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Date- 01-27-2017

Case # 20170130-02F3-48DC-AD57-8D1C1EC9C7E2

1. The United States of America, et, al

International Tort Claim

General Post Office, et,al

Vs.

The United States, et al,

the United States of America, et al



COMES NOW, the Government of The United States of America to enter this **International Tort Claim** against the United States, et, al and the United States of America, et al for the purpose of a peaceful settlement of a dispute by and between the international characters and spheres, and

Article I. Brief Historical Record

The United States of America is a country made up of the metes and bounds as written within the Articles of Confederation, as amended August 5th, 2015 and established and surveyed by the General Post Office started in 1775, and

The United States was created under a constitution of the United States and the United States of America was created under a constitution of the United States of America in 1787. One entity operates as a supplier and the other operates as a private service company that started in circa 1784 and 1787, and further operate as a religious organization without any form of or connection to the original General Post Office of 1775, and



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The States of the Union, also known as The United States of America, consist of 48 to 50 States that entered into a perpetual Union. The United States and the United States of America are foreign to The United States of America and the States of the Union, and

This Article of the International Tort Claim is also recognized by the supplier and private service company within its own records as being foreign to each other:

Salonen v. Farley, 82 F. Supp. 25 (E.D. Ky. 1949)

The defendants have correctly stated the well established principle of law that the Government of the United States is foreign as to the States of the Union within the rule of private international law that the penal statutes of one sovereignty will not be enforced by another. Robinson v. Norato, 71 R.I. 256, 43 A.2d 467, 162 A. L.R. 362; State of Wisconsin v. Pelican Ins. Co., 127 U.S. 265, 8 S. Ct. 1370, 32 L. Ed. 239. It is universally recognized that foreign jurisdictions will not enforce penal statutes of another state. Galveston, H. & S. A. R. Co. v. Wallace, 223 U.S. 481, 32 S. Ct. 205, 56 L. Ed. 516; The Antelope, 10 Wheat 66, 23 U.S. 66, 6 L. Ed. 268, wherein Chief Justice Marshall made the short statement that, "The Courts of no country execute the penal laws of another." (Salonen v. Farley, 82 F. Supp. 25 (E.D. Ky. 1949))

Article II. Union



The Articles of Confederation of 1781 was scheduled to be amended on August 7th, 1786, by a constitutional convention called by a Grand committee (Masonic Lodge secret society). The following notes are provided to show that the Articles of Confederation of 1781 were in fact attempting to be amended. The subject matter of the notes is not necessarily a part of this International Tort Claim;

Notes: Proposed Amendments to the Articles of Confederation

Report of Continental Congress

[Journals 31:494-98]

August 07, 1786

The Grand Committee consisting of Mr. [Samuel] Livermore, Mr. [Nathan] Dane, Mr. [James] Manning, Mr. [William Samuel] Johnson, Mr. [Melancton] Smith, Mr. [John Cleves] Symmes, Mr. [Charles] Pettit, Mr. [William] Henry, Mr. [Henry] Lee, Mr. [Timothy] Bloodworth, Mr. [Charles] Pinckney and Mr. [William] Houstoun appointed to report such amendments to the confederation, and such resolutions as it may be necessary to recommend to the several states for the purpose of obtaining from them such powers as will render the federal government adequate to the ends for which it was instituted Amendment in the Articles of Confederation, [21 June] 1784 Bill Authorizing an Amendment in the Articles of Confederation.



Editorial Note

Whether JM introduced the resolution on 19 May calling for compliance with the act of Congress (17 Feb. 1783) that sought to apportion taxes amongst the states according “to the value of all land ... & improvements thereon” is highly conjectural. JM thought a land tax scheme unreasonable and on 21 June he seized the opportunity to strike at the weakness, as he viewed it, of Article VIII of the Articles of Confederation. The point of JM’s bill was to make the national treasury revenues proportionate to the state’s population rather than its land wealth. JM had seen the old system founder, and on 14 January 1783 had discussed with other congressmen an alteration in the basis of Article VIII from land values to a census (*Papers of Madison*, VI, 35–37). He opposed the 17 February 1783 act of Congress that maintained land values as the basis for treasury requisitions as “ineffectual,” but his population principle triumphed in the package approved by Congress on 18 April 1783. Indeed, most of this bill follows verbatim the congressional recommendation for a shift of the tax base to people rather than property. Convinced that population rather than land value was the only equitable solution to the nation’s tax apportionment; JM admitted the three-fifths principle was hardly a perfect solution either. But JM hoped in April 1783 that “an equal spirit of accommodation among the several Legislatures, will prevail against little inequalities ... on one side or on the other” (*Papers of Madison*, VI, 492). Fourteen months later, JM was still trying to solve the problems created by a rickety fiscal plan.

For the purpose of introducing a more convenient and certain rule of ascertaining the proportions to be supplied to the common Treasury of the United States recommended by Congress in their act of the 18 of April 1783.¹ Be it enacted by the General Assembly that so much of the 8th. of the Articles of Confederation & perpetual Union between the 13 States of America, as is contained in the words following, to wit, “all charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense, or General welfare, and allowed by the U. S. in Congs. assembd. shall be defrayed out of a Common Treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States in proportion to the value of all land within each State granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings & improvements thereon, shall be estimated according to such mode as the U. S. in Congress assembd. shall from time to time direct and appoint,” shall be revoked & made void on the part of this Commonwealth; and in place thereof it is declared & concluded, the same having been agreed to in a Congress of the U. States, that all charges of war & all other expanses that have been or shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the U. S. in Congress assembled, except so far as shall be otherwise provided for, shall be defrayed out of a Common Treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states in proportion to the whole number of white & other free Citizens & inhabitants of every age, sex and condition, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description,² except Indians not paying taxes, in each State; which number shall be biennially³ taken & transmitted to the U. S. in Congress assembled, in such mode as they shall direct and appoint: And the Delegates representing this State in Congress, or any two of them, are hereby authorized & required to subscribe & ratify the said alteration of the Articles of Confederation & perpetual Union; and the same when subscribed & ratified by the said Delegates, and



by the Delegates of each of the other Confederated States⁴ duly authorized therefore, shall be valid & binding as to this Commonwealth. End of notes

It is well established that the Articles of Confederation of 1781 were never amended during the Constitutional convention (Grand convention). Instead, George Washington introduced his own private service company called the United States of America. This service company, United States of America, is referenced in the Treaty of Paris of 1783, demonstrating the service company existed six years before the Constitutional convention. Then, United States of America (private service company) was placed into a District called the District of Columbia.

The Definitive Treaty of Peace of 1783

“It having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince George the Third, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunebourg, **arch-treasurer** and prince elector of the Holy Roman Empire etc., **and of the United States of America,**”

A city was created called city of Washington D.C. in 1791, which became its own nation operating as a city-state. The city of Washington D.C. became known as a part of a three city-state empire making private agreements with Vatican-city and the city of London also known as the Crown. The Crown operates as the financial part of the empire, Vatican City operates as the church of the empire and the city of Washington D.C. operates as the Military of the empire, and

A fourth party to this agreement is derived from Manhattan Island to operate as a supplier to the Three City-state empire in its day to day operations and services, legal tender supply, military supply and all forms of security for the politicians that hold various offices within the private service company. Manhattan Island also formed a stock market for trading in stocks and commodities. Its main private central bank is known as The Bank of New York doing business as The Bank of New York Mellon and the United States. The Bank of New York Mellon boasts of 28 Trillion in assets in 2017 while the debt of the private service company is over 21 trillion claimed as a debt against the private service company by the United States. The United States is wholly owned and overseen by The Netherlands. Its original charter was the charter of the patroons also known as the [Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions](#) of 1629 when it was named “New Netherlands”. There has not been any evidence that the charter has been revoked, however, In 1775, at the outbreak of the American Revolution, primogeniture and feudal tenure were abolished and thus patroons and manors evolved into simply large estates subject to division and leases (which is the same as primogeniture and feudal tenure) with the requirement of the addition of the habendum clause attached to each deed today. Any deed without a habendum clause will not be recorded at any county recorder’s office, and





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The supplier is also in contract with the Tarsus Club operated by Murray Chance, a Dutchman that has aspirations of controlling all seven continents of the world under one central government according to their website. The Tarsus Club logo is proudly displayed as the bull on Wall Street, and

Article III. Chain of Title and altered Time Line

When George Washington operated a military takeover of the country known as The United States of America, George Washington and his successors altered the chain of title thereby abandoning the General Post Office of 1775 and the original perpetual union of 1781 as it is written in the ledger of Benjamin Franklin, and



by Congress for that purpose, -- Doctor Franklin on the 7th of November, 1776, was succeeded as Postmaster General, by his relative Richard Bache who remained in office to the 28th of Jan'y: 1782 when he was succeeded by General Heywood, who was the last head of the General Post Office under the Confederacy.

In 1790, there were but 45 Post Offices through-out the United States, and but 1575 miles of post routes. The General Post Office, in the year 1790, was located in New York, and Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts was the first P. M. Genl. under the Federal Government. His

However, it was found almost a hundred years later that on October 9th, 1874, George Washington's successor signed a General Postal Union Treaty under the country name: "The United States of America" which formed the Universal Postal Union at the present time. The aforementioned Treaty was signed by: "For the United States of America: JOSEPH H. BEACKFAN", a two year law student working for the private service company under the authority of the President of the private service company.

Another example that the name of the country is The United States of America was South Carolina seceded the original Union under The United States of America on the 17th day of December, 1860, thereby not recognizing the United States of America as the name of the country, however believing that the constitution of the United States was somehow ratified by the United States, in Congress assembled when that Government never properly convened to adopt the said constitution or the constitution of the United States of America. Those constitutions of the United States and the United States of America were nothing more than service contracts from foreign International suppliers that had the products and expertise to make a central service company appear as a national government to the people.

Notes: AN ORDINANCE

TO DISSOLVE THE UNION BETWEEN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND OTHER STATES UNITED WITH HER UNDER THE COMPACT ENTITLED "THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

We, the People of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained,
That the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of



America was ratified, and also all Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of “The United States of America,” is hereby dissolved.

D. F. JAMISON, Del. from Barnwell, and Pres’t Convention.
THOS. CHILES PERRIN,
EDW. NOBLE,
J. H. WILSON,
THOS. THOMSON,

Further, the country is improperly identified as the “United States”. The improper change of international character happened when the classification of a War was changed to “civil war” and “civil rebellion”. The invaders redefined of the word “state” after the war of the United States and the United States of America against the States of the Union and The United States of America. The war started in 1860 when South Carolina and the rest of the Southern States sided with the United States against the States of the Union and The United States of America as seen in the aforementioned ordinance of South Carolina.

Article IV. Result of chain of title and altered timeline.

The following results came from the forcing of a political will on the people and their successors and heirs from one family that came into being known as George Washington and his heirs, successors and assigns:



- 1: The United States and the United States of America has never settled its nationality and citizenship rules, requirements and definitions in violation of Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).
- 2: The constitution of the United States or the United States of America does not provide a civilian President of the United States of America and therefore the States of the Union/The United States of America remain under Military occupation by the U.S. Military or in other various forms perpetually. The constitution of the United States and the United States of America are illegal documents in violation of the Law of Nations.

The LAW of NATIONS, Book IV **Of the Restoration of Peace; and of Embassies** *chapter I Of Peace, and the Obligation to cultivate it.*

- 3: In the preamble of the constitution of the United States and the United States of America, the People of the United States is not defined and therefore it is impossible to know if the People of the United



States had the authority to ordain and establish a constitution for the United States of America therefore the documents are vague and null and void for vagueness. The aforementioned constitutions operate as a Federal Government of the States of the Union when in reality they are foreign to the States of the Union operating as a supplier and a private service company. The suppliers are foreign to the America Continent under the rule of private international law and enforced on the States of the Union under Military force of a commander in chief through executive order.

4: The people within the States of the Union suffer a perpetual condition of statelessness because the people are recognized as residents of the State and subject to the federal laws and policies of a foreign empire and its supplier. The people within the States of the Union are forced to endure the foreign title of 'U.S. citizen' and residents of a State, thereby subjected to a foreign monarch as slaves using these slaves as surety for its debt against its own private service company, and

[[The Law of Nations, Vattel](#), Book 1, Chapter 19, Section 213

The inhabitants, as distinguished from citizens, are foreigners, who are permitted to settle and stay in the country. Bound to the society by their residence, they are subject to the laws of the state, while they reside in it; and they are obliged to defend it, because it grants them protection, though they do not participate in all the rights of citizens. They enjoy only the advantages which the law or custom gives them. The *perpetual inhabitants* are those who have received the right of perpetual residence. These are a kind of citizens of an inferior order, and are united to the society, without participating in all its advantages. Their children follow the condition of their fathers; and as the state has given to these the right of perpetual residence, their right passes to their posterity.

5: In 1864, the private service company passed a statute thereby redefining the word "state" to include the District of Columbia on behalf of its suppliers. This statute was and is a violation of the Law of Nations wherein the corporate charter it reads that the private service company's congress has the authority to punish violations of the Law of Nations thereby conflicting itself and its own existence, and

Word "state" to include "territories," and District of Columbia. **SEC. 182. And be it further enacted, That wherever the word state is used in this act, it shall be construed to include the territories and the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.**
APPROVED, June 30, 1864.

6: The States of the Union are forced to use the suppliers' legal tender and not a National Money thereby withholding any form of a National identity and international character that can be recognized by other countries. The promise of national money has been broken thereby forcing the people of the States of the Union to operate in a black market condition, and further, the suppliers of the service company have grown so large and powerful, any form of protest is ignored and the protestor is trafficked into one of the suppliers private detention centers, and

7: The suppliers' of the private service company blatantly ignore its service contract and under the cover of the private service company forces the people of the States of the Union to ask permission to marry, form a family, procreate, use the public highways, rent company housing, take company



pharmaceuticals under inflated conditions, drink poisoned water, breath poisoned air, suffer birth defects caused by company vaccinations, shop from company stores, pay company taxes, detained in privately owned detention centers, suffer un-natural weather modification, constant surveillance and privacy violations, warrantless arrests, due process violations, forced public education, read a distortion of the history of the country thereby stealing the National identity of a human being in violation of Article 4 and 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and

Article V. Torts

For with the monopoly of the service contract that came from the foreign suppliers in 1787, arbitrarily placed the General Post Office into a position of violating human rights, the rights of the child, its surveys, the Law of Nations, War Crimes and the charter of the organization of American States, thereby placing the General Post Office under a perpetual condition of oppression under a foreign military operating under the lieber code.

Article VI. Relief sought

- 1: Clear the name of the General Post Office, the States of the Union and The United States of America of all international crimes, torts, liabilities, or any and all other unseen and unknown crimes and restore the recognition of the sovereignty of all aforementioned international characters.
- 2: The General Post Office is recognized as the primary body that delivers the mail and communications of States of the Union and The United States of America.
- 3: The General Post Office issues the National money called the Continental Dollar through its stamps backed by mail delivery service, incun.1454.b5 and accepted for value. Recognition of the National flag and metes and bounds of The United States of America. Recognition of The United States of America as the name of the country and its standing among the family of nations. Add the National flag to all public buildings and revamp all supply and service contracts to comply with human rights and anti-trust agreements.
- 4: The Government of The United States of America controls which entity receives .gov and the General Post Office desires this domain: <http://generalpostoffice.gov>
- 5: Recognize Philadelphia as the capital of the country.



The General Post Office of 1775 to present and the Government of The United States of America reserve the right to alter or amend this International Tort Claims against the United States and the United States of America whereas future actions or events cannot be known to the claimants, and

Lodged into the records of the International Community on this 30th day of January, 2017, by the Government of The United States of America,

Claimants: *Keith Edward Lizing*, office of the Post Master General for the Government of The United States of America

Thomas Frank Louder, office of the Secretary of State for the Government of The United States of America

Jammy Kay Talbot, Ambassador for the Government of The United States of America

general post masters

Minister for the Human Rights Tribunal International

Human Rights Defenders International

John Harold Tulke

William Hugh Davidson

Marshall Beverly Finkenberger

James Brian

Glenn Joseph DePaulo

Kirk-Edwin

American Nationals and state Residents within The United States of America

mark eugene moffitt

Anna Aric Holder

/s/Shar Tara/s/

Juan Antonio Ceniceros

gary harold zimmer

/s/David Smith/s/

Alice Ceniceros



Edum Saravia

/s/James O'Neill/s/

/s/Donald Boxley/s/

delant-cory; palmuton

Cheryl Ann Walker

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I, **Alice Cenicerros**, certify **under penalty of bearing false witness** under the laws of The United States of America **that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct** according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief.

The office of the registrar accepts and acknowledges the document:

International Tort Claim - The United States of America

and is recorded on:

318th day in the year of Yahweh, 6018
Document Date

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Alice Cenicerros

