

STATE OF _____
IN THE _____ JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT FOR
_____ COUNTY

STATE OF _____

(Fictional Entity)

Plaintiff,

v.

[....FULL NAME.....]

Defendant in Error, sui juris, sui generis
Special Appearance Only, not submitting
to general jurisdiction,
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Case No.: 252834FY

Notice Of Objection, Cease and Desist,
and Commercial Liability for Unlawful
Imposition of Foreign Agent Counsel

Notice Of Objection, Cease and Desist, and Commercial Liability for Unlawful Imposition of Foreign Agent Counsel

Comes now, [....Full Name.....], a living man, competent, of sound mind and body, and appearing **specially** and **not generally**, who hereby issues this **formal notice and demand** into the record, objecting to and refusing any **court-appointed public defender or BAR agent** forced upon him against his will.

This notice establishes that:

1. [....Full Name.....] is **not a ward of the state** and does not consent to representation by any member of the **American Bar Association** or **State BAR**, both of which are **private, foreign-aligned entities** not created by any **Act of Congress** nor recognized in the **Statutes at Large** as lawful arms of the United States government.
2. Any act of appointing, coercing, or enforcing unwanted representation constitutes **constructive personage, forced association, commercial coercion, and deprivation of unalienable rights** under color of law.
3. Such actions violate fundamental guarantees of due process and equal protection under the **Constitution of the United States** and the **Michigan Constitution of 1963**.

Law:

- **Faretta v. California, 422 U.S. 806 (1975):** A defendant has a constitutional right to represent himself without counsel if he voluntarily and intelligently elects to do so.
- **18 U.S.C. § 242:** Deprivation of rights under color of law is a criminal act.

- **42 U.S.C. § 1983:** Provides civil liability for officials acting under color of law who deprive individuals of constitutional rights.
- **Article I, Section 9, Clause 8 – U.S. Constitution:** Prohibits the granting of titles of nobility, including “Esquire,” without Congressional consent.
- **Michigan Constitution, Article I, § 13:** Guarantees every person the right to defend themselves in court, with or without counsel.

Consequences:

Any judge, clerk, prosecutor, or public defender who continues to impose, assume, or enforce unwanted representation **acts in violation of law** and shall be held **commercially and personally liable** under both **public law and commercial equity**.

Such acts also constitute:

- **Breach of fiduciary duty,**
- **Color of law violations,**
- **Fraudulent concealment,** and
- **Malicious prosecution** if continued after notice.

Cease And Desist / Full Estoppel Notice:

Let this serve as **final notice and demand** that all agents, officers, and employees of the Court immediately **cease and desist** from:

1. Appointing or enforcing counsel without [FirstName]’s written, informed consent;
2. Acting in any manner that infringes upon his right to self-representation;
3. Presuming legal incapacity, indigency, or waiver of rights not expressly stated by [FirstName] himself.

Failure to comply shall result in **commercial lien and equity claim** being filed against all responsible parties, jointly and severally, for each continued act of coercion or obstruction.

Bar Members as Unauthorized Foreign Agents Lacking Congressional Delegation

1. No Act of Congress Creates or Authorizes the ABA or State Bar as Government Entities
 The **American Bar Association (ABA)** and state bar associations (e.g., State Bar of Michigan) are **private organizations with no legislative or constitutional authority** to regulate, impose, or enforce representation over a living man or woman.

No **Statute at Large** exists that establishes the ABA or any state bar as an agency or instrumentality of the United States or any state government. Their self-granted monopolies are **ultra vires**—beyond the scope of any delegated authority—and are therefore **void and repugnant to law**.

Article I, Section 1 – U.S. Constitution: All legislative powers are vested in Congress. No power may be assumed by private guilds or foreign-affiliated organizations.

Article I, Section 9, Clause 8: Prohibits the U.S. from granting titles of nobility or foreign allegiance (e.g., “Esquire”) without express consent of Congress.

2. BAR Members Owe Allegiance to a Foreign Construct (the Inns of Court)

Attorneys who use the title "**Esquire**" operate under a legal tradition derived from the **British Crown** and the **Inns of Court in London**, a foreign legal structure not bound by the Constitution of the United States.

By continuing to use foreign-derived titles and accepting administrative control from a private guild (ABA), these attorneys act in conflict with:

- **Article VI – Supremacy Clause**, which binds all judicial and executive officers to the Constitution and prohibits foreign allegiance.
- **Article I, Section 9, Clause 8 – Titles of Nobility Clause**, which forbids the holding of any foreign title by U.S. officers without Congress' consent.

3. Public Defenders are Not Lawful Public Officers without Delegation or Oath Validated by Statute

No statute exists that **delegates power to the judiciary to compel** representation by a member of a private organization not created by statute. Any such appointment is based on a **constructive presumption**, not lawful delegation.

If an **attorney acts on behalf of a living man or woman without fully disclosing their status, affiliation, and limitations**, they are:

- **Assuming authority they do not possess**,
- **Engaging in personage** (misrepresentation of capacity),
- **Committing unauthorized practice of agency** on behalf of an unwilling principal.

Consequences

Any officer or clerk who enforces or allows **unauthorized foreign agency** to operate within this court:

- **Violates the separation of powers** under Article I, Section 1,
- **Commits constructive fraud, misrepresentation, and unauthorized commercial conversion**,
- **Expose themselves to 42 U.S.C. § 1983** civil suits and **18 U.S.C. § 242** criminal liability for depriving rights under color of law.

If the record reveals that attorneys have not disclosed their foreign affiliations, licensing source, or financial interests (e.g., via CUSIP bonds, performance securities), such concealment constitutes:

- **Fraudulent inducement**,
- **Entrapment by omission**,
- **Commercial injury without informed consent**.

Cease And Desist / Lawful Demand

Let this serve as further instruction that:

- **No bar member** shall be appointed, presumed, or allowed to act as "counsel" for [.....Full Name.....].
- Any continued presumption, appearance, or signature on his behalf by a BAR agent shall be treated as **constructive fraud** and **impersonation of agency**.
- Such actions are hereby placed under **full estoppel**, and any further attempt to impose such representation shall be met with lawful **commercial notice, lien, and public exposure**.

Coercion to Accept Court-Appointed Counsel Is a Violation of Due Process and Equal Protection

1. Right to Self-Representation Is a Constitutionally Protected Right

The U.S. Supreme Court has **unequivocally affirmed** the right of every competent man or woman to **refuse counsel** and represent themselves.

Faretta v. California, 422 U.S. 806 (1975) –

The Court held that forcing a lawyer upon a defendant who does not want one **violates the Sixth Amendment** and is a **denial of due process**.

"The Constitution does not force a lawyer upon a defendant. The right to defend is personal. The defendant, and not his lawyer or the State, will bear the personal consequences of a conviction. It is the defendant, therefore, who must be free personally to decide whether in his particular case counsel is to his advantage."

Thus, any **judicial or prosecutorial coercion**, manipulation, or administrative pressure to **force counsel** upon [.....Full Name.....] is:

- **A violation of his Sixth Amendment right** to the assistance of his choice (including the choice of none),
- **A violation of his First Amendment right** to petition and express grievances directly,
- **A violation of his Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment rights** to due process and equal protection under the law.

2. Equal Protection: Public Defenders Are Not Neutral

State-sponsored attorneys are not fiduciaries of the accused — they are:

- **Sworn officers of the court**,
- Bound to maintain **professional loyalty** to judicial policy,
- Often assigned **under systemic pressure to facilitate plea deals**, rather than challenge jurisdiction or expose structural fraud.

This creates a **conflict of interest**, especially where:

- The defendant raises **constitutional and jurisdictional challenges**,
- The public defender **refuses to investigate fraud**, refuses to file lawful notices or motions, or acts contrary to instructions from the accused.

Powell v. Alabama, 287 U.S. 45 (1932) also affirms that merely appointing an attorney is not sufficient. The **accused must be given meaningful opportunity to be heard**, and **that includes rejecting state-appointed legal agents**.

3. Compelled Representation Violates Private Liberty and Commercial Standing

Where the man, [.....Full Name.....], does not consent to be represented by a commercial agent (licensed by a foreign-origin guild), any **attempt to impose** representation without:

- A valid **Power of Attorney**,
- A full **disclosure of bar allegiance**,
- A **waiver of conflict of interest**,

...constitutes:

- **Unauthorized agency**,
- **Commercial impersonation**,
- **Tortious interference**,
- And possibly **fraud by inducement**.

Additionally, assigning a **state-employed defense attorney** without consent of the principal violates commercial norms of agency, contract, and private right.

4. Consequences of Judicial Coercion

If any judge, clerk, or officer of the court:

- Threatens the accused with contempt, delay, or prejudice unless counsel is accepted,
- Denies filings because they were not processed through licensed attorneys,
- Interferes with lawful self-representation,

Then such persons are in **active violation** of the following federal laws:

- **18 U.S.C. § 242** – Deprivation of rights under color of law (felony)
- **42 U.S.C. § 1983** – Civil action for deprivation of rights
- **18 U.S.C. § 241** – Conspiracy against rights
- **18 U.S.C. § 654** – Conversion of property, records, or interest of another
- **Public Law 93-579** – Misuse of personal information in public filings or systems

Cease and Desist Demand

This public notice shall serve as a formal demand to:

- **Cease all efforts to appoint, assign, or presume legal representation** on behalf of [.....Full Name.....] without his **explicit, written consent**;
- **Desist from interfering with his lawful right to self-representation**;
- **Acknowledge his right to file independently**, and to exercise his right to challenge jurisdiction, contracts, and process under common law and equity.

Any further obstruction or coercion shall constitute **willful misconduct**, trigger **commercial liability**, and subject the offending party to a **lawful lien, complaint, or equity action**.

Legal, Commercial, and Criminal Liability of Clerks and Officers Who Refuse to File or Record Lawful Notices or Motions

1. Constitutional and Statutory Duty to File Legal Instruments

Clerks of court are not gatekeepers of content or merit. They are **ministerial officers** charged with:

- **Receiving**,
- **Date-stamping**,
- **Docketing**,
- And maintaining the **integrity of the public record**.

Any **refusal, obstruction, delay, or concealment** of legal filings or notices by a court clerk violates:

- **First Amendment** – Right to petition the government for redress of grievances.
- **Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments** – Due process and equal protection, especially when access to the court is unlawfully impeded.
- **Article I, Section 1** of the U.S. Constitution – All legislative powers rest with Congress, not with private guilds or administrative officers who presume discretion in rejecting filings based on content or origin.

Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 (1803):

“A right implies a remedy; where there is a legal right, there is also a legal remedy...”

When a clerk refuses to file a document that is **lawful on its face**, withholds it because it lacks an attorney's signature, or claims the judge will not accept filings unless approved by a licensed bar member, the act becomes:

- **Willful concealment of public record**,
- **Breach of fiduciary duty**,
- And **obstruction of justice**.

2. Applicable Statutes: Criminal and Commercial Offenses

18 U.S. Code § 2071 – *Concealment, removal, or mutilation of records*

“Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes... or attempts to do so... shall be fined, imprisoned... and shall forfeit office...”

18 U.S. Code § 1512 – *Tampering with a witness, victim, or informant*

Applies to acts intending to corruptly obstruct or hinder official proceedings.

42 U.S. Code § 1986 – *Neglect to prevent conspiracy to deprive rights*

Any official who has the power to prevent civil rights deprivation but fails to act becomes equally liable.

18 U.S. Code § 654 – *Officer converting property of another*

A court clerk who withholds filings may be converting intellectual or legal property of a private man or woman without authority or compensation.

3. Fiduciary Breach and Commercial Liability

A court clerk acts as a **public fiduciary** and **trustee of record**. When that officer:

- Claims unauthorized discretion,
- Applies unlawful or hidden rules (such as “must be filed through an attorney”), or
- Blocks a document from the docket due to its content or author,

...that officer is engaging in **color of law activity** and is subject to:

- **Personal commercial liability**,
- **Breach of fiduciary oath**,
- **Violation of Title 5 U.S.C. § 552 (FOIA)**,
- And the creation of a **legal injury** for which remedy, redress, and possibly lien may follow.

4. Notice of Personal and Commercial Accountability

Let it be known that:

- [.....Full Name.....] is a living man with unalienable rights.
- He **reserves all rights**, appears specially, and asserts that his filings are not commercial instruments.
- Any clerk or officer who **refuses, delays, or destroys filings**, or attempts to redirect them to bar agents **without his consent**, is now **put on notice**.

You act under full commercial and personal liability.

Cease and Desist all attempts to:

- Deny access to the court record,
- Demand bar-licensed filings,
- Act as judge of legal merit in a ministerial role.

Failure to comply shall be deemed **willful misconduct** and will trigger lawful claims under commercial law, trust law, and administrative complaint channels.

The Bar Association as a Foreign-Controlled Private Guild Operating Without Constitutional Delegation

1. No Act of Congress Created the American BAR Association (ABA) or State Bar Associations

No **Statute at Large**, no **Congressional Act**, and no **constitutional clause** establishes the **American Bar Association (ABA)** or any **State Bar Association** as lawful agencies of the United States.

- The **ABA** is a **private trade guild**, not a public institution.
- It operates **extra-constitutionally**, exercising regulatory power over legal access and judicial conduct **without lawful delegation**.
- **Article I, Section 1** of the U.S. Constitution vests **all legislative power in Congress**—not in private associations.

The lack of a legislative act authorizing the ABA's regulatory power is not a technical omission; it is evidence of an **unlawful usurpation of sovereign power**.

2. Title of Nobility & Foreign Affiliation

Article I, Section 9, Clause 8:

“No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States...”

Bar members identify themselves with the British-derived title “**Esquire**”, a term with **historical origins in the English gentry**, subordinate to nobility and connected to the **Inns of Court** in London.

- This **foreign title** suggests **allegiance to a foreign power**.
- Courts routinely enforce rulings by “officers” who are **members of a foreign-origin guild**.

The use of “**Esquire**” and its acceptance by judges **without disclosure of its foreign roots** is a violation of the constitutional bar against foreign titles, and creates a conflict of allegiance.

3. Judicial Monopoly through Private Licensing

Sherman Antitrust Act (26 Stat. 209)

Clayton Antitrust Act (38 Stat. 730)

Monopolizing legal access through **mandatory bar licensing**:

- Converts an **unalienable right** (access to justice, self-representation)
- Into a **commercial privilege**, which can be denied or revoked.

Such licensing:

- **Restraints trade** in legal services,
- **Suppresses competition** from those not in the guild,
- And **blocks lawful redress** unless routed through a private monopoly.

This violates:

- **The First Amendment** – right to petition government,
- **The Fifth Amendment** – due process,
- **The Ninth Amendment** – retention of unenumerated rights,
- **And the Tenth Amendment** – powers reserved to the people.

4. Foreign Agent Registration Act (FARA) Violations

52 Stat. 631 (FARA)

→ Requires agents representing foreign principals to **register with the U.S. Department of Justice**.

However:

- **Public Law 89-486 (80 Stat. 244)** quietly exempted **attorneys** from this requirement **when acting in legal representation**.
- This creates a **hidden channel** for foreign-controlled legal systems (such as the IBA/ABA network) to operate **without accountability**.

This exemption is a **loophole**, not a license to:

- Hide foreign affiliation,
- Supplant American constitutional law with **private commercial codes**, or
- Enforce jurisdictional presumptions derived from foreign legal systems.

5. Oath of Office Conflicts and Legal Personage

Bar attorneys often take oaths that **do not bind them to the U.S. Constitution alone**, but rather to:

- Their **state bar association rules**,
- **Canons of professional conduct**,

- And by implication, to **foreign-origin institutional codes**.

When an attorney “represents” a living man or woman without full disclosure, they:

- Act as an **agent of a private guild**,
- Commit **personage** (creating a legal fiction in place of the man),
- And may engage in **constructive fraud** if no **valid power of attorney** exists.

6. Legal Consequences for Courts That Enforce Bar-Only Access

- **No constitutional basis** exists to condition access to justice upon membership in a foreign-derived guild.
- Courts that enforce **bar-only filing rules**, or **deny filings from non-bar individuals**, are:
 - **Denying rights under color of law**,
 - **Enforcing private codes as if they were law**, and
 - **Creating unlawful barriers to redress** in direct violation of the Constitution.

The American Bar Association's authority is a **legal fiction**.

Its enforcement, without **Article I legislative delegation**, is **ultra vires**, and any court officer who participates becomes **personally liable** for:

- Fraud,
- Breach of oath,
- Deprivation of rights,
- And administrative misconduct.

[.....Full Name.....] gives full notice:

- He does **not recognize the authority of any foreign legal guild**,
- He is **not a ward, fiction, or corporate entity**,
- He **demands immediate removal** of all bar-appointed agents,
- And any further imposition of foreign control shall be met with:
 - **Commercial lien**,
 - **Criminal complaint**,
 - And **federal action** under Title 42 and the Antitrust Acts.

Demand for Removal of Court-Appointed Counsel and Legal Justification

1. Forced Counsel Is a Violation of Autonomy and Due Process

[.....Full Name.....] asserts that:

- He **never knowingly or willingly consented** to the appointment of any court-assigned attorney.
- Such appointment was made **without his informed consent, without disclosure** of the bar association's private status, and **without a valid contract** or signed power of attorney.
- This **violates due process**, personal autonomy, and the **right to self-determination** under:
 - **Fifth Amendment** – Protection against deprivation of liberty without due process
 - **Sixth Amendment** – Right to the *assistance* of counsel, not the *imposition* of it
 - **Ninth Amendment** – Reservation of unenumerated rights including choice of counsel
 - **Tenth Amendment** – Powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the people

The Sixth Amendment guarantees the *right to assistance*, but does **not** permit the **compulsion of unwanted representation**, especially from a party under foreign allegiance or private control.

2. BAR Attorneys Operate as Agents of a Private Foreign Guild

As demonstrated in Section V, court-appointed attorneys:

- Are **members of a foreign-origin organization** (ABA / state BAR),
- Hold a **commercial license** issued by a private association, not a government agency,
- Have **no statutory delegation of federal or Article III authority**, and
- May be **operating in conflict of interest** by representing state interests rather than the Defendant's unalienable rights.

When a defendant refuses a bar member on **conscience, legal standing, or jurisdictional grounds**, forcing one violates the **First Amendment** and **natural right to bodily and spiritual autonomy**.

3. Attorney Refusal = Jurisdictional Challenge

By compelling [FirstName] to accept counsel:

- The court shifts its role from **neutral arbiter** to **coercive agent**, assuming **administrative jurisdiction over a living man** who has not consented to such authority.
- Any act to force representation **triggers estoppel, voids judicial neutrality**, and may rise to:
 - **Constructive fraud,**
 - **Personage,**
 - And **color of law abuse** under 18 U.S.C. § 242.

A living man or woman cannot lawfully be forced into fiduciary representation by a third-party agent who owes **primary allegiance to a private association**, especially one unrecognized by the Constitution.

4. Legal Remedies and Demands

[.....Full Name.....] hereby issues **formal notice and demand** that:

- Any and all **court-appointed attorneys or public defenders** be immediately **terminated** from all acts of purported representation.
- The court **cease and desist** all attempts to appoint or assign legal counsel without written, fully informed, notarized consent from [FirstName].
- The court acknowledge that **no valid contract exists** between [FirstName] and any attorney, and that **any presumption of representation is hereby revoked** nunc pro tunc ab initio.

He further demands:

- That all filings, pleadings, or motions filed by any such attorney be stricken from the record as **ultra vires acts**, submitted without authority or standing.
- That **all hearings, arraignments, or proceedings conducted under the false presumption of representation** be deemed **void ab initio** for lack of lawful foundation.

5. Consequences for Continued Imposition

If any judge, clerk, or officer of the court:

- Continues to impose legal counsel,
- Denies this request,
- Or retaliates against [FirstName] for asserting his lawful status,

Then such individuals will be held:

- **Personally liable** under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – for deprivation of rights under color of law,
- **Commercially liable** – for assuming unauthorized fiduciary control, and
- **Criminally liable** – under 18 U.S.C. § 242 and related statutes for willful coercion and constructive fraud.

[FirstName] will file:

- Commercial liens,
- Affidavits of harm and trespass,
- And complaints to federal oversight authorities for redress.

Cease and Desist Notice, Estoppel by Silence & Statement of Non-Association with Terrorist Organizations

1. Official Cease and Desist Order

[.....Full Name.....], a living man, sui juris and sui generis, not a corporate fiction or surety to any artificial legal entity, **formally issues a Cease and Desist Notice** to all officers, agents, and personnel operating under the 57th Judicial District Court of Allegan County, including but not limited to:

- The presiding judge,
- Court clerks and deputies,
- Prosecutors,
- Any and all appointed or presumed legal counsel acting under the jurisdiction of the American Bar Association (ABA) or any of its affiliates.

Effective immediately:

All further acts of constructive personage, unauthorized legal representation, compelled contracting, fiduciary presumption, commercial conversion, and forced equity manipulation are to cease immediately and permanently.

2. Notice: Non-Support of Insurrection, Collusion, or Terrorism

[FirstName] hereby affirms and declares:

He does not support, consent to, nor affiliate with any terrorist, subversive, or insurrectionist organization—foreign or domestic—including those operating under the guise of public service without lawful delegation, such as:

- The **American Bar Association (ABA)**,
- Any **state bar association**,
- Any court officer acting under secret foreign allegiance or commercial rule-making unratified by Congress,
- Or any guild operating extra-constitutionally, as a **private monopoly over public rights**.

These entities have no statutory creation under the **Statutes at Large**, no Act of Congress, and no lawful constitutional authority under Article I, Section 1 or the Supremacy Clause of Article VI.

Forcing legal representation from an entity not authorized by the People, Congress, or the Constitution amounts to **aiding and abetting subversive foreign governance**—a serious national security concern.

3. Estoppel by Silence – Lawful Opportunity to Rebut

[FirstName] provides **lawful notice and opportunity to cure** to all parties:

- If no sworn, point-by-point rebuttal is received within **ten (10) days**,
- If no lawful act of Congress is cited delegating power to the ABA or its state franchises,
- If no public record is provided showing **lawful authority or contract** for forced legal representation,

Then the following facts stand as **lawfully established**:

This court and its agents operate without legitimate jurisdiction when imposing legal representatives.

The BAR is a **foreign-origin guild** unlawfully acting as a government regulatory body.

Any enforcement of such representation is **fraudulent, coercive**, and **ultra vires** (beyond authority). [FirstName] is entitled to represent himself in propria persona, without threat, force, or deception.

4. Personal and Commercial Liability

Should this notice be ignored or violated:

- All parties acting against this record will be held **commercially and personally liable**,
- Subject to **civil and criminal prosecution**,
- Subject to **commercial liens, federal complaints, and public disclosure**,
- For violating:
 - Title 18 U.S.C. §§ 241, 242 (Conspiracy and Deprivation of Rights),
 - Title 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985 (Civil Rights & Conspiracy),
 - The **Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA)**,
 - And provisions under the **Anti-Peonage Act of 1867**.

This record is now entered into **public and international notice**, enforceable in any lawful venue.

Closing Affidavit and Final Reservation of Rights

1. Sworn Affidavit of Truth, Lawful Notice, and Intent

I, [.....Full Name.....], a living man, sui juris, sui generis, competent to testify to the facts herein, do solemnly affirm and declare under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the United States of America and the several States, that:

- Every assertion and declaration contained in this record is **true, correct, complete, and not misleading** to the best of my knowledge, belief, and firsthand understanding.
- This document constitutes a **Lawful Notice**, a **Cease and Desist Demand**, a **Commercial Affidavit**, and a **Jurisdictional Challenge**.
- It shall **stand as law** unless rebutted by point-for-point sworn affidavit, supported by factual evidence and constitutional authority, within **ten (10) calendar days** of receipt.

- Failure to rebut or respond constitutes **tacit agreement**, consent by silence, and estoppel by acquiescence.

2. Final Reservation of Rights

Pursuant to UCC 1-308 and **all other applicable principles of common law**, I hereby:

- Reserve **all natural, unalienable, secured rights** without prejudice,
- Deny any adhesion contracts or silent presumptions created by unrevealed commercial processes,
- Refuse any compelled association with foreign entities (including bar associations) without lawful delegation,
- Assert standing in original jurisdiction, with no joinder to any corporate fiction, trust, or legal fiction named in all capital letters.

I do not waive any rights, privileges, immunities, protections, or remedies provided under:

- The **Constitution for the United States of America (1789)**,
- The **Bill of Rights (1791)**,
- The **Declaration of Independence (1776)**,
- And all maxims of equity, natural law, and divine conscience.

3. Certification and Notice to Agents

“Notice to agent is notice to principal. Notice to principal is notice to agent.”

This instrument shall be served upon:

- The court of record,
- The prosecuting attorney(s),
- The clerk(s) of court,
- The appointed public defender (if any),
- The presiding judge, and
- Any party acting or interfering in this matter without delegation, jurisdiction, or consent.

Executed on this _____ day of _____, 2025

With full authority, capacity, and moral conviction:

By: _____
[.....Full Name.....]

Living Man – Not a Legal Fiction
Without Prejudice – All Rights Reserved – UCC 1-308

Rebuttal of Presumption of Parens Patriae

Notice To Agent Is Notice To Principal. Notice To Principal Is Notice To Agent.

To:

All officers of the court, attorneys, clerks, judges, prosecutors, and administrative agents acting in or through the _____ Judicial District Court for _____ County, Michigan

From:

[....Full Name.....], sui juris, a living man
Special Appearance Only – All Rights Reserved – UCC 1-308
Without representation, Not a ward, subject, surety, or corporate entity

Regarding:

Case No. 252834FY
Notice of Jurisdictional Rebuttal and Rejection of Legal Presumptions

I. Declaration and Rebuttal of Presumption

This Notice is made in good faith and with lawful standing. I hereby issue a **formal and unconditional rebuttal to any and all presumptions, assumptions, or administrative classifications** which may attempt to place me, the living man, [....Full Name.....], under the construct known as **parens patriae**.

Parens patriae is a doctrine wherein the State presumes guardianship over individuals **allegedly incapable** of managing their own legal or personal affairs, often associated with minors, wards of the state, or those declared incompetent.

Rebuttal:

- I am not a minor.
- I am not mentally incompetent.
- I am not a ward of the State.
- I have not consented to be treated as a dependent of any public trust, fiction, or administrative agency.
- I do not consent to the appointment or imposition of legal counsel, guardians, public trustees, or any other intermediaries without my express and written consent.
- No lawful determination of incompetency has ever been made, nor can one be made absent due process, trial by jury, and full disclosure.

I operate in full legal and mental capacity. Any suggestion to the contrary is a **fraudulent presumption**, a **misrepresentation of status**, and an unlawful attempt to convert my rights into privileges.

II. Notice of Personal Standing and Authority

I, [....Full Name.....]:

- Stand in my **natural, private, sovereign capacity**;

- Do not submit to legal personage, trust, wardship, or administration under any artificial entity;
- Retain full responsibility and liability for my affairs;
- Reject any intrusion into my legal matters without **lawful warrant, due process, or contract**;
- Require that all parties interacting with me do so in **honor, full transparency, and verified authority**.

III. Lawful Consequences of Unrebutted Presumptions

Any continued action under the false and unsubstantiated presumption of *parens patriae* shall constitute:

- **Constructive Fraud**
- **Violation of Due Process Rights**
- **Unauthorized Practice of Administration over a Private Person**
- **Commercial Injury and Breach of Fiduciary Duty**

All agents and officers acting under this false authority may be held **personally and commercially liable** under:

- **42 U.S.C. § 1983** – Deprivation of rights under color of law
- **18 U.S.C. § 241 and § 242** – Conspiracy against rights and deprivation of rights
- **15 U.S.C. §§ 1–2** – Restraint of trade and unlawful monopolization
- **18 U.S.C. § 654** – Conversion of property by government officer

IV. Demand for Cessation and Lawful Standing

You are hereby **commanded to cease and desist** any and all efforts to:

- Classify me as a dependent ward of the State
- Appoint counsel without my explicit, written, and knowing consent
- Administer my affairs under any agency authority without verified jurisdiction
- Proceed under presumptions of guardianship, insolvency, or incapacity

Failure to rebut this affidavit and notice **within 10 calendar days** by verified affidavit, supported by lawful authority and competent jurisdiction, shall constitute **admission and agreement** to all facts stated herein.