

INDEX

1. Memorandum in Support of Request for Assistance of Unfettered Counsel
2. Refusal form to be completed when Attorney or Counsellor-at-law will NOT provide Assistance of Counsel
3. Judicial Notice
4. Verified Application for Permission to Proceed in Forma Pauperis
5. Defendant Does NOT Plead document
6. Affidavit for Non-Corporate Status (2 pages)
7. Points and Authorities in Support of Affidavit for Non-Corporate Status
8. Memorandum of Law – Habeas example. Create one for your state using information from item 2.
 - a, b, c - State Location Listing for Habeas by Colony or Territory (3 pages)
9. Provost Marshals Office Citizen Commendations/Complaint Form (2 pages normally back to back)
10. Assistance of Counsel (two pages)
11. Expatriation Act
12. Right to Know Act

Plaintiff

Case #

Vs.

Defendant

This document is drafted with the direction of _____ for the purpose of securing and noticing the above parties the matters illustrated herein and no other, this ____ day of _____, 20__.

_____ requests that this court afford _____ unfettered assistance of counsel for his/her defense as provided for in the Constitution for the United States and the Constitution of _____ (your state) _____ affording his/her assistance of his/her own choice in prosecuting defenses to allegations propounded against the peace and dignity of his/her lawful use of the public way in the locomotion of his/her person and property not subject to licensure and therefore the regulation complained of or it's penalties.

Such "assistance of unfettered Counsel" is to have no allegiance or duty to any sovereign organization, system or individual other than _____ and the rights secured in this proposed act of peaceable assembly for the redress grievance to the party claiming injury.

As I am an individual exercising a secured right, not subject to diminishment by rule or custom, I am not proceeding nor do I intend to proceed in propria persona or as "pro se" or other representative capacity nor do I contemplate that I am competent to proceed or appear without assistance of Counsel in any proceedings.

This matter should be heard as soon as possible before trial is scheduled on that day as this matter bears on my ability to prosecute an effective defense and therefore, a fairer trial.

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE OF
UNFETTERED COUNSEL

The Constitutions for the United States and the Constitution of _____ (your state) _____ both provide That "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the assistance of Counsel for his/her defense, (the word "counsel" is not capitalized in the State Constitution.)

Further, the Sixth Article of the United States Constitution provides in part:

"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, and any Thing 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.."

To deny the exercise of a protected activity to one rightfully not prohibited or barred by incapacity from exercising such conduct is to do violence to the Oath of the office by which such performance is mandated, and dishonoring the service agreement for which all "officials" are remunerated while serving in the capacity for which they have given such Oath.

It is well known that "lawyers" are officers of the court as a privilege afforded to those who swear allegiance to the "Bar" and are licensed to "practice" before "courts", sometimes using the appellation "Esquire" to distinguish themselves from the "laity". By the terms of the Constitution for the _____ (your state) _____, Judges are required to be "licensed as Lawyers" to practice law as a condition of obtaining said office, and as "bar" members, are also afforded such privilege as "membership in the Bar" carries with it, not excluding the title of nobility known to all the laity as "your honor."

Is it possible that the bar association had a least minor influence in drafting the language used to establish such a foundation for the judiciary, or perhaps just enough influence on the "model constitution" from which this "progressive" idea was obtained to support such a monopoly in a "free" state?

It is axiomatic that a grant of privilege results in a reciprocal "duty" to the "grantor" of the privilege. Such privilege and duty converts to allegiance in circumstances of conflict of interest, as when a contract of employment with appointed or hired defense lawyers conflicts with "bar" policy; reducing the contract to that of secondary importance. (See e.g., Corpus Juris Secundum under Attorney and Client.).

Given the duty of a recipient of a privilege to the provider of the privileges, it is likely that the representations of the bar "Counsels" are at least as likely as not to be biased in favor of the bar when the question turns on that which affects the members in the negative.

Given that I do not choose to be adventuresome in respect of my liberty, I have decided to exercise the only available alternative and prosecute such defenses as is practicable given the prevailing conditions.

Done this ____ day of _____, 20__, as related above and signed below at the instance of the accused _____ with copies to be served on all appropriate parties.

Date

Respectfully Submitted,

PROOF OF SERVICE

A true and correct copy of the foregoing Motion was hand delivered/mailed to below named party(s).

DATE:

/s/ _____

Refusal to Contract with the Accused as an
Attorney and Counselor-at-law

I, _____ being an Attorney and
Counselor-at-law, do hereby sign this Notice confirming that I will be unable to
provide Assistance of Counsel as secured in the Sixth Amendment and the
Judiciary Act of 1789 Section 35 to the Accused.

And further, *I will / will not* disclose the reasons for being unable refusing to
provide Assistance of Counsel to the Accused as secured in the Sixth Amendment
and the Judiciary Act of 1789 Section 35.

I have *attached / have not attached* to this Refusal the reasons why I am unable
to provide Assistance of Counsel as secured in the Sixth Amendment to the
Accused.

Date _____

Signature of Counselor

Plaintiff

Case #

3

Vs.

Defendant

JUDICIAL NOTICE

COMES NOW, _____, American National Citizen, propria
your name
persona, defendant, non-licensed attorney litigant, the undersigned, and now gives
Notice to the court; NOTICED the court is now a Judicial, and not an administrative
proceeding, and FURTHER NOTICED said Defendant is a Citizen, one who retains full
Constitutional rights and enjoys and benefits thereof, and

FURTHER NOTICED, FAIR WARNING, NOT AS A THREAT, NOTICE pursuant to
United States v. Lanier on certiorari No. 95-1717, is hereby given each member of the
prosecuting party.

Date: _____ /s/ _____

Certificate of Service

A copy of the foregoing pleading was mailed 1st class/hand delivered to below named
party(s).

Date: _____ /s/ _____

Plaintiff

Case #

Vs.

Defendant

VERIFIED APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION
TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS

I come before this Court through my First Amendment right of redress of grievances which includes my right of access to courts, *Nestle Ice Cream v. N.R.L.B.*, 46 F3d 578 (6th Cir. 1995); which cannot be impaired either directly or indirectly *In Re Workers' Refund*, 46 F3d 813; and said right is birthplace for the right of court access, *Bieregn v. Reno*, 59 F3d 1445 (3rd Cir. 1996); and constitutional rights cannot be denied because of the hostility to assert/exercise them, *Watson v. Memphis*, 3;75 US 526; and no sanction or penalty can be imposed upon one because of the exercise of said rights, *Sherer v. Cullen*, 481 F. 946.

I, your name, depose and say that I am the _____ in the above entitled case; that in support of my application to proceed without being required to prepay fees, costs or give security therefore, I state that because of my poverty, I am unable to pay costs of said proceeding or give security therefore, that I believe I am entitled to redress; and that the issues which I desire to present are the following:

I, further affirm that the responses which I have made relating to my ability to pay costs of prosecuting are true:

1. Your Name is not presently employed nor has been for the past _____ years.
2. I have no savings account but I have a checking account with a \$ _____ balance.
3. My income for the past 3 years was approximately \$ _____.
4. Your Name has _____ a monthly (Social Security, Railroad Pension, PERA, Military Pension), -whatever - which is his/here only income.

I understand that a false statement in this application will subject me to penalties for perjury.

Date _____ /s/ _____

ORDER

Let the applicant proceed without prepayment of costs or fees, the necessity of giving security therefore.

/s/ _____

Plaintiff

Case #

5

Vs.

Defendant

Defendant _____ appearing specially
and without prejudice while reserving all rights and waving no rights in the above entitled
action enters the following plea:

Defendant Does NOT Plead

Dated _____

/s/ _____

AFFIDAVIT FOR NON CORPORATE STATUS
Concerning the Rights of American
Citizens in foreign States under
the Expatriation Act

Affiant _____ being of sound mind and competent to make this affidavit with personal knowledge of the facts contained herein, in attesting to said facts in his/her authorized capacity.

That Affiant, is not a corporation created under the laws of the United States or any state, the District of Columbia, or any territory, commonwealth, or possession of the United States or any foreign state or country public or private.

The Affiant, is not an officer, agent, shareholder, franchisee, or fiduciary agent, resident inhabitant, or domiciled in any corporation.

That Affiant, is not: A vessel documented under Chapter 121 of Title 46 USC or a vessel numbered as provided in Chapter 123 of that Title.

That Affiant, is not an enemy of the United States or any corporation created under the laws of the United States or any state, the District of Columbia, or any territory, commonwealth, or possession of the United States, or a foreign state or country public or private.

Any presumption that Affiant is any of the above or documentation implying any of the above, is not the act or intention of this Affiant and any such presumption or documentation is fraudulent, illusionary, false representation of a matter of fact or a kind of artifice employed by one person to deceive another for self-serving purposes.

That Affiant, is neither affiliated with or, an enemy of any public or private corporation domestic or foreign, but is a neutral body.

That Affiant's name _____ and location of

_____ are particularly unique to this Affiant, although not affiliated with the corporate body politic near the same location and it suffices as complete, necessary and sufficient identification and evidencing Affiant's neutral standing (15 USC 1681h).

That Affiant _____ a living, breathing man/woman declare in my own handwriting that the following facts are true to the best of my knowledge and belief:

Points and Authorities In Support Of Affidavit For Non Corporate Status

- 1) The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 52 applies in Civil and Criminal actions with equal force and effect because criminal is always civil in nature. No civil or criminal cause of action can arise lest there be a contract. See Eads v. Marks 249 P 2d 257, 260. There is always a presumption that a contract exists and that the responding Party is a Corporation. Under Rule 52 which is the same in all the States as in the Federal Rules, the Texas Court of Appeals has ruled on the finding of fact by the Court that "the failure of an adverse party to deny under oath the allegation that he is incorporated dispenses with the necessity of proof of the fact." Thus, a presumption becomes a finding of fact by the Court unless rebutted before trial.
- 2) A presumption is a rule of Law, Statutory or judicial, by which finding of a basic fact gives rise to the existence of presumed fact, until presumption is rebutted. See Van Wart v. Cook 557 P.2d 1161, 1163. In the Commercial Law of all the States, a presumption means that the trier (Judge) of fact must find the existence of the fact presumed, per Court Rule 52, unless and until evidence is introduced which would support a finding of its non-existence this states Commercial Code Section 1-201(31). Thus, the Affidavit for Non Corporate Status is for the purpose of rebutting any presumption that this Respondent is the Corporation named in the alleged complaint.
- 3) When the complaint is lodged by a Government for the collection of a fine, fee or a tax all of which are revenue, raising taxes, they are imposed only on Corporations. See Coloniel Pipe Line Co. v. Traigle 421 US 100 (1975). Thus, the instant complaint for the collection of some form of tax must have been lodged against a Corporation by a name similar to my name. This Respondent must rebut the presumption that he is the Incorporated name, or it will appear to be a fact.
- 4) If it is not a Corporation, it cannot as such, appear and plead. See West Union Tel. Co. v. Eyser 2 Colo. 141 See Greenwood v. Railroad Co. 123 Mass. 32; Foster v. White Cloud 32 Mo. 505; Hobich v. Folger 20 Wall. 1; Boyce v. M.E. Church 43 Md. 359; Folsom v. Star Union etc. Freight Line 54, Iowa 490.
- 5) When brought into Court by its Corporate name, its existence as a Corporation is admitted. See Mud Creek Drain Co. v. State 43, Ind. 238. And where an action is brought against a Defendant by a name implying a Corporation, and in that name such Defendant forms an issue by general denial, and goes to trial, it is not necessary for the Plaintiff to introduce any evidence of the existence of the Corporation. See Adams Express Co. v. Hill 43 ind. 157. See Johnson v. Gibson 73 Ind. 282; Ewing v. Robeson 15 Ind. 26; Callender v. Railroad Co. 11 Ohio St. 516; Com. Ins. Etc. Co. v. Taylor 8 S.C. 107. Compare Ware v. St. Louis Bagging and Rope Co. 47 Ala. 667.
- 6) Stating not facts, but a conclusion only, is insufficient. It has been held that where the representative of a railroad corporation is served with process, he may plead in abatement in his own name that the Corporation is extinct. See Kelley v. Railroad Co. 2 Flip C.C. 581; Callender v. Painesville Co. 11 Ohio St. 516; Quarrier v. Peabody Co. 10 W. Va. 507; Evarts v. Killingworth Co. 20 Conn. 447; Stewart v. Dunn 12 Mees. & W. 655; Stevenson v. Thorn 13 Mees. & W. 149. Where a person is so served with process he may by plea, deny that he sustains any such relation to the Corporation as authorizes the service of process on him. See Kelley v. Railroad Co. 2 Flip C.C. 581.

MEMORANDUM OF LAW

In Support of _____ (your state) _____ Habeas Corpus
Submitted Under _____

COMES NOW THE PETITIONER _____

who is unschooled in law and speaks only in guttural vernacular to apply his right to the Writ of Habeas Corpus to inquire as to the Nature and Cause of His detention in _____

1. No meaningful hearing before a Court of Record has occurred prior to incarceration.
2. No explanation of the Nature of the Action has been explained to petitioner prior to incarceration.
3. No explanation of the Cause of Action has been explained to petitioner prior to incarceration.
4. No assistance of Counsel was afforded petitioner.
5. Subject Matter Jurisdiction was not established prior to incarceration.
6. This petitioner demands immediate implementation of this Writ.
7. All findings of fact and conclusions of law regarding this Writ shall be in writing.

Respectfully submitted

Date: _____

If you need to serve a Habeas, check your state's cite using the following information provided here

13 COLONIES

Connecticut – Connecticut General Statutes, Title 52, Chapter 915, Section 52-466

Delaware – Delaware Code, Title 10, Chapter 69

Georgia – Georgia Code, Title 9, Chapter 14

Maryland – Maryland Code, Title 3, Subtitle 7

Massachusetts – Title IV, Chapter 248-Part III, Title IV, Chapter 248, Section 1

New Hampshire – New Hampshire Revised Statutes, Title LV, Chapter 534:1

New York – New York Consolidated Laws, Article 70 (7001-7012)

New Jersey – New Jersey Revised Statutes, Title 30, Section 30.6C-9

North Carolina – North Carolina General Statutes, Chapter 17, Article 8, Section 17-41

Pennsylvania – Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, Title 42, Part VI, Chapter 65, Sec. 6503(a)

Rhode Island – Rhode Island General Laws, Title 10, Chapter 10-9-1

South Carolina – South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 17, Chapter 17, Sec. 17-17-10

Virginia – Code of Virginia, Article 3, Chapter 25, Title 8.01-654

TERRITORIES

Alabama – Alabama Code, Title 15, Chapter 21, Sec. 15-21-1

Alaska – Alaska Statutes, Title 12, Chapter 12.75, Sec. 12.75.010

Arizona – Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 13,-4121, Chapter 38, Article 26 § 13-4121

Arkansas – Arkansas Code, Title 16, Subtitle 7, Chapter 112, Subch. 1, § 16-112-103(a)(1)

California – California Code, Part 2, Title 12, Chapter 1 § 1473(a)

Colorado – Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 13, Article 45, §13-45-101(1)

Florida – Florida Code, Chapter 79 § 79.01

Hawaii – Hawaii Revised Statutes, Title 36, §660-5

Idaho – Idaho Statutes, Title 19, Chapter 42, Section 19-4203

Illinois – Illinois 735 ILCS 5/, Article X, Section 10-102

Indiana – Indiana Code, Title 34, Article 25.5, Chapter 1, (1C 34-25.5-1-1), Section 1

Iowa – Iowa Code, Title XV, Subtitle 5, Chapter 663

Kansas – Kansas Statutes, Chapter 60, Article 15 § 60-1501

Kentucky – Kentucky Revised Statutes, Chapter 419 § 419.020

Louisiana – Louisiana Laws, Revised Statutes, CCP 3821, Chapter 2, Article 3821

Maine – Maine Code, Title 14, Chapter 609 §5501

Michigan – Michigan Compiled Laws, Chapter 600, Section 4307

Minnesota –Minnesota Statutes Chapter 589, Section 589.01

Mississippi – Mississippi Code, Title 11, chapter 43 §11-43-1

Missouri – Missouri Revised Statutes, 548.101

Montana – Montana Code Annotated, Title 46, Chapter 22, Part 1, § 46-22-101

Nebraska – Nebraska Revised Statutes, Chapter 29, Section 2801

Nevada – 20/5 Nevada Code, Chapter 34, NRS 34.360

New Mexico – New Mexico Statutes, Chapter 44, Article 1, Section 44-1-1

North Dakota – North Dakota Century Code, Title 32, Chapter 32-22-01

Ohio – Ohio Revised Code, Title 27, Chapter 2725, Section 2715.01

Oklahoma – Oklahoma Statutes Title 12 § 12-397B

Oregon – Oregon Statutes, Vol 1, Chapter 34, Section 34.310

South Dakota – South Dakota Code, Title 21, Chapter 27, Section 21-27-1

Tennessee – Tennessee, Title 29, Chapter 21, 29-21-107(a)

Texas – Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Title 1, Chapter 11

Utah - Utah Code, 62A-15-642

Vermont – Vermont Statutes, Title 12, Chapter 143, § 3952

Washington – Revised Code of Washington, Title 7, Chapter 7.36.010

West Virginia – West Virginia Code, Chapter 53, Article 4 § 53-4-1

Wisconsin – Wisconsin Code, Chapter 782, 782.01(1)

Wyoming – Wyoming Statutes, Title 1, Chapter 27

If you need to serve a Habeas, check your state's cite using the following information provided above



Commendation

The Provost Marshals Office is committed to providing the public with professional law enforcement service. We shall always strive to perform our duties with acceptance, understanding and approval. If you would like to commend a Marine Military Policeman or Police Officer for work or service considered worthy of recognition, please complete the form found on the back of this page and do one of the following:

- Mail your comments to the Provost Marshal at the address listed below, or
- The form can be dropped off at the PMO Desk Sergeant at the same location. The PMO Desk Sergeant is manned 24/7.

Provost Marshals Office
2043 Barnett Avenue
MCB Quantico VA, 22134

Once your commendation has been received, it will be documented and conveyed to the employee and his or her supervisors. A copy of the commendation will also be placed in the employee's permanent service record. As you would expect, our Marines and Police Officers sincerely appreciate positive feedback from the citizens they serve.



Complaint

Likewise, it is the policy of the Provost Marshals Office to accept and investigate all complaints or allegations of misconduct on the part of any employee. In doing so, the Provost Marshals Office will endeavor to be fair to both the complainant and the employees(s) involved. To register a complaint, please complete the form found on the back on this page and contact one of the following:

- The on-duty Desk Sergeant
- The on-duty Patrol Supervisor
- The on-duty Watch Commander
- The PMO Operations Chief or Operations Officer
- The Deputy Police Chief
- The Provost Sergeant
- The Provost Marshal

Your contact can be made in writing, by telephone, or in person to the address and phone numbers listed below.

Once your complaint form has been received, it will be investigated according to appropriate procedures and you will be notified of the results. The Provost Marshals Office encourages the filing of legitimate complaints as a means to hold the Department and its employees accountable to the public.

Provost Marshals Office
2043 Barnett Avenue
Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA 22134

Duty supervisors: (703) 784-2252
Operations Section: (703) 784-3799/4155/6793
HQ (Provost Marshal, Provost Sergeant, and Deputy Police Chief:
(703) 784-3335

Provost Marshals Office Citizen Commendations/Complaint Form

Name of Citizen, Address (Street, City State, Zip) and Telephone Number _____

PMO Personnel Commended/Complained About _____

What Happened: Describe in your own words, everything you consider necessary for PMO to investigate your complaint such as the date, time, location, etc. Use additional paper if necessary. You may also use this form to compliment an officer on his or her conduct. Please be as detailed as possible.

Date of incident: _____

Time of incident: _____

Location of incident: _____

Details: _____

Were There Witnesses? Yes No If Yes, Please List: _____

Name, Address, Telephone Number

I understand that I will be informed of the result of the Police investigation and the disposition of my complaint. I have read the above statement and it is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Signature _____

(PMO Use Only) Received at _____ Date _____

(PMO Use Only) Signature of Receiving Authority _____

(PMO Use Only) – Completed form will be forwarded to the PMO Deputy Police Chief

ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL

An Assistance of Counsel is a Counsellor-at-law that is Learned in the Law. This right is secured in the Sixth Amendment because NO ONE can represent your constitutionally secured rights. A Counsellor-at-law can assist you, help you formulate questions to ask and speak for you with you totally in control. This can be seen in the Giles Jacob English Law dictionary corrected and enlarged by T. E. Tomlins inn 1811 publication. See Attorneys, Barrister., Counsellor, And Trials.

An Attorney at Law will only "represent" you, which means to stand in your place for your business interests and contracts, and act on your behalf while being totally in control of the case with very minor exceptions. An attorney at law operates in the statutory non-constitutional courts that evidence demonstrates are merely the Roman Civil Law courts with praetors being in equity using commerce [hybrid courts with Admiralty] and minus our Constitution as a rule of law. In the Roman Civil Law the State is the source of all rights with a minimum of a dual system of law being composed of jus civile [leges] [our legislature] and trumpeted by the jus honorarium [praetor edicts (judge made law), lex praetoria (equity rules and court orders that are used as law and abolishing the common law writ of quo warranto, etc.) and jus gentium [jus gentium privatum or jus gentium publicum]. This was accomplished by the process called codification. See the Institutes. See also the Annotated Compiled Laws of Alaska of 1949 in Title 69. In this civil law system as a corporate defendant, the judge will enter a plea of NON GUILTY before you have Assistance of Counsel. See Title 66 for the stark difference in preliminary examinations [not used today in Alaska] on Assistance of Counsel and also see the arraignment in Title 66 versus the Title 69.

In our Constitutional Republic only a limited delegation of Power is given to the several States and a grant of Power to the United States. A citizen of the United States of America is the sovereign capacity coming into existence with the Articles of Confederation, with an American citizen being the same as the citizens in the ""original States"" before the Articles of Confederation. The Articles of Confederation was the beginning of the ""several States"".

The other extremely important issue is that Assistance of Counsel, being a Counsellor-at-law learned in the law, is required BEFORE the arraignment process begins and he will assist you to understand the nature and cause of the action, can challenge the judge's qualification as we have no public officers today, can challenge the court's jurisdiction, will validate that the charging documents are constitutionally correct, determine that there is a judicial probable cause-determination based upon evidence, and other important functions to assist you with your constitutionally secured rights.

There is no longer any judicial determination of probable cause based upon evidence as the true judiciary is non existence today. The beginning of the criminal charges whether a complaint information or some combination thereof up and through a grand jury is all Executive.

The copy of a complaint [commercial document] is used to gain jurisdiction, being that the complaint termination or indictment itself is the actual probable cause and this is usually found in criminal rule 5 of 5.1 of the court rules [lex praetona].

What is the difference between an Attorney at Law and a Counsellor-at-law?

Giles Jacobs corrected and enlarged by T.E. Tomlins definitions of Attorney, Barrister, Counsellor, and Trial of the year of 1811

Annotated Compile Laws of Alaska of 1949 with the differences demonstrated between the Civil Law in Title 69 and the Common Law side in Titles 66. In Title 69 there is no Assistance of

Counsel used at the arraignment, but in Title 66 the Assistance of Counsel is mandatory in the preliminary examination and the arraignment.

Here is the document to be filed with an Attorney at Law noticing him that he is not a Counselor-at-law and of the possible criminal and civil liabilities.

Brief to file with prosecutor Accused Is Without Assistance of Counsel

Expatriation Act

CHAP. CCXLIX - *An Act concerning the Rights of American Citizens in foreign States.*

July 27, 1868.

Rights of American citizens in foreign states. Preamble.

Whereas the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas in the recognition of this principle, this government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and whereas it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendents, are subjects of foreign states, owing allegiance to the governments thereof; and whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed; Therefore,

Right of Expatriation declared.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officers of this government which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government.

Protection to naturalized citizens in foreign states.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign states, shall be entitled to, and shall receive from this government, the same protection of persons and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situations and circumstances.

Release of citizens imprisoned by foreign governments to be demanded.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall be made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that government the reasons for such imprisonment, and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen, and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, it shall be the duty of the President to use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate such release, and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall as soon as practicable be communicated by the President to Congress.

Facts to be communicated to Congress.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

4

RIGHT TO KNOW ACT REQUEST

1. A formal Request is being made for public document(s) that is *allegedly* on file in your office.
2. Pa. R.C.P. 401-4(a) provides in pertinent part “Copies of document(s) shall be served with request unless they have been or are otherwise furnished or available for inspections and/or copying in the county.”

Please provide me with a Copy of the requested document(s) as follows:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.