





Affidavit of Fact

Exhibit S (Exercise of Constitution / Treaty – Secured Right)

December 18 2009

STATE OF CONNECTICUT SUPERIOR COURT Clerks 80 Washington Street HARTFORD CONNECTICUT 06106

Enclosed is a "Writ of Removal" removing this claim to the Supreme Court, the International Criminal Court, and the International Court of Justice as this is an International Violation against the Aboriginal Indigenous People of North America by the Corporate UNITED STATES OF AMERICA enclave THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, it agencies/agents.

Notice to the Agent is Notice to the Principal – Notice to the Principal is notice to the Agent.

I Am: _______ Anaid A. EL, member of Consul
Natural Person, In Propria Persona:
All Rights Reserved:
U.C.C. 1-207/ 1-308; U.C.C. 1-103
Quinnehtukqut Territory
[c/o 78 Ridge Street]
[Near Corporate MANCHESTER CONNECTICUT 06040]
Northwest Amexem

Cc: United Nations Geneva Switzerland

> International Justice Court The Hague, The Netherlands

Honorable Barak Obama White House Washington DC

United States Justice Department United States Attorney General Eric H. Holder International Criminal Court The Hague, The Netherlands

Great Seal National Association of Moorish Affairs Minister A. El

SUPREME COURT OF CONNECTICUT

Federal Bureau of Investigation Janice K. Fedarcyk







THE MOORISH NATIONAL REPUBLIC THE MOORISH DIVINE AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT OF THE WORLD

Aboriginal and Indigenous Natural Peoples of North-West Amexem North America

Affidavit of Fact

Exhibit R (Exercise of Constitution / Treaty – Secured Right)

December 18 2009

SUPREME COURT OF CONNECTICUT Office of the Clerk 231 Capitol Avenue Near Corporate HARTFORD CONNECTICUT [06106] uSA

Enclosed is a "Writ of Removal" along with an "Affidavit of Financial Statement" submitted In Lieu of "Application to Proceed without prepayment of fees".

Be advised, this is NOT Pro Se Litigant – This Litigation is "In Propria Persona".

I demand, as is my Secured Constitutional / Treaty Rights, that this court accept and honor the documentation that was submitted in good faith and process them accordingly.

A response if required within 10 days from receipt of this Writ of Removal / Suit at which time if not received default judgment will apply.

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Anaid A. EL, member of Consul Natural Person, In Propria Persona:

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U.C.C. 1-207/ 1-308; U.C.C. 1-103

Quinnehtukqut Territory [c/o 78 Ridge Street]

[Near Corporate MANCHESTER CONNECTICUT 06040]

Northwest Amexem

Exhibit A – Notice to Quit dated November 22, 2010

Exhibit B – Writ of Discovery to Steven & Barbara King

Exhibit C – Writ of Discovery to Phyllis Falk

Exhibit D - Writ of Discovery to Rockville Bank

Exhibit E – Fee Schedule - King Exhibit F – Fee Schedule - Falk

Exhibit G – Fee Schedule – Rockville Bank

Exhibit H – Proclamation of Nationality

Exhibit I - Certificate of Service - December 2, 2010

Exhibit J – Default Judgment

Exhibit K – Treaty of Peace and Friendship

Exhibit L – Title 22 Chapter 2 Section 141-143

Exhibit M – Decolonization of America

Exhibit N – QuitClaim

Exhibit O – The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man

Exhibit P – Declaration on the Principals of International Law

Exhibit Q – Certificate of Service – December 17, 2010

Exhibit R – Affidavit to Supreme Court November 17, 2010

Cc: United Nations

Geneva Switzerland

International Justice Court The Hague, The Netherlands

Honorable Barak Obama White House Washington DC

United States Justice Department United States Attorney General

Eric H. Holder

International Criminal Court The Hague, The Netherlands

Great Seal National Association of Moorish Affairs

Minister A. El

SUPREME COURT OF CONNECTICUT

Chief Justice Chase T. Rogers







THE MOORISH NATIONAL REPUBLIC THE MOORISH DIVINE AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT OF THE WORLD

Aboriginal and Indigenous Natural Peoples of North-West Amexem North America

Affidavit of Fact

Exhibit R (Exercise of Constitution / Treaty – Secured Right)

December 18 2009

SUPREME COURT OF CONNECTICUT Chief Justice Chase T. Rogers 231 Capitol Avenue Near Corporate HARTFORD CONNECTICUT [06106] Ūsa

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Anaid A. EL, member of Consul Natural Person, In Propria Persona: All Rights Reserved: U.C.C. 1-207/ 1-308; U.C.C. 1-103

Quinnehtukqut Territory [c/o 78 Ridge Street]

[Near Corporate MANCHESTER CONNECTICUT 06040] Northwest Amexem

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Geneva Switzerland

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Great Seal National Association of Moorish Affairs

Minister A. El

SUPREME COURT OF CONNECTICUT

Chief Justice Chase T. Rogers







Affidavit of Financial Statement

(Exercise of Constitution – Secured Right)

December 18 2010

Zilliah S. El, Authorized Representative, Natural Person, In Propria Persona:

Ex Relatione **Zilliah Kenion**: All Rights Reserved:

U.C.C. 1-207/ 1-308; U.C.C. 1-103

Not a Corporate Person or Entity, Misrepresented by Fraudulent Construct of ALL CAPITAL LETTERS

Quinnehtekqut Territory

[c/o 78 Ridge Street]

[Near Corporate MANCHESTER CONNECTICUT 06040]

Northwest Amexem

To

United States Supreme Court of Connecticut Office of the Clerk 231 Capitol Avenue

Near Corporate HARTFORD CONNECTICUT 06106

Notice of Judges and Officials' Oath - Bound Obligations and Fiduciary Duties

Article VI

"All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation. 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, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

Article 1, Section X

"All debts shall be payable in gold or silver coin"

Amendment V

"No Person shall be deprived of due process of law"

I Affirm, for the Record, that I do not have, or possess, any gold or silver coins, as prescribed by United States Constitution Law, which is the lawful money to pay the restricting demands, conditionally commanded by Employees and Contractors of the Court. The said restrictions (unconstitutional) are arbitrarily (hindering Due Process) and imposed for processing these Documents, as stipulated in the United States Constitution noted above. Therefore, I submit this Writ "In Forma Pauperis", being an enjoyment and exercise of my unconditional and Constitutionally - Secured Rights (and not a feudal - fee - burdened privilege) to timely and speedily enforce Due Process of Law, as noted above.

Your demand for a "Financial Statements" is used as an instrument to deny me due process of law and my right to free access to the courts. I introduced evidence in the form of an Affidavit of Fact and marked as Evidence. Someone in the courts tampered with that evidence, which is a Federal Violation, and misrepresented it as a Motion which is discretionary and an assumption that permission must be requested to exercise my Constitutional Rights and an exercise of a right is a Constitutional Right, not a Request and this office knows that. This is a direct violation of my "Secured Constitutional / Treaty Rights which is the Supreme Law of the Land and "Stare Decisis" and a violation of your "Oath of Office". Furthermore as there is no law as prescribed in the United States Constitution stating a "Financial Statement, "Financial Fee (Feudal Law)", or a "Motion" requesting permission must be submitted in order to exercise my Constitutional Rights, your demand is a violation of Amendment IX of the United States Constitution and a violation of your fiduciary duties.

Amendment IX

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

Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule-making or legislation, which would abrogate them. <u>Miranda v. Arizona 384 US 436, 125:</u>

As an Officer(s) of the Court, you and your assigns are bound (or have taken) a solemn Oath (See Article VI) to uphold and Support the Constitution for the United States Republic. Refusal of this 'Affidavit of Financial Statement' is construed to deny me timely 'Due Process' and will be a 'Colorable Act' to violate my secured exercise of a Right. Such an act and imposition is a violation of your Official Oath of office. This can result in additional lawful remedy actions filed against those violating Officers of the Court,

Under Title 18 and Title 42, in their official and private capacities. The Law always gives a remedy for the people against color of law actions committed by those who violate their Oaths of Office colluding to abridge the Rights secured for the Natural Beings and the citizens.

I Respectfully, with 'Good Faith' and with Honor, by right to unhindered Due – Process, submit this 'Affidavit of Financial Statement' and Evidence.







Affidavit of Fact Default Judgment – Exhibit J

December 18, 2010

ROCKVILLE BANK
Executive Offices
Attn: William J. McGurk CEO
1645 Ellington Road
South Windsor Territory, Connecticut Republic

Woodside Apartments, LLC Attn: Steven J. King and Barbara J. King 222 Moose Meadow Road Willington Territory, Connecticut Republic

Phyllis Falk 75 Bellevue Avenue Bristol Territory, Connecticut Republic

Re: Writ in the Nature of Discovery dated December 2, 2010.

You were advised that certain documentation was requested to make a physical inspection and enable the Plaintiff to verify and Witness the same in order to review your claim of ownership of the inheritance of the Moors of Northwest Amexem – North America. You were advised to provide the requested information in order that I may study all evidence regarding this matter within ten (10) days of the receipt of this Notice of Discovery.

Per the United States Republic Postmaster the request was received by Rockville Bank Headquarters / Agency/Agents Woodside Apartments Steven and Barbara King, on December 4, 2010. Deadline for receipt of documentation was December 14, 2010.

Per the United States Republic Postmaster the request was received by Phyllis Falk on December 6, 2010. Deadline for receipt of documentation was December 16, 2010.

As this request has not been Honored – this notice of default judgment is being submitted and all claims, petitions, suits, fillings with any third party corporations regarding the inheritance (land and resources) of the Moors of North America dismissed and expunged.

As an Agency/Agent of the Corporate STATE OF CONNECTICUT you are required to take an oath of office to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

"The Constitution for the United States of America binds all judicial officers at Article 6, wherein it does say, "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 of every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the Contrary, not withstanding," see Clause 2."

The 5th Amendments require that all persons within the United States must be given due process of the law and equal protection of the law.

"Due process of law implies the right of the person affected thereby to be present before the tribunal which pronounces judgment upon the question of life liberty, or property, in its most comprehensive sense; to be heard, by testimony or otherwise, and to have the right of controverting, by proof, every material fact which bears on the question of right in the matter involved."

"If any question of fact or liability be conclusively presumed against him, this is not due process of law, Zeigler v. Railroad Co., 58 Ala. 599."

"In Interest of M.V., 288 Ill.App.3d 300, 681 N.E.2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997). Without subject-matter jurisdiction, all of the orders and judgments issued by a judge are **void** under law, and are of no legal force or effect. In Interest of M.V., 288 Ill.App.3d 300, 681 N.E.2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997) ("Every act of the court beyond that power is void").

"The parties to the Compact of the United States Constitution further agreed that the enumeration in the Constitution of certain Rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People (Article 9 of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution for the United States)."

I, Zilliah S. El, do not, under any condition or circumstance, by threat, duress, or coercion, waive any rights Inalienable or Secured by the Constitution or Treaty, and, hereby requests this Court fulfill their obligation to preserve the rights of this Petitioner (A Moorish Americans) and carry out their Judicial Duty in 'Good Faith'.

All UNCONSTITUTIONAL Citations – Summons – Suit / (misrepresented) Bill of Exchange, and any other 'Order' or 'Action' associated with it / them, to be dismissed and expunged for the record on it's face and merits.

Notice to the Agent is notice to the Principal – Notice to the Principal is notice to the Agent.

I Am:

Zilliah S. EL, Authorized Representative Natural Person, In Propria Persona: Ex Relatione Zilliah Kenion U.C.C. 1-207/1-308; U.C.C. 1-103 All Rights Reserved: Quinnehtukqut Territory [c/o 45 Olmsted Street Apartment 18] [East Hartford, Connecticut [Zip Exempt]] Non-Domestic

Non-Domestic Northwest Amexem

Cc: United Nations Geneva Switzerland

> International Justice Court The Hague, The Netherlands

Honorable Barak Obama White House Washington DC

United States Justice Department United States Attorney General Eric H. Holder International Criminal Court The Hague, The Netherlands

Great Seal National Association of Moorish Affairs Minister A. El

SUPREME COURT OF CONNECTICUT Chief Justice Chase T. Rogers

Quinnehtekqut [Connecticut] Republic of Northwest Amexem / North America

The foregoing instrument was subscribed and Affirmed before me this 30^{th}

day of November by Zilliah S. El ex rel Zilliah Kenion
Name of People seeking acknowledgement

Anaid A. El, RASM (Notary) No. 215100263 My Commission Expires: LIFETIME







Exhibit N

Transfer of Inheritance

Made the 2nd day of December, 1430 M.C. [2010 C.C.Y.]

Between United States of America Corporation (Trustee), and

Zilliah S. El (Aboriginal Indigenous National Moorish American / Heiress / Moabite) Land and Resources At Lat / Long: 41.7732343 / -72.6352218 [45 Olmsted Near Corporate EAST HARTFORD CONNECTICUT 06108] Northwest Amexem

This transfer agreement is a transfer instrument from THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ET EL, to the RIGHTFUL HEIRESS APPARENT, Aboriginal and Indigenous Natural Person of the Land- not taxed, Zilliah S. El, In Propria Persona. Sui Juris.

In the matter of 'Rights of Parties' and, 'Rights of Property', this instrument obtains justice for the Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh, Moorish American National, Zilliah S. El, and intends to remedy these wrongs by addressing Personum Jurisdiction, which is jurisdiction over the person.

Operating and navigating in a colorable status is dishonorable and injurious to the Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh.

This agreement between THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND Zilliah S. El is forever cured as Zilliah S. El is not a minor; not a ward of the state; and is competent from this day forth to take her seat amongst the affairs of Men and handle the affairs of her Nation - the Moors of Northwest Amexem - Northwest Africa - North America - North Gate.

Zilliah S. El a Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh, Aboriginal Indigenous, Moorish American National, is protected by the Zodiac Constitution, United States Republic Constitution, Treaty of Peace and Friendship, the United Nations Declaration Rights of Indigenous People, United Nations Rights of Human Beings, United Nations Rights of the Child and does enforce all said compacts for the upliftment of fallen humanity - the Moors of Northwest Amexem -Northwest Africa - North America - North Gate.

This transfer invokes her unalienable / inalienable secured rights as a Moorish American National:

- FREE MOORISH-AMERICAN ZODIAC CONSTITUTION: (Zodiac Constitution and Birthrights of the Moorish Americans) being Ali, Bey, El, Dey and Al), Article two (2), Paragraph two (2).
- UNITED STATES REPUBLIC: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE: Moorish American Credentials: AA 222141- TRUTH A-1
- UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT: SUPREME LAW Acts of State
- UNITED STATES REPUBLIC CONSTITUTION: Article III (3), Section two (2), Amendment V (5) (Liberty clause) and Amendment IX (9) (Reservation of the Rights of the People).
- RESOLUTION NUMBER SEVENTY-FIVE (75): Dated April 17, 1933 A.D. (MOORISH-AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA AND THE USE OF THEIR NAMES),
- UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS [Article Fifteen (15)].
- RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES UNITED NATIONS: GENERAL ASSEMBLY Part 1, Article 4.
- 8. Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787
- The Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People UN GA #1514
- 10. The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man' (Adopted by the Ninth International Conference of American States Bogota, Colombia, 1948 at Article 5, Article 17, Article 26
- 11. Declaration on the Principles of International Law
- 12. Executive Order Number: 13107, 63, Federal Register, 68,991 (1998)- Implementation of Human Rights Treaties

With this document in place, proper identity for Zilliah S. El, establishes and removes for the record any and all misrepresentation of abandonment by any foreign entities, guilds, private foreign unions, etc. or persons alleging anything to the contrary, on her part as an heir to her vast heritage and responsibility to her people.

| | I Am: | |
|--|---|---------------------------|
| | Zilliah S. El, Authorized Representative Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh, In Propria Persona: | |
| | | |
| | All Rights Reserved: U.C.C. 1-207/ 1-308; U.C.C. 1-103 | |
| | Quinnehtekqut Territory | |
| | [c/o 78 Ridge Street] | |
| | [Near Corporate MANCHESTER CONNECTICUT 06040] | |
| | Northwest Amexem | |
| The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this | day of | , by Zilliah S. El |
| (Heiress), who is personally known to me or who has produced | | |
| In witness thereof, I set my hand and seal | | |
| | | |

Minister AnaaLaaShaywakullshay El Name typed, printed, or stamped My commission expires: LIFETIME







| Recording requested by: | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Zilliah S. El | |
| and when recorded, please return this deed and other statements to: | |
| Zilliah S. El Quinnehtekqut Territory | |
| Northwest Amexem | |
| | Above reserved for official use only |
| <u>O'</u> | ሀITC |

(Transfer of Inheritance from Trustee to Heiress)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT:

As Natural Heiress to the land – Northwest Amexem – Northwest Africa - North America – North Gate the trustee UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CORPORATION dba THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT / ROCKVILLE BANK, WOODSIDE APARTMENTS, LLC, its agency/agents Steven J. King, Barbara J. King, Phyllis Falk, William J. McGurk, M. Jodi Rell, lawfully hereby REMISES, RELEASES, SURRENDERS, AND FOREVER QUITCLAIMS to, Zilliah S. EI (Moabitess / Heiress / Matriarch), ALL RIGHT, ALLODIAL TITLE, INTEREST AND CLAIM to the following REAL PROPERTY / LAND near Corporate EAST HARTFORD CONNECTICUT with the following legal description:

ALL THAT CERTAIN lot or piece of ground, described according to Corporate EAST HARTFORD COUNTY RECORDER, alleged as follows, to wit:

A certain piece or parcel of land with all buildings and improvements thereon, situated on the southerly side of Olmsted Street and the easterly side of Spring Street, near the Corporate TOWN OF EAST HARTFORD, COUNTY OF HARTFORD AND STATE OF CONNECTICUT, and being more particularly bounded and described as:

Northerly: by the highway, Olmstead Street, one hundred seventeen and ninety-two one-hundredths (117.92) feet; **Easterly:** by land allegedly now or formerly of Gina M. Savy, four hundred twenty and nineteen one-hundredths (425.4) feet:

Southerly: by land allegedly now or formerly of Dominick Savino, two hundred twenty and nineteen one-hundredths (220.19) feet:

Westerly: by land allegedly now or formerly of John Henry Budil and by the highway, Spring Street, partly by each, in all two hundred one and fifty-eight one-hundredths (201.58) feet;

Northerly (Again): by land allegedly now or formerly of John Leach, one hundred twenty-eight (128) feet; and **Westerly (again):** by land allegedly now or formerly of John Leach and Thomas and Ellen T. Vlattas, partly by each, in all two hundred twenty (220) feet.

Being the alleged same premises described in Warranty Deed from Estelle Laschever to Phyllis Falk dated July 3, 1984 and recorded in the East Hartford Land Records, in Volume 873 at Page 140.

BEING NO. 45 Olmsted Street

Being the same premises were granted on 12/2/2002 unto Zilliah S. El by Inheritance – Listed by fraudulent / misrepresented Deed dated 07/26/2001 and recorded 07/27/2001 in Corporate EAST HARTFORD County as Document No. VL 1998PG090-VL1998PG097, VL1998PG080-VL1998PG085.

Lat / Long: 41.7732343<mark>/</mark>-72.6352218

Location: [45 Olmsted]

[Near Corporate EAST HARTFORD CONNECTICUT 06108]

Northwest Amexem







In The United States Supreme Court For Connecticut Republic

Zilliah S. El Quinnehtekqut Territory [C/O 78 Ridge Street] [Near Corporate Manchester Connecticut 06040] Northwest Amexem

Gabriel O. Bey Quinnehtekqut Territory [C/O 78 Ridge Street] [Near Corporate Manchester Connecticut 06040] Northwest Amexem

Anaid A. El Quinnehtekqut Territory [C/O 78 Ridge Street] [Near Corporate Manchester Connecticut 06040] Northwest Amexem

LEGAL NOTICE OF REMOVAL FROM MUNICIPAL COURT TO FEDERAL COURT PURSUANT TO TITLE 28 § 1441- §1446 PROPER ARTICLE III JURISDICTION

Plaintiff(s),

WOODSIDE APARTMENT, LLC

PO Box 296 TOLLAND CONNECTICUT 06084

W. HERBERT RECKMEYER [W. Herbert Reckmeyer] and spouse

PO Box 271376 WEST HARTFORD CONNECTICUT 06127

STEVEN J. KING [Steven J. King]

PO Box 296 TOLLAND CONNECTICUT 06084

BARBARA J. KING [Barbara J. King]

PO Box 296 TOLLAND CONNECTICUT 06084

PHYLLIS FALK [Phyllis Falk] and spouse

75 Bellevue Avenue BRISTOL CONNECTICUT

ROCKVILLE BANK

1645 Ellington Road SOUTH WINDSOR CONNECTICUT

William J. McGurk CEO and spouse

1645 Ellington Road SOUTH WINDSOR CONNECTICUT

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

210 Capitol Avenue HARTFORD CONNECTICUT 06106

STATE OF CONNECTICUT GOVERNOR M. JODI RELL [M. Jodi Rell] and spouse

210 Capitol Avenue HARTFORD CONNECTICUT 06106

STATE OF CONNECTICUT MARSHALL GRANT CARRAGHER [Grant Carragher] and spouse

PO Box 612 WINDSOR CONNECTICUT 06095

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
"MINISTERSCONSULS
DIPLOMATS"
Article III, Section 2; Article VI
United States Republic Constitution
Treaty of Peace and Friendship
'Established Law of the Land'

v.

Federal Question(s):
Constitutional / Treaty violations;
Religious Liberty;
Due Process, etc.,
Supreme Court Rulings

Zilliah S. El Heiress, Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with nor substituted with Pro Se); and not a Statutory Person.

Gabriel O. Bey Heir, Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with nor substituted with Pro Se); and not a Statutory Person.

Anaidah A. El Heiress, Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with nor substituted with Pro Se); and not a Statutory Person.

Chalinka A. El Heiress, Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with nor substituted with Pro Se); and not a Statutory Person.

Nafayia A. El Heiress, Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with nor substituted with Pro Se); and not a Statutory Person.

Latasha A. El Heiress, Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with nor substituted with Pro Se); and not a Statutory Person.

Keisha A. El Heiress, Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with nor substituted with Pro Se); and not a Statutory Person.

Shaneque A. El Heiress, Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with nor substituted with Pro Se); and not a Statutory Person.

NaShawn A. Bey Heir, Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with nor substituted with Pro Se); and not a Statutory Person.

Clayton A. Bey Heir, Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with nor substituted with Pro Se); and not a Statutory Person.

JaMaal A. Bey Heir, Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with nor substituted with Pro Se); and not a Statutory Person.

Kaliel A. Bey Heir, Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with nor substituted with Pro Se); and not a Statutory Person.

Azariah A. El Heiress, Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with nor substituted with Pro Se); and not a Statutory Person.

Petitioner/ Heiress/Heirs / Alleged Accused,

(Hereinafter Petitioner)

Official Notice is hereby served on the STATE OF CONNECTICUT SUPERIOR COURT; all Judicial Sub-Divisions; Officials; Agents; and above named Plaintiff-all cases and Jurisdiction / Venue moved to Federal Court. All Matters, Complaints, Suits, Citations / Bills of Exchange (misrepresented as lawful warrants, etc.), must be filed with Federal Court, pursuant to Jurisdiction named hereinafter.

JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction / Venue are hereby placed in one Supreme Court, pursuant to Article III Section 2 for The United States Republic, and the several States, under the Constitution; Article VI; and reaffirmed by obligatory Official Oaths.

"The Judicial Power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;--to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; --to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdictions;--to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;--to controversies between two or more states;--between a state and citizens of another state;--between citizens of different states;--between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects."

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

COMES NOW, Zilliah S. El and accompanying Petitioners, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with Pro se), Aboriginal Indigenous Moorish-American; possessing Free-hold by Inheritance status; standing squarely affirmed and bound to the Zodiac Constitution, with all due respect and honors given to the Constitution for the United States Republic, North America. Being a descendant of Moroccans and born in America, with the blood of the Ancient Moabites from the Land of Moab, who received permission from the Pharaohs of Egypt to settle and inhabit North-West Africa / North Gate. The Moors are the founders and are the true possessors of the present Moroccan Empire; with our Canaanite, Hittite and Amorite brethren, who sojourned from the land of Canaan, seeking new homes. Our dominion and inhabitation extended from Northeast and Southwest Africa, across the Great Atlantis, even unto the present North, South and Central America and the Adjoining Islands-bound squarely affirmed to THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN (1787) A.D. superseded by THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF EIGHTTEEN HUNDRED and THIRTY-SIX (1836) A.D. between Morocco and the United States (http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/diplomacy/barbary/barl866t.htm or at Bevines Law Book of Treaties) the same as displayed under Treaty Law, Obligation, Authority as expressed in Article VI of the Constitution for the United States of America (Republic):

THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF 1836 A.D.

Between Morocco and the United States <u>Article 20</u>

"If any of the Citizens of the United States, or any Persons under their Protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the Consul shall decide between the Parties, and whenever the Consul shall require any Aid or Assistance from our Government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him."

Article 21

"If any Citizen of the United States should kill or wound a **Moor**, or, on the contrary, if a **Moor** shall kill or wound a Citizen of the United States, the Law of the Country shall take place, and equal Justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the Trial; and if any Delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever."

II

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

- 1. STATE OF CONNECTICUT SUPERIOR COURT, private corporation; foreign to the United States Republic; and all CONNECTICUT CITY Employees; Agents; Officers; Contractors; Assignees, etc., being Plaintiffs, Claimants, or Parties of Interest in the 'Color-of-Law' processes instituted by them, or any one of them, against Zilliah S. El and accompanying Petitioners.
- **2.** WOODSIDE APARTMENT, LLC, private corporation; foreign to the United States Republic; and all WOODSIDE APARTMENT, LLC employees; Agents; Officers; Contractors; Assignees, etc.,

being Plaintiffs, Claimants, or Parties of Interest in the 'Color-of-Law' processes instituted by them, or any one of them, against Zilliah S. El and accompanying Petitioners.

- **3.** STEVEN J. KING [Steven J. King], foreign European colonist foreign to the United States Republic; and foreign to the organic Connecticut Republic.
- **4.** BARBARA J. KING [Barbara J. King], foreign European colonist foreign to the United States Republic; and foreign to the organic Connecticut Republic.
- **5.** PHYLLIS FALK [PHYLLIS FALK] and spouse, foreign European colonist foreign to the United States Republic; and foreign to the organic Connecticut Republic.
- **6.** ROCKVILLE BANK, private corporation; foreign to the United States Republic; and all WOODSIDE APARTMENT, LLC employees; Agents; Officers; Contractors; Assignees, etc., being Plaintiffs, Claimants, or Parties of Interest in the 'Color-of-Law' processes instituted by them, or any one of them, against Zilliah S. El and accompanying Petitioners.
- 7. WILLIAM J. MCGURK [William J. McGurk] and spouse, foreign European colonist foreign to the United States Republic; and foreign to the organic Connecticut Republic.
- **8.** M. JODI RELL [M. Jodi Rell] and spouse, foreign European colonist foreign to the United States Republic; and foreign to the organic Connecticut Republic.
- **9.** GRANT CARRAGHER [Grant Carragher] and spouse, foreign European colonist foreign to the United States Republic; and foreign to the organic Connecticut Republic.
- **10.** W. HERBERT RECKMEYER [W. Herbert Reckmeyer], foreign European colonist foreign to the United States Republic; and foreign to the organic Connecticut Republic.

The private European foreign corporate UNITED STATES OF AMERICA its enclave, THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, its subsidiary THE SUPERIOR COURT, THE ROCKVILLE BANK, WOODSIDE APARTMENT, LLC, its agents Steven J. King, Barbara J. King, Phyllis Falk, William J. McGurk, M. Jodi Rell, Grant Carraghter, W. Herbert Reckmeyer, shall henceforth be known in this Writ as the "European Foreign Colonist".

Petitioner

Zilliah S. El and accompanying Petitioners, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with Prose) Aboriginal, Indigenous Moorish American National, Quinnehtekqut Territory [C/O 78 Ridge Street, near CORPORATE MANCHESTER CONNECTICUT 06040] Northwest Amexem.

I, Zilliah S. El and accompanying Petitioners, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris; Aboriginal, Indigenous Moorish American National, Freehold by Inheritance with Birthrights and protected and secured Inalienable Rights, makes with this NOTICE OF REMOVAL of the unconstitutional Complaint – Summons – Suit / Bill of Exchange / Action. Petitioner is with reasonable expectation that the Officers / Agents, and Officials, holding any position of Public Trust, or political office, are prohibited, under Official Oath, under the authority of The Law of the Land, from the use of the official position(s) or office(s) to violate the Constitution for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; and thus, by the abuse of authority, and the practice of superseding their 'limited' jurisdictional powers, violate and abridge the Natural, Divine, Unalienable, and Secured Rights of the People; terminating with the cause of damage to this Petitioner / Plaintiff.

Ш

CAUSE OF ACTION

The Petitioner / Zilliah S. El, Heiress became conscious of her National Heritage/Pedigree and standing at law and her birthright which is contrary to the fraudulent imposition imposed on her that she is Black, Negro, Colored, African American, a U.S. citizen who is property of the Corporate UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and it's enclave THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT who knowingly and fraudulently branded and misrepresented Zilliah S. El a Moorish American National as property of the STATE OF CONNECTICUT a private European foreign corporation by the compelled association / contracting called "BIRTH CERTIFICATE" and the compelled association / contract with THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION a private European foreign corporation.

In light of the fact that Zilliah S. El is a Moorish American National, Natural Person In Propria Persona (See Exhibit H Judicial Proclamation) she can never be a misrepresented construct instrument and definitely not by will can she be a citizen of the corporate UNITED STATES OF AMERICA or it's enclave THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT. Nor can the corporate UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its enclave THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT have any jurisdiction over Zilliah S. El a Moorish American National. See Exhibit K Treaty of Peace and Friendship and Exhibit L Title 22 Chapter 2 Sections 141-143.

On November 30, 2010 a Writ of Discovery was sent certified mail to WOODSIDE APARTMENT LLC, Steven J. King, Barbara J. King, Phyllis Falk, Rockville Bank a foreign private corporation, Attn: William J. McGurk CEO to produce lawful evidence in support of their claim of ownership as it related to the inheritance of Zilliah S. El Descendent/Heiress to the Moorish Empire Northwest/Southwest Amexem along with the Island within 10 days of receipt of the Writ in the Nature of Discover.

As of December 17th, 2010 no lawful response has been received. Therefore default judgment became effective.

As this is an unalienable inheritance in accordance with Ancient Moabite/Moorish Law, Culture and Customs of the Moors of Northwest/Southwest Amexem inclusive of the Islands, there can never be a lawful sale of the land of the Moors as no such land was ever given to any foreign European colonist. See Exhibit M The Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People UN GA #1514 and Exhibit N Quitclaim.

On December 15, 2010 after arriving at her current location, Zilliah S. El found a notice in the door notifying her that the alleged fraudulent foreign European colonist were demanding that she and her child leave the land of her foremothers and forefathers alleging that she did not provide 650 federal reserve notes, unlawfully claimed as money in violation of Article I, Section X, to remain on her inheritance, land. In addition, as you well know House Joint Resolution 192 73rd Congress, 1st Session June 5, 1933 removed lawful money from circulation effectively placing the People in perpetual slavery in violation of Article 13 section 12 of the United States Republic Constitution Bill of Rights.

The Agents of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA commanded that the Petitioner Pay Taxes called Rent, Fines and Costs Imposed under threat, duress, and coercion with a 'man-of-straw' / misnomer word, misrepresented as implying my name, and typed upon the Order / Instrument, and was improperly spelled, "ZILLIAH KENION" in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS. That misnomer and CORPORATE - NAME, "ZILLIAH KENION" is clearly (an artificial – person / entity); is not me, the Natural Person; is a deliberate grammatical error, intended for injury to me; and is clearly not of consanguine relationship to me or to my nationality, in any form, truth, or manner,; nor to my Moorish Family Bloodline. This is in violation of my secured rights to my name and nationality; a violation of National and International Law; and a violation of the Obligations of the Officers of the Court; and a violation of their fiduciary duties and Official Oaths to uphold and to support Article VI of the United States Constitution; and thus, violating my Substantive Rights, and the Articles of Part 1 of 'The Rights of Indigenous People' (http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Draft:United_Nations_Declaration_on_the _Rights_of_Indige...) as follows:

"Indigenous People have the right to a full and effective enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized in the Charter of the United Nations; The Universal Declaration of Human Rights; And International Human Law."

Article 5 of the Rights of Indigenous People

"Every Indigenous individual has the Right to a Nationality.",

Article 15 of the Declaration of Human Rights (http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html)

everyone has a right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his name."

This Petitioner made a "Reservation of Rights" as stated in Judicial Proclamation and Name Correction and signed for the record; name, correct spelling of name.

Defendants, European Foreign Colonist is with the 'want of jurisdiction' by knowingly and willingly conspiring (under a Color-of-Authority) to deny this Petitioner, Zilliah S. El, (after this Petitioner made a reservation of rights and stating for the record; name, correct spelling of name, and national status) her Inalienable Rights, the right to a Name and Nationality of her choosing, etc. The European Foreign Colonist alleged and assumed the Petitioner of being a Corporate Ward-ship 14th Amendment

Artificial Negro Person / citizen, which resulted in an unlawful arrest-of-rights, immunities and liberties; which is in direct contradiction to, and a violation of, the Fourth (IV) Amendment of the Constitution for the United States (Republic); violating Article VI of the Constitution, by way of violating The Treaty of Peace and Friendship of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED-THRITY-SIX (1836) A.D.; Congressional Resolution # 75, Philadelphia Pennsylvania; a violation of Article 15 of 'The Universal Declaration of Human Rights' of Nineteen Hundred and Forty-Eight (1948) A.D. – General Assembly, United Nations; a violation of 'The Declaration of the Rights of The Child' of Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Nine(1959) A.D(http://www.un.org/cyberschoolbus/humanrights/resources/child.asp); and violating 'The Rights of Indigenous Peoples'; and that the European Foreign Colonist knowingly committed 'fraud' against the Petitioner (Zilliah S. El) by abusing their authority, in that they failed to correct a known violation; and did not aid in preventing said such abuse of authority, while having (by law) the obligation to do so; and violated the Fifth Amendment of The Bill of Rights of Seventeen Hundred and Ninety-One (1791) A.D.; impeding the Peoples' right to due process under the Law, and equal protection of the Law, Article 1 Section 10 of The Constitution for The United States of America (Republic) which secures this Petitioner the right.

IV

CONCLUSION

- 1) It is a sin for any group of people to violate the Constitutional Laws of a Free National Government.
- 2) The Delegates, which comprise the majority of Aboriginal and Indigenous Freeholders, by Birthright, Inheritance, and Primogeniture, and declared 'for the record' and known by the consanguine / Pedigree of their / our Forefathers, as Moors / Muurs; and the European Colonial Settlers of the United States of America, did, on the fifteenth day of November in the year Seventeen Seventy-seven (1777), and in the second year of the Independence of The United States of America, agreed to certain *Articles of Confederation* and perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; wherein they did declare that the style of the Confederacy shall be the United States of America.
- 3) All parties to the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778 did also agree that *Article IX* shall set forth the procedure for resolving a dispute brought before the Congress of the United States by a freely associated compact State of the United States of America.
- 4) All parties to the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778 did also agree that no Congress shall thereafter alter *Article IX* of the *Articles of Confederation* unless it has received confirmation to do so by every State in the Union (*Article XIII* of the *Articles of Confederation*).
- 5) The United States, pursuant to an "Act" of the States sitting in Congress under the Articles of Confederation of Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Eight (1778) A.D., authorized a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of forming a more perfect Union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defense, to promote general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty, did ordain and established a Constitution for the United States. The Constitution for the United States was declared to be a "revision" to the Articles of Confederation of 1778 (REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS, Wed., Feb.21, 1787 [Journals of the Continental Congress, vol. 38]).
- 6) The Constitution for the United States was established by the People of the United States of America, and not by the States in their sovereign capacity (*In reg Opinion of the Justices*, 107 A. 673, 674, 118 Me. 544, 5 A.L.R. 1412) and was ratified by the People sitting in Convention of the Original 13 States of the United States of America (*United States Constitution, VII: 1:1*).
- 7) The Constitution for the United States is a Compact which constitutes a binding trilateral Contract between the People, the freely associated compact States of the United States of America, and the United States [e.g. Article 10 of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution of the United States] (In reg Opinion of the Justices, 107 A. 673, 674, 118 Me. 544, 5 A.L.R. 1412).
- 8) By the wording of Article VI of the Constitution for the United States; the Congress is required to review its legislation from time to time to determine if the legislation was made pursuant to the provisions of that Constitution.

- 9) The parties to the Compact of the United States Constitution further agreed that the enumeration in the Constitution of certain Rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People (Article 9 of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution for the United States).
- 10) The parties to the Compact also agreed that the Powers not delegated to the United States under the U.S. Constitution are reserved to the States or to the People (*Article 10* of the *Bill of Rights* to the *Constitution for the United States*).
- 11) On February 24, 1855; the Congress of the United States created the United States Court of Claims. The Court of Claims was authorized to execute the mandates of *Article IX* of the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778 and *Article I* of the *Bill of Rights* to the *Constitution for the United States* (10 Stat. 612, sec. 1, sec. 7)
- 12) The Congress of the United States also enacted the "Bowman Act" of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 485) and the "Tucker Act" of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. 505) to clarify the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Under these Acts, either House of Congress may submit any claim or matter to the United States Court of Claims for investigation and determination of facts. The Court was to report its findings back to Congress for Congressional determination.
- 13) Notwithstanding the limitations imposed upon the United States Claims Court by *P.L. 97-164* and its subsequent United States Court of Federal Claims by *P.L. 102-572*; the Congress of the United States is barred by *Article IX* and *Article XIII* of the *Articles of Confederation* and by *Article I* of the *Bill of Rights* to the *Constitution for the United States* to limit its investigations to moneyed claims.
- 14) The continual refusal of the United States Congress to resolve the Petitions of Grievances that were submitted to it, by the several States of the Union, violates the "Good Faith" agreement that all grievances submitted would be expeditiously resolved as mandated by the Articles of Confederation of 1778.
- Between the years of 1866 and 1868 (and other years); several states within the United States known as "States" submitted Petitions to the Congress of the United States for Redress of Grievances. These Petitions have passed from Congress to Congress for over one hundred years, with the Congress refusing to take any action to resolve the disputes as required by *Article IX* of the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778 and *Article I* of the *Bill of Rights* to the *Constitution for the United States*. These Petitions challenged the procedure by which the Congress used to amend the Constitution for the United States. The Amendments in question are the unlawfully ratified 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments (hereinafter referred to as the "Three Dead Badges of Law").
- 16) "No change in ancient procedure can be made which disrupts those fundamental principles, which protect the citizen in his private right and guard him against the arbitrary action of the government." Ex Parte Young, 209 US 123.
- 17) The Constitution for the United States of America binds all judicial officers at Article 6, wherein it does say, "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 of every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the Contrary, not withstanding," see Clause 2.
- Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed. Defines "Law of the land", When first used in Magna Charta, the phrase probably meant the established law of the kingdom, in opposition to the civil or Roman law. It is now generally regarded as meaning general public laws binding on all members of the community. Janes v. Reynolds, 2 Tex 251; Beasley v. Cunningham, 171 Tenn. 334. 103 S.W.2d 18, 20110 A.L.R. 306. It means due process of law warranted by the constitution, by the common law adopted by the constitution, or by statutes passed in pursuance of the constitution Mayo v. Wilson, 1 N.H. 53.
- 19) Clause 3, clarifies the scope of this requirement when it states that "...All judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states shall be bound to support this Constitution..."
- **20)** The 5th Amendments require that all persons within the United States must be given due process of the law and equal protection of the law.
- 21) The unconstitutional charges being applied to this Petitioner are not in pursuance of the Constitution for the United States of America, wherein it does guarantee, and this Petitioner does declare the equal protection of the right to "life liberty and the pursuit of happiness" in the 1st Amendment.

- 22) The Petitioner claims full and equal protection of the Law in Marbury v. Madison 5 US 137 "The Constitution of these United States is the Supreme Law of the Land. Any law, that is repugnant to the Constitution, is null and void of law."
- 23) The unconstitutional charges being applied to the Petitioner are repugnant to the Constitution because they deny a right established and guaranteed in the 1^{st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th} Amendments, and in United States Supreme Court 'Stare Decisis' so noted above, where this court has no authority to adjudicate contrary.
- 24) The unconstitutional charges under which the Petitioner is being forced to answer are non-constitutional on their face and unconstitutional when applied to the Petitioner_because they do not have an enacting clause or single subject title, thereby denying due process of law.
- **25)** Due Process of law is not necessarily satisfied by any process which the Legislature may prescribe. See: Abrams v. Jones 35 Idaho 532, 207 P. 724.
- 26) "Due Process of Law in each particular case means such an exercise of the powers of the government as the settled maxims of law permit and sanction; and under such safeguards for the protection of individual rights as those maxims prescribe for the class of cases to which the one in question belongs." Cooley, Const. Lim. 441.
- 27) Due Process as defined in H. C. Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition. "Whatever difficulty may be experienced in giving to those terms a definition which will embrace every permissible exertion of power affecting private rights, and exclude such as is forbidden, there can be no doubt of their meaning when applied to judicial proceedings. They then mean a course of legal proceedings according to those rules and principles, which have been established in our systems of jurisprudence for the enforcement and protection of private rights."
- 28) "To give such proceedings any validity, there must be a tribunal competent by its constitution—that is by the law of its creation—to pass upon the subject-matter of the suit; and if that involves merely a determination of the personal liability of the defendant, he must be brought within its jurisdiction obey service of process within the state or his voluntary appearance. Pennoyer v. Neff, 95 U.S. 733, 24 L.Ed. 565."
- 29) "Due process of law implies the right of the person affected thereby to be present before the tribunal which pronounces judgment upon the question of life liberty, or property, in its most comprehensive sense; to be heard, by testimony or otherwise, and to have the right of controverting, by proof, every material fact which bears on the question of right in the matter involved."
- 30) "If any question of fact or liability be conclusively presumed against him, this is not due process of law, Zeigler v. Railroad Co., 58 Ala. 599.
- 31) These phrases in the Constitution do not mean the general body of the law, common and statute, as it was at the time the Constitution took effect; for that would seem to deny the right of the Legislature to amend or repeal the law. They refer to certain fundamental rights which that system of jurisprudence, of which ours is a derivative, has always recognized. Brown v. Levee Com'rs 50 Miss. 468."
- 32) All orders or judgments issued by a judge in a court of limited jurisdiction must contain the findings of the court showing that the court has subject-matter jurisdiction, not allegations that the court has jurisdiction. In re Jennings, 68 Ill.2d 125, 368 N.E.2d 864 (1977) ("in a special statutory proceeding an order must contain the jurisdictional findings prescribed by statute.")
- 33) In Interest of M.V., 288 Ill.App.3d 300, 681 N.E.2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997). Without subject-matter jurisdiction, all of the orders and judgments issued by a judge are **void** under law, and are of no legal force or effect. In Interest of M.V., 288 Ill.App.3d 300, 681 N.E.2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997) ("Every act of the court beyond that power is void").
- 34) The Petitioner assert, Midland Coal Co. v. Knox County, 268 Ill.App.3d 485, 644 N.E.2d 796 (4th Dist. 1994) ("Special statutory jurisdiction is limited to the language of the act conferring it, and the court has no powers from any other source"...)
- 35) The "language of the act" the complainants confer upon "has no powers from any other source" Midland Coal Co. v. Knox County, Ibid, no evidence on it's face of valid law, as it lacks the mandatory enacting clause,
- 36) That the purpose of thus prescribing an enacting clause "the style of the acts" is to establish it; to give it permanence, uniformity, and certainty; to identify the act of legislation as of the general assembly; to afford evidence of its legislative statutory nature; and to secure uniformity of identification, and thus prevent inadvertence, possibly mistake and fraud. *State v. Patterson*, 4 S.E. 350,

- 352, 98 N.C. 660 (1887); 82 C.J.S. "Statutes," § 65, p. 104; *Joiner v. State*, 155 S.E.2d 8, 10, 223 Ga. 367 (1967).
- "That the almost unbroken custom of centuries has been to preface laws with a statement in some form declaring the enacting authority. The purpose of an enacting clause of a statute is to 'identify' it as an act of legislation by expressing on its face the authority behind the act." 73 Am. Jur.2d, "Statutes," § 93, p. 319, 320; *Preckel v. Byrne*, 243 N.W. 823, 826, 62 N.D. 356 (1932).
- 38) That for an enacting clause to appear on the face of a law, it must be recorded or published with the law so that the People can readily identify the authority for that particular law.
- 39) That "It is necessary that every law should show on its face the authority by which it is adopted and promulgated, and that it should clearly appear that it is intended by the legislative power that enacts it that it should take effect as a law." *People v. Dettenthaler*, 77 N.W. 450, 451, 118 Mich. 595 (1898); citing *Swann v. Buck*, 40 Miss. 270.
- 40) This Plaintiff (a court of limited jurisdiction), lacks the power to act and have proceeded beyond the strictures of the statutes, and that the statutes being applied are created from revised statutes and codes of a foreign and unidentified source, as they fail to show from what authority in law they exist, where they fail to show on their face, the mandatory enacting clause.
- 41) Said revised statutes and codes fail to show a necessary and mandatory enacting clause on their face, giving them lawful force and effect. Said revised statutes and codes are private codes and statutes and are not law, do not compel this Petitioner to perform and do not apply to him, and fail to show "authority for the court to make any order." Levy. Industrial Common Ibid, Midland Coal Co. v. Knox County, Ibid.
- 42) The Petitioner, demand all rights under the common law based upon the status as a matter of due process of law and to determine what legal rights the Petitioner has in this court and what rights will be denied, if any, to determine what jurisdiction the Plaintiff is attempting to apply to this Natural Divine Being Manifested in Human Flesh.
- 43) The Petitioner is not subject to the jurisdiction of this Plaintiff.
- 44) This Petitioner has no contract with 'Foreign European Colonist'; or with any other segment of the United States of America that can grant jurisdiction over human rights; or over political, economic, social and cultural rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- **45)** The Petitioner is Aboriginal / Indigenous within the meaning of the description of the Draft Declaration of the Inter-American Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples at Article 1 Definition:
- 46) "In this Declaration Indigenous Peoples are those who embody historical continuity with societies which existed prior to the conquest and settlement of their territories by Europeans..."
- 47) Indigenous People are separate and distinct; alien to this administration; and have a separate and distinct status from the administrators of the colonial occupiers of the land; as recognized in the Declaration on Principles of International Law of Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States; wherein it does say under the Principles of Equal Rights and self determination of Peoples (B5): "The territory of a colony or other Non-Self Governing Territory has, under the Charter, a status separate and distinct from the territory of the State administering it…"
- 48) Colonial legislatures were divested of their legislative powers, and required to transfer jurisdiction and all powers over the cultural rights of indigenous and minority peoples to those peoples and prohibited from making any law that effects the rights of indigenous people to fully and effectively enjoy their right to self-determination in Article 5 of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Adopted by General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. See Article 5 to wit: "Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire..." (Exhibit M The Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People UN GA #1514)
- **49)** Colonial courts were divested of, and required to, transfer the judicative power and all power to the people of this territory, ibid.

- **50)** See 'The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man' (Adopted by the Ninth International Conference of American States Bogota, Colombia, 1948 at Article 5, Article 17, Article 26) (Exhibit O The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man)
- 51) The United States of America is required to obey the requirements of the Declaration on the Principles of International Law and to obey the principles of international law enumerated therein. (Exhibit P Declaration on the Principles of International Law)
- **52)** The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties requires that the United States of America fulfill its obligations incurred thereunder.
- 53) The United States of America is a member of the United Nations, and is bound by the Charter of the United Nations to promote and protect the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- 54) The Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People UN GA #1514 specifically required the United States of America to transfer *all power* to the peoples of this land, and this specifically includes all legislative, executive and judicial powers.
- 55) The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA through its commercial agents/agencies, has committed 'fraud' to accomplish what is called in legal contemplation, "Capitis Diminutio Maxima", which is that my natural name has been murdered and I was resurrected as a non-natural, created entity subject to regulation and denied the protections of national and international law. This constitutes Fraud and denies due process of the law and the Freedom from the Practices and Policies of Apartheid described in the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* Adopted and opened for signature, ratification by General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 at Articles1, 2 and 3, and the right not to be compelled to perform under any contract or agreement not entered into voluntarily, intentionally and knowingly.
- **Executive Order Number: 13107**, 63, Federal Register, 68,991 (1998)- Implementation of Human Rights Treaties (Exhibit I), which states "It shall be the policy and practice of the Government of the United States, being committed to the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, fully to respect and implement its obligations under the international human rights treaties to which it is a party including the ICCPR, the CAT and the CERD.". THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by way of its enclave, the CORPORATE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, and its Officers/Agencies/Agents, violated 'Due Process' and, conspired to deprive rights of the Petitioner; and did neglect to prevent deprivation of rights at Title 18, U.S.C. 241 and Title 18, U.S.C. 242.
- 57) Maine v. Thiboutot 448 US 1, 100 SCT 2502 Officers of the court have no immunity, when violating a constitutional right from liability. For they are deemed to know the law.
- 58) Note that the presiding judge, and any judge acting as organ of the court, is aware that 42 USC 1986 requires the person(s) adjudicating legal processes, to correct wrongs, and that their failure to correct the wrongs that were addressed constitutes Fraud under Rule 9(b) of the FRCP, cross referenced to 28 USC 1746, and that this Fraud constitutes a Perjury on the Oath of Office at 18 USC 1621, deprives us of rights, at 18 USC 241, and 242, Conspires to deprives rights at 42 USC 1985; is an extortion of rights at 18 USC 872, and is actionable under 42 USC 1983.
- 59) Judicial officers have no immunity when they have no jurisdiction over subject matter.
- 60) This court shall take mandatory Judicial Notice of the adjudged decision of the Supreme Court of the United States of Bradley v Fisher 80 U.S. 335 (1871), 351,352 that officers of the court have no immunity when they have no jurisdiction over the subject-matter. And further in Bradley v Fisher on page 352 and 352 is as follows:
 - "Where there is clearly no jurisdiction over the subject matter any authority exercised is a usurped authority, and for the exercise of such authority, when the want of jurisdiction is known to the judge, no excuse is permissible." This evidence of Bradley v Fisher 80 U.S. 335 (1871).
- 61) Either subject-matter jurisdiction exists, or it doesn't. Subject-matter jurisdiction has been denied, it must be proved by the party claiming that the court has subject-matter jurisdiction as to all of the requisite elements of subject-matter jurisdiction

- **62)** "Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule-making or legislation, which would abrogate them. Maranda v. Arizona 384 US 4336, 125:"
- **63)** "The claim and exercise of Constitutional Rights cannot be converted into a crime. Miller v. Kansas 230 F 2nd 486, 489:"
- "If any Tribunal (court) finds absence of proof of jurisdiction over a person and subject matter, the case must be dismissed. Louisville v. Motley 2111 US 149, 29S. CT. 42. "The Accuser Bears the Burden of Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt."
- 65) "In light of my status the complaint against me must be brought before an Article III court as per the rules governing the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787."

Therefore in accord with the official oath of the officers of this court et al that all fraudulently presented improperly serviced instruments as per bill of exchange / suits / complaint be dismissed, discredited and expunged from the record, etc.

- **66)** "Lack of Federal Jurisdiction can not be waived or overcome by agreement of parties". Griffin v. Matthews, 310 F supra 341, 342 (1969): "
- **67)** "Want of Jurisdiction may not be cured by consent of parties". Industrial Addition Association v. C.I.R., 323 US 310, 313."
- **68)** "Petitioner asserts "Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation, which would abrogate them" Miranda v. Arizona 384 U.S. 436, 491.
- 69) "An unconstitutional statute has been held to confer no authority on, and to afford no protection to, an officer acting thereunder." Also, "Officers cannot be punished for refusing to obey unconstitutional statute." (CJS 16, sec. 101, p. 479) "Such laws are in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though 'they had never been passed or as if the enactment had never been written, and are regarded as invalid or void from the date of enactment, and not only from the date on which it is judicially declared unconstitutional. Such a law generally binds no one, confers no rights, affords No Protections, and imposes no duties, and compliance therewith is unnecessary." (CJS 16, p. 469).
- 70) "No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it." -16 Am Juris 2^{nd} , Sec 177 late 2d, Sec 256.
- 71) "The State cannot diminish rights of the People." Hurtado v. California, 110 U.S. 516
- **72)** "The state is a people and not the created form of government." Texas v. White, 7 Wallace, 700-74.
- 73) "The individual may stand upon constitutional rights. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the state or to his neighbors to divulge his business or to open his door to an investigation, so far as it may tend to incriminate him. He owes no such duty or the state, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life and property. His rights are such as existed by the Law of the Land, long antecedent to the organization of the state... He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights." Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43 (1905).
- 74) "The makers of the Constitution conferred, as against the government, the Right to be let alone; the most comprehensive of rights, and the right most valued by civilized men." United States Supreme Court Justice Brandeis in Olmstead v. Unites States (1928).
- 75) Based on customary international laws, the 5th Amendment of the Constitution for the United States of America, which guarantees due process of the law and Article IV of same Constitution Section 1; Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records and judicial proceedings of every other state...
- 76) No person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil or military right, nor be discriminated against in the exercise of any civil or military right, nor be segregated in the militia or in the public schools, because of religious principles, race, color, ancestry or national origin...

V

- 1. <u>The Enforcement of the following:</u> The Divine Constitution and By-Laws of the Moorish Science Temple of America; The Moorish Nation of North America; Act VI: By Being Moorish American, you are Part and Parcel of this said government and Must Live the Life Accordingly; Article VI of the United States Constitution Republic / The Treaty of Peace and Friendship of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED and THIRTY-SIX (1836) A.D., Classifies Moorish Americans as Federal Citizens Possessing Freehold by Inheritance Status-Truth A-1. See Article 3, Section 2 of 'The Constitution for the United States of America'.
- 1) I, Zilliah S. El and accompanying Petitioners, demand Due Process as protected by the Fourth (4th) and Fifth (5th) Amendments of the Constitution for the United States of America (Republic).
- 2) I, Zilliah S. El and accompanying Petitioners, demand this United States Supreme Court stop these abuses of the colorable authority by the Plaintiff as it pertain to this Petitioner.
- 3) I, Zilliah S. El and accompanying Petitioners, demand if any criminal charges be found, let them be placed upon the Plaintiffs.
- 4) I, Zilliah S. El and accompanying Petitioners, demand this United States Supreme Court view this Petitioner (in my Proper Person) as a Moorish American National (Natural Born Citizen of the Land) and not as a (brand) NEGRO, BLACKMAN (person), COLORED, AFRICAN-AMERICAN, or any other SLAVE TITLE or 'nom de guerre' imposed upon me for misrepresentation 'Actions' or other acts of 'Misprision' that a misdirected society may "believe" to be true.
- 5) I, Zilliah S. El and accompanying Petitioners, do not, under any condition or circumstance, by threat, duress, or coercion, waive any rights Inalienable or Secured by the Constitution or Treaty, and, hereby requests the United States Supreme Court to fulfill their obligation to preserve the rights of this Petitioner (A Moorish Americans) and carry out their Judicial Duty in 'Good Faith' by ordering Plaintiff to be brought before the Law to answer for their criminal and unjust actions.
- 6) All UNCONSTITUTIONAL Citations Summons Suit / (misrepresented) Bill of Exchange, and any other 'Order' or 'Action' associated with it / them, to be dismissed and expunged for the record on it's face and merits; or, otherwise, be brought before a legitimately delegated, and competent 'Court of Law' of International jurisdiction / venue.
- 7) All City, County and State Officials and their Agents/Agencies are to be informed of the Law of the Land (Constitution) and their obligation to uphold the same and to no longer be excused without action on the part of the Sheriff for violating the same. And to be made cognizance of the recompense of colorable actions on their part, by not adhering to the Law.
- 8) Any Plaintiff, Corporate or Natural, Party-Claimants; Involvements be found guilty of the charges and shall result in immediate Recusal of Office.
- 9) Plaintiff STATE OF CONNECTICUT is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages in its official capacity. Payable in lawful money.
- **10)** Plaintiff WOODSIDE APARTMENT, LLC is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages in its official capacity. Payable in lawful money.
- 11) Plaintiff STEVEN J. KING [Steven J. King] is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages in his personal and private capacity. Payable in lawful money
- 12) Plaintiff BARBARA J. KING [Barbara J. King], is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages in his personal and private capacity. Payable in lawful money.
- 13) Plaintiff PHYLLIS FALK [Phyllis Falk] and spouse, is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages in his personal and private capacity. Payable in lawful money.
- 14) Plaintiff ROCKVILLE BANK, is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages in his private capacity. Payable in lawful money.
- 15) Plaintiff WILLIAM J. MCGURK [William J. McGurk] and spouse, is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages in his personal and private capacity. Payable in lawful money.

- 16) Plaintiff M. JODI RELL [M. Jodi Rell], is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages in his personal and private capacity. Payable in lawful money.
- 17) Plaintiff GRANT CARRAGHER [Grant Carragher] and spouse, is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages in his personal and private capacity. Payable in lawful money.
- 18) Plaintiff W. HERBERT RECKMEYER [W. Herbert Reckmeyer] and spouse, is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages in his personal and private capacity. Payable in lawful money.

TRIAL BY JURY OF MY OWN PEERS WAS, AND IS, DEMANDED

I declare under the Zodiac Constitution and the United States Republic Constitution that the above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and honorable intent.

Day 17, December, 1430 M.C. (2010 C.C.Y.)

I Am: Zilliah S. El

Authorized Representative Natural Person, In Propria Persona: All Rights Reserved; U.C.C. 1-207 / 308; U.C.C. 1-103

I Am: Anaid A. El member of Consul

Authorized Representative Natural Person, In Propria Persona: All Rights Reserved; U.C.C. 1-207 / 308; U.C.C. 1-103

I Am: Gabriel O. Bey

Authorized Representative Natural Person, In Propria Persona: All Rights Reserved; U.C.C. 1-207 / 308; U.C.C. 1-103

I Am: Chalinka A. El

Authorized Representative Natural Person, In Propria Persona: All Rights Reserved; U.C.C. 1-207 / 308; U.C.C. 1-103

I Am: Nafayia A. El

 $Authorized\ Representative\ Natural\ Person,\ In\ Propria\ Persona:\ All\ Rights\ Reserved;\ U.C.C.\ 1-207\ /\ 308;\ U.C.C.\ 1-103$

I Am: LaTasha A. El

 $Authorized\ Representative\ Natural\ Person,\ In\ Propria\ Persona:\ All\ Rights\ Reserved;\ U.C.C.\ 1-207\ /\ 308;\ U.C.C.\ 1-103$

I Am: Keisha A. El

Authorized Representative Natural Person, In Propria Persona: All Rights Reserved; U.C.C. 1-207 / 308; U.C.C. 1-103

I Am: Shaneque A. El

 $Authorized\ Representative\ Natural\ Person,\ In\ Propria\ Persona:\ All\ Rights\ Reserved;\ U.C.C.\ 1-207\ /\ 308;\ U.C.C.\ 1-103$

I Am: Azariah A. El

 $Authorized\ Representative\ Natural\ Person,\ In\ Propria\ Persona:\ All\ Rights\ Reserved;\ U.C.C.\ 1-207\ /\ 308;\ U.C.C.\ 1-103$

I Am: NaShawn A. Bey

Authorized Representative Natural Person, In Propria Persona: All Rights Reserved; U.C.C. 1-207 / 308; U.C.C. 1-103

I Am: Clayton A. Bey

 $Authorized\ Representative\ Natural\ Person,\ In\ Propria\ Persona:\ All\ Rights\ Reserved;\ U.C.C.\ 1-207\ /\ 308;\ U.C.C.\ 1-103$

I Am: JaMaal A. Bey

Authorized Representative Natural Person, In Propria Persona: All Rights Reserved; U.C.C. 1-207 / 308; U.C.C. 1-103

I Am: Kaliel A. Bey

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