

**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC
NATIONAL COURT OF CLAIMS
P.O. Box 436885, Chicago, Province of Illinois [60643]**

President Christopher- Cannon: Bey, ex rel)
Plaintiff)

) Room 100

Vs.

Illinois Governor Jay Robert Pritzker, et al)
Illinois Solicitor General Micheal A. Scodro, et al)
Illinois Attorney General Kwame Raoul, et al,)
Illinois Supreme Court Anne M. Burke, et al,)
Cook County President Tomi Preckwinkle, et al,)
Cook County Sheriff Thomas J. Dart, et al,)
Cook County persecutor Kim Foxx, et al,)

) Presiding Judges,
) Chief Justice Brenda- Muhammad: Bey
) Aaron- Gobert: El
) Christopher- Glass: Bey.

CASE # 3:21-CNC-00606

FILED

CLERK

COURT OF CLAIMS

MAR 10 2021

Respondent(s).

Verified Complaint

QUO WARRANTO

**NOTICE TO PRINCIPALS IS NOTICE TO ALL AGENTS IN THEIR PRIVATE CAPACITY
NOTICE TO AGENTS IS NOTICE TO ALL PRINCIPALS IN THEIR PRIVATE CAPACITY
APPLICABLE TO ALL SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS
SILENCE IS ESTOPPEL BY ACQUIESENCE**

**President Christopher- Cannon: Bey, Head of State, Chief Executor and Trustee Private
Sui Juris, Holder In Due Course and trustee**

Status: Free White 21 and older/Private

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

North, South, Central Americas

In Care of Mailing Location:

P.O. Box 436885, Chicago, Province of Illinois [60643]

presidentusar@gmail.com

unitedstatesrepublic.info

Cf [Zip Exempt] Cf

RIGHTS NOTICE

**President Christopher - Cannon: Bey, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC
respectfully notices the Respondent(s) to show cause for violating Article I section 10,
Article IV, Article V, Article VI and the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.**

**The Respondent (s) to show evidence and proof of how they have power not to uphold the
Constitution of The United States of America Republic National Government**

Province Illinois

Cook County



SS.,

AFFIDAVIT OF VERIFICATION, PROOF OF CLAIM
The United States of America Republic National Government

I, **President Christopher- Cannon: Bey**, Chief Executive Trustee, for **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC**, herein, being first duly sworn according to law, having firsthand knowledge of the facts stated herein, of sound mind, claims that the facts stated herein are true, correct, in all material fact, to the best of my knowledge understanding and belief, except as to matters which are therein stated on information and/or belief, those matters are believed to be true correct and made under the penalties of perjury pursuant to the Laws of the People for the **United States of America Republic** on the Land of The U.S.A. and The Province of Illinois.

Done this the Day of 10 the month of March, 2021.

SECRETARY OF STATE, NOTARY STATEMENT

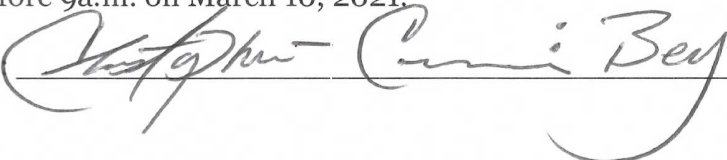
Then appeared before me **President Christopher- Cannon: Bey**, Head of State, Chief Executive and Trustee for **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC** who did affirm and subscribe hereto on this the 15 day of the February month of 2021 that the forgoing document as a free act and deed.

Comes now, **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**, We the Moorish American people, by and through its **President Christopher- Cannon: Bey**, Head of State, Chief Executive and Trustee herein after known as Petitioner(s). Petitioner(s) domicile includes but is not limited to the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC** and the Provinces and territories thereof.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on Mach 10, 2021, I will file with the Clerk of the Circuit Court the **NOTICE OF FILING SPECIAL APPEARENCE, NOT A GENERAL APPEARANCE** to be served upon you.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, **President Christopher- Cannon: Bey** Head of State, United States of America Republic, certify that I served a copy of the Notice of Filing to the foregoing person named in the foregoing entitled cause to be served to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, 26th and. California, Chicago, Illinois 60623 before 9a.m. on March 10, 2021.

By  _____

Illinois Solicitor General Michael A. Scodro et al
71 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606
Certified Mail #70201810000019032046

Cook County persecutor Kim Foxx et al
Cook County State's Attorney
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Illinois Supreme Court Anne M. Burke et al
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Cook County President Toni Preckwinkle et al
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Illinois Attorney General Chicago Main Office
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Governor of Illinois Jay Robert Pritzker et al
Office of the Governor
James R. Thompson Center
100 W. Randolph, 16-100
Chicago, IL 60601
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Cook County Sheriff Thomas J. Dart et al
Cook County Sheriff's Office
ATTN: [DEPARTMENT]
3026 S. California Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60608
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FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITIES ACT 1976

§ 1608. Service; time to answer; default

(a) Service in the courts of the United States and of the States shall be made upon a foreign state or political subdivision of a foreign state:

(1) by delivery of a copy of the summons and complaint in accordance with any special arrangement for service between the plaintiff and the foreign state or political subdivision; or

(2) if no special arrangement exists, by delivery of a copy of the summons and complaint in accordance with an applicable international convention on service of judicial documents; or

(3) if service cannot be made under paragraphs (1) or (2), by sending a copy of the summons and complaint and a notice of suit, together with a translation of each into the official language of the foreign state, by any form of mail requiring a signed receipt, to be addressed and dispatched by the clerk of the court to the head of the ministry of foreign affairs of the foreign state concerned, or

(4) if service cannot be made within 30 days under paragraph (3), by sending two copies of the summons and complaint and a notice of suit, together with a translation of each into the official language of the foreign state, **by any form of mail requiring a signed receipt**, to be addressed and dispatched by the clerk of the court to the Secretary of State in Washington, District of Columbia, to the attention of the Director of Special Consular Services—and the Secretary shall transmit one copy of the papers through diplomatic channels to the foreign state and shall send to the clerk of the court a certified copy of the diplomatic note indicating when the papers were transmitted.

As used in this subsection, a “notice of suit” shall mean a notice addressed to a foreign state and in a form prescribed by the Secretary of State by regulation.

(b) Service in the courts of the United States and of the States shall be made upon an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state:

(1) by delivery of a copy of the summons and complaint in accordance with any special arrangement for service between the plaintiff and the agency or instrumentality; or

(2) if no special arrangement exists, by delivery of a copy of the summons and complaint either to an officer, a managing or general agent, or to any other agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process in the United States; or in accordance with an applicable international convention on service of judicial documents; or

(3) if service cannot be made under paragraphs (1) or (2), and if reasonably calculated to give actual notice, by delivery of a copy of the summons and complaint, together with a translation of each into the official language of the foreign state—

(A) as directed by an authority of the foreign state or political subdivision in response to a letter rogatory or request or

(B) **by any form of mail requiring a signed receipt**, to be addressed and dispatched by the clerk of the court to the agency or instrumentality to be served, or

(C) as directed by order of the court consistent with the law of the place where service is to be made.

(c) Service shall be deemed to have been made—

(1) in the case of service under subsection (a)(4), as of the date of transmittal indicated in the certified copy of the diplomatic note; and

(2) in any other case under this section, as of the date of receipt indicated in the certification, signed and returned postal receipt, or other proof of service applicable to the method of service employed.

(d) In any action brought in a court of the United States or of a State, a foreign state, a political subdivision thereof, or an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state shall serve an answer or other responsive pleading to the complaint within sixty days after service has been made under this section.

(e) No judgment by default shall be entered by a court of the United States or of a State against a foreign state, a political subdivision thereof, or an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state, unless the Petitioner(s) establishes his claim or right to relief by evidence satisfactory to the court. A copy of any such default judgment shall be sent to the foreign state or political subdivision in the manner prescribed for service in this section.

COMES NOW, Petitioner(s) and Petitioner, President Christopher- Cannon: Bey, Head of State, Chief Executive Trustee, A-1 Freehold by Inheritance, Native born, President of the De jure Government of the North American Continent, United States of America Republic National Government. President Christopher- Cannon: Bey is also an inhabitant of the U.S.A. and In Propria Persona, Sui Juris. The United States of America Republic is a general and Permanent Charter. Moorish American Nationals are a Class A-1 Status at Law: Free White 21 and older, not to be intermixed with the stramineus homo idem sonans nom de guerre 14th amendment U.S. citizen/Negro, Black, Colored or African American. President Christopher- Cannon: Bey is a Moorish American National an elected, Head of State for the Moorish American people of the United States of America Republic National Government.

status and classification fall under Document #10105905 Form 1099 Bk.521 Pg.579 recorded in the Cook County Recorder of Deeds August 01,1928 the title of the 1928 Vast/Vas Estate Express Trust in Fee Simple Absolute, National Archives Record Group 147, Copy book 521, File 5-39, U.S. Department of Defense File 1-17 and U.S. Department of Justice file no.:BM:\$HR:WD:144-35-0 under this Status and Classification the State of Illinois has no claim or title to Moorish American Nationals of the United States of America Republic.' I understand that the Cook County Circuit Court has filed a FORM 4 BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP STATEMENT with the UNITED STATES EXCHANGE COMMISSION VIA THE EDGAR FILING COMPANY this document denotes involuntary slavery the statue regarding this matter fall under I.R.S CODES according-to the status of Moorish American Nationals of the United States of America Republic under 52-1147644 tax exemption and 47-3175918 Moorish American Nationals of the United States of America Republic are not subject to pay any taxes or any I.R.S CODES and are not subject to hidden or adhesion contracts that has no standing in a court of law and by way of this Qwo Warranto The United States of America Republic National Government informs the State of Illinois and its courts that it lacks Personal and Subject Matter Jurisdiction over Her National's.

The United States of America Republic's Authority comes from ALLAH, and being a **Lawfully Chartered State Government** that leads back to a National Standard (Flag) and **National Citizens**, recorded at the Secretary State of Indiana on **April 14, 2015**, which Re-established **THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC**, a **De Jure National Government**. On August 1, 2016 at 2: 52p.m. **The United States of America Republic** incorporated under the **Illinois 805 Religious Corporation Act**, making it a **Corporate Body Politic**; and under and by such virtue of **Ch. 32, par. 164, Sec. 35 and Sections 46a, 46b, 46c, 46d, 46e, 46f, 46g, 46h**, "An Act Concerning Corporations," approved **April 18, 1872**, and

the (**church, Society or congregation, or trustees**) adopted as the corporate name, “**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC**”, as a pure and clean Nation. “**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**” is a **UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.**

(IMMUNITIES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS)

Immunity of state extends to any other Public Minister, official, or agent of the state and exercising jurisdiction would be to enforce a rule of law against the state.

The United States of America Republic is the National Government and is protected by the **11th Amendment Sovereign Immunity Principles.** The **11th Amendment** enforces an important Constitutional limitation on the powers of the Federal Courts as well as State Courts jurisdiction over suits against unconsenting States. The United States of America Republic contemplated the 11th Amendment and included certain verbiage in the National Constitution when it was establishing the judicial power of the State. A State however, may choose to waive its immunity in a Court at its pleasure. Accordingly, **the test for determining whether the United States of America Republic has waived its Immunity from a Courts jurisdiction is a stringent one. The United States of America Republic’s Consent to a suit must be unequivocally expressed in the text in the relevant statute.** Only by requiring this clear Declaration by the United States of America Republic, can it only be proven that the United States of America Republic consented to suit.

Courts that enforce mere statutes do not act judiciously, but only administerily; they have no judicial immunity. Unlike a Court of Law, they cannot obtain jurisdiction through services of process, arrest or compelled appearance **Boswell vs. Otis 9 How 336, 338.**

When acting to enforce a statute and its subsequent amendments to the present date, the judge of the municipal court is acting as an administrative officer and not in a judicial capacity. Courts in administering or enforcing statutes do not act judicially, but merely administerily. **Thompson vs. Smith 154 SE 583.**

Some Defendants urge that any act of a judicial Nature entitles the judge to judicial immunity, but in a jurisdictional vacuum that is, (absence of all jurisdictions) the second prong necessary to absolute judicial immunity is missing a judge is not

immune for tortuous acts committed in a purely administrative non-judicial capacity. (**Stump v. Sparkman id. 435 US 349**).

A judge must be acting within his jurisdiction as to subject matter and persons, to be entitled to immunity from civil action for his acts. (**Davis v. Burris 51 Ariz. 220, 75 p. 2d 689 1983**).

Therefore, jurisdiction cannot be sustained by a lower court it cannot entertain or decide claims of conflict in federal law or state law. (**Hagans v. Lavine**).

If a judge act where he/she has no jurisdiction to act. The judge has committed an or acts of treason (**U.S. vs. Will 449 us 200**) (**Cohens vs. Virginia**).

I, **President Christopher- Cannon: Bey**, state for the record Moorish American Nationals are not SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTIONS, OF STATE, COUNTY, OR MUNICIPAL governments, or their courts. (**If the magistrate has no such jurisdiction, then he and those who advise and act with him, or execute his process are trespassers,**) Von Kettler et. al. V. Johnson, 57 Ill. 109 (1870)

Trespasser is defined in **Black's Law Dictionary (6th edition)** as one who has committed unlawful interference with one's person, property, or rights.

Moorish American Nationals person, property and rights are secured by their National Constitution. Moorish American Nationals have pledge their allegiance to the United States of America Republic National Government.

SUPPORTING AUTHORTIES

Appearance- An appearance may be either general or special; the former is a simple and unqualified or unrestricted submission to the jurisdiction of the court, the latter a submission to the jurisdiction for some specific purpose only, not for all the purpose of the suit. **Louisville & N.R. Co. v. Industrial Board of Illinois, 282 Ill. 136, 118 N. E. 483, 485.**

A special appearance is for testing the sufficiency of service or the jurisdiction of the court; a general appearance is made where the defendant waives defects of service and submits to the jurisdiction. **State v. Huller, 23 N.M. 306, 168 P. 528, 534, 1 A.L.R. 170**

Anyone who voluntarily gives up his rights gives up his free agency and admits to the jurisdiction and control government. **Wickard v. Willburn, 317 U.S. 111**

Jurisdiction over the person is obtained by the service of process or by the voluntary appearance of the party in the progress of the cause. **Cooper v. Reynolds, 77 U.S. 308.**

Jurisdiction is obtained when one who appears and by their pleadings admit jurisdiction.

Burks v. Lasker, 441 U.S.

A fiction of law will not prevail where the fact appears, or where there is no voluntary submission to the court's jurisdiction. **Unite States v. 1960 Bags of Coffee, 8 Cranch 398, 415 (1814).**

Congress is constitutionally free to make an administrative determination final and immune from judicial review where it gives the aggrieved party a right to elect between administrative or judicial relief. **U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission, 337 U.S. 426I.**

DEMAND FOR PROOF OF JURIDICION PERSONA

I, President Christopher- Cannon: Bey as Head of State, Chief Executive do hereby challenge the STATE OF ILLINOIS Subject Matter and Personal jurisdiction, over Moorish American Nationals are not Residents under Municipal or County governments or residents of the STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Moorish American Nationals are not 14th amendment Resident citizens, Moorish American Nationals cannot be misjoined by presumption or assumption, and it is improper and unlawful. The State of Illinois, The County of Cook and the City of Chicago must show proof of claim of any powers to act on behalf of the Aboriginal peoples.

Title 5 U.S. Code Section 556(d) states:

Except as otherwise provided by statue, the proponent of a rule or order has the burden of proof, any oral or documentary evidence may be received, but the agency as a matter of policy shall provide for the exclusion of irrelevant or unduly repetitious evidence. A sanction may not be imposed or rule or order issued except on the whole record or those parts thereof cited by a party and supported by and in accordance with the reliable probative and substantial evidence. The agency may to the extent consistent with the interests of justice and the policy of the underlying statues administered by the agency, consider a violation of section 557(d) of this title sufficient grounds for a decision grounds for a decision adverse to a party who has knowingly committed such violation or knowingly caused such violation to occur. A party is entitled to present his case or defense by oral or documentary evidence, to submit rebuttal evidence, and to conduct cross-examination as may be require for a true disclosure of facts.

I, President Christopher- Cannon: Bey, state that there is no binding contract between the trustees, CIRCUIT COURT DIVISION or COUNTY OF COOK, and STATE OF ILLINOIS, only the trust is bound by contract. It is unlawful to serve the trust, through the trustee.

CLEARFIELD TRUST DOCUMENT. Governments descend to the level of a mere private corporation, and take on the characteristics of a mere private citizen...Where private corporate commercial paper [Federal Reserve Notes] and securities [checks] are concerned...For purposes of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as entities entirely separate from government. **Clearfield TRUST Co. v. United States, 318 U.S. 363-371 (1942).** See note.

Note: The Clearfield Doctrine is stare decisis upon all courts, and imposes that an “entity cannot compel performance upon its corporate statutes or corporation rules unless it, like any other corporation, is Holder in Due Course of some contract or commercial agreement between it, and the one on whom it demands for performance are made, and is willing to produce said document, and to place the same into evidence before trying to enforce its demands.

WAIVER OF IMMUNITY

“...where any state proceeds against a private individual in a judicial forum it is well settled that the state, county, municipality, etc. waives any immunity to counters, cross claims and complaints, by direct or collateral means regarding the matters involved.” Luckenback v. The Thekla, 295 F 1020, 226 U.S. 328; Lyders v. Lund, 32 F2d 308; Dexter v. Kunglig J., 43 F2d 705, 282 US 896.

This doctrine includes, but is not limited to, challenges to personal, subject matter and territorial jurisdiction, as well as to claims that the forum is not judicial in nature but merely administrative or that the court is proceeding, improperly, against a private individual under the rebuttable presumption that the private individual is a corporate entity or an artificial person or Resident upon which the Public Statutes operate.

All American Citizens have Dual Nationality at birth. **(KAWAKITA V. UNITED STATES 343 US 717, 96 Led, 1249, 72 S Ct 950)**

Indians born within territorial limits of the United States, members of and owing Immediate Allegiance to one of Indian Tribes, although in geographical sense born in United States, are not born in United States, therefore are not born in United States and

Subject to Jurisdiction thereof, within meaning of 14th Amendment.(**ELK VS. WILKINS 112 US. 94**)

Authority & Jurisdiction

Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

Whatever may be the power of a state over commerce that is completely internal, it can no more prohibit or regulate that which is inter-state than it can that which is with foreign nations. Power over one is given by the Constitution of the United States to Congress in the same words in which it is given over the other, and in both cases it is necessarily exclusive. That the transportation of property from one state to another is a branch of inter-state commerce is undeniable. **See Exhibit [C] Maryland Certificate Of Authority.**

The right of the United States of America Republic and its Moorish National Citizens to transport their property through Illinois is loaded by Stat. **625 ILCS 102** it exempts certain drivers from the driving laws of the State of Illinois. The Chicago Police are not upholding the statute, violates due process and equal protection under the law of the State of Illinois. Contrary to the Statute, against the peace and dignity of the same people of the United States of America Republic. When a law is put in place for the protection of the public and denied to a certain class of people creates onerous liabilities, because of the Chicago police over stepping the law put in place to protect the rights of United States Citizens to travel freely from state to state unobstructed.

The object and effect of Chicago police, therefore to obstruct inter-state commerce. To discriminate between the property of citizens of one state and that of citizens of other states is the practice of Color of Law. Moorish American Nationals are Foreign State Citizens to the Union States. The United States of America Republic being a National Government; makes all Moorish Americans who have citizenship under it, Citizenship transcend state boundaries and firmly places Moorish American Nationals out of the reach of municipal jurisdiction. African Americans are subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal government as federal wards.

The 14th Amendment

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM

African Americans, Negros and blacks are Stateless persons and being such can only be Residents of the District of Columbia residing in the territories of the United States. The so called African Americans, Negros and blacks have been naturalized and have been conferred the Nationality of the County they were born in by the United States Federal government by The 14th Amendment and The Reconstruction Acts.

Moorish American Nationals of the United States of America Republic have repatriated back to their Country by taking oaths of Allegiance to their Country renouncing any

loyalty or Allegiance to any other state. This is done in accordance with **Title 8 USC** Aliens and Immigration Act of the United States Federal government.

Moors were then labeled black in order to provide them with civil rights and privileges for their own protection colorable laws were put in place, Jim crow and segregation laws and any other laws states wanted to pass for the better ordering and governing of negroes began and was established specifically for negroes.

The Reconstruction to Secure Rights for Negroes

The United States, Secured the 1st Amendment through the 8th Amendment the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendment for the newly freed slaves and it's still this way to this very day for African Americans who have no Constitution of their own and therefore having no Covenant with the Creator of the Universe. Having no rights a white man is bound to respect. See the "Dred Scott" case. Which was never overturned!

The 14th Amendment

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; **"This would include the Right of Expatriation"**

The 14th Amendment

Section 2. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The Constitutional Fold of a Free National Government

Moorish Americans who have citizenship in The United States of America Republic National Government are not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States being a foreign government but are protected by the U.S. Constitution (Article I, Section 8) that authorizes Congress “to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with Indian Tribes.” Moorish American Nationals of The United States of America Republic National Government are within the reach of (Article I, Section 8 U.S. Constitution.

Inter-state transportation of passengers is beyond the reach of a state’s legislatures. If as state taxation of persons passing from one state to another or a state tax upon interstate transportation of passengers, is prohibited by the United States Constitution because a burden upon it. A fortiori if possible, is a state tax upon the carriage of merchandise from state to state. Transportation is essential to commerce, or rather it is commerce itself; and every obstacle to it, or burden laid upon it by legislative authority, is regulation.

The Statutes were not something more than exertions of police power. Attorney General Damien- Holmon: Bey cannot concur, the police power of a State cannot obstruct foreign commerce or inter-state commerce beyond the necessity for its exercise; and under color of it objects not within its scope cannot be secured at the expense of the protection afforded by the Federal Constitution. And as its range sometimes conies very near to the field committed by their Constitution to Congress, it is the duty of the courts to guard vigilantly against any needless intrusion.

Neither the unlimited powers of a State to tax, nor any of a large police powers, can be exercised to such an extent as to work a practical assumption of the powers properly conferred upon Congress by the Constitution. Many acts of a State may, indeed, affect commerce, without amounting to a regulation of it, in the constitutional sense of the term. And it is sometimes difficult to define the distinction between that which merely affects or influences and that which regulates or furnishes a rule for conduct. There is no such difficulty in the present case. While the United States of America Republic unhesitatingly admits that a State may pass sanitary laws, and laws for the protection of life, liberty, health, or property within its borders.

Whatever may be the nature and reach of the police power of a state, it cannot be exercised over a subject confided exclusively to Congress by the United States Constitution. It cannot invade the domain of the Federal government. Whenever the statute of a state invades the domain of legislation which belongs exclusively to the Congress of the United States, it is void, no matter under which powers it may fall, or how closely allied it may be powers that belong to the states. Neither the unlimited powers of a state to tax, nor any of a large police powers, can be exercised to such an extent as to work a practical assumption of the powers properly conferred upon Congress by the Constitution.

That at all times material to this Qwo Warranto victim whose property was obtained in their free exercise was engaged in, and describe commercial activities, in interstate and foreign commerce and an industry which affects interstate foreign commerce.

That on different dates in Chicago and across America, police and other law enforcement across the country are unlawfully obstructing, delaying and affecting, and have obstructed, delayed and affected, commerce as that term is defined in **Title 18, United States Code, Section 1951**, and the movement of articles and commodities, being drivers licenses, license plates and vessels of the United States of America Republic in such commerce has been taken by extortion, as that term is defined in **Title 18, United States Code, Section 1951**, in that the defendant did obtain and obtain (tangible or intangible property) the property of the United States of America Republic, victimizing Moorish American people with a connection to interstate commerce) with Moorish American people consent having been induced by the wrongful use of actual and threatened force, violence and fear, including fear of economic harm, in that the defendant did (describe defendant's wrongful use of force, violence or fear) .

The police power of a state cannot obstruct foreign commerce or interstate commerce beyond the necessity for its exercise; and under color of it object not within its scope cannot be secured at the expense of the protection afforded by the Federal Constitution.

The term travel is a broad term having two legally distinguishable meanings. One being the statutory definitions listed herein which specifically clarifies, that commercial travel is accomplished when a person undertakes to deliver, using a public highway, that which has been purchased, and accepts a fee for such delivery. The other, being normal everyday use, as discussed above, by way of traveling public roads to connect oneself with the community. As the Plaintiff points out, traveling the highways is not based on the commerce clause.

The right to travel is a right applicable to intrastate as well as interstate Commerce. In as much as the right to travel is not based on the commerce clause, it does not depend on the interstate nature of travel. Rights such as the right to travel which involve personal liberty are not dependent on state lines. Both travel within and between states is protected. *Eggert et al v City of Seattle* 81 Wn 2d 840, citing *King v New Rochelle Municipal Housing Authority*, 314 F. Supp. 427 (S.D.N.Y. 1979); *Karp v Collins*, 310 F. Supp. 627, (D.N.J. 1970); see also *Moen v Erlandson* 80 Wn 2d 755; *Frazer v Shelton* 320 Ill. 253

President Christopher- Cannon: Bey , on behalf of Plaintiff class, by the undersigned counsel, move this Court to permanent enjoin Defendant(s), from continuing to detain them in the free exercise of their Constitutional right to freedom to travel and freedom to contract solely because they have license plates, drivers licenses and vehicle registrations that are unfamiliar to their officers. Citizens are having their vehicles towed, plates taken, and driver's licenses confiscated. Citizens are being arrested. Some are unable to pay the amount of money fixed as a financial condition of their release and the fees required to retrieve the vehicles from tow yards. In support of their Motion, Plaintiffs state as follows:

The named President Christopher- Cannon: Bey , as well as other members of the Plaintiff's classes, are National Citizens who, though they are presumed innocent and eligible for immediate pretrial remedy, their vehicles as well as drivers licenses and license plates have been kept by the Chicago Police Department solely because they cannot afford to pay the amount of money fixed as a financial condition of release of their property. Specifically, United States of America

Republic License plates currently in multiple cases across the country have been taken and have not been returned, even though all citations were dismissed.

The United States Supreme Court has repeatedly articulated the fundamental principle that "the right of locomotion, the right to remove from one place to another according to inclination, is an attribute of personal liberty."

Williams vs Fears 179 U.S. 270, 21 S. Ct.128; see Papachristou vs Jacksonville, 405 U.S. 156, 164, 92 S. Ct. 839; Kent vs Dulles, 357 U.S. 116, 126, 78 S. Ct. 1113; see also Johnson vs City of Cincinnati 310 F.3d 484, 6th Cir. 2002 (Constitution protects right to travel locally through public spaces and roadways). No person can be denied the right to travel solely because of his or her having a driver's license issued by a foreign country or state. Nonetheless, the Judicial Defendants in this case routinely impose citations and penalties on Moorish American Citizens for violations of state law, but in their efforts to enforce the states laws, officers and troopers violate state laws and Constitutional secured rights of Moorish American Citizens. The towing of vehicles, the taking of license plates and driver's licenses without a judgment or court order are clear Constitutional violations of the 4th and 5th Amendments. The arresting of Moorish American Nationals without making an inquiry nor investigation concerning the lawfully and legally issued state driver's licenses, registrations and plates is not lawful. As a direct consequence, Defendant's routinely incarcerate, tow, levy and take private property. Moorish American Citizens are clearly exempt from needing Illinois driver's licenses, registrations or plates according to Illinois state laws.

(625 ILCS 5/6-102) (From Ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-102)

Sec. 6-102. What persons are exempt? The following persons are exempt from the requirements of Section 6-101 and are not required to have an Illinois driver's license or permit if one or more of the following qualifying exemptions are met and apply:

2. A nonresident who has in his immediate possession a valid license issued to him in his home state or country may operate a motor vehicle for which he is licensed for the period during which he is in this State. We must also take in consideration that Exclusion. No certificate of title need be obtained

(625 ILCS 5/3 102) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3 102)

Sec. 3 102. Exclusions.

No certificate of title need be obtained for:

1. A vehicle owned by the State of Illinois; or a vehicle owned by the United States unless it is registered in this State;
2. A vehicle owned by a manufacturer or dealer and held for sale, even though incidentally moved on the highway or used for purposes of testing or demonstration, provided a dealer reassignment area is still available on the manufacturer's certificate of origin or the Illinois title; or a vehicle used by a manufacturer solely for testing;
3. A vehicle owned by a non-resident of this State and not required by law to be registered in this State;

4. A motor vehicle regularly engaged in the interstate transportation of persons or property for which a currently effective certificate of title has been issued in another State;

5. According to these laws which are in every state, the States' law enforcement officials are clearly denying equal protection under the law and depriving Citizens of a right secured for them under the Constitution of the United States of America Republic.

6. Moorish American Nationals and Citizens are being arrested solely because the Defendants lack of knowledge and due diligence of the laws they have taken an oath to uphold and enforce. As well as the multiple violations of the full faith and credit act of the United States. We must remember ignorance of the law is no excuse.

7. The results are devastating for those who are unable to make bond or bail. Presumptively innocent people are forced to languish in the County Jails in Illinois for days, months, or even longer. Other state citizens and even foreigners with foreign driver licenses are similarly situated in every respect, except that they are not being discriminated against for being Moorish Americans and therefore are free to return home to their families, free to continue their travels or job responsibilities and are free to travel on the same roads and highways safely.

8. Defendant's actions violate the longstanding and fundamental principles of our legal system which provide for equal justice for all regardless of their race or national origin. The named Plaintiffs and the many similarly situated other members of the Plaintiff class are and will continue to be subjected to detention and confiscation of private property, because of a lack of knowledge of Illinois state law by Defendants. Specifically, Plaintiffs seek a permanent injunction in this Writ of Quo Warranto preventing Defendants Law Enforcement Agencies across the country from continuing to detain Moorish Americans with U.S.A.R. Driver's Licenses, license plates and registrations legally and lawfully issued by the United States of America Republic. The practice of jailing Moorish Americans solely because of their efforts to exercise self-determination, autonomy and the right to conduct commerce as a Nation, has no place in a legal system committed to equal justice. The aforementioned has had a devastating effect on lawfully orchestrated commerce of an established Nation.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

This case is about the violation of state laws occurring in states, across the country where Certificates of Authority have been issued by multiple Secretary of States, which is the fourth highest seat in state government. The Certificates of Authority issued to the United States of America Republic to conduct Her business affairs unmolested is undeniable and is a violation of Constitutional secured rights by law enforcement officials nationwide to regulate Her Commerce activities.

Moorish American People are being routinely denied Equal Protection and Due Process under the Law. Law enforcement officers as a matter of custom and law routinely violate unalienable rights of Moorish American Citizens of the United States of America Republic. A host of other collateral consequences has ensued as a result of these unlawful practices. The devastating and ongoing injuries inflicted on Plaintiffs and members of the Plaintiff class, must be stopped as soon as possible. The State cannot interfere with the Moorish American People's right to interact, or engage in interstate commerce. Individually and or collectively amongst themselves or their right to do commerce with the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

ARREST WARRANTS OR SUMMONS

RULE 4. (A), (c) (1) (2), (d) (1) NATIONAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE Arrest warrants and Summons issuance must have affidavits(s) filed with complaint, and must be signed by a judge. Rule 4. (c)(2) NATIONAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, Service may be affected by any person who is not a party.

AFFIDAVITS OF FACT, RULE 13 ANSWER TO COMPLAINT AND COUNTER CLAIM

AFFIDAVIT AND ANSWER TO COMPLAINT

WHEREFORE, the Petitioner(s) request that any actions brought against a Moorish American National proceed in the National Courts of the United States of America Republic.

ALL MOORISH AMERICAN CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC WHOM MAY BECOME DEFENDANTS IN CASES CHARGED WITH COLORABLE LAWS UNDER COLOR OF AUTHORITY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC SERVES THIS COUNTER CLAIM

COUNTS AND CHARGES

- (1) Violation of 42 U.S.C. §1981
- (2) Violation of 42 U.S.C. §1982, 1985, 1986
- (3) Rico Act
- (4) Violation of 42 U.S.C. §1983
- (5) Refusing or neglecting to prevent
- (6) Malicious abuse of process
- (7) Title 18 U.S.C. Section 241 practice of colorable law
- (8) Title 18 U.S.C. Section 242 conspiracy to deprive of rights,
- (9) Intentional infliction of emotional distress,
- (10) Impeding on the right to do Interstate Commerce

See. SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES TRENT MICHAEL TAYLOR v. ROBERT RIOJAS, ET AL. And TANZIN ET AL. v. TANVIR ET AL

The Attorney General's Office of the United States of America Republic state for the record that Municipal Governments act without proper Jurisdiction by towing a conveyance owned by a National Government Entity and then its law enforcement officers seizing the license plate of a National Government vehicle which was purchased for Government purposes by **THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC**. The State of Illinois has no laws that confer power to its peace officers to take the property of a **Foreign Government or the property of a private Irrevocable Grantor Trust**.

Legal Notice has now been given for the record to all **quasi government** officials and demi-officials upon their own unconstitutional acts of enforcement of "**color of law**" actions, while acting under "**color of Authority**." **The STATE OF ILLINOIS, its officers and agents is acting and has acted Ultra Vires.**

Legal Notice and Lawful Notice is given to the Principal, Notice to the Principal is Notice to the Agent, and Notice to the Agent is Notice to the Principal. You are hereby Given Notice that all Fiduciaries, Agents, Representatives, Officers and Employees of the State of Illinois are hereby fired and Terminated on all and any Representation or Responsibility concerning Moorish American People and Citizens of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC.

Where there is no question that a bench summons, a detention, an arrest, a ticket or citation issued by police officers or by others for parking or traveling with no driver's license, a foreign driver's license, no current registration or no mandatory insurance, or capital, etc., which carries a fine or jail time is a penalty or sanction and is indeed converting a right into a crime, thus violating substantive Rights. It is reasonable to assume that the courts judicial decisions are straight and to the point, and that there's no lawful method for government to put restrictions or limitations on Rights belonging to the People. The Right to own and possess private property and personality and to be secure in those Rights. Is preserved and secured for the People and the Citizens, by the

Constitution. The Rights of the People and the Citizens, by their States Constitution. Governments do not give rights, for it has no Rights to give, or to sell, nor to license. Government is put in place to protect and secure the pre-existing, unalienable Rights of the People and Citizens.

Title 2 National Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 12 (b)
(1),(2),(3),(4),(5),(6),(7)

Therefore, tickets and citations and charges are Void for lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction and Personal Jurisdiction and fraud. All charges should be Dropped and Dismissed with Prejudice and all Property should be Ordered Returned. It is unlawful to place an attachment on property of a **Private Trust and this matter is evidence of a Breach of a Private Trust**. This hearing for all intents and purposes is Void for lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction and Personal Jurisdiction and fraud. **The Police Officer swears by Oath to uphold the United States Constitution** as an Officer of Law. Supreme Court Decisions are Considered the Law of the Land with regards to Constitutionally Protected Rights and they cannot be interpreted, or Re-interpreted as they are Stare Decisis they have already been Reviewed and clearly described as Law.

The courts are not bound by an officer's interpretation of the law under which he presumes to act. **Hoffsomer v. Hayes, 92 Okla 32, 227 F. 417**

The Moorish American People of the United States of America Republic Seek remedy for the return of all vehicles and property owned by the **United States of America Republic** as well as the Return of all License Plates, Drivers Licenses, Vehicle Registrations and other property Etc. taken by police who have acted without proper Jurisdiction by towing a conveyances owned by a Government Entity.

No man in this Country is so high above the law and no Officer of the Law can set that Law at defiance with impunity. All the officers of the government from the highest to the lowest are creatures of the law and are bound to obey it. **(US vs. Lee 106 US. 196)**

YOU HAVE BEEN SERVERD

LEGAL NOTICE: That any violations by the United States government and State government officials' contractual obligations to act in accordance with the U.S. Constitution, may result in Prosecution to the full extent of the law, as well as the application of all available legal remedies to recover damages suffered by any parties damaged by any actions of U.S. and State government officials in violation of the United States of America Republic Constitution National Government, not to be confused with the Federal government. The United States of America Republic is A Part and Partial of the U.S.A...

The Moorish American People have a Valid and Existing Treaty with the United States. The Supreme Court has stated “The Treaty is the Supreme Law of the Land it Nullifies all Codes, Statutes and Ordinances” **Edye vs. Robertson (112 US 580)**.

Therefore any violation of the Secured Rights of Moorish American People and Citizens, by any governmental corporations, or their agents, or employees would be an Illegal and Unlawful entry outside the Jurisdictional Boundaries of such corporation’s authority which in Law is considered a Trespass. This matter is now Ultra Vires.

“Indeed, no more than an Affidavit is necessary to make prima facie case. **UNITED STATES v. Kis 658 F. 3d 526**.

Statements in affidavits that are not rebutted by opposing party’s affidavit or pleadings may be accepted as true by the trial court. **Winsett v. Donaldson (Mich 1976) 244 N.W. 2d 355**.

Silence is acquiescence is related doctrine that can mean and have the legal effect, that when confronted with a wrong or an act that can be considered a tortuous act, where one’s silence may mean that one accepts or permits such acts without protest or claim thereby losses rights to a claim of any loss or damages.

The common law doctrine of estoppel by acquiescence is applied when one party gives legal notice to a second party of a fact or claim, and the second party fails to challenge or refute that claim within a reasonable time. The second party is said to have acquiesced to the claim and is estopped from later challenging it, or making a counterclaim. The doctrine is similar to, and often applied with, estoppel by laches.

This occurred in the second Georgia v. South Carolina case before the U.S. Supreme court in 1992, when it was ruled that Georgia could no longer make any claim to an island in the Savannah River, despite the 1787 Treaty of Beaufort’s assignment to the contrary. The court said that the state had knowingly allowed South Carolina to join the island as a peninsula to its own coast by dumping sand from dredging and to then levy property taxes on it for decades. Georgia thereby lost the island-turned-peninsula by its own acquiescence, even though the treaty had given it all of the islands in the river.

Equal Protection under the Law: The equal protection of the laws of a state is extended to persons within its jurisdiction, within the meaning of the constitutional requirement, when its courts are open to them on the same conditions as to others, with likes rules of evidence and modes of procedure, for the security of their persons and property, the prevention and redress of wrongs, and the enforcement of contracts, **Black’s Law Dictionary revised 4th Edition p. 631 EI Sourì v. Dept of Social Services, 429 Mich 203, 207, ; 4141 N.W. 2d. 679 (1987)**.

- **ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT** - A federal statute establishing practices and procedures to be followed in rule making and adjudication. The act was designed to give citizens basic due –process protection such as the right to

prevent evidence and to be heard by an independent hearing officer. Z, A similar state statute.

- **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW** - The law governing the organization and operation of the executive branch of government (including independent agencies) and the relation of the executive, with the legislature, the judiciary and the public.
- **EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES** - The doctrine that, if an administrative remedy is provide by statute, relief must be sought from administrative body and such remedy be exhausted before courts will act. **Abelleria vv. District Court of App. Third Dist. 17 Cal 2d 280, 109 P. 2d 942, 949, 132A.L.R. 715; Hills v. Brisbane, 66,Cal App. 2d 15, 151 P. 2d 578, 582.**
- **REMEDY**- The means by which a right is enforced or the violation of right is prevented, redressed, or compensated.
- **RIGHT OF ACTION** - The present right to commence and maintain an action at law to enforce the payment or collection of a debt or demand see **Hibbard v. Clark 56 N.H. 155, 22 Am Rep. 432, 435.**
- **NOTICE** - Is a legal pronouncement of a pleading contract; about to be implemented, should the party receiving the notice fail to answer and rebut the notice point for point.
- **FAULT OF OMISSION** - Negligence resulting from a NEGATIVE ACT.
- **DEFAULT** - The omission or failure to perform a legal or contractual duty. Failure of party to take step required of him in progress of a cause: or fails to appear on the trail, he is said to make default. **McCabe v. Tom 35 Ohio App. 73, 17 N.E. Black’s Law Dictionary, revised 4th Edition.**
- **ACQUIESCENCE**: Equivalent to assent inferred from silence with knowledge or from encouragement and presupposes knowledge. **Andrew v. Rivers 207 Iowa 343,223 N.W. 102 105.** Imports tacit consent, concurrence, acceptance or assent. **Natural Soda Products Co. v. City of Los Angeles, Cal App. 132 P. 2d 553, 563.** A silent appearance of consent. Failure to make any objections. **Black’s Law Dictionary revised 4th Edition.**
- **TACIT PROCURATION** – Is an action authorized by implied agreement by remaining silent; i.e. “tacit procuration takes place when an individual sees another managing his affairs and does not interfere to prevent it.” (**Black’s Law Dictionary 6th Edition**).
- **AGREEMENT**: The consent of two or more persons concurring respecting the transmission of some property right, or benefits, with the view of contracting an

obligation, a mutual obligation. **Bac Abr.; Rocha v. Hulen 6 Cal App, 2d 245,**

- **Consent:** A concurrence of wills. Voluntary yielding the will to the proposition of another; acquiescence or compliance therewith. **Twin Ports Oil Co. v. Pure Oil Co., D.C. Minn., 26 fed. Sup. 366, 371.** Agreement; The act or result of coming into harmony or accord. **Glantz v. Gabel, 66 Mont. 134, 212 P. 858, 860.**
- **Judgment by Default:** Is a judgment rendered in consequence of the non-appearance of the defendant, **Bread v. Sovereign Lodge. W.O.W., 184 N.C.154, 113 s.e. 661;In re Smith, 28 Idaho 746 225 P. 495; Brame v. Nolen,139 Va. 413,124 S.E. 299,301.** The term is also applied to judgments entered under statues or rules of court, for want of affidavit of defense, plea, answer and the like or failure to take some required step in the cause. **Black's Law Dictionary revised 4th Edition.**
- **Consent judgment:** A judgment, the provision and terms of which are settled and agreed to be the parties to the action. **Hargis v. Hargis, 252 Ky.198.66 S.W. 2d 59; Andrews v. Indemnity Ins, Co. of North America, 55 R.I. 341, 181. A. 403.**
- **Consent judgment:** are, in effect, merely contracts acknowledge in open court and ordered to be recorded, but as such they bind the parties as fully as do other judgment. **Price v. Frost-Johnson Lumber Co.,Tex Civ. App., 250 S.W. 785, 789 Belcher v. Cobb, 169 N.C. 689, 86 S.E. 600, 602**
- **Obligation:** The binding power of a vow, promise, oath, or contract, or of law, civil, political, or moral, independent of a promise: That which constitutes a legal or moral duty and which renders a person liable to coercion and punishment for neglecting it. An obligation, or debt, may exist by reason of a judgment as well as an express contract, in either case there being a legal duty on the part of the one bound to comply with promise. **Black's Law Dictionary revised 4th Edition.**
- **Contract:** A promissory agreement between two or more person that creates, modifies, or destroys legal relation. **Buffalo Press Steele Co. v. Kirwan, 138 Md. 60, 113 A628, 630; Mexican Petroleum Corp. of Louisiana v. North German Lloyd, D.C. La., 17 F. 2nd113, 114. Black's Law Dictionary revised 4th Edition.**
- **Involuntary Bankruptcy:** Is a legal proceeding that creditors may bring against a person or business that may force a debtor into **bankruptcy.**
-

The Petitioner(s) submits this timely "QUO WARRANTO REMEDY AND DEMAND; NOTICE OF TIMELY LAWFUL PROTEST And REFUSAL FOR CAUSE WITHOUT DISHONOR; NOTICE OF INTENT TO RESERVE THE RIGHT TO CLAIM BOND AND/OR SURETY with AFFIDAVIT IN VERIFICATION" RE: EMERGENCY ORDER TO CEASE AND DESIST and ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE; NOTICE OF AGENCY ACTION and states that:

The Petitioner(s) is reserving the right to initiate a Claim for damages in a court of competent jurisdiction in regard to any tort injury suffered by the Petitioner(s) as a proximate result of actions of the Respondent(s), by first exhausting administrative remedy.

NOTICE:

To the Respondent(s)

It is the intent of the Petitioner(s), in good faith, through this Judicial International Administrative Demand Protest, to determine what material facts if any, between the Petitioner(s) and the Respondent, are in controversy, before seeking any judicial remedy and relief.

The Respondents' participation in this Administrative process either by active response to the Petitioner(s)'s INQUIRIES and/or STATEMENT OF MATERIAL FACTS or by passive assent to the Petitioner(s)'s INQUIRIES and/or STATEMENT OF MATERIAL FACTS will determine what material facts, if any, are in controversy, requiring judicial remedy and relief.

Each Respondent is required to respond to this Private International Administrative Remedy Demand, Timely Notice of Protest.

Failure to respond to each and every INQUIRY and STATEMENT OF MATERIAL FACT, on a point by point basis, will be an admission to all INQUIRIES and STATEMENTS OF MATERIAL FACTS.

Petitioner(s) notices the Respondents that the law requires that Administrative Remedy for relief must be exhausted prior to initiating judicial action for remedy and relief, therefore, any proceedings on the Respondents' Action which are taken by the Respondents without the Respondents first responding to this timely Demand, will be deemed prima facie evidence of bad faith on the part of the Respondents, Respondents' agents, assigns, principals, and counsel, and that the Respondents are attempting to prevent the Petitioner(s) from exhausting the Petitioner(s)'s administrative remedy.

A non-responsive answer to any INQUIRY and/or STATEMENT OF MATERIAL FACT set forth herein will be deemed a non-responsive answer to all INQUIRIES and/or STATEMENTS OF MATERIAL FACT, All INQUIRIES and/or STATEMENTS OF MATERIAL FACT must be answered, refuted and or rebutted under penalty of perjury under the laws of The several united States of America, as true, and correct. Failure to certify the answers thereto in this manner will be deemed as a non-response to all the questions. Petitioner(s) Notices Respondents that the Petitioner(s) is providing the Respondents CERTIFIED COPY of the original of the Petitioner(s)'s:

QUO WARRANTO; REMEDY DEMAND NOTICE OF TIMELY LAWFUL PROTEST AND REFUSAL FOR CAUSE WITHOUT DISHONOR WITH AFFIDAVIT IN VERIFICATION RE: EMERGENCY ORDER TO CEASE AND DESIST AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE; NOTICE OF AGENCY ACTION.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS PROTEST

The following definitions apply herein.

The word "Petitioner(s)" means UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC, President Christopher- Cannon: Bey, Petitioner(s) counsel, agents, assigns successors. And predecessors in the action.

The word "Respondent/Defendant(s)" means Illinois Governor Jay Robert Pritzker, Illinois Supreme Court Anne M. Burke et al, Cook County President Toni Preckwinkle et al, , Cook County Sheriff Thomas J. Dart et al, Cook County persecutor Kim Foxx et al, Cook County Thaddeus L Wilson et al, in their public and private capacities Defendant's counsel. Agents. Assigns, successors, and predecessors in this action.

- 1. The word "de facto" means "This phrase is used to characterize an officer, a government, a past action or a state of affairs which must be accepted for all practical purposes. but is illegal or illegitimate. ... Thus. an officer, king, or government *de facto* is one who is in actual possession of the office or supreme power. but by usurpation or without lawful title; ... but has never had plenary possession of it, or is not in actual possession**
- 2. The word "Judge de facto or de facto judge" means One who holds and exercises the office of a judge under color of lawful authority, and by a title valid on its face, though he has not full right to the office. as where he was appointed under an unconstitutional statute, or by an usurper of the appointing power or has not taken the oath of office.**

3. The term "Nature and Cause", taken from the 6th amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America Republic AD 2015 means the right to know the venue, jurisdiction, parties of interest, right of action, cause of action upon which the action is based and under what substantive system of law the Respondent and tribunal are operating under.

4. The term "Liberty" means Freedom, exemption from extraneous control, the power of the will to follow the dictates of its unrestricted choice, and to direct the external acts of the individual (citizen) without retrain, coercion, or control from other parties. The term "Liberty" includes and comprehends all personal rights and their enjoyment. The term "Liberty" includes but is not limited to. Freedom/right from duress. freedom/right from governmental interference in exercise of intellect, in information of opinions, in the expression of them, and in action or inaction dictated by judgment, the freedom/right from servitude, freedom/right from imprisonment or restraint without lawful Constitutional due process of law, the freedom/right in the use of all of one's powers, faculties and property, freedom of contract, the freedom/right of travel, the freedom/right of religion, the freedom/right of speech, the freedom/right of self-defense against unlawful violence, *the* freedom/right to acquire and enjoy property, the freedom/right to acquire knowledge, the freedom/right to carry on business, the freedom/right to earn a livelihood in any lawful calling. the freedom/right to enjoy to the fullest extent the privileges and immunities given or assured by law to the Moorish American people living within the Provinces of The United States of America the freedom/right to demand the nature and cause of any allegation made against a Moorish American National/citizen, etc...

7. The term of "The State/Republic" means those people dwelling in any organic State/Republic (without the legislative jurisdiction of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE STATE) who possess unalienable rights from nature's law and Nature's God, which rights are not subject to involuntary liens or diminished by any legal impediment (such as the bankruptcy of the municipal corporation of the United States.).

8. The term "ORIGINAL and EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION" means the Original Exclusive Jurisdiction of The United States of America Republic AD 2015, established by the Moorish American people. Endowing all mankind with inherent liberty under the Law, The Declaration of Independence of The United States of America Republic

AD 2015, The Treaty of Peace and Friendship, The Constitution for The United States of America Republic as Re-established, AD 2015.

- 9. The term "The several united States of America " means the union of independent republics organized and operating under the original Jurisdiction of the Republic of The *several united States* of America AD 1791, established by the death of the Christ in AD 33, endowing all mankind with inherent liberty under the Law, The Declaration of Independence of The several united States of America. AD 1776, Articles of Confederation, AD 1781, The Treaty of Paris, AD 1783, The Northwest Ordinance, AD 1787, The Constitution of The several united States of America as amended. AD 1791.**
- 10. The term "UNITED STATES or U.S." means the municipal corporation of the District of Columbia established by the action of the Forty First Congress SESS III ch 61. and 62 AD 1871 and all political subdivisions established under the authority of the municipal corporation of the District of Columbia.**
- 11. The term "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC or U.S.A. or U.S.A.R." means the National Government organized and operating under the original Jurisdiction of the Republic State Corporation of the U.S.A. established by the organic instrument of the original jurisdiction of the People on the Land a Social Contract. The action of the First Continental Congress, and all political subdivisions established under the authority of the National Government of the U.S.A. and it's Provinces endowing all Moorish American People with inherent liberty under the Law, The Declaration of Independence of The United States of America Republic . AD 2015, The Peace and Friendship Treaty 1787 superseded by The Peace and Friendship Treaty 1836 , The Constitution of The several united States of America as amended. AD 1791.**
- 12. The term "Constitution of The several united States of America as amended AD 1791" means the organic instrument of the original jurisdiction of the People on the Land of The several united States of *America* as amended, adopted by the People AD 1791.**
- 13. The term "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC CONSTITUTION" means the bylaws of the National Government and all Provinces and political subdivisions established under the authority of the Creator of the Universe with the Moorish American People under the authority of**

the "Social Contract, Covenant, Constitution." commonly referred to as the National Constitution of the U.S.A..

14. The term "Constitution of The several united States of America as amended AD 1791" means the organic instrument of the original jurisdiction of the People on the Land of The several united States of America as amended, adopted by the People AD 1791.

15. The term "prejudice" means Petitioner(s)'s loss of rights, privileges, and immunities.

16. The term "infamous crime" means. A crime punishable by death in a state or UNITED STATES penitential or imprisonment in a state or UNITED STATES correctional facility.

17. The term "USC" = copyrighted UNITED STATES CODE

18. The term "USCA" = copyrighted UNITED STATES CODE ANNOTATED

19. The term "USRC" = copyrighted UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC CODE ANNOTATED

20. The term "USRS" = copyrighted UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC STATUTE ANNOTATED

21.

22. The term "Pub. L" = PUBLIC LAW OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC

23. The term "CODE" = A code implies compilation of existing laws, systematic arrangement chapters. sub -heads, table of contents, and index, and revision to harmonize conflicts, supply omissions, and generally clarify and *make* complete body of laws designed to regulate, completely, subjects to which they relate.

19. The term "CODIFICATION" = process of collecting and arranging the laws of a country or state into a code. i.e., into a complete system of positive law, scientifically ordered, and promulgated by legislative authority.
20. The term "STATUTE" = An act of the legislature declaring, commanding, or prohibiting something: a particular law enacted and established by the will of a legislative department of government; the written will of the legislature, solemnly expressed according to the forms necessary to constitute it the law of the state. This word is used to designate the written law in contradistinction to the unwritten law.
21. The term "STATUTES AT LARGE" = Statutes printed in full added in the order of their enactment. in a collected form, as distinguished from any digest, revision, abridgment, or compilation of them. Thus the volumes of "United States of America Republic Statutes at Large or the "U.S.A. Statutes at Large" contain all the acts of the Continental Congress of The United States of America Republic.
22. The term "INCLUDE" = To confine within, hold as in an enclosure, take in, attain, shut up, contain, enclose. comprise, comprehend, embrace, involve.
23. The term "FRAUD" = An intentional perversion of truth for the purpose of inducing another in reliance upon it to part with some valuable thing belonging to him or to surrender a legal right.
24. The term "INHABITANT" = One of the natural born, sovereign people, possessing and entitled to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities enumerated or un-enumerated in The Constitution of The United States of America Republic as amended in AD 2015, which can be enjoyed by anyone of the sovereign people, protected by the Almighty Creator of the Universe. The Constitution and Laws of The United States of America Republic. The term "Inhabitant" does not include the terms "Person, Entity. Whoever, State Citizen. State Resident or Individual".
25. The term "PERSON" = includes, an individual entity and state citizen. The term "Person" does not include the term "Inhabitant".
26. The term "ENTITY" = includes, a corporation and foreign corporation, profit and not-for-profit unincorporated associations, business trust,

estate, trust, partnership, and two or more persons having a joint or common interest, and the state, United States, and a foreign government. The term "entity" does not include the term "Inhabitant".

27. The term "WHOEVER" = includes all persons, natural and artificial; partners, agents, and employees; and all officials, public or private. The term "Whoever" does not include the term "Inhabitant".
28. The term "STATE CITIZEN" = includes, a corporation or any other artificial entity created under the laws of one state and a nonresident of every other state. A corporation shall be deemed a citizen of any State by which it has been incorporated and of the State where it has its principal place of business... The term "State Citizen" does not include the term "Inhabitant".
29. The term "STATE RESIDENT" = includes, any state citizen. The term "State Resident" does not include the term "Inhabitant".
30. The term "INDIVIDUAL" - As a noun, this term denotes a single person as distinguished from a group or class, and also, very commonly, a private or natural person as distinguished from a partnership, corporation, or association; but, it is said that this restrictive signification is not necessarily inherent in the word, and that it may, in proper cases, include artificial persons. The term "Individual" does not include the term "Inhabitant".
31. The term "NATURAL PERSON" = A person is such, not because he is human, but because rights and duties are ascribed to him. The person is the legal subject or substance of which legal rights and duties are attributes. An individual human being considered as having such attributes is what lawyers call a natural person. All public officials who are under oath or affirmation to uphold the Constitution and Law of The United States of America are natural persons. The term "*Natural Person*" does not include the term "Inhabitant".
32. The term "SHALL" = command, imperative, mandatory, denoting a duty and obligation to act or not to act.
33. The term "AGENCY" = The relation created by express or implied contract or by law, whereby one party delegates the transaction of some lawful business with more or less discretionary power to another, who undertakes to manage the affairs and render an account to the party that delegated the authority.

34. The term "STATE AGENCY" = all units of state government established under the constitutional or legislative authority of the state, including any branch, department, or unit of the state government. organization, corporation, partnership or association, however designated or constituted.
35. The term "PUBLIC OFFICER" = An officer of a public corporation; that is. one holding office under government of a municipality, state, or nation. One occupying an office created by law. One who exercise some portion of the sovereign power of the state, either in making. administering or executing the laws. One who acts under a sworn oath or affirmation and or bond. The term includes but is not limited to attorney-at law.
36. The term "SIGNATURE" = includes any symbol executed or adopted by a party with present intention to authenticating the validity of a writing.
37. "Bonafied signature" = In contracts, any symbol executed or adopted by a party attesting that part voluntarily entered into the agreement in good faith, that all terms conditions and obligations were fully disclosed, and that the party fully understood the consequences of the instrument.
38. The term "court" in international law, court shall mean "The person and suite of the sovereign; place where the sovereign sojourns with his regal retinue, wherever that may be. The term court shall also include the Petitioner(s).
39. The term "CONFLICT OF LAW" = When citizens of different states, republics or jurisdictions are parties to suite or other legal proceeding. A contrary or opposition in laws of states, countries or jurisdictions in cases where the rights of the parties, from their relations to each other or to the subject-matter in dispute. are liable to be affected by the laws of both jurisdictions. The effect of the laws of every state or republic effect and bind directly all property, real or personal, situated within its jurisdictional territory, all persons resident within its own limits of jurisdiction, and are supreme within its own limits by virtue of its sovereignty. Ambassadors and other public ministers while within the jurisdiction of a foreign power are not subject to the jurisdiction of said laws.

40. The term "FOREIGN STATE" is that except as used in Pub. L. 94-583, § 4(a). Oct. 21, 1976, 90 Sta. 2894, [codified in Title 28 U.S.C. § 16081 , includes a political subdivision of a foreign state or an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state as definedwhich is a separate legal person, corporate or otherwise and which is an organ of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof, ... and which is not a citizen of and State of the United States as defined in PL June 25, 1948, ch. 642, 62 Stat. 930, [codified in Title 28 U.S.C. §1332(c)(1X2)] nor created under the laws of any third country.

41. 7 FAM 1283 POSITION IN THE GOVERNMENT OF A FOREIGN STATE, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OR POLITICAL ARM OF A PARAMILITARY ORGANIZATION.

b. Unrecognized state: Employment with a foreign state whose government is not recognized by the United States comes within the scope of INA 349(a)(4), provided that the state satisfies the recognized elements for statehood. The existence, in fact, of a new state or a new government is not dependent upon its recognition by other states. Refer all questions regarding statehood and new governments to Ask-OCS-L@state.gov.

The Expatriation Act of 1868 was codified at 25 Rev. Stat. § 1999, and then by 1940 had been re-enacted at 8 U.S.C. § 800. [3][4] It is now the last note to 8 U.S.C. § 1481.

The Respondent(s) presentment did not appear to be issued under the authority nor in the name of the body politic of the organic republic of The State of Illinois as required by the constitution of said body politic. See Executive Order 13958 of November 2, 2020

The Respondent(s) presentment did not appear to disclose the nature and cause of the presentment nor how the Petitioner(s) or the counsel, officers, agents or independent contractors of the Petitioner(s) are in any way amenable to the commercial process of the Respondent(s).

The Respondent(s) presentment did not appear to disclose the character and nature of the Respondent THE DIVISION OF SECURITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The Respondent(s) presentment did not appear to disclose the specific activity referred which the Respondent's presentment claims is a significant danger to the public welfare.

The Respondent(s) presentment did not appear to disclose certified copies of any instrument purported to be an investment contract wherein the Petitioner(s) is a party involving trading for profit "currency, commodities, income producing real estate, forfeiting, and precious metals" promising any type of return.

The Respondent(s) presentment did not appear to disclose the identities of certain unknown parties the Respondent(s) presentment claims invested money with the Petitioner(s).

The Respondent(s) presentment does not appear to disclose the substantive system of law under which the Respondent(s) presentment is operating.

The Respondent(s) presentment does not appear to disclose what authority in law the Respondent(s) may impair or restrain the right of equal protection of law to make and enforce private contract.

The Respondent(s) presentment does not appear to disclose what authority in law the Respondent(s) are excused from liability for restraining the Petitioner(s) liberty to make and enforce contact under color of law.

The Respondent(s) presentment does not appear to disclose what authority in law the Respondent(s) are excused from liability from the Respondent(s) impairment of the Petitioner(s), the Petitioner(s) officers, agents or independent contractors obligation of contract.

The Respondent(s) presentment does not appear to disclose the meaning of the term "selling securities".

INQUIRIES INTO THE NATURE AND CAUSE OF THE RESPONDENT'S ACTION

1. Did the Respondent initiate the EMERGENCY ORDER TO CEASE AND DESIST and ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE; NOTICE OF AGENCY ACTION?

Answer if not rebutted: YES.

2. Is the party referred to as UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC intended to refer to the Petitioner(s)? *Answer if not rebutted: YES.*

3. Is the party referred to as President Christopher- Cannon: Bey intended to refer to an agent of the Petitioner(s)? *Answer if not rebutted: YES.*
4. Is the Petitioner(s) a intended to be a real party in interest in the Respondent's action? *Answer if not rebutted: YES.*
5. Is the Respondent THE DIVISION OF SECURITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS a political subdivision of a private municipal corporation? *Answer if not rebutted: YES.*
6. Is the STATE OF ILLINOIS a corporate franchise and political subdivision of the municipal corporation of the District of Columbia aka UNITED STATES? *Answer if not rebutted: YES.*
7. Is STATE OF ILLINOIS the body politic of the organic republic of The State of Illinois? *Answer if not rebutted: NO.*
8. Is the Respondent(s) presentment brought under the authority and name of the body politic of the organic republic of The State of Illinois? *Answer if not rebutted: NO.*
9. Does the Respondent(s) presentment clearly disclose the nature and character of STATE ILLINOIS and the instrumentality known as THE DIVISION OF SECURITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS? *Answer if not rebutted: NO.*
10. Does the Respondents) presentment clearly disclose the substantive law under which the Respondent(s) presentment is brought? *Answer if not rebutted: NO.*
11. Is the name of the party who presented the document Tanya Solov, Director, Division of Securities Illinois Department of Commerce?. *Answer if not rebutted: YES.*
12. Does Tanya Solov, Director, Division of Securities Illinois Department of Commerce claim represents the Respondent? *Answer if not rebutted: YES.*
13. Did Respondent THE DIVISION OF SECURITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS issue a limited Power of Attorney authorizing Tanya Solov, Director Division of

Securities Illinois Department of Commerce to represent THE DIVISION OF SECURITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

- 14. Does Tanya Solov, Director, Division of Securities Illinois Department of Commerce hold an official position under the authority of the Respondent THE DIVISION OF SECURITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS? *Answer if not rebutted: YES.***
- 15. Is it the intent of the Respondent by and through the Respondent's officers and agents to impair the obligation of contracts by and between the Petitioner(s) and other parties? *Answer if not rebutted: YES.***
- 16. Is it the intent of the Respondent, by and through the Respondent's officers and agents to deprive the Petitioner(s) of property or rights to property or to impair the contracts by and between the Petitioner(s) and other parties without due process of law? *Answer if not rebutted: YES.***
- 17. Does the corporate charter or franchise of the Respondent authorize the Respondent to deprive the Petitioner(s) or any other party of property, rights to property, to impair the Petitioner(s)s contract obligations without due process of law? *Answer if not rebutted: NO.***
- 18. Is the Petitioner(s) entitled to petition the Attorney General to initiate a Quo Warranto to test the authority of the Respondent to deprive the Petitioner(s) of property, the rights to property or impair the Petitioner(s)s contract obligations without due process of law? *Answer if not rebutted: YES.***
- 19. Does the Respondent(s) presentment provide any evidence that the Petitioner(s). the Petitioner(s)'s officers, agents. or independent contractors are in any way amenable to the Respondent(s) Commercial procedures? *Answer if not rebutted: NO.***
- 20. Does the Respondent(s) presentment show any evidence that there is a express written contract by and between the Petitioner(s) and the Respondent(s), wherein the Petitioner(s) agreed that the Petitioner(s) and the Petitioner(s)'s Officers, agents and independent contractors, waived the unlimited right of contract. Equal protection of the law and would be amenable to the Respondent(s) commercial process? *Answer if not rebutted: NO.***

21. Does the Respondent's document set forth a controversy? *Answer if not rebutted: NO.*
22. Does the Respondent's action set forth the claim that Petitioner(s) herein has a signature on any instruments upon which Petitioner(s) has any legal or equitable duty with respect to the Respondent? *Answer if not rebutted: NO.*
23. Who is the damaged party in the action? *Answer if not rebutted: There is no damaged or injured party.*
24. What substance does the damaged party have at risk? *Answer if not rebutted: There is no damaged or injured party.*
25. Does the Respondent's document disclose the Respondent's right of action and cause of action? *Answer if not rebutted: NO.*
26. Is the Petitioner(s) entitled to compensation for tort damages for injury caused by the Respondent(s) against the Petitioner(s) in the amount of \$30,000,000.00? *Answer if not rebutted: YES.*

STATEMENT OF MATERIAL FACTS

The Petitioner(s) claims that the material facts in support the Petitioner(s)'s Claims of Protest are that:

- 1, The Petitioner(s) has the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the Respondents' action and the Respondents' restraint of the Petitioner(s)'s rights.
2. The Petitioner(s)'s procedures for the Petitioner(s)'s,
3. The Petitioner(s) is a non-statutory business trust organization, established at common law by contract which has been made a matter of public record in the several united States of America.
4. The Petitioner(s)s domicile includes but is not limited to The United States of America Republic its Territories and Provinces.
5. The Municipal Corporation of The District of Columbia a/k/a UNITED STATES was established in 1871 by the action of the 43rd Congress 3rd session, chapter 61 and 62 as a private corporation.

- 6. The Municipal Corporation of The District of Columbia a/k/a UNITED STATES adopted the text of The Constitution of The several united States of America as Amended through article in amendment 14 as well as the public laws and treaties as copyrighted by-laws of said private corporation.**
- 7. The Municipal Corporation of The District of Columbia a/k/a UNITED STATES is foreign to The several united States of America and to the Petitioner(s).**
- 8. The Petitioner(s) is not a citizen or statutory resident (corporation) of any State including but not limited to the Municipal Corporation of Illinois formed in 1818 or of the Municipal Corporation of the District of Columbia a/k/a/ United States, or of any corporate franchise of the Municipal Corporation of the District of Columbia A/k/a/ United States as defined in PL June 25, 1948, ch. 642, 62 Stat. 930, [codified in Title 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1)(2)].**
- 9. The Petitioner(s) does not receive any benefits, privileges, franchises, or rights, from the original jurisdiction of The several united States of America, the United States Corporation 1871, and the Republic of Washington, the municipal corporation of Washington State, Illinois State, The State/Republic of Illinois or Great Britain.**
- 11. The Petitioner(s) has only obligations to bilateral written contracts to which Petitioner(s) voluntarily, with full disclosure, knowledge, and understanding of the terms, conditions, and obligations thereof would become a party as would be evidenced by an agent of the Petitioner(s)'s bonafied signature being affixed to said contracts.**
- 12. The Petitioner(s) is a Foreign State as defined in Public Law 94-583, § 4(a), Oct. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2892, [codified in Title 28 U.S.C. §1603], to the Municipal Corporation of the District of Columbia a/k/a/ United States, the Municipal Corporation of STATE OF ILLINOIS and the Respondent.**
- 13. The Petitioner(s) is not amenable to the commercial process of the Respondent or the courts of the Municipal Corporation of the District of Columbia a/k/a United States and the States including but not limited to the municipal Corporation of any STATE including but not limited to Illinois State, as protected under Pub L. 94-583, §4(a), Oct. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2892, [codified in Title 28 U.S.o §1604].**

14. **The law requires that Administrative Remedy for relief must be exhausted prior to initiating judicial remedy for relief.**
15. **The Petitioner(s) has the right and standing in law to initiate an action at law or equity in the united States District Court and/or the supreme court of The several united States of America, to address any controversy not resolved through administrative remedy.**
16. **The Judicial Officers of the united states courts, have an oath of office contract, secured by an Official Bond or surety to take jurisdiction over such controversies initiated by the Petitioner(s).**
17. **The Respondents' document EMERGENCY ORDER TO CEASE AND DESIST and ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE; NOTICE OF AGENCY ACTION, does not disclose the nature and cause of the Respondents' action, nor does the action of the Respondent state a registered claim upon which relief can be granted.**
18. **The Respondents' document EMERGENCY ORDER TO CEASE AND DESIST and ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE; NOTICE OF AGENCY ACTION, does not disclose what venue the Respondents' action is operating in; that the Respondents' action did not disclose whether the Respondents;' action is for the private interest of the Respondent or another party.**
19. **The Respondents' document EMERGENCY ORDER TO CEASE AND DESIST and ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE; NOTICE OF AGENCY ACTION, does not disclose that the Respondents' document is commercial in nature.**
20. **The Petitioner(s) has not been apprised of any allegations or the nature and cause of any action against the Petitioner(s) as required under the provisions of Amendment VI of the Constitution of United States of America as amended AD 1791.**
21. **The Petitioner(s) is entitled to make a claim against the Official Bond of each Party of the Respondents in the amount of \$30,000,000 and a \$100,000 per day per each party of the Respondents for the continuing restraint of the Petitioner(s)'s Liberty.**

CONCLUSION

If it is determined that the Respondents lack lawful authority to deprive the Petitioner(s) of property, the right to property and impair the Petitioner(s) obligation of contract by the Respondent's public presentation EMERGENCY ORDER TO CEASE AND DESIST and ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE; NOTICE OF AGENCY ACTION, by use of unsubstantiated misrepresentation to the public without benefit of lawful constitutional due process of law, the Respondents would be liable in both the Respondent's private and official capacities for knowing, willful intentional criminal restraint of the Petitioner(s) rights and injury to the Petitioner(s) economic standing in the community.

ACTION REQUIRED

Respondents THE DIVISION OF SECURITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, Tanya Solov, Director, Division of Securities Illinois Department of Commerce, and Kwame Roul's, Attorney General named herein, have (21) -Days (the 72 hour period, Reg. Z, Expeditious Transaction, 12 CFR 229.1 et seq) to respond on a point by point basis to the merits of this refusal with the required instruments under oath. Failure to do so will become prima facie evidence [in the nature of N.R.C.P 8(d)] that all parties stipulate all answers to the Petitioner(s)'s inquiry and to the facts claimed herein by the Petitioner(s) as true, and correct.

Failure to respond to this Notice of Protest within twenty-one business days (21) days will be deemed acceptance of the stipulated facts set forth herein as the Respondents' tacit procurement and Default. These facts will become the ultimate facts upon which the Petitioner(s) has the Consent of the Respondents to seek remedy and relief for tort damages.

Default will be deemed as an exhaustion of Petitioner(s)'s administrative procedures and remedies to the Respondents' fraudulent claims, an EMERGENCY ORDER TO CEASE AND DESIST and ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE; NOTICE OF AGENCY ACTION.

The Default will enable the Petitioner(s) to seek JUDICIAL remedy for the Respondents' tort damage of the Petitioner(s).

The Principal of "Notice to the agent is notice to the principal" applies to this "Notice of Protest". This "Notice of Protest" also applies to any successors, and/or assigns in the Respondents' action, including but not limited to any magistrate or judge that may attempt to proceed without personal jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction, and in rem jurisdiction. As well as due process of law and equal protection of the law.

(1) YOU AGREE:

To be arrested for any violation, or violations of International Law(s) and to appear before a Court of the United States of America Republic, or an International Criminal Court at any time you have violated the Constitution for the United States of America Republic, or at any time you or your agents have not acted in good faith.

Answer if not rebutted: YES.

(2) YOU AGREE:

That any violation of the Constitutional Secured Rights of Moorish American people is a Trespass.

Answer if not rebutted: YES.

(3) YOU AGREE:

To pay compensation fine of \$ **5,000,000 to \$ 5,000,000,000 dollars** per violation of the Rights of Moorish American people Secured by their Constitution, or for violations of International Law(s).

Answer if not rebutted: YES.

(NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS)

Trespassers will be prosecuted; trespass of any kind is punishable by a compensation fine of \$5,000,000 - \$5,000,000,000 dollars and or imprisonment redressable by an action for damages.

A penalty for trespass of Property includes but is not limited to;

1. It includes any wrongful act
2. Any infringement, or transgression of the rule of right
Any legal wrong in which the appropriate remedy

was not given

3. Any direct forcible injury to person, land, or chattels
4. Any unlawful act committed against the person or property of another, wrongful entry on another's real property
5. In tort law a land owner owe no duty to unforeseeable trespassers
6. Title Estoppel apply

A Trespass includes but is not limited to Any violations of the Rights of Indigenous People, The Vienna Convention Declaration and programme of action, the Geneva Convention or The Organic Constitution of The United States of America Republic.

(4) YOU AGREE:

You and your agents and co-parties are committing scienter acts (omitting knowledge) in bad faith, fraud, conspiracy, undue Enrichment, aiding and abetting, willful and wanton conduct, irreparable harm, with malice and forethought, conversion, commercial war, commercial credit slander and continuous torts, Rico.

Answer if not rebutted: YES.

(5) YOU AGREE:

Any immunity, whether absolute or limited are not protective in their acts of bad faith against Moorish American people and Citizens and that AM JUR 2ND VOLUME 1 & (a) **CLAUSE #298** applies. NO IMMUNITIES WILL PROTECT A PERSON WHO ACTS IN BAD FAITH.

Answer if not rebutted: YES.

(6) YOU AGREE:

Any Collateral attack on this agreement/contract is bad faith and is an attempt to violate **U.S. Constitution Article 1, Sec.10** "The Impairment of Contracts" and the D.C. Codes.

Answer if not rebutted: YES.

(7) YOU AGREE:

That you have never disclosed the hidden nature and cause and conditions of the contracts in commerce that were executed on the Moorish American Detainees being held in your prisons this would include home monitoring or supervised release.

Answer if not rebutted: YES.

(8) YOU AGREE:

That if additional time is needed to respond , such request must be done in writing and must be received by the United States of America Republic within the **10 days** allotted to request additional time or be forever barred from contest under the doctrine of maxim of collateral Estoppel **5 USC sub. Sec.706.**

Answer if not rebutted: YES.

(9) YOU AGREE:

That all Bonds, Notes and Securities, Miller Act Bonds, Bid Bonds, Performance Bonds, Restitution and Payments Related to any and all Cases and Judgments Involved with Moorish American Nationals, or Citizens are now and hereby forever Claimed as Collateral and property of the United States of America Republic for Lack of Consideration.

Answer if not rebutted: YES.

(10) YOU AGREE:

THAT THE Moorish American Citizens being held by your prisons have never been told or made aware that the charges and penalties are based on their voluntary act to contract and agree that all such contracts are void due to their hidden nature and lack of disclosure.

Answer if not rebutted: YES.

You are now granted **30 days**, exclusive of the day of receipt to respond to the statements, claims and inquiries above. Failure to respond will constitute by operation of Law the admission of all involved by tacit procuration to the statements, claims and answers to inquires shall be deemed *res judicata, stare decisis*. Failure to respond will

constitute promissory Estoppel and collateral estoppel, equitable Estoppel, Title Estoppel and Estoppel by Acquiescence. This is a perfected contract and it is a statute staple, UCC Confirmatory writing.

All United States and government officials are hereby placed on Legal Notice that I expect them to have recorded valid oaths of office in accordance with U.S. Constitution;

Article VI: The Senators and Representative before mentioned, and the members of the Several State Legislators and all Executives and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the Several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation to support this Constitution.

I Overstand that by their oaths of office all U.S. government and State government officials are Contractually bound by the U.S. Constitution as formulated by its framers, and not as ‘Interpreted’, Subverted, or corrupted by various government officials.

I further Overstand that any Laws, Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations, Rules and Procedures contrary to the U.S. Constitution as written by its framers, are null and void, as expressed in the Sixteenth American Jurisprudence Second Edition, Section 177:

The general misconception is that any statute passed by legislators bearing the appearance of law constitutes the Law of the Land and any statute, to be valid, must be in agreement. It is impossible for both the Constitution and a law violating it to be valid; one must prevail. This is succinctly stated as follows:

The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void and ineffective for any purpose; since unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment and not merely from the date of the decision so branding it. An unconstitutional law in legal contemplation is as inoperative as if it had never been passed. Such a statute leaves the question that it purports to settle just as it would be had the statutes not been enacted.

Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no rights, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection and justifies no acts performed under it.

A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing valid law. Indeed, insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental Law of the Land, it is superseded thereby.

LEGAL NOTICE: That any violations of all United States government and State government officials’ contractual obligations to act in accordance with their U.S. Constitution, may result in Prosecution to the full extent of the law, as well as the application of all available legal remedies to recover damages suffered by any parties damaged by any actions of U.S. and State government officials in violation of the United States of America Republic Constitution.

Procedures and deadlines for objections to approval of this Qwo Warranto must be done with a Sworn Affidavit under penalties of perjury. The deadline to serve and file Legal Notice and Objections and or responses to this **Qwo Warranto** The deadline to serve and file Legal Notice and Objections and or responses to this Legal Notice must be in writing pursuant to National Rules of Civil Procedures **17(b)**, a failure to deny these facts within twenty-one (**21**) days of receiving this petition of **Qwo Warranto** constitute an affirmative admission of their validity and truthfulness.

Title 3 USRC 6065 requires that denials must be signed under penalty of perjury by those denying, and that the person denying must have knowledge of facts indicated. Objections must state the name and address of the party asserting the objections or party proposing an objection to this Legal Notice. Objections must disclose statement and the amount of the parties claim or the nature of its interest in Moorish American Citizens. Specify the basis and nature of any objections and set forth any evidences supporting claim. Objections should be by Registered Mail to Attorney General Christopher H- Cannon: Bey of the United States of America Republic. P. O. Box 436885 Province Illinois [60643]

Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal, or moral duty to speak, or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading. (**UNITED STATES V. Horton R. Prudden, U.S. COURT OF APPEALS.**)

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the fee schedule for all violations in your private capacity as provided.

Therefore any violation of the Secured Rights of Moorish American People and Citizens of the United States of America Republic., by any governmental corporations or Entities, or their agents, or employees would be an Illegal and Unlawful entry outside the Jurisdictional Boundaries of such corporation's authority which in Law is considered a Trespass. This matter is now Ultra Vires.

Violating the Constitution of a Free National Government is a violation of a Social Contract. **You are Bound by your Oath** of office to uphold the United States Constitution ordained by Article VI **you are Bound** and must uphold the Constitution of the United States of America Republic. Article I section 10 the State of Illinois cannot impair the obligation of Contracts.



The United States of America Republic

By: *Christopher Cannon: Bey*
President Christopher- Cannon: Bey

The United States of America Republic

By: *Damien Holmon: Bey*
Attorney General Damien- Holmon: Bey

The United States of America Republic

By: *Travis Austin: Bey*
Secretary of State Travis- Austin: Bey

