

GOD-Wins.txt

2023-10-01

Question: Is this court registered as a "For Profit Corporation"? (yes or no)

Your rules state that a corporation is considered as a person. (yes or no)

18 USC Section 241:

§ 241. Conspiracy against rights

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 not more than ten years, or both; 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 for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 696; Pub. L. 90–284, title I, § 103(a), Apr. 11, 1968, 82 Stat. 75; Pub. L. 100–690, title VII, § 7018(a), (b)(1), Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4396; Pub. L. 103–322, title VI, § 60006(a), title XXXII, §§ 320103(a), 320201(a), title XXXIII, § 330016(1)(L), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1970, 2109, 2113, 2147; Pub. L. 104–294, title VI, §§ 604(b)(14) (A), 607(a), Oct. 11, 1996, 110 Stat. 3507, 3511.)

CITE AS: 18 USC 241

18 USC Section 242:

§ 242. Deprivation of rights under color of law

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in 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, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; 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, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 696; Pub. L. 90–284, title I, § 103(b), Apr. 11, 1968, 82 Stat. 75; Pub. L. 100–690, title VII, § 7019, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4396; Pub. L. 103–322, title VI, § 60006(b), title XXXII, §§ 320103(b), 320201(b), title XXXIII, § 330016(1)(H), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1970, 2109, 2113, 2147; Pub. L. 104–294, title VI, §§ 604(b)(14)(B), 607(a), Oct. 11, 1996, 110 Stat. 3507, 3511.)

CITE AS: 18 USC 242

Federal Law about today's government activities

Ted White's Research.

Section 242 of Title 18 makes it a crime for a person acting under color of any law to willfully deprive a person of a right or privilege established by the Declaration of Independence and protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

For the purpose of Section 242, acts under "color of law" include acts not only done by federal, state, or local officials within their lawful authority, but also acts done beyond the bounds of that official's lawful authority, if the acts are done while the official is purporting to or pretending to act in the performance of his/her official duties. Persons acting under color of law within the meaning of this statute include police officers, prisons guards and other law enforcement officials, as well as judges, care providers in public health facilities, and others who are acting as public officials. It is not necessary that the crime be motivated by animus toward the race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status or national origin of the victim.

The offense is punishable by a range of imprisonment up to a life term, or the death penalty, depending upon the circumstances of the crime, and the resulting injury, if any.

TITLE 18, U.S.C., SECTION 242

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in 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 not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; 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, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

Color of Law

noun. The appearance of an act being performed based upon legal right or enforcement of statute, when in reality no such right exists. An outstanding example is found in the civil rights acts which penalize law enforcement officers for violating civil rights by making arrests "under color of law" of peaceful protesters or to disrupt voter registration. It could

apply to phony traffic arrests in order to raise revenue from fines or extort payoffs to forget the ticket.

Black's Law Dictionary Page 407

COLOR. 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. *Railroad Co. v. Allfree*, 64 Iowa 500, 20 N.W. 779; *Broughton v. Haywood*, 61 N.C. 383; *Wilt v. Bueter*, 186 Ind. 98, 111 N.E. 926, 929.

In pleading. Ground of action admitted to subsist in the opposite party by the pleading of one of the parties to an action, which is so set out as to be apparently valid, but which is in reality legally insufficient.

A term of the ancient rhetoricians, and early adopted into the language of pleading. It was an apparent or prima facie right; and the meaning of the rule that pleadings in confession and avoidance should give color was that they should confess the matter adversely alleged, to such an extent, at least, as to admit some apparent right in the opposite party, which required to be encountered and avoided by the allegation of new matter. Color was either express, i. e., inserted in the pleading, or implied, which was naturally inherent in the structure of the pleading. *Steph.P1. 233*; *Merten v. Bank*, 5 Okl. 585, 49 P. 913. *Wheeler v. Nickels*, 168 Or. 604, 126 P.2d 32, 36.

The word also means the dark color of the skin showing the presence of negro blood; and hence it is equivalent to African descent or parentage. *Johnson v. Board of Education of Wilson County*, 166 N.C. 468, 82 S.E. 832, 834, L.R.A. 1915A, 828.

COLOR OF AUTHORITY. That semblance or presumption of authority sustaining the acts of a public officer which is derived from his apparent title to the office or from a writ or other process in his hands apparently valid and regular. *State v. Oates*, 86 Wis. 634, 57 N.W. 296, 39 Am.St.Rep. 912.

COLOR OF LAW. The appearance or semblance, without the substance, of legal right. *State v. Brechler*, 185 Wis. 599, 202 N.W. 144, 148.

All Members of the same union... The Conspiracy of the BAR
Lady Justice is hereby pronounced... DEAD

Claim of Damages

The Authority for Fines (Damages) Caused by Crimes by Government Officers: Perpetrators Including Authorizing Bodies, Captains, Chiefs, Supervisors, Employers, Agents, Clerks, Administrators, Judges.

These Damages, in part, were determined by Government itself for the violation listed:
Emoluments Violations – 18 U.S.C. §§§ 241, 242, 643, / 28 U.S.C. § 1927, /

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

8 U.S.C. 1182(f), 3 U.S.C. section 301

Breach - Penalty - Authority

Violation of Oath of Office - \$250,000.00 - 18 USC 3571, 28 USC 3002 (15)
Armed Abuse of Office - \$200,000.00
Armed Abuse of Authority - \$200,000.00
Armed Use of Emergency Lighting in a Non-Emergency - \$200,000.00
Armed Use of Emergency Siren in a Non-Emergency - \$200,000.00
Armed Assault and Battery - \$200,000.00
Armed Threat of Violence - \$200,000.00
Armed Coercion - \$200,000.00
Denied Proper Warrant(s) - \$250,000.00 - 18 USC 3571
Denied Right of Reasonable Defense Evidence (Records) - \$250,000.00 - 18 USC 3571
Denied Right to Truth in Evidence - \$250,000.00 - 18 USC 3571
Armed Violation of Due Process - \$200,000.00
Slavery (Forced Compliance to Contracts Not Held) - \$250,000.00 - 18 USC 3571
Denied Provisions in the Constitution - \$250,000.00 - 18 USC 3571
Armed Treason, War Against Americans - \$250,000.00 - 18 USC 3571
Genocide Against Humanity - \$1,000,000.00 - 18 USC 1091
Apartheid - \$1,000,000.00
Armed Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law - \$200,000.00 - 18 USC 242
Emotional Distress - \$200,000.00 - 32 CFR 536.77(s)(3)(vii)
Mental Anguish Abuse - \$200,000.00 - 42 CFR 488.301
Peonage (Felony) - \$200,000.00 - 18 USC 1581, 42 USC 1994
Unlawful Incarceration - \$200,000.00
Malicious Prosecution - \$200,000.00
Defamation of Character - \$200,000.00
Slander - \$200,000.00
Libel - \$200,000.00
Armed Trespass - \$200,000.00
Negligent/Failure to Protect/Act - \$200,000.00 - 18 USC 1621, 42 USC 1986
Armed Gang Pressing - \$200,000.00
Armed Land Piracy/Plunder - \$200,000.00
Unauthorized Bond Production - \$200,000.00
Armed Forgery - \$200,000.00
Armed Embezzlement - \$200,000.00
Tax Evasion - \$?
Armed Stalking - \$200,000.00
Armed Impersonating a Public Official - \$200,000.00
Acting as Agents of Foreign Principles - \$200,000.00 - 18 USC 219
Armed Torture - \$200,000.00
Armed Operating Status Without Bond - \$200,000.00
Exploitation of a Legal Justice Minority Group by BAR Closed Union Courts - Civil Rights - \$1,000,000.00
BAR Violation of Anti-Trust Laws - \$200,000.00
Fictitious Conveyance of Language - \$200,000.00 - Chap. 2b 78FF
Misappropriation of Taxpayer Funds - 200,000.00 - 18 USC 641-664

Violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Armed Breach of Trust - \$200,000.00
Armed Disturbing the Peace - \$200,000.00
Armed Kidnapping - \$200,000.00 - 18 USC 1201

Armed Malfeasance/Malpractice - \$200,000.00 - 22 CFR 13.3
Armed Misrepresentation/Personage - \$200,000.00
Mis-Prison of Felony - \$500.00 - 18 USC 4
Armed Conspiracy Against Rights of People - \$200,000.00 - 18 USC 241
Armed Criminal Extortion/Economic Oppression - \$200,000.00 - 18 USC 141, 872, 25 CFR 11.417
Armed Extortion of Rights - \$200,000.00 - Title 15
Armed Robbery - \$200,000.00
Armed Theft by Forced Registration - \$200,000.00
Mail Threats - \$5,000.00 - 18 USC 876
Mail Fraud - \$10,000.00 - 18 USC 1341
Armed Fraud - \$10,000.00 - 18 USC 1001
Armed Violation of Lieber Code Against Non-Combatants - \$200,000.00
Armed Wrong Assumption of Status/Standing - \$200,000.00
Armed Falsification of Documents/Record - \$10,000.00 - 18 USC 1001, 26 USC 7701(a)(1)
Armed Fictitious Obligations - \$200,000.00 - 18 USC 514
Armed Perjury - \$2,000.00 - 18 USC 1621
Armed Subordination of Perjury - \$2,000.00 - 18 USC 1622

To determine multiply no. of counts by damage

Armed Racketeering (Criminal, Felony) - \$200,000.00 - 18 USC 1961-1968
Armed Racketeering (Civil) - \$200,000.00
Wages Taken - $\$x3 =$ - 18 USC 1964 (c)
(Sustained Damages [total] x3)

The lien debtors will be responsible for any IRS obligations resulting from the discharge or cancellation of any debts, as well as earned income resulting from accepted settlements.

Dealing with claims of "Immunity"

Any claim of "Immunity" is a fraud because, if valid, it would prevent removal from office for crimes against the people, which removal is authorized or mandated under U.S. Constitution Article 2, Section IV; as well as 18 USC 241, 42 USC 1983, 1985, 1986, and other state Constitutions.

Precedents of Law established by Court cases, which are in violation of law, render violations of law legally unassailable. Such a situation violates several specifically stated intents and purposes of the Constitution set forth in the Preamble; to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty.

This pertains to Judges, or anyone in any branch of government.

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