

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

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50 Washington, DC 20585
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53 c/o U.S. Department of Homeland Security,
54 Secretary of Homeland Security
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c/o U.S Department of Housing and
Urban Development,
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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
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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

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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.”

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

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) – Mandatory Obligations to Protect Tribal Treaty Rights

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

In fulfillment of this legal duty, these agencies must:

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

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

Declaration of Sovereign Authority

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

Declaration of Absolute Nullity

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

Reasoning: Creation of an Unconstitutional Corporation

Violation of Treaty Obligations

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

- "The Act of the Indians Subiect to the Kings Maiesty," dated April 19, 1644, also known as the "Submission of the Chief Sachem of the Narragansett to Charles I."
- The legal protections afforded under established treaties and historical agreements, which remain binding in accordance with international law and legal doctrine.

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

- The Contract Clause (Article I, Section 10, Clause 1, Constitution for the United States of America)
 - "No State shall... pass any... Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts."
 - The act unlawfully impaired treaty and contractual obligations, rendering it unconstitutional and void.
- The Supremacy Clause (Article VI, Clause 2, Constitution for the United States of America)
 - "This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in 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."
 - The State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantation unconstitutionally attempted to override treaty obligations, making the act legally void.

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

Official Documentation of Unconstitutional Action

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

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

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

- "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."
- "In declaring what shall be the supreme law of the land, the Constitution itself is first mentioned; and not the laws of the United States generally, but those only which shall be made in pursuance of the Constitution, have that rank."

Formal Lawful Notice: Treaty Verification and Jurisdictional Authority

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

Additional Treaty Verification Requirements

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

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

6. Constitutional Basis for the Treaty Authority –

- Identification of the specific juncture in which the Constitution established the entity or persons involved in executing the treaty.
- The constitutional provision that established their branch of government or legal authority to act on behalf of the United States of America.

Failure to Produce Verified Treaty Documentation

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

Lawful Consequences of Noncompliance

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

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

Formal Notice of Reserve Rights and Constitutional Violations

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

- Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law
- Conspiracy Against Rights
- Acts of Genocide through Administered Vaccines, including but not limited to COVID-19
- Paper Genocide
- Unconstitutional Enslavement
- Kidnapping
- Child Trafficking
- Domestic Terrorism

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

This list is unfinished, and a more detailed list will be created from Nanhigganeuck, alias Narragansett people.

Final Notice and Acknowledgment of Lawful Standing

This notice serves as a formal lawful demand for treaty verification and acknowledgment of jurisdictional limitations. In the absence of a valid treaty meeting the specified criteria, it shall be accepted as a matter of record that any continued governance over Nanhigganeuck, alias Narragansett, by the STATE OF RHODE ISLAND and the United States of America is executed without lawful authority, without a governing treaty, and in direct violation of constitutional and international law.

Sovereign Declaration of Rescission and Nullification of the Voluntary Subjection of the Narragansett People

The Narragansett people have formally issued this "Sovereign Declaration of Rescission and Nullification of the Voluntary Subjection of the Narragansett people," finalized on December 26, 2024.

The [nan-higga-ne-uck], also historically recorded as Nanhygasots, Nanhigganeucks, Nahigganneucks, Nanhygansett, Narraganset, Nahiganset, Nanhiganset, Nahigganuck, Nahigansek, Narriganset, Narrigansett, Nahhiggonset, Nanhiggonset, Nahigonset, Nanhigganset, Nahigganset, Nanheyganset, Naniganset, Nahigganneuck, alias Narragansett [Indian Tribe], hereby rescinds, withdraws, and nullifies any and all marks, acts, or expressions of consent, agreement, or acquiescence related to or within the manuscript titled "The Act of the Indians Subiect to the Kings Maiesty," dated April 19, 1644, also known as the "Submission of the Chief Sachem of the Narragansett to Charles I."

Invocation of Clausula Rebus Sic Stantibus

Pursuant to the doctrine of Clausula Rebus Sic Stantibus (a principle in international law that allows for the termination or modification of agreements due to fundamental changes in circumstances), the Narragansett [Indian-Tribe] formally rescinds all voluntary subjection of the [nan-higga-ne-uck] alias Narragansett people. This action applies to all treaties [contracts], patents, acts, and deeds concerning the [nan-higga-ne-uck] alias Narragansett [Indian-Tribe], effectively restoring full sovereignty under their ancient monarchy, separate from any unlawful assertions of jurisdiction or governance.

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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
	Local Record Number: 1644.04.19.00
Culture -- Treaties	
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

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

Officials Notified & Their Failure to Act

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

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

- 1. Prima facie evidence of complicity in unconstitutional acts.
- 2. Willful neglect of duty in failing to acknowledge the lawful standing of the Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett people.
- 3. Unlawful assertion of jurisdiction over a sovereign people without legal authority or treaty-based consent.
- 4. Aiding and abetting the continuation of unconstitutional subjugation and violations of fundamental rights under federal and international law.

This record of noncompliance will be presented as evidence of misconduct, constitutional violations, and breaches of fiduciary duty in all relevant legal, administrative, and judicial proceedings. The officials who have been given lawful notice but have failed to act include, but are not limited to:

- ~~Example: [Official Name], [Title], [Agency/Office]—Given notice on [Date], failed to respond or take corrective action.~~
- ~~Example: [Official Name], [Title], [Agency/Office]—Willfully neglected duty to uphold constitutional protections after receiving due notice.~~
- ~~Example: [Official Name], [Title], [Agency/Office]—Continued enforcement of unconstitutional and unlawful acts despite formal notification.~~
- ~~Example: [Official Name], [Title], [Agency/Office]—Demonstrated clear dereliction of duty and refusal to uphold fundamental rights.~~

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

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

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

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

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

- Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528 (1974)
- Basso v. Utah Power & Light Co., 495 F.2d 906 (10th Cir. 1974)

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Bradley v. Fisher, 80 U.S. 335 (1871) established that judicial immunity applies only when a judge acts within their jurisdiction.
- Stump v. Sparkman, 435 U.S. 349 (1978) reaffirmed that a judge loses immunity when acting without jurisdiction.

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

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

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

Consequences of Inaction

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

1. Complicity in Unlawful Subjugation – Direct participation in ongoing constitutional and human rights violations.
2. Violation of Oath of Office – Willful neglect to uphold the Constitution for the United States of America and protect the reserve rights of the people.
3. Aiding and Abetting Unlawful Governance – Endorsing unconstitutional and unlawful acts by willfully failing to take timely corrective action.
4. Continued Fraud and Deprivation of Rights – As defined by McNally v. United States, 483 U.S. 350 (1987) and Scheuer v. Rhodes, 416 U.S. 232 (1974).

Mandatory Enforcement of Protections for Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett people and Reserved Rights

It is the binding duty of the following agencies and governmental bodies to enforce strict protections for the Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett people and to take immediate and unconditional action to remedy ongoing violations of constitutional and reserved rights while coordinating directly with the Sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og:

1. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
2. U.S. Department of Agriculture
3. U.S. Department of Commerce
4. U.S. Department of Defense
5. U.S. Department of Education
6. U.S. Department of Energy
7. U.S. Department of Homeland Security
8. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
9. U.S. Department of the Interior
10. U.S. Department of Justice
11. U.S. Department of Labor
12. U.S. Department of State
13. U.S. Department of Transportation
14. U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
15. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
16. U.S. Office of Personnel Management
17. White House Council on Environmental Quality

Immediate Action Required: Full Utilization of Government Resources

The agencies listed must exercise all legal, administrative, and enforcement authority to ensure the immediate cessation of the following grave violations against the Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett people:

- Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law
- Conspiracy Against Rights
- Acts of Genocide through Administered Vaccines, including but not limited to COVID-19
- Paper Genocide
- Unconstitutional Enslavement
- Kidnapping

- Child Trafficking
- Domestic Terrorism
- Creation of Juridical Constructs, Legally Deceased Persons, and Artificial Persons for the Purpose of a Joinder of a Bond/Certificate of Indebtedness (Birth Certificate)
- Involuntary Servitude
- Human Trafficking
- Oppression
- Unconscionable Contracts

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

Reserved rights include, but are not limited to:

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

Failure to Act Constitutes a Constitutional Breach and Criminal Negligence
Any failure by the listed agencies to immediately take corrective action shall constitute:

1. Willful neglect of duty under constitutional law.
2. Complicity in crimes against humanity and violations of reserved rights.
3. Active participation in the deprivation of rights under federal and international law.
4. Legal liability for ongoing harms inflicted upon Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett people.

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

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

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

Mandatory Treaty Verification and Coordination

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

1. A Certified and Verified Treaty – An authenticated document proving a valid and active treaty between Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett people and the United States of America, which remains unbroken and lawfully binding.
2. A Non-Negotiable Reply – A formal response that guarantees compliance with this demand.
3. Full Coordination with Sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og – A binding assurance that all parties involved will engage directly with Sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og, ensuring the protection and enforcement of the reserved rights of Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett people and territories.

Failure to Comply Constitutes Lawful Admission

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

1. Legally accepted as an admission that no valid treaty exists between Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett people and the United States of America.
2. Definitive evidence that any assertion of jurisdiction over Nanhigganeuck alias Narragansett people is unlawful, unconstitutional, and void ab initio.
3. A clear violation of fundamental rights under constitutional, federal, and international law.
4. Confirmation that the STATE OF RHODE ISLAND and the United States of America are knowingly acting without lawful authority.

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

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

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

-----FULL-STOP-----

[“sâ-ch-im-ma-û-og”]
[“sa-ch-im-au-o-nck ”]

917604

It is now so.

by: Sovereign-Authority:

[by] [sâchim-maûog] (=) “Supreme Sovereign” sagamore sachim [Imperial Private] Seal of nan-higga-ne-uck, Nanhygasots, Nanhigganeucks, Nahigganneucks, Nanhygansett, Narraganset, Nahiganset, Nanhiganset, Nahigganuck Nahigansek, Narriganset, Narrigansett, Nahniggonset, Nanhiggonset, Nahigonset, Nanhigganset, Nahigganset, Nanheyganset, Naniganset, nahigganneuck alias narragansett [Indian-Tribe]



#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

775
776
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
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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

