



The "Secret" of 1954

In 1954 all the courts in America effectively shut down and stopped hearing **Common Law Pleas** and instead started hearing only **Statutory Pleas**--- which means that the "Defendants" and "Plaintiffs" in such courts can only be business entities or incorporated entities, not natural people/persons.

In 1950 the United States as a corporate body politic (artificial), declared Bankruptcy and "Reorganization." The Reorganization is located in [T]itle 5 of United States Codes Annotated. The "Explanation" at the beginning of 5 U.S.C.A. clearly state that the "**Secretary of Treasury**" was appointed as the "**Receiver**" in Bankruptcy. [See: Reorganization Plan No. 26, 5U.S.C.A. 903, Public Law 94-564 . Legislative History, pg. 5967.]

NOTE: Title 18 §4 requires that the court and ALL appropriate governmental agencies be informed that fraud may have been perpetrated against the US Government by BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON f/k/a THE BANK OF NEW YORK, AS TRUSTEE FOR THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS OF THE CWABS, INC, ASSET-BACKED CERTIFICATES, SERIES 2007-13, its successors and/or assigns, and that ROSICKI, ROSICKI & ASSOCIATES, PC, who asserts that they are initiating a foreclosure claim on behalf of BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON f/k/a THE BANK OF NEW YORK, AS TRUSTEE FOR THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS OF THE CWABS, INC, ASSET-BACKED CERTIFICATES, SERIES 2007-13, without any conclusive documentations, may be complicit in dealing in sold/stolen government securities/bonds; a scheme that was originated by COUNTRYWIDE and is being continued by its alleged successors and/or assigns.

Title 18 is NOT Positive Law

Title 18, Federal Crimes and Offenses are NOT positive law. Title 18, Federal Crimes and Offenses; was never voted on by the U.S. Congress, which means that these federal laws are NOT positive law. The Internal Revenue Code relies upon Title 18 to convict living men and women of Tax Evasion, which incidentally; only applies to corporations. MANY Americans are currently sitting in federal prisons who were convicted of this so-called crime.

In fact, one hundred percent (100%) of the people sentenced and held in all American Jails have either been convicted of crimes that are not positive law or were convicted of civil / legal crimes and are being detained there by their consent. The lawyers and judges representing the legislature and judicial system; created maneuvers to insure that anyone who is accused of a so-called crime and **posts bail**, i.e., anyone who signs a contract to appear consents by that contract to the scheduled proceedings.

Additionally, anyone who applies for a public defender, signs the same contract without knowing it and anyone who privately hires a lawyer to represent them in a Court proceeding, consents to the same contract upon the lawyer filing a "**Notice of Appearance.**"



When anyone hires a lawyer, they must sign a Power of Attorney. The attorney is required to file his/her Notice of Appearance in that case and that Notice of Appearance offers one's consent and binds one's appearance to the proceedings. Absent these aforementioned contracts the Court cannot proceed against any living man, or woman.

In the event the living man or woman refuses to contract; the Judge and the Prosecutor, attempt to trick and intimidate the living man or woman into giving their consent.

The General Crimes Act—18 U.S.C. § 1152

There are four exceptions to the coverage of § 1152, three of them legislative and the fourth judicially created. The second paragraph of 18 U.S.C. § 1152 specifies the three legislative exceptions. This section shall not extend; [1] to offenses committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian, nor [2] to any Indian committing any offense in the Indian country who has been punished by the local law of the tribe, or [3] to any case where, by treaty stipulations, the exclusive jurisdiction over such offenses is or may be secured to the Indian tribes respectively.

It should be emphasized that these exceptions apply only to those laws extended to Indian country by section 1152--the so-called "**federal enclave laws.**"

The mere fact that a police officer, magistrate, judge, sheriff, real estate agent, other public officer or any other agent, etc., who are all licensed quasi-state or federal enclave employees and or sub-contractors acting under color of state law or even upon probable cause, might attempt to serve a notice on a living man or woman in no way diminishes that man or woman's authority and unalienable right not to contract, and to demand and receive compensation for any takings of his or her time and liberty in the event that the man or woman did not consent to the transaction. I DO NOT CONSENT.

In the event that a man or woman does not consent to a particular action and calls a "time out," the liability clock starts ticking for the federal enclave police officer, magistrate, judge, sheriff, real estate agent, other public officer or any other agent. If the offeree rejects, fails to accept the terms of the offer, fixed or otherwise, or makes a counter-offer, e.g., via an endorsement, then the original offer is terminated.

18 U.S.C. § 7 - Federal Enclave Laws

The FBI derives its investigative jurisdiction in Indian country from 28 U.S.C. 533, pursuant to which the FBI was given investigative responsibility by the Attorney General.

In United States federal enclaves, which uses federal enclave laws, such as, New York for example, town and village courts are collectively known as the Justice Courts. **Justices in these courts do not have to be lawyers, and the vast majority are not.** They are primarily private non-state actors. Many of these courts are in small towns and villages where none of the residents are lawyers. In the larger towns, the justices are almost always lawyers. The official title for judges in justice courts is "Justice", as in justice of the peace. However, in common usage, most people, including lawyers, call them "Judge". There are approximately 1,200 locally-funded Justice Courts located throughout New York State except for New York City which



uses its unified court system. These justice courts have jurisdiction over a broad range of matters, including vehicle and traffic matters, small claims, evictions, civil matters and criminal offenses.

Precedent has been Established

- (1) 18 U.S.C. § 1001 - Statements or entries generally;
- (2) 18 U.S.C. § 1010 - HUD and Federal Housing Administration transactions;
- (3) 18 U.S.C. § 1014 - Loan and credit applications generally;
- (4) 18 U.S.C. § 1028 - Fraud and related activity in connection with identification documents;
- (5) 18 U.S.C. § 1341 - Frauds and swindles by mail;
- (6) 18 U.S.C. § 1342 - Fictitious name or address;
- (7) 18 U.S.C. § 1343 - Fraud by wire; and
- (8) 18 U.S.C. § 1344 - Bank Fraud.