

After Recording, return to;
Robert; house of Davalos, c/o Middleton
Non-domestic Mail
C/O 7380 South Eastern Avenue # 124348
Las Vegas, Nevada republic
ZIP CODE EXEMPT DMM 602.1.3.e.2, 18 USC § 1342

Corporate Denial Affidavit

Nevada republic)
)
Clark County) Subscribed, Sworn, Sealed

I, Me, My, or Myself, also known as Robert; house of Davalos, having been duly put under oath, I do affirm, depose, and being cognizant of the penalties for bearing false witness, do say;

1. All the Facts stated herein are true, correct, complete, are not hearsay, are not misleading, but are admissible as evidence, and if called to testify, I shall so State, and further,
2. I have standing capacity to act as to the lawful matters herein, and further,
3. I have personal, firsthand knowledge, executive and documented knowledge of the facts stated herein, and further,
4. I am currently an inhabitant of the land sometimes known as "Massachusetts", and I have no firsthand knowledge of My date or place of birth. Any evidence anywhere about My birth is hearsay evidence and inadmissible evidence in any court because both of My parents, and the attending physician involved in My entry into this world, are now dead and I have not had an opportunity to cross examine them in court to determine the veracity of any evidence they may have been able to give. Having said that, I do remember that I finished high school in the 1950s, over sixty years ago, therefore I am well past the age of majority, and further,
5. I am a Sovereign Living Soul, and a Holder of the Office of "the People", and a Judicial Power Citizen by right of blood as described herein, and further,
6. I am not in the military, and further,
7. The use of any statutes, codes, rules, regulations, or court citations, within any document created by Me, at any time, is only to notice that which is applicable to government officials, and is not intended, nor shall it be construed, to mean that I have conferred, submitted to, or entered into any jurisdiction alluded to thereby, and further,
8. Equality under the Law is paramount and mandatory by Law, and further,
9. The purpose of this document is to establish the fact that I am not a corporation, US citizen, so-called 14th Amendment citizen, person, or fictitious entity of any kind;
"Distinguishing proposed name from name of existing business entity: Addition, omission or substitution of distinctive lettering or typeface, spaces, capitalized letters, punctuation marks, symbols or signs. NAC 78.030

and any evidence of any such entity is hearsay evidence and a fraud;

"Failure of any adverse party to deny under oath allegation that party is a corporation dispenses with necessity of proof of that fact."

Galleria Bank v. Southwest Properties, Inc. (Civ.App. 1973) 498 S.W.2d 5.,

When the complaint is lodged by the Government for a fine, fee or a tax, all of which are revenue, they are imposed only on Corporations. See Colonial Pipe Line Co. v. Triagle, 421 US 100 (1975),

if Respondent is not a Corporation he cannot appear and plead. See West Union Tel. Co. v Eyser, 2 Colo. 141; Greenwood v. Railroad Co., 123 Mass. 32; Foster v. white Cloud, 32 Mo. 505; Hobich v. Folger, 20 Wall. 1; Boyce v M.E. Church, 43 Md. 359; Folsom v. Star Union Etc. Freight Line, 54 Iowa 490,

"(a) The term "person" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 3797 of title 26.

(b) The term "sales or use tax" means any tax levied on, with respect to, or measured by, sales, receipts from sales, purchases, storage, or use of tangible personal property, except a tax with respect to which the provisions of section 104 of this title are applicable.

(c) The term "income tax" means any tax levied on, with respect to, or measured by, net income, gross income, or gross receipts.

(d) The term "State" includes any Territory or possession of the United States.

(e) The term "Federal area" means any lands or premises held or acquired by or for the use of the United States or any department, establishment, or agency, of the United States; and any Federal area, or any part thereof, which is located within the exterior boundaries of any State, shall be deemed to be a Federal area located within such State." 4 USC § 110 Definitions [emphasis added]

"(12) Taxing jurisdiction.— The term "taxing jurisdiction" means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, or any territory or possession of the United States, any municipality, city, county, township, parish, transportation district, or assessment jurisdiction, or any other political subdivision within the territorial limits of the United States with the authority to impose a tax, charge, or fee." 4 USC § 124 Definitions [emphasis added], and further,

10. The US Congress has made it a felony for anyone to claim to be a US citizen when they know they are not;

"Whoever falsely and willfully represents himself to be a citizen of the United States shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both." 18 USC § 911,

and even though I can prove I am not a "whoever", I do NOT bear false witness, therefore I cannot say I am a US citizen, and further,

11. A US citizen does not exist, and is a fraud, under color of law;

"...it might be correctly said that there is no such thing as a citizen of the United States. A citizen of any one of the States of the Union, is held to be, and called a citizen of the United States, although technically and abstractly there is no such thing." Ex Parte Frank Knowles, 5 Cal. Rep. 300, [emphasis added]

"The term resident and citizen of the United States is distinguished from a Citizen of one of the several states, in that the former is a special class of citizen created by Congress." U.S. v. Anthony 24 Fed. 829 (1873), [emphasis added],

"FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. The Fourteenth Amendment of the constitution of the United States. It became a part of the organic law July 28, 1868, and its importance entitles it to special mention. It creates or at least recognizes for the first time a citizenship of the United States, as distinct from that of the states;"

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition, page 785

"Fourteenth Amendment. The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, ratified in 1868, creates or at least recognizes for the first time a citizenship of the United States, as distinct from that of the states;..."

Black's Law Dictionary 5th Edition page 591 [emphasis added]

"Fourteenth Amendment. The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, ratified in 1868, creates or at least recognizes for the first time a citizenship of the United States, as distinct from that of the states;"

Black's Law Dictionary 6th Edition page 657 [emphasis added],

a US citizen is a fiction of law

"fiction of law; An assumption or supposition of law that something which is or may be false is true, or that a state of facts exist which has never really taken place. An assumption, for purposes of justice, of a fact that does not or may not exist. A rule of law, which assumes as true,...,something that is false, but not impossible."

Black's Law Dictionary 6th Edition

"A fiction is a rule of law that assumes something that is or may be false is true."

Hibbert v Smith, 67 Cal. 547,

and they are using that fiction of law to facilitate the violation of My rights under the color of law,

"Fictitious. Founded on a fiction; having the character of a fiction; pretended; counterfeit. Feigned, imaginary, not real, false, not genuine, nonexistent. Arbitrarily invented and set up, to accomplish an ulterior object."

Black's Law Dictionary 6th Edition, page 624 [emphasis added]

and I can be a national without being a citizen;

"national of the United States. A citizen of the United States or a noncitizen who owes permanent allegiance to the United States. 8 USCA § 1101(a)(22). — Also termed U.S. national; U.S. citizen." Black's Law Dictionary, 8th Edition, page 3248,

"SUBJECT, NATIONAL: CITIZEN may indicate being a member of a sovereign state, especially one showing democratic forms and usages, owing it allegiance, sharing in individual political rights. SUBJECT may imply a state of subjection to a person, such as a monarch, without much sense of membership in a political community or sharing in political rights. NATIONAL a more general word, may apply to anyone owing permanent allegiance to a nation and indicates one belonging to a broad category that includes both people who are legally citizens or subjects and also people who have not attained such legal status." Webster's Third New International Dictionary, MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC., Publishers 1986,

and the US Passport application form even talks about a "non-citizen national" in several places;
"I declare under penalty of perjury all of the following; 1) I am a citizen or non-citizen national of the United States..." US Passport application Form DS-11 12-2010 page 1 of 2 [emphasis added],

and the so-called Fourteenth Amendment does not affect "we the people"

"The (14th) amendment referred to slavery. Consequently, the only persons embraced by its provisions, and for which Congress was authorized to legislate in the manner were those then in slavery." *Bowling v. Commonwealth*, (1867), 65 Kent. Rep. 5, 29.

"The rights of (original judicial) Citizens of the States, as such, are not under consideration in the fourteenth amendment. They stand as they did before the fourteenth amendment, and are fully guaranteed under other provisions." *United States v. Anthony*, 24 Fed. Cas. 829, 930 (1873).

"The persons declared to be citizens are, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction of thereof." The evident meaning of these last words is not merely subject in some respect or degree to the jurisdiction of the United States, but completely subject..."
Elk v Wilkins, 112 US 94, 101, 102, (1884) [Emphasis added]

"...that there was a citizenship of the United States and a citizenship of the states, which were distinct from each other, depending upon different characteristics and circumstances in the individual; that it was only privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States that were placed by the amendment under the protection of the Federal Constitution, and that the privileges and immunities of a citizen of a state, whatever they might be, were not intended to have any additional protection by the paragraph in question, but they must rest for their security and protection where they have heretofore rested." *Maxwell v Dow*, 20 S.C.R. 448, at pg 451; [emphasis added],

"Privileges and immunities clause of the Fourteenth Amendment protects only those rights peculiar to being a citizen of the federal government; it does not protect those rights which relate to state citizenship. 14,§ 1."

Jones v Temmer, 829 F.Supp. 1226 (D.Colo. 1993), and further,

12. And My right to pursue happiness, as affirmed by the positive law embodied in the Declaration of Independence (1776), is My right to get compensation for labor;

"Among these unalienable rights, as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence is the right of men to pursue their happiness, by which is meant, the right any lawful business or vocation, in any manner not inconsistent with the equal rights of others, which may increase their prosperity or develop their faculties, so as to give them their highest enjoyment...It has been well said that, the property which every man has is his own labor, as it is the original foundation of all other property so it is the most sacred and inviolable..." *Butchers' Union Co. v. Crescent City Co.*, 111 U.S. 746 (1883)

"The property which every man has in his own labor, as it is the original foundation of all other property, so it is the most sacred and inviolable. The patrimony of the poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his own hands, and to hinder his employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of this most sacred property."

Butchers Union Co. vs. Crescent City Co. 111 U.S. 764.

"The right to follow any of the common occupations of life is an inalienable right. It was formulated as such under the phrase 'pursuit of happiness' in the Declaration of Independence."

Allgeyer vs. State of Louisiana, 165 U.S. 578, 17 S.Ct. 427, 41 L. Ed. 832 (1897) Hotel et al. vs. Longley, et al. 160 S.W. 2d. 124, 127 (1942)

"Men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, -'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;' and to 'secure,' not grant or create, these rights, governments are instituted. That property which a man has honestly acquired he retains full control of. . ." Budd v. People of State of New York, 143 U.S. 517 (1892)

"The right of the citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, either by carriage or by automobile, is not a mere privilege which a city may prohibit or permit at will, but a common law right which he has under the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Thompson v. Smith, 154 SE 579

and My labor is NOT an article of commerce as affirmed by the color of law United States Code;
"The labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce" 15 USC § 17, and further,

13. Changes that are few, and simple, and independent can be considered Amendments;

"...includes only the power to amend any section in such a manner that such Amendment, if approved, would be complete within itself, relate to one subject and not substantially affect any other section of Articles of the Constitution or require further Amendments to the Constitution to accomplish its purpose."

Adams v Gunter, 238 So.2d 824,

and a revision affects many parts of a document;

". . . the wide and diverse range of subject matters proposed to be voted upon, and the revisional effect which it would necessarily have on our basic plan of government. The proposal is offered as a single amendment but it obviously is multifarious. It does not give the people an opportunity to express approval or disapproval severally as to each major change suggested. . . ." McFadden v Jordan, 196 P.2d 787 [emphasis added],

Therefore, the so-called Fourteenth Amendment is actually a revision because it changes many things in the Constitution, including property rights, citizenship, taxes, apportionment, the debt, and more,

- i. **"It violates the Preamble, which defines the whole intent of all powers granted to Congress, by introducing a foreign member into the sovereign body.**
- ii. **It is an "ex post facto law" punishing Southerners in many ways for acts not necessarily illegal at the time of their commission.**
- iii. **It is a "bill of attainder" (in its lesser form of a "bill of pains and penalties") depriving all southern slave holders of property without trial.**
- iv. **It deprived Southerners of property by unreasonable seizure and without just compensation, bringing Congress beyond limitations set out by the Fourth and Fifth Articles in Amendment (Bill of Rights).**
- v. **It lays prohibitions upon the States beyond those known to the original Constitution of the United States and makes inroads upon the Constitutions of the several States, encroaching upon sovereignty belonging to the people of the several States which is prohibited by the Tenth Article in Amendment (Bill of Rights).**
- vi. **It created purely legislative "Tribunals" without respect to the separation of powers.**
- vii. **It extended Congress' "martial law power" allowing the emission of "bills of credit" [legal tender] and etc..**
- viii. **The list is too long to completely enumerate. (Refer back within this exposé to list more Constitutional violations)"**

THE NON-RATIFICATION OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT, in the case (Dyett v. Turner, 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968]), Judge AH Ellett of the Utah Supreme Court

and Congress may ONLY amend the Constitution, does not have the authority to revise the constitution,
"The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate."

Constitution for the United States of America, Article V

therefore the so-called Fourteenth Amendment is a fraud and a nullity, and the US citizen that it creates, is also a fraud, and a nullity;

“An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed.”
Norton vs Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, p. 442

“absolute nullity. Civil law. 1. An act that is void because it is against public policy, law, or order. • The nullity is noncurable. It may be invoked by any party or by the court. See La. Civ. Code arts 7, 2030. 2. The state of such a nullity.” Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition, p 3391, and further,

14. The so-called Fourteenth Amendment was NOT properly ratified, and is therefore a fraud and a nullity;
“The dissenting opinion asserts that “The Fourteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution of the United States.” While this same assertion has been made by The United States Supreme Court, that court has never held that the amendment was legally adopted. I cannot believe that any court, in full possession of its faculties could honestly hold that the amendment was properly approved and adopted.”

State v Phillips 540 Pac. Rep.2d 936, [emphasis added], and further,

15. I am NOT a “person” as far as a statute is concerned because a "person" is:

a) **“a variety of entities other than human beings.”** Church of Scientology v U.S. Department of Justice, 612 F2d 417 (1979) at pg 418, and,

b) **”...foreigners, not citizens....”** United States v Otherson, 480 F. Supp. 1369 (1979) at pg 1373, and,

c) **“Person: —term may include labor organizations, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, or receivers... Scope and delineation of term is necessary for determining those to whom Fourteenth Amendment of Constitution affords protection since this Amendment expressly applies to “person.” Black’s Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, page 1142 [emphasis added]**

and a sovereign is not a "person" in a legal sense and as far as a statute is concerned;

a) **“ ‘in common usage, the term ‘person’ does not include the sovereign, [and] statutes employing the [word] are normally construed to exclude it.’ Wilson v Omaha Tribe, 442 US653 667, 61 L Ed 2d 153, 99 S Ct 2529 (1979) (quoting United States v Cooper Corp. 312 US 600, 604, 85 L Ed 1071, 61 S Ct 742 (1941). See also United States v Mine Workers, 330 US 258, 275, 91 L Ed 884, 67 S Ct 677 (1947)”**

Will v Michigan State Police, 491 US 58, 105 L. Ed. 2d 45, 109 S.Ct. 2304, and,

b) **“a sovereign is not a person in a legal sense”** In re Fox, 52 N. Y. 535, 11 Am. Rep. 751; U.S. v. Fox, 94 U.S. 315, 24 L. Ed. 192, and,

and a US citizen is a “person”;

“All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States...” (so-called) Fourteenth Amendment, Article 1 [emphasis added], and further,

16. Any evidence of a US citizen, so-called Fourteenth Amendment citizen, or fictitious entity of any kind, is hearsay evidence and a fraud;

“Once a fraud, always a fraud.” 13 Vin. Abr. 539.

“Things invalid from the beginning cannot be made valid by subsequent act.”

Trayner, Max. 482. Maxims of Law, Black’s Law Dictionary 9th Edition, page 1862

“A thing void in the beginning does not become valid by lapse of time.”

1 S. & R. 58. Maxims of Law, Black’s Law Dictionary 9th Edition, page 1866

Time cannot render valid an act void in its origin. Dig. 50, 17, 29; Broom, Max. 178, Maxims of Law, Black’s Law Dictionary 9th Edition, page 1862, and further,

17. All ZIP CODES are designations for addresses in federal regions;

“As we have said, the Federal Personal Income Tax is Collected under a Military Venue within a Martial-Law jurisdiction. Federal Reserve Notes are Military Scrip circulated within a Military Venue. The problem is the people don’t understand how the entire United States is covered by a Military Venue.... Under the Social Security Act, there was brought into existence Ten Federal Regional Areas. These ten federal regional areas are the same as a military base. It is not unconstitutional to circulate “military scrip” on a military base as the base is considered to be a military venue. “Military scrip” cannot circulate in the civil jurisdiction of the several States. To

get around this Constitutional bar, the Congress (via the Social Security Act), created Ten Military Venues, called Federal Regional Areas. The problem the Congress realized was, while Congress could restructure the Government agencies into these Federal Regional Areas, the people could not be identified to be within this Military Venue but by their own consent. The solution was to create another Military Venue which would trick the people to voluntarily accept recognition that they are within a Military Venue. Congress solved this problem by creating the ZIP CODE. The "zip code" divides the United States into Ten Military Venues called "National Areas." When a Citizen receives mail from an agency of the federal government (such as the I.R.S.), in the return address of the federal agency is the district within the regional area the letter is sent from, and on the address of the "Citizen" it was sent to is the national area [ZIP] in which he received the correspondence from the I.R.S.. In other words, the correspondence was sent from one of the federal regional areas [military venue] to one of the National Areas [another military venue]. "Taxing Districts" are established within one of the Federal Regional Areas, which places the collection of taxes under a martial law jurisdiction." Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Assistant Director A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court [Emphasis added],

"Sec. 15. As used in this Act the term "United States" means the Government of the United States...the term "currency of the United States" means currency which is legal tender in the United States, and includes United States notes,...Federal Reserve Notes..." Gold Reserve Act of 1934, 48 Stat. 337, and further,

- a. Under the (color of law) United States Postal Service Domestic Mail Manual ZIP CODES are *not* mandatory;
"1. ZIP Codes are required on Express Mail, Pre-sorted and automation price First Class Mail, periodicals mail, Standard Mail, Package Services mail (except single piece price parcel post), all mail sent to military addresses within the United States and to APO and FPO addresses, all official mail (penalty mail), all business reply mail, and all merchandise return service mail.
2. Unless required above, ZIP Codes may be omitted from single piece price First Class Mail (including priority mail), and pieces bearing a simplified address." DMM 602.1.3 Addressing Elements,
- b. and because it is a Domestic Mail Manual, it is intended for use in United States ONLY, and NOT in The United States of America, as differentiated in 28 USC § 1746, which says;
"(1) If executed without the United States: "I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on (date).(Signature)".
(2) If executed within the United States, its territories, possessions, or commonwealths: "I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on (date).(Signature)"." 28 USC § 1746 [emphasis added]
- c. and because it is an internal regulation for the United States Postal Service, which is an unconstitutional agency;
"The governments are but trustees acting under derived authority and have no power to delegate what is not delegated to them. But the people, as the original fountain might take away what they have delegated and entrust to whom they please. ... The sovereignty in every state resides in the people of the state and they may alter and change their form of government at their own pleasure."
Luther v. Borden, 48 US 1, 12 Led 581

"A delegate cannot delegate; an agent cannot delegate his functions to a subagent without the knowledge or consent of the principal; the person to whom an office or duty is delegated cannot lawfully devolve the duty on another, unless he be expressly authorized so to do."
9 Coke, 77; Broom, Max. 840; 2 Kent, Comm. 633; 2 Steph. Comm. 119 [emphasis added]

"A delegated power cannot be again delegated."
2 Inst. 597; Black's, 2d. 347; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1300

"A deputy cannot have (or appoint) a deputy."
Story, Ag. s.13; 9 Coke, 77; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1936
- d. and the Constitution for the United States of America talks about Post Offices, and post Roads where it says;
"To establish Post Offices and post Roads; Constitution for the United States of America, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 7
- e. but it says nothing about their corporate agency called "United States Postal Service", therefore the United States Postal Service is an unconstitutional agency, and all of their codes, rules, and

regulations are color of law as described herein, therefore, it is incorrect to send mail to a postal address on the land of Nevada, with a ZIP CODE, and it is a fraud, and pursuant to 18 USC § 1342, My proper name is Robert; house of Davalos and My proper postal address is:

Non Domestic Mail c/o Middleton

C/O 7380 South Eastern Avenue # 124348

Las Vegas, Nevada republic

ZIP CODE EXEMPT

DMM 602.1.3.e.2, 18 USC § 1342 Ezekiel 33:1-10

- f. and if it is not shown exactly like this, in any communication with Me, it is further agreed by anyone who uses any other postal address, that they intend to be guilty of mail fraud, "**Whoever, for the purpose of conducting, promoting, or carrying on by means of the Postal Service, any scheme or device mentioned in section 1341 of this title or any other unlawful business, uses or assumes, or requests to be addressed by, any fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address or name other than his own proper name, or takes or receives from any post office or authorized depository of mail matter, any letter, postal card, package, or other mail matter addressed to any such fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address, or name other than his own proper name, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.**" 18 USC § 1342 [Emphasis added]

and I shall not accept anything *incorrectly addressed*, with a ZIP CODE, or spelled in any way NOT as indicated herein,

- g. and any government official who sends their mail to Me with an improper name or postal address as described herein, is suborning fraud, and intends to be guilty of mail fraud, and is also fabricating evidence in violation of NRS 199.230 Tampering with or Fabricating Physical Evidence, as described herein, and further,

18. United States is an agency of the United States of America;

"The following definitions apply unless the statute or context in which the word or phrase is used requires a different definition:

(7) **"State," when referring to a part of the United States, includes any state, district, commonwealth, territory, and insular possession of the United States and any area subject to the legislative authority of the United States of America.**

(9) **"United States" includes a department, bureau, or other agency of the United States of America."** Texas Government Code Section 311.005 General Definitions [emphasis added]

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." – Preamble, Constitution for the United States of America

"CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The fundamental law of the United States. 2. It was framed by a convention of the representatives of the people, who met at Philadelphia, and finally adopted it on the 17th day of September, 1787. It became the law of the land on the first Wednesday in March, 1789. 5 Wheat. 420." Bouvier's Law Dictionary 1856 Edition, page 295 [emphasis added]

and the Constitution for the United States of America is the supreme law of the land;

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding." Constitution for the United States of America, Article 6, Clause 2

and United States is a federal corporation that was created by Congress in 1871, therefore it is NOT the United States that is talked about in the Constitution for the United States of America;

"As used in this chapter:

(14) **"State" means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, or any territory or possession of the United States.**

(15) **"United States" means—**

(A) **a Federal corporation;**

(B) **an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or**

(C) **an instrumentality of the United States."** 28 USC § 3002 Definitions [emphasis added]

therefore the United States is an unconstitutional agency of the United States of America, and all agencies of the United States, that are not specifically mentioned in the Constitution for the United States of America, including the State of Nevada are also unconstitutional agencies, and they have no authority over "we the people", and anything done by the United States or any agency of the United States, to Me, is under color of office, and ultra vires,

"Ultra vires. An act performed without any authority to act on subject. Haslund v. City of Seattle, 86 Wash.2d 607, 547 P.2d 1221, 1230. Acts beyond the scope of the powers of a corporation, as defined by its charter or laws of state of incorporation. State ex rel. v. Holston Trust Co., 168 Tenn. 546, 79 S.W.2d 1012, 1016. The term has a broad application and includes not only acts prohibited by the charter, but acts which are in excess of powers granted and not prohibited, and generally applied either when a corporation has no power whatever to do an act, or when the corporation has the power but exercises it irregularly. People ex rel. Barrett v. Bank of Peoria, 295 Ill.App. 543, 15 N.E.2d 333, 335. Act is ultra vires when corporation is without authority to perform it under any circumstances or for any purpose. By doctrine of ultra vires a contract made by a corporation beyond the scope of its corporate powers is unlawful. Community Federal Sav. & Loan Ass'n of Independence, Mo. v. Fields, C.C.A. Mo., 128 F.2d 705, 708. Ultra vires act of municipality is one which is beyond powers conferred upon it by law. Charles v. Town of Jeanerette, Inc., La.App., 234 So.2d 794, 798." Black's Law Dictionary 6th Edition page 1522, [emphasis added] and further,

19. All codes, rules and regulations are "color of law" and unconstitutional, and lacking in due process; Rodriguez vs US Secretary of Labor, Donovan, 769 F2d 1344, as well as,

"[1] It is well settled that "the Code cannot prevail over the Statutes at Large, when the two are inconsistent." Stephan v. United States, 319 U.S. 423, 63 S.Ct. 1135, 1137, 80 L.Ed. 1490; Royer's Inc. v. United States, 3 Cir., 265 F.2d 615. The provisions of the Code are merely prima facie evidence of the law. 1 U.S.C. § 204 (a)."

American Export Lines Inc. v. United States, 290 F.2d 925, at 929 (July 19, 1961)

"Certain titles of the Code have been enacted into positive law, and pursuant to section 204 of title 1 of the Code, the text of those titles is legal evidence of the law contained in those titles. The other titles of the Code are prima facie evidence of the laws contained in those titles. The following titles of the Code have been enacted into positive law: 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 23, 28, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 46, 49 and 51."

US House of Representatives, Office of Law Revision Counsel website [emphasis added]

""prima facia" At first sight; on the first appearance; on the face of it; so far as can be judged from the first disclosure; presumably; a fact presumed to be true unless disproved by some evidence to the contrary. State ex rel. Herbert v. Whims, 68 Ohio App. 39, 38 N.E.2d 596, 599, 22 O.O. 110." Black's Law Dictionary 5th Edition page 1071. [emphasis added]

which means that the following titles of the United States Code are non-positive Law;

<u>Title</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>
2	The Congress	6	Domestic Security
7	Agriculture	8	Aliens and Nationality
12	Banks and Banking	15	Trade and Commerce
16	Conservation	19	Customs
20	Education	21	Food and Drugs
22	Foreign Relations	24	Hospitals
25	Indians	26	Internal Revenue
27	Intoxicating Liquors	29	Labor
30	Mineral Lands and Mining	33	Navigation and Navigable Waters
42	The Public Health and Welfare	43	Public Lands
45	Railroads	47	Telegraphs, Telephones and Radios
48	Territories and Insular Possessions	50	War and National Defense
51	National and Commercial Space		

and because positive law is law that is properly enacted by proper authority

"Positive Law. Law actually and specifically adopted by proper authority for the government or an organized jural society." Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition [Emphasis added]

therefore all non-positive law statutes (improperly enacted statutes) are color of law, a fraud, and unconstitutional,

"An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed." Norton vs Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, p. 442,

and claiming necessity because of emergency is not a good excuse as described herein, and this document is designed to provide evidence that their non-positive law prima facia codes are color of law, are a fraud,

created by the US Congress whores in support of their thieving bankster buddies, and mean absolutely nothing, and do NOT exist;

“absolute nullity. Civil law. 1. An act that is void because it is against public policy, law, or order. • The nullity is noncurable. It may be invoked by any party or by the court. See La. Civ. Code arts 7, 2030. 2. The state of such a nullity.” Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition, p 3391,

and the United States is a conquered and enslaved nation

“There are two ways to conquer and enslave a nation. One is by the sword. The other is by debt.”
John Adams 1826

because the US Congress whores sold themselves to the bankster thieves, and it is bankrupt, and enslaved,
“It is an established fact that the United States Federal Government has been dissolved by the Emergency Banking Act, March 9, 1933, 48 stat. 1, Public Law 89-719; declared by President Roosevelt, being bankrupt and insolvent, H.J.R. 192, 73rd Congress in session June 5, 1933 - Joint Resolution To Suspend The Gold Standard and Abrogate The Gold Clause dissolved the Sovereign Authority of the United States and the official capacities of all United States Governmental Offices, Officers, and Departments and is further evidence that the United States Federal Government exists today in name only.”

United States Congressional Record, March 17, 1993 Vol. 33 [Emphasis added]

and it has been bankrupt three times and we are now on number four as evidenced by the webpage printout from Dunn and Bradstreet website, a true copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and the creditors always become the owners in any bankruptcy;

“Under the US Airways proposal sent in November, AMR creditors would own 70 percent and US Airways shareholders 30 percent of the merged airline, which could be valued at around \$8.5 billion, sources told Reuters on Friday.” AMR Creditors Prefer all Stock Merger with US Airways: sources, by Soyoun Kim, Reuters, Wednesday 12 December 2012 8:38 PM EST, taken from Yahoo Finance [emphasis added]

and it is “civilly dead” and therefore incapable of making positive law,

“Extra legem positus est civiliter mortuus. One out of the pale of the law, (an outlaw,) is civilly dead.” Maxims of Law, Bouvier’s Law dictionary, 1856 Edition,

because ONLY gold or silver coin is lawful money at common law,

“At common law only gold and silver were a legal tender. (2 Inst. 577.)” McClarin v. Nesbit, 2 Nott & McC. (11 S.C.L.) 519 (1820),

and because United States and its agencies and instrumentalities have no lawful money, which includes the State of Nevada, and every other state, as well as the fact that they are all controlled and operated by BAR members who are all foreign agents of the Crown;

“INNS OF COURT - These are certain private unincorporated associations, in the nature of collegiate houses, located in London, and invested with the exclusive privilege of calling men to the bar;...” Black’s Law Dictionary, 5th Edition page 709. [emphasis added]

and there is an American Inns of Court, and there are chapters in every state in America, in violation of the true Article Thirteen in Amendment which says;

“If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.” [Emphasis added]

as taken from a certified copy of an 1819 Constitution for the United States of America, taken from Virginia Statutes, and because all BAR members receive a Title of Nobility and an honor from a foreign power, based in London, England;

“TITLE, persons. Titles are distinctions by which a person is known. 3. The constitution of the United States forbids the tyrant by the United States, or any state of any title of nobility. (q. v.) ...judges and members of congress that of honorable; and members of the bar and justices of the peace are called esquires. Cooper’s, Justinian, 416’; Brackenridge’s Law Miscell. Index.”
Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1856 Edition, [emphasis added],

“NOBILITAS EST DUPLEX, SUPERIOR ET INFERIOR. 2 Inst. 583. There are two sorts of nobility, the higher and the lower.

Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Edition, page 1198 [emphasis added],

“ESQUIRE. A title applied by courtesy to officers of almost every description, to members of the bar, and others. 2. In England, it is a title next above that of a gentleman, and below a knight.”
Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1856 Edition, [emphasis added]

therefore, nothing they say or do is lawful, or de jure,

“it never became a law and was as much a nullity as if it had been the act or declaration of an unauthorized assemblage of individuals.” Ryan v. Lynch, 68 Ill. 160 [emphasis added]

and they are incapable of enacting positive law, and they operate completely under the color of law, and they are nothing but criminals, operating in conspiracy with their thieving bankster owners, and further,

20. Everything that is color of law is a fraud;

“Color” means “An appearance, semblance, or simulacrum, as distinguished from that which is real. A prima facie or apparent right. Hence, a deceptive appearance, a plausible, assumed exterior, concealing a lack of reality; a disguise or pretext. See also colorable.” Black’s Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, on page 240. [emphasis added]

“Colorable” means “That which is in appearance only, and not in reality, what it purports to be, hence counterfeit feigned, having the appearance of truth.” Windle v. Flinn, 196 Or. 654, 251 P.2d 136, 146. [emphasis added]

“Color of Law” means “The appearance or semblance, without the substance, of legal right. Misuse of power, possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because wrongdoer is clothed with authority of state is action taken under ‘color of law.’” Atkins v. Lanning, D.C.Okl., 415 F. Supp. 186, 188, [emphasis added]

therefore, everything that is color of law and all ZIP CODES and the US citizen are all frauds, and further,

21. The act of fraud and all of the consequences never legally happened;

“Ex dolo malo non oritur action. Out of fraud no action arises. Cowper, 343; Broom’s Max. 349.”
Bouvier’s Maxims of Law, 1856,

and any act by any government official to conceal the fraud becomes an act of fraud;

“fraus est celare fraudem. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. 1 Vern. 270.”

Bouvier’s Maxims of Law 1856

and fraud is inexcusable and unpardonable;

“Fraus et dolus nemini patrocianari debent. Fraud and deceit should excuse no man. 3 Co. 78.”

Bouvier’s Maxims of Law 1856

and any fraud amounts to injustice;

“Fraus et jus nunquam cohabitant. Fraud and justice never dwell together.”

Maxims of Law, Black’s Law Dictionary, 9th Edition, page 1832

“Quod alias bonum et justum est, si per vim vei fraudem petatur, malum et injustum efficitur.

What is otherwise good and just, if sought by force or fraud, becomes bad and unjust. 3 Co. 78.”

Bouvier’s Maxims of Law, 1856, and further,

22. My ancestors were among those whose words created the republic of the United States of America;

“When men entered into a State they yielded a part of their absolute rights, or natural liberty, for political or civil liberty, which is no other than natural liberty restrained by human laws, so far as is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public. The rights of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring and protecting reputation and property, - and, in general, of attaining objects suitable to their condition, without injury to another, are the rights of a citizen; and all men by nature have them.” Douglass, Adm’r., v. Stephens, Delaware Chancery, Vol. 1, Page 470 (1821) [Emphasis added]

and My ancestors were in America long before the War of Independence, as found in the Statement of Original Status and the pedigree charts which are attached hereto, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety,

“The term, citizens of the United States, must be understood to intend those who were citizens of a State, as such, after the Union had commenced, and the several States had assumed their sovereignties. Before this period there was no citizens of the United States...” Manchester v. Boston, Massachusetts Reports, Vol. 16, Page 235 (1819),

"The state citizen is immune from any and all government attacks and procedure, absent contract." see, Dred Scott vs. Sanford, 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393 or as the Supreme Court has stated clearly, "...every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowmen without his consent." CRUDEN vs. NEALE, 2 N.C. 338 2 S.E. 70, [emphasis added]

"The rights of the individuals are restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily surrendered by the citizenship to the agencies of government."
City of Dallas v Mitchell, 245 S.W. 944

"State citizens are the only ones living under free government, whose rights are incapable of impairment by legislation or judicial decision."
Twining v. New Jersey, 211 U.S. 97, 1908 [emphasis added]

"State Citizenship is a vested substantial property right, and the State has no power to divest or impair these rights." Favot v. Kingsbury, (1929) 98 Cal. App. 284, 276 P. 1083,

"The sovereignty of a state does not reside in the persons who fill the different departments of its government, but in the People, from whom the government emanated; and they may change it at their discretion. Sovereignty, then in this country, abides with the constituency, and not with the agent; and this remark is true, both in reference to the federal and state government." Spooner v. McConnell, 22 F 939 @ 943

and because I am a State Citizen, I am also a judicial power Citizen;

"The judicial power is the power to hear those matters which affect life, liberty or property of the Citizens of the State." Sapulpa v Land, 101 Okla. 22, 223 Pac. 640, 35 A.L.R. 872,

"The very meaning of 'sovereignty' is that the decree of the sovereign makes law."
American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 29 S.Ct. 511, 513, 213 U.S. 347, 53 L.Ed. 826, 19 Ann.Cas. 1047.

COURT. The person and suit of the sovereign; the place where the sovereign sojourns with his regal-retinue, wherever that may be. Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 318.

COURT. An agency of the sovereign created by it directly or indirectly under its authority, consisting of one or more officers, established and maintained for the purpose of hearing and determining issues of law and fact regarding legal rights and alleged violations thereof, and of applying the sanctions of the law, authorized to exercise its powers in the course of law at times and places previously determined by lawful authority. Isbill v. Stovall, Tex.Civ.App., 92 S.W.2d 1067, 1070; Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 425

and, because I am a judicial power Citizen, I make the law, and I am the law, and I have the power to pass sentence, and My decision is not subject to appeal or modification in any way, except by a common law jury of My peers, and all other courts have to recognize it, because they exist under My authority, and My court is superior to their court, and further,

Statement of Original Status

23. I, Robert; house of Davalos, a Free, male, have no firsthand knowledge of when or where I was given birth, any evidence anywhere about My birth is hearsay evidence and inadmissible evidence in any court because both of My parents, and the attending physician involved in My entry into this world, are now dead and I have not had an opportunity to cross examine them in court to determine the veracity of any evidence they may have been able to give. Having said that, I do remember that I finished high school in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine, over fifty years ago, therefore I am well past the age of majority, and further,

a. I affirm that I, Robert; house of Davalos, as a living, breathing, sentient male, do not now nor would I ever voluntarily give up my unalienable (which means cannot be taken away) God given constitutionally secured Christian rights and responsibilities. For I, Robert; house of Davalos, have never knowingly given up my birthright as one of the direct descendants of the posterity as is noted in the preamble of both the New York State Constitution (1777) and the Constitution of the united States of America of (1788), with it's Bill of Rights (1791), and also designated in The Declaration of Independence of (1776).

"Jura sanguinis nullo jure civili dirimi possunt. The right of blood and kindred cannot be destroyed by any civil law. Dig. 50, 17, 9; Bacon's Max. Reg. 11." Bouvier's Law Dictionary 1856 Edition, page 768, and further,

24. The United States has no authority to go outside constitutional limitations under any circumstances; **“Emergency does not create power. Emergency does not increase granted power or remove or diminish the restrictions imposed upon power granted or reserved. The Constitution was adopted in a period of grave emergency. Its grants of power to the Federal Government and its limitations of the power of the States were determined in the light of emergency, and they are not altered by emergency.”** Home Building and Loan Association v Blaisdel, 290 US 398 (1934),

therefore;

- a. they have no authority to delegate police power to municipal corporations, and,
- b. the municipal corporation called Judiciary Courts of the State of Nevada, Inc., and their parent municipal corporation called State of Nevada Inc., are an unconstitutional delegation of authority, and a fraud and a nullity, and,
- c. all “law enforcement agencies” and their officers are unconstitutional delegations of authority, and have no authority whatsoever, and,
- d. they have no authority to create an unconstitutional agency called the State BAR, for Nevada or any State, and,
- e. their foreign agents of the Crown BAR members have no authority to even speak to Me, much less accuse Me of anything, and,
- f. they have no authority to engage in unconstitutional acts, like their current 13th Amendment, or their so-called 14th Amendment, and,
- g. they have no authority to pass color of law statutes, and,
- h. they have no authority to criminally convert My citizenship into one of their lowlife scumbag US citizen slaves, or fabricate evidence of such a thing, and,
- i. they have no authority to criminally convert My postal address to their foreign bankrupt corporation by adding a ZIP CODE, and,
- j. they have no authority to impose their color of law codes, rules, or regulations on Me, under any circumstances, or for any reason, and,
- k. they have no authority to unlawfully arrest (assault) Me at the borders, or anywhere else, or search my property, or even communicate with Me in any way, or for any reason, and further,

25. Any government official who attempts to impose on Me, one of their fraudulent US citizens, or any fictitious entity, or a ZIP CODE, or threatens Me to get hearsay evidence **“Every consent involves a submission; but a mere submission does not necessarily involve consent.”** Black’s, 2d. 249,

in order to fabricate evidence of such a fraudulent US citizen or fictitious entity, or ZIP CODE, or attempts to impose their fictitious non-positive law codes, rules, or regulations on Me, or attempts to steal My compensation for labor based on such a fictitious entity, is operating under color of office, **“Color of office. Pretense of official right to do act made by one who has no such right. Kiker v. Pinson, 120 Ga.App. 784, 172 S.E.2d 333, 334. An act under color of office is an act of an officer who claims authority to do the act by reason of his office when the office does not confer on him any such authority. Maryland Cas. Co. v. McCormack, Ky., 488 S.W.2d 347, 352.”** Black’s Law Dictionary 6th Edition, page 266 [emphasis added]

and is fabricating evidence;

“(a) A person commits an offense if, knowing that an investigation or official proceeding is pending or in progress, he:

(1) alters, destroys, or conceals any record, document, or thing with intent to impair its verity, legibility, or availability as evidence in the investigation or official proceeding; or

(2) makes, presents, or uses any record, document, or thing with knowledge of its falsity and with intent to affect the course or outcome of the investigation or official proceeding.

(d) A person commits an offense if the person:

(1) Tampering comes in many forms such as fabrication, concealment, alteration, or destruction, all of which are covered by NRS 199.230 Tampering with or Fabricating Physical Evidence.

and is violating My rights under the color of law in violation of 18 USC § 242, which says;

“Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned.....”

Pub. L. 103-322, Sec. 320201(a), substituted **“person in any State”** for **“inhabitant of any State”** in first paragraph.

and 18 USC § 241 says;

“If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or

privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured— They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned...; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned..., or may be sentenced to death.“

and they are engaged in perjury of oath at a minimum, as well as sedition, treason, and more,
“If two or more persons in any State or Territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.” 18 USC § 2384,

“We have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other would be treason to the Constitution.” Cohen v Virginia, 19 U.S. 264 [emphasis added]

and Insurrection,
“Whoever incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.” 18 USC § 2383,

and because the Constitution for the United States of America sets up a trust, they are guilty of treason (Breach of Trust), and further,

- 26. The Undersigned, I, Me, My, or Myself, also known as Robert; house of Davalos, of Original Status, and Judicial Power Citizen by Right of Blood, do herewith declare, state and say; I issue this Corporate Denial Affidavit with sincere intent in truth, that I am competent to state the matters set forth herein, and shall so testify in a lawful court, that the contents are true, correct, complete, certain, admissible as evidence, and reasonable and just, by Me, undersigned addressee, one of “We the People”, and not a corporation or a fiction of any type, and further,
- 27. Signed and sealed in red ink on the land of Nevada, under penalties with perjury, (28 USC § 1746 (1)), under the laws of the United States of America, and without the United States, and further,
- 28. Further Affiant sayeth not,

It has been said, so it is done.

Signed and sealed this 8th day in December in the year, two thousand and twenty

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Robert Davalos by Ervin Middleton Jr. POA
Robert; house of Davalos, sui juris
Living, breathing soul, holder of the office of "the People"
Judicial Power Citizen by right of blood
Inhabitant of the land known as Nevada
With full responsibility for My actions
under the Laws of YHWH as found in the Holy Bible

JURAT

Nevada republic)
Clark County)
Subscribed, Sworn, Sealed

As an officer of the court, I, hereby certify that Ervin Jr.; house of Middleton; who is known to me, appeared before me and after being duly put under oath, he executed the foregoing document on behalf of the above referenced affiant on this the 8th day of December, in the year two thousand and twenty.

Roxa A. Wark
Notary Public

