss 242 DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW: Whoever, under any color of law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year or both; and if bodily injuries result from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosive, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years or both: and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.



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RECOGNIZING

COLOR OF LAW:

The appearance or semblance, without the substance, of legal right. State v. Brechler, 185 Wis. 599, 202 N.W. 144, 148; Misuse of power, possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because wrongdoer is clothed with authority of state, is action taken under “color of law”. Atkins v. Lanning, 415 F. Supp. 186, 188

SPECIAL COUNT 9.

On April 5th, 2023, I, zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey honored my an affidavit to make a special appearance to MASSILLON MUNICIPAL COURT 2 James Duncan Plaza, Massillon, OH 44646 in regards to **CASE #2023-CVG-0535** as I, zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey, has been and is the current and lawful possessor and occupant of the coordinates Latitude 40.81345 : N 40’48’48.744” Longitude - 81.5259 : W 81’38’27.43152” a/k/a/ 1422 1st St. NE at the Massillon Territory in the Ohio Republic, 44646, (parcel #609602).

REALIZING

18 U.S.C. ss 1001 STATEMENT 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 fals, 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.

SPECIAL COUNT 10.

On April 5th, 2023, the court and the Attorney(s) of MICHAEL HALCO JR., et al, aided, abetted, allowed an unlawful and false statement provided in an instrument authored and/or co-authored by, provided by and presented by WENDY L NICE and presented to the court in whom the members, officers, officials, magistrates, judges, et al are bound by the Constitution for the United States of America in which is safeguarded and governed by mandates such as the Multilateral and Bilateral and International Treaties amended and enforced as and being Supreme Law(s) of The Land. I, zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey, jus sanguinis, announced that, I, the Occupant, would like to object to the proceedings and was denied any opportunity to speak for myself concerning **CASE #2023-CVG-0535** in which regards the coordinates Latitude 40.81345 : N 40’48’48.744” Longitude -81.5259 : W 81’38’27.43152” a/k/a/ 1422 1st St. NE at the Massillon Territory in the Ohio Republic, 44646, (parcel #609602) as an affidavit was sent to the clerk of courts, WENDY L NICE, et al ANDY GINELLA, et al and M.DEAN DAHL, et al announcing myself and giving the necessary parties notice of my intent to make a special appearance intent in exercising my right to speak for self as I am the current POSSESSOR and OCCUPANT at coordinates Latitude 40.81345 : N 40’48’48.744” Longitude -81.5259 : W 81’38’27.43152” a/k/a/ 1422 1st St. NE at the Massillon Territory in the Ohio Republic, 44646, (parcel #609602) the matter being regarded to as **CASE #2023-CVG-0535**; a territory in which WENDY L NICE was no longer an occupant in the date of the conjuring, submission and acceptance of the writ authored and or co-authored by, provided by and presented by WENDY L NICE and presented to the court in whom the members, officers, officials, magistrates, judges, et al are bound by the Constitution for the United States of America and, most importantly, all Supreme Law land mandates and WENDY L NICE is currently, still not an occupant of or at coordinates Latitude 40.81345 : N 40’48’48.744” Longitude -81.5259 : W 81’38’27.43152” a/k/a/ 1422 1st St. NE at the Massillon Territory in the Ohio Republic, 44646, (parcel #609602).

EX DOLO MALO NON ORITUR ACTIO. *Out of fraud no action arises; fraud never gives a right of action. No court will lend its aid to a man who founds his cause of action upon an immoral or illegal act. Cowp. 343; Broom, Max. 729.*

***NOTE:** The Constitution for united States of America Article VI states that Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; (...)

RECALLING

No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. A similar provision exists in all the state constitutions; the phrases “due course of law”, and the “**law of the land**” are sometimes used; but all three of these phrases have the same meaning and that applies conformity with



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the ancient and customary laws of the English people or laws indicated by parliament. *Davidson v. New Orleans* 96 U.S. 97, 24, L Ed 616

RECALLING ALSO

Multilateral Treaties of the American Convention On Human Rights Article 2 DOMESTIC LEGAL EFFECTS Where the **exercise of any of the rights or freedoms** referred to in Article 1 is **not already ensured by legislative or other provisions**, the **States Parties** undertake **to adopt**, in accordance with their constitutional processes and the provisions of this Convention, such **legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to those rights or freedoms**.

FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER

RECOGNIZING EX LEGIBUS - According to the laws.

Traditional possession of ancestral territories has effects **equivalent to** those of State-issued **full ownership property titles**, and **gives indigenous and tribal peoples the right to official recognition of their property**. The Inter-American Court has explained that “as a result of customary practices, **possession of the land should suffice for indigenous communities lacking real title to property of the land to obtain official recognition of that property, and for consequent registration.**” At the same time, it must be emphasized that possession of ancestral territories is not a pre-condition for the existence, recognition or restitution of the right to property of an indigenous or tribal people; indeed, indigenous peoples or communities who have been deprived of possession of their territories in whole or in part, preserve their **full property rights** over them, and have the right to claim and obtain their effective restitution. (...), “the Court considered that the (...) people were the ‘**legitimate owners of their traditional lands**’ *although they did not have possession* thereof, because they left them as a result of the acts of violence perpetrated against them.” Pursuant to **INDIGENOUS AND TRIBAL PEOPLES’ RIGHTS OVER THEIR ANCESTRAL LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES** (par. 111) and also in (par. 114) which states: In this same field, **indigenous and tribal peoples and their members have a right to have their territory reserved for them, and to be free from settlements or presence of third parties or non-indigenous colonizers within their territories**. The State has a corresponding **obligation to prevent the invasion or colonization of indigenous or tribal territory by other persons, and to carry out the necessary actions to relocate those non-indigenous inhabitants of the territory who have settled there**. The IACHR has regarded **illegal invasions and intrusions of non-indigenous settlers as threats, usurpations and reductions of the effective rights to property and possession of territory by indigenous and tribal peoples**, which the **State is in the obligation of controlling and preventing**. In the same sense, Article 18 of ILO Convention No. 169 establishes that “[a]dequate penalties shall be established by law for unauthorized intrusion upon, or use of, the lands of the peoples concerned, and **governments shall take measures to prevent such offences.**”

*NOTE pursuant to the **American Declaration n the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**

Article X: Rejection of assimilation

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, express, and freely develop their cultural identity in all respects, free from any external attempt at assimilation.
2. States shall not carry out, adopt, support, or favor any policy of assimilation of indigenous peoples or of destruction of their cultures.

Article XX.

Rights of association, assembly, and freedom of expression and thought

1. Indigenous peoples have the rights of association, assembly, organization and expression, and are entitled to exercise them without interference and in accordance, *inter alia*, with their cosmovision, values, uses, customs, ancestral traditions, beliefs, spirituality, and other cultural practices.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to assemble on their sacred and ceremonial sites and areas. For that purpose they shall have free access to, and use of, such sites and areas.
3. Indigenous peoples, in particular those who are divided by international borders, have the right to travel and to maintain and develop contacts, relations, and direct cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic, and social purposes, with their members and other peoples.

BEARING IN MIND

Pursuant to **INDIGENOUS AND TRIBAL PEOPLES’ RIGHTS OVER THEIR ANCESTRAL LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES** (par. 40) The IACHR has acknowledged the value of the legislative incorporation of “a broad concept of indigenous land and territories, wherein the latter category includes not only **physically occup[ied] spaces but also those used for their cultural or subsistence activities**,



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such as routes of access,” finding “this approach to be compatible with the cultural reality of indigenous peoples and their special relationship with the land and territory, as well as with natural resources and the environment in general.” The occupation of a territory by an indigenous people or community is thus not restricted to the nucleus of houses where its members live; “rather, the territory includes a physical area constituted by a core area of dwellings, natural resources, crops, plantations and their milieu, linked insofar as possible to their cultural tradition.” In this same sense, the relationship between indigenous peoples and their territories is not limited to specific villages or settlements; territorial use and occupation by indigenous and tribal peoples “extend beyond the settlement of specific villages to include lands that are used for agriculture, hunting, fishing, gathering, transportation, cultural and other purposes”; therefore indigenous and tribal peoples’ rights encompass the territory as a whole;

RECALLING

The UNIFIED MAINE COMMON LAW GRAND JURY, LEX NATURALES DEI GRATIA;
CIVIL ORDERS JUNE 10, 2014; Issued to All Members of the Domestic Police Forces, US
Marshals Service, the Provost Marshal, Members of the American Bar Association and the
American Armed Services:

American Negroes have in the past been considered “US citizens” because that is the only “*citizenship*” they were ever granted after the Civil War, a grave travesty of justice that resulted in them having only “*civil rights*” which are only *privileges* granted by the “US Congress” instead of the “*Natural and Unalienable Rights*” they are really heir to. They were *also* claimed as chattel backing the debts of the *United States’ prohibitions abolishing slavery and peonage.*

A prompt correction is available from the organic states by proclamation. The people in the organic states are granted full and *immediately recognizable status* as “American Nationals” owed all the “*Natural and Unalienable Rights*” of any other organic State Citizen, no matter which geographically defined state they may inhabit on the land. The only exceptions are those residents born **within** (inside) the borders of the Insular States — District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, etc. — who must *self-declare their status under Article 15 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.*

INQUISITION

MAGISTRATE ANDREA M. SCASSA, et al, On the date of February 15th, 2023, an **Affidavit of Fact | Notice of Demand and Exhibition** sent via USPS express mail was signed for by a J. Halco in which was sent to MICHAEL HALCO, et al. providing points of question and giving opportunity for the recipient to respond via lawful affidavit providing the necessary factual answers and with no ambiguous content including the presentation of an allodial land/territory ownership title in an allotted number of CLEAR DAYS. As of this 7th day of April in the year of 2023, there has been no reception of an affidavit nor any record of any lawful attempt to rebut, answer questions nor present an allodial land/territory ownership title.

Possession is a good title where no better title appears. 20 Vin. Abr. 278.

Things incident shall pass by the grant of the principal, but not the principal by the grant of the incident. Co. Litt. 152a, 1516; Broom, Max. 433.

MAGISTRATE ANDREA M. SCASSA, et al, prior to your interpretation of **CASE #2023-CVG-0535**, including but absolutely not limited to the affidavit in which it was announced that I, Zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey, would be, via special appearance, present, and before any coming to rule upon, adjudicate, judge, etc. in the favor of any party, were you first provided an allodial title proclaiming the MICHAEL HALCO JR, et al [REVOCABLE TRUST] having dominion of coordinates Latitude 40.81345 : N 40°48’48.744” Longitude -81.5259 : W 81°38’27.43152” a/k/a/ 1422 1st St. NE at the Massillon Territory in the Ohio Republic, 44646, (parcel #609602)?

YES or NO

Article 14(2) of the American Convention on Human Rights addresses the RIGHT OF REPLY stating that the correction or reply shall not in any case remit other legal liabilities that may have been incurred.

REALIZING

INDIGENOUS AND TRIBAL PEOPLES’ RIGHTS OVER THEIR ANCESTRAL LANDS AND
NATURAL RESOURCES (par. 119), It must be borne in mind that, according to the Inter-American



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Court, the fact that the claimed lands have been transferred from one owner to another over a long period of time and are duly registered is not a sufficient motive to justify the lack of recognition of indigenous or tribal peoples' right to property and restitution, nor does it exempt States from international responsibility for such lack of recognition. Indigenous and tribal peoples' right to property and restitution subsists even though the claimed lands are in private hands, *and it is not acceptable for indigenous territorial claims to be denied automatically due to that fact* – in each case, a balancing must be carried out in order to establish limitations on one or the other property rights in conflict, in light of the standards of legality, necessity, proportionality and a legitimate purpose in a democratic society, **taking into account the specificities of the respective indigenous people. The will of the current owners of ancestral lands cannot, per se, prevent effective enjoyment of the right to territorial restitution.**

ONE WHO COMES INTO EQUITY MUST COME WITH CLEAN HANDS

All affairs pertaining to MICHAEL HALCO, Et al; ANDY GINELLA, ESQ, et al; M. DEAN DAHL, et al, ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF and the territorial coordinates Latitude 40.81345 : N 40°48'48.744" Longitude -81.5259 : W 81°38'27.43152" a/k/a/ 1422 1st St. NE at the Massillon Territory in the Ohio Republic, 44646 (parcel #609602), including and not limited to the courts interpretation(s), adjudication(s), ruling(s) made, and all dysnomy, practice of bad laws, are now to be acknowledged as null and void being as to this date there has been a lack of presentation of an allodial claim supporting the presumption in ownership of the acknowledged Indigenous territory as well as the non-rebuttal to the initiating affidavit sent to MICHAEL HALCO, Et al and signed for by J. Halco for the following causes:

FAILURE TO LAWFULLY REPLY TO LAWFUL AFFIDAVIT; DEFAULT

FAILURE TO PRESENT PROPER ALLODIAL CLAIM INSTRUMENT PROVING DOMINION OVER INDIGENOUS TERRITORY BY MICHAEL HALCO, Et al, [REVOCABLE TRUST]

Things incident shall pass by the grant of the principal, but not the principal by the grant of the incident. Co. Litt. 152a, 1516; Broom, Max. 433.

SECUNDUM NORMAM LEGIS

RECOGNIZING

Pursuant to and certainly not limited to paragraph 69 of the INDIGENOUS AND TRIBAL PEOPLES' RIGHTS OVER THEIR ANCESTRAL LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES: Given that **the foundation of territorial property lies in the historical use and occupation** which gave rise to customary land tenure systems, indigenous and tribal peoples' territorial rights **"exist even without State actions which specify them" or without a formal title to property. Official recognition "should be seen as a process of 'production of evidence establishing the prior ownership of the communities'" and not as a grant of new rights. Territorial titling and demarcation are thus complex acts that do not constitute rights, but merely recognize and guarantee rights that appertain to indigenous peoples on account of their customary use.** The organs of the Inter-American system have held that **the American Convention is violated when indigenous lands are considered to be state lands because the communities lack a formal title of ownership or are not registered under such title.** A legal system which subjects the exercise and defense of the property rights of indigenous and tribal peoples' members to the existence of a title of private, personal or real ownership over ancestral territories, *is inadequate* to make such rights effective. (...) (par. 74) (...) ILO Convention No. 169 expressly establishes the state duty to **"safeguard the right of the peoples concerned to use lands not exclusively occupied by them, but to which they have traditionally had access for their subsistence and traditional activities.** Particular attention shall be paid to the situation of *nomadic peoples and shifting cultivators* in this respect." Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights similarly establishes the right of persons who belong to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities to enjoy their own culture together with other members of the group. **The right to culture includes distinctive forms and modalities of using territories (...)** as essential elements of indigenous culture. This complex notion of the **right to indigenous property** is also reflected in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, by which **"indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired".**

RECOGNIZING ALSO

Pursuant to INDIGENOUS AND TRIBAL PEOPLES' RIGHTS OVER THEIR ANCESTRAL LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES (par. 141) For the Inter-American Court a bilateral international



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investment treaty in force, which protects the private owners of the claimed lands, is also a **legally insufficient reason** to deny indigenous and tribal peoples' right to territorial property and restitution, because the enforcement of bilateral commercial treaties "should always be compatible with the American Convention, which is a **multilateral treaty on human rights that stands in a class of its own** and that **generates rights for individual human beings and does not depend entirely on reciprocity among States**". The application of these treaties must and may be made compatible with the American Convention, because they often contain clauses which allow for the expropriation of the investments made by nationals of one of the contracting parties for reasons of public purpose or interest, "which could justify land restitution to indigenous people."

EX CATHEDRA

RECOGNIZING

The LEX NATURALES DEI GRATIA | CIVIL ORDERS JULY 4, 2014 in which was issued to All Members of the Domestic Police Forces, US Marshals Service, the Provost Marshal, Members of the **American Bar Association** and the American Armed Service by Anna Maria Wilhelmina Hanna Sophia Riezinger-von Reitzenstein von Lettow-Vorbeck, Private Attorney in service to His Holiness, Pope Francis you are hereby informed that All (...) (E)states and ESTATES, , erroneously believed to represent the American States and American State Citizens and which were conveyed by fraud and legal deceit to the United States of America (minor) and more recently to the City-State of the United Nations, are **re-venued without exception to the geographically defined American States and the American State Citizens where they shall remain in perpetuity as assets belonging to the rightful and lawful beneficiaries**. All legal fiction entities however structured and named after the American States and American State Citizens are returned to them and their control, free and clear of any debt, promise, encumbrance or **obligation alleged against them** as a result of false claims made "in their behalf" by officers of the United States of America, Inc. and the UNITED STATES, INC. or by any foreign officials operating the United States of America (minor), or the United Nations City State falsely claiming to "represent" them or have jurisdiction over them.

UTI FRUI | To have full use and enjoyment of a thing, without damage to substance

The Indigenous Peoples (Muur/Moors) rights in exercise is/are safeguarded by the following:

"Consecrated 'Talisman' of 'The Moorish-American Society of Comprehensive Science'. Recorded as a Legal Deed and Trust Document in the Library of Congress - under Certified Registration No. TXU-1-123-633, and Control (Catalogue) Number 71-330-6977 (U), The Department of Homeland Security-U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Recordation No. COP 04-00062; Control No. 476030 LMW, and Catalogued in The U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Administration (Department of State Library-Call# BP232.U73 2004): and is duly recognized by the said Federal corporate United States government."

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

RECOGNIZING

American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Article XXV. TRADITIONAL FORMS OF PROPERTY AND CULTURAL SURVIVAL. RIGHT TO LAND, TERRITORY, AND RESOURCES

- (1.) Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual, cultural, and material **relationship with their lands**, territories, and resources and to uphold their responsibilities to preserve them for themselves and for future generations.
- (2.) Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally **owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired**.
- (3.) Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they *possess by reason of traditional ownership* or **other traditional occupation or use**, as well as those which they have **otherwise acquired**.
- (4.) States shall **give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources**. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.
- (5.) Indigenous peoples have **the right to legal recognition of the various and particular modalities and forms of property, possession and ownership of their lands, territories, and resources**, in accordance with the legal system of each State and the *relevant international instruments*. States shall establish special regimes appropriate for such recognition and for their effective demarcation or titling.



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MONEY:

"A state may not impose a charge for the enjoyment of a right granted by the Federal Constitution and that a flat license tax here involves restraints in advance the constitutional liberties of Press and Religion and inevitably tends to suppress their existence. That the ordinance is non-discriminatory and that is applies also to peddlers of wares and merchandise is immaterial. The liberties granted by the first amendment are and in a preferred position. Since the privilege in question is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution and exists independently of the state's authority, the inquiry as to whether the state has given something for which it cannot ask a return, is irrelevant. No state may convert any secured liberty into a privilege and issue a license and a fee for it." - *Mudook v. Penn.* 319 US 105:(1943).

RECALLING

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

REALIZING

ALL contracts governed by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (MINOR) are **null and void** pursuant to **POPE FRANCIS, GENERAL CIVIL ORDERS June 10th, 2014 and July 4th, 2014**: "Because these "State" and "Federal" entities have all functioned under conditions of **non-disclosure and semantic deceit** serving to promulgate fraud upon the organic states and the American people, they are all to be considered criminal syndicates to the extent that they **have been aware of their status and have failed to correct their operations and representations**. All contracts held by these organizations or assumed to be held by these organizations are null and void for fraud. These contracts include but are not limited to contracts for **sale, for labor, for trade, "citizenship" contracts, powers of attorney, licenses, mortgages, registrations, and application agreements of all kinds. ALL SIGNATURES OF AMERICAN STATE CITIZENS ACTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF SEMANTIC DECEIT AND NON-DISCLOSURE ARE RESCINDED.**"

SPECIAL INJUNCTION

MICHAEL HALCO, et al, M. DEAN DAHL, et al are again and now and you, MAGISTRATE ANDREA M. SCASSA, et al are now being lawfully put on notice that:

For the Trespassing on this territory is with the fee of \$5,000; and

For the Parking conveyances is with the fee of \$500.

NOTE: The fees for the mentioned violations of **TRESPASSING** and/or **PARKING** will not be pursued in a collective. Each party must account for themselves.

ACTUS LEGITIMI NON RECIPIUNT MODUM Acts required by law to be done, admit of no qualification. Hob. 153

MAGISTRATE ANDREA M. SCASSA, et al, concerning **CASE #2023-CVG-0535**, are now **PUT ON NOTICE** that remedy is being sought by Zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey and from you, **MAGISTRATE ANDREA M. SCASSA**, et al for your fineable and/or punishable breach(es) or violation(s) of the following:

- i.) 18 U.S.C. §241 - CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS
- ii.) 18 U.S.C. §242 - DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW
- iii.) 18 U.S.C §1001 – STATEMENTS OR ENTRIES GENERALLY
- iv.) 18 USC §2071 - CONCEALMENT, REMOVAL, OR MUTILATION GENERALLY
- v.) ALL TREATIES [MULTILATERAL, BILATERAL, INTERNATIONAL, ETC]
- vi.) SUPREME CONSTITUTIONAL OATH
- vii.) ARTICLE(S) 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, of The Multilateral Treaties of the American



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Convention On Human Rights

viii.) ARTICLE(S) IV, V, VI, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XXI, XXII, XXIV, XXV, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXIII, XXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, XL, XLI of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

viv.) 18 USC §654 - OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE OF UNITED STATES CONVERTING PROPERTY OF ANOTHER

x.) 18 USC §1512B - ENGAGES IN MISLEADING CONDUCT

xi.) 42 USC §1983 - CIVIL ACTION FOR DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS

xii.) 42 USC §1985(3) - CONSPIRACY TO INTERFERE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS

xiii.) 42 USC §1986 - ACTION FOR NEGLECT TO PREVENT

xiv.) THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

xv.) AMENDMENT(S) IV, VIII and IX OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey, Jus Sanguinis, P.L. 8 Stat. 484, 8 U.S.C. 1101, Title 22: Foreign Relations and Intercourse; Chapter 2; Consular Courts; Section 141: Judicial Authority Generally [AA222141] HAS INTENT TO EXERCISE ALL RIGHTS TO LIEN ALL VIOLATERS

EX RIGORE JURIS According to the rigor or strictness of law; in strictness of law. Blacks Law 1st Ed.

ENCOURAGING

The abjuration, **immediately vacating the allowance of the false statement** produced in the form of a writ having been submitted by WENDY L NICE and vacating and indefinitely terminating all terms in succession of the unlawful ruling made by MAGISTRATE ANDREA M. SCASSA, et al concerning **CASE #2023-CVG-0535** including and absolutely not limited to any contract(s), agreement(s), assimilation(s), etc, with any individual(s), company, companies, corporation(s), entity, entities, public official, peace officers, police officers, bailiffs, deputy bailiffs, private contract bounty collectors, et al in whom may be or become involved in the scheduled, planned, contracted, etc foregoing of performance in the fineable and/or punishable violation(s), breach(es) of and certainly not limited to the following:

i.) 18 U.S.C. §241 - CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS

ii.) 18 U.S.C. §242 - DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW

iii.) 18 U.S.C §1001 – STATEMENTS OR ENTRIES GENERALLY

iv.) 18 USC §2071 - CONCEALMENT, REMOVAL, OR MUTILATION GENERALLY

v.) BREACH OF ALL TREATIES [MULTILATERAL, BILATERAL, INTERNATIONAL, ETC]

vi.) CONSTITUTIONAL OATH

vii.) ARTICLE(S) 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, of The Multilateral Treaties of the American Convention On Human Rights

viii.) ARTICLE(S) IV, V, VI, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XXI, XXII, XXIV, XXV, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXIII, XXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, XL, XLI of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

viv.) 18 USC §654 - OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE OF UNITED STATES CONVERTING PROPERTY OF ANOTHER

x.) 18 USC §1512B - ENGAGES IN MISLEADING CONDUCT

xi.) 42 USC §1983 - CIVIL ACTION FOR DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS

xii.) 42 USC §1985(3) - CONSPIRACY TO INTERFERE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS

xiii.) 42 USC §1986 - ACTION FOR NEGLECT TO PREVENT

xiv.) TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

xv.) AMENDMENT(s) IV, VIII and IX OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

xvi.) **For the TRESPASSING on the tribal territory** coordinates Latitude 40.81345 : N 40°48'48.744" Longitude -81.5259 : W 81°38'27.43152" a/k/a/ 1422 1st St. NE at the Massillon Territory in the Ohio Republic, 44646 (parcel #609602) **is with the fee of \$5,000**

xvii.) **For the PARKING conveyances at and/or on the tribal territory** coordinates Latitude 40.81345 : N 40°48'48.744" Longitude -81.5259 : W 81°38'27.43152" a/k/a/ 1422 1st St. NE at the Massillon



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Territory in the Ohio Republic, 44646 (parcel #609602) is with the fee of \$500.

BE YOU PUT ON NOTICE: The fees for the mentioned violations of **TRESPASSING** and/or **PARKING** are not to be pursued collectively. Each party must account for themselves. All violations will result in remedy sought by and from each and every unlawful participant in any unlawful act of any variety relating to **CASE #2023-CVG-0535** and/or resulting from any unlawful practice(s), agreement(s), contract(s), judgement(s), etc in relation to **CASE #2023-CVG-0535** that is/are not related to the lawful rebuttal via use of proper affidavit submitted to the proper venue with no ambiguous content and remaining in alignment with Supreme Law(s) of the Land. Where it is lawfully appropriate, **zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey**, has intent to lien any and all persons, individual(s), company, companies, corporation(s), entity, entities, public official, peace officers, police officers, bailiffs, deputy bailiffs, private contract bounty collectors, et al in whom may be already, or may become involved in the scheduled, planned, contracted, etc foregoing of performance in the violation(s), breach(es), etc that may ensue in pursuance to the courts dysnomy. The intent to lien does not exclude the parties of **MICHAEL HALCO JR**, et al and **WENDY L NICE**, et al.

Any and all persons, individual(s), company, companies, corporation(s), entity, entities, public official, peace officers, police officers, bailiffs, deputy bailiffs, private contract bounty collectors, et al in whom may be already, or may become involved in the scheduled, planned, contracted, etc foregoing of performance in the violation(s), breach(es), etc that may ensue in pursuance to the courts dysnomy in relation to **CASE #2023-CVG-0535** especially and certainly not limited to any continuance of terms, agreements, decisions, rulings and the instructions, including and absolutely not limited to entry by use of force, use of harmful tools, drawing of weapons or any action deemed threatening, resulting thereof, etc. are subject to the reciprocal procedure(s) of a lawful lien process.

STRICTISSIMI JURIS | SPECIAL PRIVILEGE:

BE PUT ON NOTICE ANY WHO PARTICIPATE IN THE ATTEMPT, OR

CARRYING OUT OF DETAINMENT, KIDNAP, ARREST, etc OF **zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey**, Jus Sanguinis, P.L. 8 Stat. 484, 8 U.S.C. 1101, **Title 22: Foreign Relations and Intercourse; Chapter 2; Consular Courts;Section 141: Judicial Authority Generally [AA222141]**, et al, shall be subject to special counts regarding violation(s) and or breach(es) of all treaties, Constitution for the united States, and all Supreme Law mandates including to and absolutely not limited to the **International Convention For The Protection Of All Persons From Enforced Disappearance:**

ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE

RECALLING

The **International Convention For The Protection Of All Persons From Enforced Disappearance:**

DETERMINED

to prevent enforced disappearances and to combat impunity for the crime of enforced disappearance,

CONSIDERING

The right of any person not to be subjected to enforced disappearance, the right of victims to justice and to reparation,

AFFIRMING

The right of any victim to know the truth about the circumstances of an enforced disappearance and the fate of the disappeared person, and the right to freedom to seek, receive and impart information to this end,

Article 1

(1.) No one shall be subjected to enforced disappearance.



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(2.) No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification for enforced disappearance.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Convention, "enforced disappearance" is considered to be the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law.

Article 3

Each State Party shall take appropriate measures to investigate acts defined in article 2 committed by persons or groups of persons acting without the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State and to bring those responsible to justice.

Article 4

Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to ensure that enforced disappearance constitutes an offence under its criminal law.

Article 5

The widespread or systematic practice of enforced disappearance constitutes a crime against humanity as defined in applicable international law and shall attract the consequences provided for under such applicable international law.

Article 6

- (1.) Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to hold criminally responsible at least:
- (a) Any person who commits, orders, solicits or induces the commission of, attempts to commit, is an accomplice to or participates in an enforced disappearance;
 - (b) A superior who:
 - (i) Knew, or consciously disregarded information which clearly indicated, that subordinates under his or her effective authority and control were committing or about to commit a crime of enforced disappearance;
 - (ii) Exercised effective responsibility for and control over activities which were concerned with the crime of enforced disappearance; and
 - (iii) Failed to take all necessary and reasonable measures within his or her power to prevent or repress the commission of an enforced disappearance or to submit the matter to the competent authorities for investigation and prosecution;
 - (c) Subparagraph (b) above is without prejudice to the higher standards of responsibility applicable under relevant international law that a military commander or to a person effectively acting as a military commander.
- (2.) No order or instruction from any public authority, civilian, military, or other, may be invoked to justify an offence of enforced disappearance.

Article 7

- (1) Each State party shall make the offence of enforced disappearance punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account its extreme seriousness.
- (2.) Each State Party may establish:
- (a) Mitigating circumstances, in particular for persons who, having been implicated in the commission of an enforced disappearance, effectively contribute to bringing the disappeared person forward alive or make it possible to clarify cases of enforced disappearance or to identify the perpetrators of an enforced disappearance;
 - (b) Without prejudice to other criminal procedures, aggravating circumstances, in particular in the event of the death of the disappeared person or the commission of an enforced disappearance in respect of pregnant women, minors, persons with disabilities or other particularly vulnerable persons.

Article 8

Without prejudice to article 5,

- (1.) A State Party which applies a statute of limitations in respect of enforced disappearance shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the term of limitation for criminal proceedings:
- (a) Is of long duration and is proportionate to the extreme seriousness of this offence;
 - (b) Commences from the moment when the offence of enforced disappearance ceases, taking into account



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its continuous nature.

(2.) Each State Party shall guarantee the right of victims of enforced disappearance to an effective remedy during the term of limitation.

Article 9

(1.) Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to establish competence to exercise jurisdiction over the offence of enforced disappearance:

(a) When the offence is committed in any territory under its jurisdiction or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State;

(b) When the alleged offender is one of its nationals;

(c) When the disappeared person is one of its nationals and the State Party considers it appropriate

(2.) Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its competence to exercise jurisdiction over the offence of enforced disappearance when the alleged offender is present in any territory under its jurisdiction, unless it extradites or surrenders him or her to another State in accordance with its international obligations or surrenders him or her to an international criminal tribunal whose jurisdiction it has recognized.

(3.) This Convention does not exclude any additional criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.

Article 10

(1.) Upon being satisfied, after an examination of the information available to it, that the circumstances so warrant, any State Party in whose territory a person suspected of having committed an offence of enforced disappearance is present shall take him or her into custody or take such other legal measures as are necessary to ensure his or her presence. The custody and other legal measures shall be as provided for in the law of that State Party but may be maintained only for such time as is necessary to ensure the person's presence at criminal, surrender or extradition proceedings.

(2.) A State Party which has taken the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall immediately carry out a preliminary inquiry or investigations to establish the facts. It shall notify the States Parties referred to in article 9, paragraph 1, of the measures it has taken in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this article, including detention and the circumstances warranting detention, and of the findings of its preliminary inquiry or its investigations, indicating whether it intends to exercise its jurisdiction.

(3.) Any person in custody pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article may communicate immediately with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which he or she is a national, or, if he or she is a stateless person, with the representative of the State where he or she usually resides.

Article 11

(1.) The State Party in the territory under whose jurisdiction a person alleged to have committed an offence of enforced disappearance is found shall, if it does not extradite that person or surrender him or her to another State in accordance with its international obligations or surrender him or her to an international criminal tribunal whose jurisdiction it has recognized, submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution.

(2.) These authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a serious nature under the law of that State Party. In the cases referred to in article 9, paragraph 2, the standards of evidence required for prosecution and conviction shall in no way be less stringent than those which apply in the cases referred to in article 9, paragraph 1.

(3.) Any person against whom proceedings are brought in connection with an offence of enforced disappearance shall be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings. Any person tried for an offence of enforced disappearance shall benefit from a fair trial before a competent, independent and impartial court or tribunal established by law.

Article 12

(1.) Each State Party shall ensure that any individual who alleges that a person has been subjected to enforced disappearance has the right to report the facts to the competent authorities, which shall examine the allegation promptly and impartially and, where necessary, undertake without delay a thorough and impartial investigation. Appropriate steps shall be taken, where necessary, to ensure that the complainant, witnesses, relatives of the disappeared person and their defence counsel, as well as persons participating in the investigation, are protected against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of the complaint or any evidence given.

(2.) Where there are reasonable grounds for believing that a person has been subjected to enforced disappearance, the authorities referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall undertake an investigation, even if there has been no formal complaint.

(3.) Each State Party shall ensure that the authorities referred to in paragraph 1 of this article:

(a) Have the necessary powers and resources to conduct the investigation effectively, including access to



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the documentation and other information relevant to their investigation;

(b) Have access, if necessary with the prior authorization of a judicial authority, which shall rule promptly on the matter, to any place of detention or any other place where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the disappeared person may be present.

(4.) Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to prevent and sanction acts that hinder the conduct of an investigation. It shall ensure in particular that persons suspected of having committed an offence of enforced disappearance are not in a position to influence the progress of an investigation by means of pressure or acts of intimidation or reprisal aimed at the complainant, witnesses, relatives of the disappeared person or their defence counsel, or at persons participating in the investigation.

Article 17

(1.) No one shall be held in secret detention.

(2.) Without prejudice to other international obligations of the State Party with regard to the deprivation of liberty, each State Party shall, in its legislation:

(a) Establish the conditions under which orders of deprivation of liberty may be given;

(b) Indicate those authorities authorized to order the deprivation of liberty;

(c) Guarantee that any person deprived of liberty shall be held solely in officially recognized and supervised places of deprivation of liberty;

(d) Guarantee that any person deprived of liberty shall be authorized to communicate with and be visited by his or her family, counsel or any other person of his or her choice, subject only to the conditions established by law, or, if he or she is a foreigner, to communicate with his or her consular authorities, in accordance with applicable international law;

(e) Guarantee access by the competent and legally authorized authorities and institutions to the places where persons are deprived of liberty, if necessary with prior authorization from a judicial authority;

(f) Guarantee that any person deprived of liberty or, in the case of a suspected enforced disappearance, since the person deprived of liberty is not able to exercise this right, any persons with a legitimate interest, such as relatives of the person deprived of liberty, their representatives or their counsel, shall, in all circumstances, be entitled to take proceedings before a court, in order that the court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of the deprivation of liberty and order the person's release if such deprivation of liberty is not lawful.

(3.) Each State Party shall assure the compilation and maintenance of one or more up-to-date official registers and/or records of persons deprived of liberty, which shall be made promptly available, upon request, to any judicial or other competent authority or institution authorized for that purpose by the law of the State Party concerned or any relevant international legal instrument to which the State concerned is a party. The information contained therein shall include, as a minimum:

Article 18

(1.) Subject to articles 19 and 20, each State Party shall guarantee to any person with a legitimate interest in this information, such as relatives of the person deprived of liberty, their representatives or their counsel, access to at least the following information: (a) The authority that ordered the deprivation of liberty;

(b) The date, time and place where the person was deprived of liberty and admitted to the place of deprivation of liberty;

(c) The authority responsible for supervising the deprivation of liberty;

(d) The whereabouts of the person deprived of liberty, including, in the event of a transfer to another place of deprivation of liberty, the destination and the authority responsible for the transfer; (e) The date, time and place of release;

(f) Elements relating to the state of health of the person deprived of liberty;

(g) In the event of death during the deprivation of liberty, the circumstances and cause of death and the destination of the remains.

(2.) Appropriate measures shall be taken, where necessary, to protect the persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, as well as persons participating in the investigation, from any ill-treatment, intimidation or sanction as a result of the search for information concerning a person **deprived of liberty**.

Article 20

(1.) Only where a person is under the protection of the law and the deprivation of liberty is subject to judicial control may the right to information referred to in article 18 be restricted, on an exceptional basis, where strictly necessary and where provided for by law, and if the transmission of the information would adversely affect the privacy or safety of the person, hinder a criminal investigation, or for other equivalent reasons in accordance with the law, and in conformity with applicable international law and with the objectives of this Convention. In no case shall there be restrictions on the right to information referred to in article 18 that could constitute conduct defined in article 2 or be in violation of article 17, paragraph 1.

(2.) Without prejudice to consideration of the lawfulness of the deprivation of a person's liberty, States



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Parties shall guarantee to the persons referred to in article 18, paragraph 1, the right to a prompt and effective judicial remedy as a means of obtaining without delay the information referred to in article 18, paragraph 1. This right to a remedy may not be suspended or restricted in any circumstances.

Article 21

Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to ensure that persons deprived of liberty are released in a manner permitting reliable verification that they have actually been released. Each State Party shall also take the necessary measures to assure the physical integrity of such persons and their ability to exercise fully their rights at the time of release, without prejudice to any obligations to which such persons may be subject under national law.

Article 22

Without prejudice to article 6, each State Party shall take the necessary measures to prevent and impose sanctions for the following conduct:

- (a) Delaying or obstructing the remedies referred to in article 17, paragraph 2 (f), and article 20, paragraph 2;
- (b) Failure to record the deprivation of liberty of any person, or the recording of any information which the official responsible for the official register knew or should have known to be inaccurate;
- (c) Refusal to provide information on the deprivation of liberty of a person, or the provision of inaccurate information, even though the legal requirements for providing such information have been met.

Article 23

(1.) Each State Party shall ensure that the training of law enforcement personnel, civil or military, medical personnel, public officials and other persons who may be involved in the custody or treatment of any person deprived of liberty includes the necessary education and information regarding the relevant provisions of this Convention, in order to:

- (a) Prevent the involvement of such officials in enforced disappearances;
- (b) Emphasize the importance of prevention and investigations in relation to enforced disappearances;
- (c) Ensure that the urgent need to resolve cases of enforced disappearance is recognized.

(2.) Each State Party shall ensure that orders or instructions prescribing, authorizing or encouraging enforced disappearance are prohibited. Each State Party shall guarantee that a person who refuses to obey such an order will not be punished.

(3.) Each State Party shall ensure that orders or instructions prescribing, authorizing or encouraging enforced disappearance are prohibited. Each State Party shall guarantee that a person who refuses to obey such an order will not be punished.

Article 25

(1.) Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to prevent and punish under its criminal law:

- (a) The wrongful removal of children who are subjected to enforced disappearance, children whose father, mother or legal guardian is subjected to enforced disappearance or children born during the captivity of a mother subjected to enforced disappearance;
- (b) The falsification, concealment or destruction of documents attesting to the true identity of the children referred to in subparagraph (a) **above**.

(2.) Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to search for and identify the children referred to in paragraph 1 (a) of this article and to return them to their families of origin, in accordance with legal procedures and applicable international agreements.

(3.) States Parties shall assist one another in searching for, identifying and locating the children referred to in paragraph 1 (a) of this article.

(4.) Given the need to protect the best interests of the children referred to in paragraph 1 (a) of this article and their right to preserve, or to have re-established, their identity, including their nationality, name and family relations as recognized by law, States Parties which recognize a system of adoption or other form of placement of children shall have legal procedures in place to review the adoption or placement procedure, and, where appropriate, to annul any adoption or placement of children that originated in an enforced disappearance.

(5.) In all cases, and in particular in all matters relating to this article, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration, and a child who is capable of forming his or her own views shall have the right to express those views freely, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.

Article 28

(1.) In the framework of the competencies granted by this Convention, the Committee shall cooperate with all relevant organs, offices and specialized agencies and funds of the United Nations,



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with the treaty bodies instituted by international instruments, with the special procedures of the United Nations and with the relevant regional intergovernmental organizations or bodies, as well as with all relevant State institutions, agencies or offices working towards the protection of all persons against enforced disappearances.

(2.) As it discharges its mandate, the Committee shall consult other treaty bodies instituted by relevant international human rights instruments, in particular the Human Rights Committee instituted by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with a view to ensuring the consistency of their respective observations and recommendations.

Article 37

Nothing in this Convention shall affect any provisions which are more conducive to the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance and which may be contained in:

- (1.) (a) The law of a State Party;
- (2.) (b) **International law** in force for that State.

Article 42

(1.) Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation or by the procedures expressly provided for in this Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.

(2.) A State may, at the time of signature or ratification of this Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 1 of this article with respect to any State Party having made such a declaration.

(3.) Any State Party having made a declaration in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw this declaration by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

I, zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey WILL BE INTENT IN THE EXERCISE OF ALL RIGHTS TO LIEN ALL VIOLATERS ACCORDING TO ALLODIAL AMERICAN NATIONAL CONSULATE IRREVOCABLE TRUST FEE SCHEDULE.

NOTICE: Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them. *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436, 491

NOTICE ALSO: All laws, rules and practices which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void. *Marbury v. Madison*, 5th U.S. (2 Cranch) 137, 174, 176, (1803)

Article 24 of The Multilateral Treaties of the American Convention On Human Rights **RIGHT TO EQUAL PROTECTION** All persons are equal before the law. Consequently, they are entitled, without discrimination, to equal protection of the law.

MAGISTRATE ANDREA M. SCASSA, et al, if you are intent providing response to the points of inquiry in this affidavit and/or intent on correcting any misinterpretation, rulings, please keep borne in mind that Article 14(2) of the American Convention on Human Rights addresses the RIGHT OF REPLY stating that the correction or reply shall not in any case remit other legal liabilities that may have been incurred.

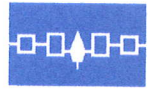
**AFFIDAVIT WITH INTENT TO REBUT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE PROPER VENUE.
SUBMIT RESPONSE TO:**

To: noble zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey (Jus Sanguinis)
c/o Allodial American National Consulate

At: 1215 Arapahoe SE
[Massillon, OH Republic DMM 602 1.3e(2)]
Non-Domestic/ Non-Assumpsit
Priority-Exempt from Levy, Without Prejudice

REAFFIRMING DEFINITION:

MAGISTRATE



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MAGISTRATE

A public officer belonging to the civil organization of the state, and invested with powers and functions which may be either judicial, legislative, or executive.

Law: That which is laid down, ordained, or established. Koenig v. Flynn, 258 N.Y. 292, 179 N.E. 705

Honorably and Nobly,

Noble Zafeer Luckee Amaru Khan El-Bey (Jus Sanguinis)

Allodial American National Co-Consul General

P.L. 8 Stat. 484

8 U.S.C. 1101

Title 22: Foreign Relations and Intercourse;

Chapter 2; Consular Courts;

Section 141: Judicial Authority Generally

[AA222141]

I am Zafeer Luckee Amaru Khan El-Bey
Authorized Representative Natural Person, In Propria Persona:
zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey, Co-Consul General
ALL Rights Reserved: U.C.C. 1-103
Allodial American National Indigenous Tribal Government
C/o 1215 Arapahoe Rd Se
Near [Massillon, OH Republic DMM 602 1.3e(2)]
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Priority-Exempt from Levy, Without Prejudice

WITNESS

Let this document stand as truth before the Almighty Supreme Creator, and let it be established before men according as the scripture saith: *But if they will not listen, take one or two others along, so that every matter may be established by the testimony of two or three witness. "Matthew 18:16. "In the mouth of two or three witnesses, shall every word be established " 2 Corinthians 13:1.*

Nature el-bey

Witness #1

Yamina el-bey

Witness #2

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CANTON, OH 44718
April 4, 2023, 7:08 am
[See All Tracking History](#)

Individual
15:48
pm
ny

Delivered
Delivered, Left with Individual
MASSILLON, OH 44647
February 15, 2023, 9:07 am
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