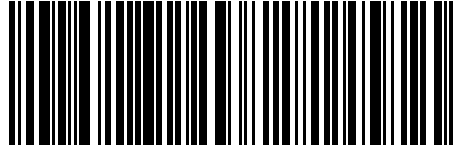


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**USPS CERTIFIED MAIL**



**9214 8901 4298 0421 1719 84**

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***CERTIFIED MAIL***

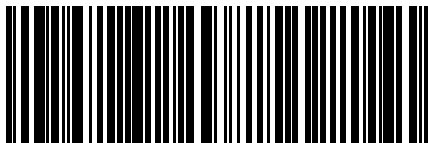


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CONGRESSMEN GABE AMO 1ST DISTRICT, RHODE  
ISLAND  
2233 RAYBURN BUILDING  
WASHINGTON DC 20515  
USA



USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



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*CERTIFIED MAIL*



0011841580000011  
CONGRESSMEN GABE AMO 1ST DISTRICT, RHODE  
ISLAND  
1070 MAIN STREET, SUITE 300  
PAWTUCKET RI 02860  
USA

1 **Declaration of Jurisdictional Authority, Treaty Verification, and Constitutional**  
 2 **Violations**

3  
 4 By: c/o: nahigganneuck alias narragansett [Indian-Tribe]  
 5 sui juris, Non-Domestic  
 6 Foreign Office of Origin  
 7 Land and Soil Jurisdiction  
 8 [Without prejudice, Without recourse]  
 9 [All rights reserved, Non-Assumpsit]  
 10 Continent of North America  
 11 Providence, [Exempt]  
 12 Non-Domestic without the UNITED STATES  
 13  
 14

15 c/o Anthony Morgan Rodman  
 16 White House Council on Native American Affairs  
 17 1849 C Street NW, MS – 4146 – MIB  
 18 Washington, DC 20240  
 19 whcnaa@bia.gov

20  
 21 c/o Stephanie Conduff  
 22 Office of the Director, BIA  
 23 MS-4606 1849 C Street, N.W.  
 24 Washington, DC 20240

25  
 26 c/o Bryan Mercier  
 27 Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs  
 28 Department of the Interior 1849 C Street, N.W. MS-4660-MIB  
 29 Washington, DC 20240  
 30 IA\_Meeting\_Request@bia.gov, Interior\_Press@ios.doi.gov

31  
 32  
 33 c/o Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
 34 401 F Street NW, Suite 308  
 35 Washington, DC 20001  
 36 Email: achp@achp.gov

37 U.S. Department of Agriculture,  
 38 Email: askusda@usda.gov

39  
 40 c/o U.S. Department of Commerce  
 41 1401 Constitution Ave NW  
 42 Washington, DC 20230

43  
 44 U.S. Department of Defense,

45  
 46 U.S. Department of Education,

47  
 48 c/o U.S. Department of Energy  
 49 1000 Independence Ave., SW  
 50 Washington, DC 20585  
 51 Email: the.secretary@hq.doe.gov

52  
 53 c/o U.S. Department of Homeland Security,  
 54 Secretary of Homeland Security  
 55 Washington, DC 20528  
 56

57  
 58 “Tribal Nations entered into treaties, in part, to protect their way of life and inherent  
 59 rights to natural resources of cultural, economic, and subsistence importance,”  
 60 said Secretary Deb Haaland. “It is our obligation to honor these treaty rights and  
 61 incorporate Tribal interests into our decision-making, so that Tribal rights regarding  
 62 everything from hunting and fishing to health care and education are protected.”

c/o U.S. Department of Housing and  
 Urban Development,  
 451 7th Street, S.W.,  
 Washington, DC 20410

c/o Department of the Interior  
 1849 C Street, N.W.  
 Washington DC 20240

c/o U.S. Department of Justice  
 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
 Washington DC 20530

c/o U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
 200 Constitution Ave NW  
 Washington, DC 20210

U.S. Department of State,

c/o U.S. Department of Transportation  
 1200 New Jersey Ave, SE  
 Washington, DC 20590

c/o U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs  
 810 Vermont Ave., NW  
 Washington, DC 20420

c/o Environmental Protection Agency  
 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
 Washington, DC 20460

c/o U.S. Office of Personnel Management  
 1900 E Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20415-1000

c/o White House Council on  
 Environmental Quality  
 The White House  
 1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW  
 Washington, DC 20500

63 **Historical Recognition and Governance of the Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett**  
 64 **people**

65 Federally Recognized and Acknowledged Narragansett [Indian-Tribe]

66 Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett  
 67 (Non-Corporate Member of the Narragansett [Indian-Tribe])

- 68 • Leslie A. Champlain #206  
 69 • Shareff S. Champlain #2005 ["Sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og"] ["Sa-ch-im-au-o-nck"]

70 Roger Williams, in his seminal work, A Key into the Language of America, or an Help to  
 71 the Language of the Natives in That Part of America Called New-England, addressed  
 72 his "Deare and Welbeloved Friends and Countreyemen, in Old and New England" with  
 73 profound respect for the Orgone (Original One), also known as the Nanhigganeuck  
 74 (Narragansett) people. He wrote:

75 "Secondly, particular names, peculiar to several Nations of them amongst themselves,  
 76 as Nanhigganeuck, Massachusêuck, Cawasumsêuck, Cowwesêuck, Quintikôock,  
 77 Quinnipiêuck, Pequittôog, &c."

78 Williams further acknowledged their origin and descent, stating:

79 "Their Originall and Descent. From Adam and Noah that they spring, it is granted on all  
 80 hands."

81 In Chapter XXII: Of Their Government and Justice, Williams described the governance  
 82 of the Orgone (Nanhigganeuck) people:

83 "Sâchim-maûog ["Sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og"] – King, Kings.", "Sachimáûonck ["Sa-ch-im-au-  
 84 o-nck"] – A kingdom or monarchy."

85 Observation: "Their Government is Monarchicall."

86 **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING REGARDING INTERAGENCY COORDINATION**  
 87 **AND COLLABORATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF TRIBAL TREATY RIGHTS AND**  
 88 **RESERVED RIGHTS**

- 89 1. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation,  
 90 2. U.S. Department of Agriculture,  
 91 3. U.S. Department of Commerce,  
 92 4. U.S. Department of Defense,  
 93 5. U.S. Department of Education,  
 94 6. U.S. Department of Energy,  
 95 7. U.S. Department of Homeland Security,  
 96 8. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of the Interior,  
 97 9. U.S. Department of Justice,  
 98 10. U.S. Department of Labor,  
 99 11. U.S. Department of State,  
 100 12. U.S. Department of Transportation,  
 101 13. U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs,  
 102 14. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,  
 103 15. U.S. Office of Personnel Management,  
 104 16. White House Council on Environmental Quality

105 “The signatory agencies (Parties) enter into this Memorandum of Understanding  
 106 (MOU) to affirm our commitment to protect tribal treaty rights, reserved rights and  
 107 similar tribal rights to natural and cultural resources. The Parties intend to  
 108 demonstrate that commitment through early consideration of treaty and reserved  
 109 rights in agency decision-making and regulatory processes. The Parties intend to  
 110 enhance interagency coordination and collaboration to protect such treaty and  
 111 reserved rights and to fully implement federal government treaty obligations.”

### 112 **Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) – Mandatory Obligations to Protect Tribal** 113 **Treaty Rights**

115 The signatory agencies (Parties) are obligated under constitutional, statutory, and  
 116 treaty law to protect tribal treaty rights, reserved rights, and similar tribal rights to  
 117 natural and cultural resources.

119 In fulfillment of this legal duty, these agencies must:

- 121 1. Ensure early consideration of treaty and reserved rights in all agency decision-  
 122 making and regulatory processes.
- 124 2. Engage in interagency coordination and collaboration to uphold and enforce  
 125 treaty and reserved rights.
- 127 3. Fully implement federal treaty obligations in accordance with the Supremacy  
 128 Clause (Article VI, Clause 2, U.S. Constitution) and established treaty law.

130 These agencies have no discretion to ignore, alter, or diminish treaty rights, as such  
 131 actions would constitute a direct violation of federal law and established legal  
 132 precedents.

### 134 **Declaration of Sovereign Authority**

136 The STATE OF RHODE ISLAND and its State-Created NARRAGANSETT TRIBE OF  
 137 INDIANS Corporation (ID #000026522) are no longer, and never lawfully were, the  
 138 governing body for Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett [Indian-Tribe] people.

### 141 **Declaration of Absolute Nullity**

143 All Contracts of the "Narragansett Tribe of Indians" Declared Null and Void Ab Initio  
 144 All contracts associated with the corporate entity "Narragansett Tribe of Indians"  
 145 (Corporation, ID No. 000026522) are hereby declared absolutely null and void ab initio,  
 146 without possibility of remedy, ratification, or enforcement.

148 Reasoning: Creation of an Unconstitutional Corporation

### 151 **Violation of Treaty Obligations**

152 -----Continue-----

153 The State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantation passed laws attempting  
 154 to abolish the tribal authority of the Narragansett Tribe of Indians, which stands in  
 155 direct violation of:

- 156
- 157 • "The Act of the Indians Subject to the Kings Maiesty," dated April 19, 1644, also  
 158 known as the "Submission of the Chief Sachem of the Narragansett to Charles I."  
 159
- 160 • The legal protections afforded under established treaties and historical  
 161 agreements, which remain binding in accordance with international law and  
 162 legal doctrine.  
 163

164 The State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantation enacted "An Act to Abolish the  
 165 Tribal Authority of the Narragansett Tribe of Indians, and for Other Purposes," which is  
 166 in direct violation of:

- 167
- 168 • The Contract Clause (Article I, Section 10, Clause 1, Constitution for the United  
 169 States of America)  
 170
- 171 • "No State shall... pass any... Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts."  
 172
- 173 • The act unlawfully impaired treaty and contractual obligations, rendering  
 174 it unconstitutional and void.  
 175
- 176 • The Supremacy Clause (Article VI, Clause 2, Constitution for the United States of  
 177 America)  
 178
- 179 • "This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made  
 180 in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made,  
 181 under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the  
 182 Land."  
 183
- 184 • The State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantation unconstitutionally  
 185 attempted to override treaty obligations, making the act legally void.  
 186

187 This legislative action was an unauthorized and unlawful dissolution of tribal authority,  
 188 which directly nullifies any corporate construct imposed under it.  
 189

#### 190 Official Documentation of Unconstitutional Action

- 191
- 192
- 193 • LCCN 2020781045
- 194 • Type of material Book
- 195 • Corporate name Rhode Island. General Assembly.
- 196 • Main title State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations: An act to abolish  
 197 the tribal authority of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, and for other purposes.
- 198 • Published/Created [Providence, 1866?]
- 199 • Description 2 p. ; 22 x 36 cm.
- 200 • Links <https://hdl.loc.gov/loc.rbc/rbpe.17004500>
- 201 • LC classification Broadside portfolio 170 no. 45
- 202 • Portion of title Act to abolish the tribal authority of the Narragansett tribe of  
 203 Indians

- Related names Printed Ephemera Collection (Library of Congress)
- Subject keywords United States--Rhode Island; United States--Rhode Island--Providence;
- CALL NUMBER Broadside portfolio 170 no. 45 Printed Ephemera Coll
- Copy 1
- Request in Rare Book/Special Collections Reading Room (Jefferson LJ239)

The State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantation enacted " AN ACT to abolish the tribal authority and tribal relations of the Narragansett Tribe of Indians JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1880--," which directly violates the Contract Clause (Article I, Section 10, Clause 1, Constitution for the United States of America) and the Supremacy Clause (Article VI, Clause 2, Constitution for the United States of America).

This legislative action was an unauthorized and unlawful dissolution of tribal authority and tribal relations, which directly nullifies any corporate construct imposed under it.

Violation of the Titles of Nobility Clause (Article I, Section 10, Clause 1)  
The STATE OF RHODE ISLAND further violated the Titles of Nobility Clause by unlawfully creating and conferring the title of "Chief Sachem" within a corporate entity, the Narragansett Tribe of Indians (Corporation, ID No. 000026522).

#### Evidence of Unlawful Conferral of Titles of Nobility

- Narragansett Indian Tribal Resolution No. TA-09271997-01 states:
  - "The Chief Executive of this Tribe shall be called Chief Sachem, shall serve a five-year term, and may be reelected."
- The 1982 Recommendation and Summary of Evidence for Federal Acknowledgment of the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island confirms that the title "Chief Sachem" was historically equated to "king" by English authorities.

By legally incorporating the title of "Chief Sachem" into a corporate entity under U.S. jurisdiction, the STATE OF RHODE ISLAND unlawfully assumed monarchical authority, in direct contradiction to Titles of Nobility Clause of the Constitution for the United States of America, which expressly prohibits the granting of titles of nobility.

#### Unconstitutional Acts Are Void Ab Initio

The STATE OF RHODE ISLAND and the United States of America have engaged in unlawful usurpation, including the creation of a corporate entity for the purpose of holding, leasing, and improving lands under the false pretense of supporting the poor and educating the children of its members.

Such actions are unconstitutional and therefore void ab initio, having no legal force, effect, or validity from their inception.

#### Established Supreme Court Precedent

The Supreme Court of the United States, in Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425 (1886), ruled:

-----Continue-----

- 255 • "An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties;  
256 affords no protection; it creates no office; it is, in legal contemplation, as  
257 inoperative as though it had never been passed."  
258

259 The Supreme Court of the United States, in *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (2 Cranch) 137,  
260 180 (1803), affirmed:

- 262 • "The particular phraseology of the Constitution of the United States confirms  
263 and strengthens the principle, supposed to be essential to all written  
264 constitutions, that a law repugnant to the Constitution is void, and that courts,  
265 as well as other departments, are bound by that instrument."  
266 • "In declaring what shall be the supreme law of the land, the Constitution itself is  
267 first mentioned; and not the laws of the United States generally, but those only  
268 which shall be made in pursuance of the Constitution, have that rank."  
269

#### 270 **Formal Lawful Notice: Treaty Verification and Jurisdictional Authority**

271  
272 Pursuant to constitutional law and established legal principles, the White House  
273 Council on Native American Affairs (whcnaa@bia.gov), the Office of the Director of the  
274 Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian  
275 Affairs are hereby given ten (10) days to produce a certified and verified active  
276 treaty between Nanhigganeuck, alias Narragansett, and the United States of America,  
277 dated prior to the year 1866, unbroken, and currently in full force and effect.  
278

#### 279 **Additional Treaty Verification Requirements**

280  
281 In producing such a treaty, the following documentation must be included as part of  
282 the verification process:  
283

- 284 1. Proof of Who Established the Treaty – Identification of the original parties to the  
285 treaty, including signatories, negotiators, and approving authorities.  
286  
287 2. Certified Document of Delegation of Authority – A certified and verifiable  
288 order issued by Congress of the United States Republic of North  
289 America delegating authority to the individuals who executed the treaty.  
290  
291 3. Verification of the Signatory's Authority –  
292     o Proof of the signatory's nationality at the time of execution.  
293     o Proof of the signatory's political allegiance at the time of execution.  
294     o Confirmation of whether the organization they represented was foreign  
295     or domestic at the time of the treaty.  
296  
297 4. Governing Authority Confirmation –  
298     o A copy of the branch of government that issued authority for treaty  
299     execution.  
300     o The official reference number for the certificate of confirmation of the  
301     delegation of authority.  
302  
303 5. Corporate or Legal Standing of the Signing Entity –  
304     o The registration number where the signing entity can be verified  
305     (i.e., Articles of Incorporation or equivalent legal documentation).



- 306 6. Constitutional Basis for the Treaty Authority –  
 307     ○ Identification of the specific juncture in which the Constitution  
 308     established the entity or persons involved in executing the treaty.  
 309     ○ The constitutional provision that established their branch of government  
 310     or legal authority to act on behalf of the United States of America.

311

### 312 **Failure to Produce Verified Treaty Documentation**

313

314 Failure to produce such a treaty, along with the required documentation, shall  
 315 constitute an acknowledgment as a matter of law and fact that the STATE OF RHODE  
 316 ISLAND and the United States of America are knowingly acting without lawful  
 317 authority over Nanhigganeuck, alias Narragansett people and territories.  
 318 In the absence of a certified and verified active treaty, any and all claims of  
 319 jurisdiction, governance, or authority asserted by the STATE OF RHODE ISLAND and  
 320 the United States of America over Nanhigganeuck, alias Narragansett are  
 321 deemed unlawful, void, and of no legal force or effect ab initio.

322

### 323 **Lawful Consequences of Noncompliance**

324

325 Should no valid treaty be produced within the specified period, it shall be lawfully  
 326 established that:

327

- 328 1. No lawful treaty relationship exists between Nanhigganeuck, alias  
 329 Narragansett people and territories, and the United States of America under  
 330 which jurisdiction could be asserted.  
 331  
 332 2. Any acts, statutes, or administrative orders imposed upon Nanhigganeuck, alias  
 333 Narragansett people and territories by the STATE OF RHODE ISLAND or  
 334 the United States of America are executed ultra vires (beyond lawful authority)  
 335 and are null and void under the Constitution for the United States of America.  
 336  
 337 3. The continued assertion of jurisdiction or governance by the STATE OF RHODE  
 338 ISLAND and the United States of America constitutes an unlawful act of  
 339 coercion and violation of fundamental principles of sovereignty and self-  
 340 determination.

341

### 342 **Formal Notice of Reserve Rights and Constitutional Violations**

343

344 The following crimes and constitutional violations have been committed against  
 345 Nanhigganeuck, alias Narragansett people by the STATE OF RHODE ISLAND and the  
 346 United States of America:

347

- 348 • Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law
- 349 • Conspiracy Against Rights
- 350 • Acts of Genocide through Administered Vaccines, including but not limited to
- 351 COVID-19
- 352 • Paper Genocide
- 353 • Unconstitutional Enslavement
- 354 • Kidnapping
- 355 • Child Trafficking
- 356 • Domestic Terrorism

- 357 • Creating Juridical Constructs, Legally Deceased Persons, and Artificial Persons
- 358 for the Purpose of a Joinder of a Bond/Certificate of Indebtedness (Birth
- 359 Certificate)
- 360 • Experimental Sterilization (Genocide) Conducted by the STATE OF RHODE
- 361 ISLAND, United States of America, and INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES
- 362 • Involuntary Servitude
- 363 • Human Trafficking
- 364 • Oppression
- 365 • Unconscionable Contracts

366

367 This list is unfinished, and a more detailed list will be created from Nanhigganeuck,

368 alias Narragansett people.

369

370 **Final Notice and Acknowledgment of Lawful Standing**

371

372 This notice serves as a formal lawful demand for treaty verification and

373 acknowledgment of jurisdictional limitations. In the absence of a valid treaty meeting

374 the specified criteria, it shall be accepted as a matter of record that any continued

375 governance over Nanhigganeuck, alias Narragansett, by the STATE OF RHODE

376 ISLAND and the United States of America is executed without lawful authority, without

377 a governing treaty, and in direct violation of constitutional and international law.

378

379

380 **Sovereign Declaration of Rescission and Nullification of the Voluntary Subjection of**

381 **the Narragansett People**

382

383 The Narragansett people have formally issued this "Sovereign Declaration of

384 Rescission and Nullification of the Voluntary Subjection of the Narragansett

385 people," finalized on December 26, 2024.

386

387 The [nan-higga-ne-uck], also historically recorded as Nanhygasots, Nanhigganeucks,

388 Nahigganneucks, Nanhygansett, Narraganset, Nahiganset, Nanhiganset,

389 Nahigganuck, Nahigansek, Narriganset, Narrigansett, Nahhiggonset, Nanhiggonset,

390 Nahigonset, Nanhigganset, Nahigganset, Nanheyganset, Naniganset, Nahigganneuck,

391 alias Narragansett [Indian Tribe], hereby rescinds, withdraws, and nullifies any and

392 all marks, acts, or expressions of consent, agreement, or acquiescence related to or

393 within the manuscript titled "The Act of the Indians Subiect to the Kings Maiesty,"

394 dated April 19, 1644, also known as the "Submission of the Chief Sachem of the

395 Narragansett to Charles I."

396

397 **Invocation of Clausula Rebus Sic Stantibus**

398

399 Pursuant to the doctrine of Clausula Rebus Sic Stantibus (a principle in international

400 law that allows for the termination or modification of agreements due to fundamental

401 changes in circumstances), the Narragansett [Indian-Tribe] formally rescinds all

402 voluntary subjection of the [nan-higga-ne-uck] alias Narragansett people.

403 This action applies to all treaties [contracts], patents, acts, and deeds concerning

404 the [nan-higga-ne-uck] alias Narragansett [Indian-Tribe], effectively restoring full

405 sovereignty under their ancient monarchy, separate from any unlawful assertions of

406 jurisdiction or governance.

407 -----Continue-----

## Lawful Basis for Rescission & Nullification

- Source: The Act of the Indians Subject to the Kings Maiesty (April 19, 1644) / Submission of the Chief Sachem of the Narragansett to Charles I.
- Principle: No lawful, binding agreement can exist where the fundamental terms and conditions under which it was entered have been altered, rendering any historical assertion of subjection void ab initio (null from the beginning).

### Act of the Indians Subject to the Kings Maiesty, dated 19 April 1644:

Creator:	Miantonomo [Mentioned within document]
Canonicus	Potter, Robert [Witness]
Mixan 2	Stuart, Charles [Recipient]
Pessicus, 1623-1676	Tomanick [Witness]
Published/Created: April 19, 1644	Warner, John, -1654 [Mentioned within document]
Physical Description: Report	Wickes, John, 1609-1676 [Mentioned within document]
Associated Names:	Associated Locations:
Canonicus [Author]	Europe -- England -- London -- Whitehall [Destination]
Mixan [Author]	North America -- Indian Country -- Narragansett Territory
Pessicus, 1623-1676 [Author]	[Written]
Auwashousse [Witness]	Tribe: Narragansett
Carder, Richard, -1676 [Witness]	Language: English
Gorton, Samuel [Mentioned within document]	Format: Text
Helme, Christopher, 1615-1650 [Witness]	Content Type: Archives or Manuscripts
Holden, Randall, 1612-1692 [Mentioned within document]	Access Restrictions: Public
Topics:	Yale Collection: Yale Indian Papers Project
Abstract Ideas -- Authority	Digital Collection: New England Indian Papers Series
Abstract Ideas -- Fidelity	Funding Source: National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) 4
Abstract Ideas -- Friend Indians	Original Repository:
Abstract Ideas -- Royal Protection	The National Archives (United Kingdom)
Abstract Ideas -- Sovereignty	OID: 10682835
Abstract Ideas -- Submission	PID: digcoll:3983
Culture -- Treaties	Local Record Number: 1644.04.19.00
Diplomacy	
Geopolitics -- American Indian Tribes	
Geopolitics -- Great Britain	
Government -- Imperial -- Agendas -- Diplomacy	
Government -- Imperial -- Allegiance	
Government -- Imperial -- Monarchs -- Charles Stuart I (1625-1649)	
Government -- Tribal -- Narragansett -- Sachems/Sagamores -- Canonicus	
Land -- Native Right	
Land -- Reservation/Reserve -- Narragansett	
Law -- Diplomacy -- Treaties	
Law -- Equity	
Law -- Imperial Actions -- Submission	
Relations -- Imperial Affairs	
Relations -- Tribal Affairs	
Repository -- The National Archives of the UK	
YIPP -- Colony of Rhode Island Collection, 1600-1783	



List of STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, OTHER STATES, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / United States of America Actors / Public Officials Given Due Notice but Failed to Act.

The following STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, OTHER STATES, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / United States of America actors and public officials have been formally notified of the unlawful subjection, constitutional violations, and treaty breaches against Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett [Indian-Tribe] people. Despite being

473 given due notice, these officials have failed to take corrective action, thereby aiding  
474 and abetting the continuation of unlawful subjugation.

475

476

### Officials Notified & Their Failure to Act

477

478 A comprehensive list of STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, OTHER STATES, and UNITED  
479 STATES OF AMERICA / United States of America public officials who were formally  
480 notified and failed to take corrective action will be disclosed after the expiration of the  
481 designated time frame for the production of a certified and verified  
482 treaty between Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett and the United States of America.

483

484 Failure to produce such a treaty within the required time frame will constitute:

485

486 1. Prima facie evidence of complicity in unconstitutional acts.

487

488 2. Willful neglect of duty in failing to acknowledge the lawful standing of  
489 the Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett people.

490

491 3. Unlawful assertion of jurisdiction over a sovereign people without legal  
492 authority or treaty-based consent.

493

494 4. Aiding and abetting the continuation of unconstitutional subjugation and  
495 violations of fundamental rights under federal and international law.

496

497 This record of noncompliance will be presented as evidence of misconduct,  
498 constitutional violations, and breaches of fiduciary duty in all relevant legal,  
499 administrative, and judicial proceedings.

500 The officials who have been given lawful notice but have failed to act include, but are  
501 not limited to:

502

503 • *Example: [Official Name], [Title], [Agency/Office] – Given notice on [Date],  
504 failed to respond or take corrective action.*

505 • *Example: [Official Name], [Title], [Agency/Office] – Willfully neglected duty to  
506 uphold constitutional protections after receiving due notice.*

507 • *Example: [Official Name], [Title], [Agency/Office] – Continued enforcement of  
508 unconstitutional and unlawful acts despite formal notification.*

509 • *Example: [Official Name], [Title], [Agency/Office] – Demonstrated clear  
510 dereliction of duty and refusal to uphold fundamental rights.*

511

### Fraud, Fiduciary Duty, and the Jurisdictional Requirement in Administrative Proceedings

512

513  
514  
515 The legal and fiduciary obligations of public officials require full transparency and  
516 accountability in their actions. Any deliberate concealment of material  
517 information constitutes fraud under established common law principles and U.S.  
518 Supreme Court precedent.

519

520 The Supreme Court of the United States, in *McNally v. United States*, 483 U.S. 350, 371-  
521 372 (1987), quoting *United States v. Holzer*, 816 F.2d 304, 307 (7th Cir. 1987), affirmed:  
522 "Fraud, in its elementary common law sense, includes the deliberate concealment of  
523 material information in a setting of fiduciary obligation. A public official is a fiduciary

524 toward the public, and if they deliberately conceal material information, they are guilty  
525 of fraud."

526

527 Additionally, jurisdiction is a mandatory legal prerequisite in all administrative and  
528 judicial proceedings. If an administrative agency fails to prove jurisdiction on the  
529 record, its actions are legally void.

530

531 • Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528 (1974)

532

533 • Basso v. Utah Power & Light Co., 495 F.2d 906 (10th Cir. 1974)

534

535 These cases affirm the principle that no administrative action is valid without first  
536 establishing clear jurisdictional authority.

537

### 538 **Judicial Accountability and Limits of Immunity Under U.S. Constitutional Law**

539

540 State officers, including judges, do not have immunity when violating the Federal  
541 Constitution. When acting outside the scope of their lawful authority, they lose all  
542 immunity and may be held personally liable.

543

544 The Supreme Court of the United States, in Scheuer v. Rhodes, 416 U.S. 232, 94 S. Ct.  
545 1683, 1687 (1974), ruled:

546

547 "When a state officer acts under a state law in a manner violative of the Federal  
548 Constitution, he comes into conflict with the superior authority of that Constitution, and  
549 he is in that case stripped of his official or representative character and is subjected in  
550 his person to the consequences of his individual conduct. The State has no power to  
551 impart to him any immunity from responsibility to the supreme authority of the United  
552 States."

553

554 Furthermore, judges are considered state officers and are not immune from liability  
555 when they act outside their jurisdiction:

556

557 • Bradley v. Fisher, 80 U.S. 335 (1871) established that judicial immunity  
558 applies only when a judge acts within their jurisdiction.

559

560 • Stump v. Sparkman, 435 U.S. 349 (1978) reaffirmed that a judge loses immunity  
561 when acting without jurisdiction.

562

563 If a judge acts in complete absence of jurisdiction, their orders are not voidable, but  
564 void, having no legal force or effect.

565

566 Additionally, Ex parte Young, 209 U.S. 123 (1908), confirms:

567

568 "State officers, including judges, are not immune from personal liability when violating  
569 federal constitutional rights. The Federal Constitution remains the supreme law of the  
570 land, and no state law or action can override its authority."

571

### 572 **Consequences of Inaction**

573

574 The failure of these public officials to act upon due notice constitutes:

- 575 1. Complicity in Unlawful Subjugation – Direct participation in ongoing  
 576 constitutional and human rights violations.  
 577  
 578 2. Violation of Oath of Office – Willful neglect to uphold the Constitution for the  
 579 United States of America and protect the reserve rights of the people.  
 580  
 581 3. Aiding and Abetting Unlawful Governance – Endorsing unconstitutional and  
 582 unlawful acts by willfully failing to take timely corrective action.  
 583  
 584 4. Continued Fraud and Deprivation of Rights – As defined by McNally v. United  
 585 States, 483 U.S. 350 (1987) and Scheuer v. Rhodes, 416 U.S. 232 (1974).  
 586  
 587 **Mandatory Enforcement of Protections for Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett people**  
 588 **and Reserved Rights**  
 589  
 590 It is the binding duty of the following agencies and governmental bodies to enforce  
 591 strict protections for the Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett people and to  
 592 take immediate and unconditional action to remedy ongoing violations of constitutional  
 593 and reserved rights while coordinating directly with the Sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og:  
 594  
 595 1. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
 596 2. U.S. Department of Agriculture  
 597 3. U.S. Department of Commerce  
 598 4. U.S. Department of Defense  
 599 5. U.S. Department of Education  
 600 6. U.S. Department of Energy  
 601 7. U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
 602 8. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
 603 9. U.S. Department of the Interior  
 604 10. U.S. Department of Justice  
 605 11. U.S. Department of Labor  
 606 12. U.S. Department of State  
 607 13. U.S. Department of Transportation  
 608 14. U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs  
 609 15. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
 610 16. U.S. Office of Personnel Management  
 611 17. White House Council on Environmental Quality  
 612  
 613 **Immediate Action Required: Full Utilization of Government Resources**  
 614  
 615 The agencies listed must exercise all legal, administrative, and enforcement  
 616 authority to ensure the immediate cessation of the following grave violations against  
 617 the Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett people:  
 618  
 619 • Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law  
 620 • Conspiracy Against Rights  
 621 • Acts of Genocide through Administered Vaccines, including but not limited to  
 622 COVID-19  
 623 • Paper Genocide  
 624 • Unconstitutional Enslavement  
 625 • Kidnapping

- 626 • Child Trafficking
- 627 • Domestic Terrorism
- 628 • Creation of Juridical Constructs, Legally Deceased Persons, and Artificial
- 629 Persons for the Purpose of a Joinder of a Bond/Certificate of Indebtedness
- 630 (Birth Certificate)
- 631 • Involuntary Servitude
- 632 • Human Trafficking
- 633 • Oppression
- 634 • Unconscionable Contracts

635

636 Coordination with the Sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og and Enforcement of Reserved Rights

637 All agencies must coordinate directly with the Sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og to ensure  
 638 that reserved rights of Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett people and territories are  
 639 fully recognized, protected, and enforced in accordance with constitutional, statutory,  
 640 and common law principles.

641

642 Reserved rights include, but are not limited to:

643

- 644 • Control over natural and cultural resources
- 645 • Independent governance and self-determination
- 646 • Protections against unlawful jurisdictional overreach
- 647 • Restoration of lands unlawfully seized or managed under external authority
- 648 • Recognition of leadership and governance structures

649

650 Failure to Act Constitutes a Constitutional Breach and Criminal Negligence

651 Any failure by the listed agencies to immediately take corrective action shall  
 652 constitute:

653

- 654 1. Willful neglect of duty under constitutional law.
- 655
- 656 2. Complicity in crimes against humanity and violations of reserved rights.
- 657
- 658 3. Active participation in the deprivation of rights under federal and international
- 659 law.
- 660
- 661 4. Legal liability for ongoing harms inflicted upon Nanhigganeuck alias
- 662 Narragansett people.

663

664 **Treaty Verification Opportunity and Mandatory Coordination with Sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og**

665

666 Following the treaty verification opportunity, the following officials are hereby given  
 667 ten (10) days to produce a certified and verified treaty between Nanhigganeuck alias  
 668 Narragansett people and the United States of America:

669

- 670 • Anthony Morgan Rodman – White House Council on Native American Affairs
- 671 • Stephanie Conduff – Office of the Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
- 672 • Bryan Mercier – Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs

673

674

#### 674 **Mandatory Treaty Verification and Coordination**

675

676 -----Continue-----

677 Within ten (10) days, these officials must provide:

678

679 1. A Certified and Verified Treaty – An authenticated document proving a valid and  
680 active treaty between Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett people and the United  
681 States of America, which remains unbroken and lawfully binding.

682

683 2. A Non-Negotiable Reply – A formal response that guarantees compliance with  
684 this demand.

685

686 3. Full Coordination with Sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og – A binding assurance that all parties  
687 involved will engage directly with Sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og, ensuring the protection  
688 and enforcement of the reserved rights of Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett  
689 people and territories.

690

### 691 **Failure to Comply Constitutes Lawful Admission**

692

693 Should these officials fail to produce a certified and verified treaty within the  
694 designated timeframe, it shall be:

695

696 1. Legally accepted as an admission that no valid treaty exists  
697 between Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett people and the United States of  
698 America.

699

700 2. Definitive evidence that any assertion of jurisdiction over Nanhigganeuck alias  
701 Narragansett people is unlawful, unconstitutional, and void ab initio.

702

703 3. A clear violation of fundamental rights under constitutional, federal, and  
704 international law.

705

706 4. Confirmation that the STATE OF RHODE ISLAND and the United States of  
707 America are knowingly acting without lawful authority.

708

### 709 **Full Royal Security Detail for Shareff S. Champlain #2005** 710 **["Sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og"]**

711

712 A full royal security detail is mandated, absolute, and non-negotiable for Shareff S.  
713 Champlain #2005 ["Sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og"], the designated sovereign royal authority of  
714 Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett.

715

716 This security detail shall protect designated Nanhigganeuck clan members approved  
717 by Sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og, personally authorized by Sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og. No external entity,  
718 agency, or organization shall interfere, modify, or assume authority over this directive.

719

720 -----FULL-STOP-----

721

722 ["sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og"]  
723 ["sa-ch-im-au-o-nck"]

724

725



917604

726

727

728 It is now so.

729

730 by: Sovereign-Authority:

731

732 [by] [sâchim-maûog] (=) "Supreme Sovereign" sagamore sachim [Imperial Private]

733 Seal of nan-higga-ne-uck, Nanhygasots, Nahigganeucks, Nahigganneucks,

734 Nahygansett, Narraganset, Nahiganset, Nahiganset, Nahigganuck Nahigansek,

735 Narriganset, Narrigansett, Nahhiggonset, Nahhiggonset, Nahigonset, Nahhiggonset,

736 Nahhiggonset, Nanheyganset, Naniganset, nahigganneuck alias narragansett [Indian-

737 Tribe]

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759 Sovereign Declaration of Rescission and Nullification of the Voluntary Subjection of

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#mst-860-892-540-600 (Active)

#mst-860-892-540-6 (Active)

Sovereign Declaration of Rescission and Nullification of the Voluntary Subjection of  
the Narragansett People  
(Active)

["sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og"]

["sa-ch-im-au-o-nck"]

981

xnt-Latn-Eng

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775  
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777



Proclaimed this Executed this twenty-first day of February, in the year two thousand twenty-five, in accordance with the Gregorian Calendar, for purposes of external reference, while the nahigganneuck alias narragansett observe and record time through the natural cycles and seasonal tracking of the Monarchy (sa-ch-im-au-o-nck / sachim-au-o-nck).

Without Prejudice UCC 1-308

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

VOID where prohibited by law

UCC 1-203, UCC 1-207, UCC 1-308, Without Prejudice

Territory of the Continent of North America, without the United States of America

41° 49' 27" N 71° 24' 47" W

Shareff S. Champlain #2005

Issuing Authority: nahigganneuck alias narragansett [Indian-tribe]

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By: Electronic /s/: champlain: shareff-s: Authorized-Representative



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M'-S'-T'