

The Government of The United States of America
Rural Free Delivery Route 1



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MISREPRESENTATION ACT OF 2017

By the authority of the faith of the assembly of American Nationals, in Union under the Law of Nations, and all Acts, petitioned, accepted and acknowledged by the current United States, in Congress assembled, are hereby ordained for the safety and security of our posterity, enact the following:

SUBJECT MATTER OF THE LAW ENACTED

The United States, in Congress assembled, having authority to regulate foreign entities, whether described as financial, political, associations, organizations, foundations, corporations, clubs, etc., engaged in commerce within the metes and bounds and seaward boundaries of The United States of America hereby enacts the MISREPRESENTATION ACT OF 2017, and

WHEREAS, any of the above type entities, having status as foreign to The United States of America, confirm through their charter, articles, description, title, advertisement or any other means willfully and intentionally fail to offer specified goods or services by showing of good faith and honest dealings, and

WHEREAS, any willful and intentional failure to deal honestly and in good faith by failing to disclose any and all agendas that are contrary to their legal description, standard operating procedures, intent, mission and affiliation, shall be evidence of misrepresentation of said entity for the purpose of the commission and automatic confession of nefarious acts pertaining but not limited to, violations of all applicable articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Articles of Confederation as amended 2015, the Law of Nations and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and

WHEREAS, it is the duty and obligation of the United States, in Congress assembled to enact laws for the protection of The United States of America from all invaders foreign and from within, and

For this document does not affect the validity of any previous act in a negative manner by the United States, in Congress assembled nor does it make those previous acts null and void for not having this wording in the titles and enactment clauses. For this document is evidence of a complete structure working in harmony with one another and is evidence of the expansion of a Government into an independent sphere.





BE IT ENACTED, by the United States, in Congress assembled, MISREPRESENTATION ACT OF 2017, IS HEREBY ESTABLISHED, PUBLISHED AND ACKNOWLEDGED on this 194th day, in the year of Yahweh, 6019,

So accepted and acknowledged on the 194th day, in the year of Yahweh, 6019,

Delegate: *Charles T. Malinski*

Delegate: *[Signature]*

Delegate: *[Signature]*

Delegate: *Kirk-Edwin*



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REGULATIONS-PENALTIES OF THE ACT

IT IS FORBIDDEN for any foreign entity, engaging in commercial activity or private activity within the metes and bounds and seaward boundaries of The United States of America to misrepresent their entity by way of a false title that does not genuinely define and describe said entity, and

IT IS FORBIDDEN for any foreign entity, engaging in commercial or private activity within the metes and bounds and seaward boundaries of The United States of America to misrepresent the purpose and intent of said entity, and

IT IS FORBIDDEN for any foreign entity, engaging in commercial activity or private activity within the metes and bounds and seaward boundaries of The United States of America to attempt to create, compel or enforce alleged obligations by way of manipulation and misrepresentation, and

IT IS FORBIDDEN for any foreign entity, engaging in commercial activity or private activity within the metes and bounds and seaward boundaries of The United States of America to misrepresent any and all transactions that subject anyone to the following but not limited to trafficking, denial of nationality, denial of intangible property rights, denial of the right to honest services, and

THEREFORE, any foreign entity that willfully and intentionally fails or refuses to properly disclose full details with regard but not limited to allegiance, affiliation, description, intent, rules, regulations, definitions that works to the detriment of The United States of America is in violation of this act and shall be guilty of misrepresentation and subject to punishment under International Customary Law, Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Penalties for such acts shall be monetary fines in the amount as enumerated in the fee schedule for Human Rights Violations, execution for a verdict of guilty handed down by the War Crimes Tribunal which shall extend immunity to any one carrying out its order for delivery of the perpetrators dead or alive, and

BE IT RESOLVED by the United States, in Congress assembled convened on the 194th day in the year of Yahweh, 6019.

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Historical Record:

LAW OF NATIONS BOOK 4, CHAPTER 6

§ 70. Representative character.

"...circumstance has given birth to different orders of public ministers, and various degrees of representation. Custom has established three principal degrees. What is, by way of pre-eminence, called the representative character, is the faculty possessed by the minister, of representing his master even in his very person and dignity."

§ 71. Ambassadors.

The representative character, so termed by way of pre-eminence, or in contradistinction to other kinds of representation, constitutes the minister of the first rank the ambassador. It places him above all other ministers who are not invested with the same character, and precludes their entering into competition with the ambassador.

§ 72. Envoys.

Envoys are not invested with the representative character, properly so called, or in the first degree. They are ministers of the second rank, on whom their master was willing to confer a degree of dignity and respectability, which, without being on a level with the character of an ambassador, immediately follows it, and yields the pre-eminence to it alone.

—thus, distinguishing only two classes of public ministers, the former consisting of ambassadors who are invested with the representative character in pre-eminence, the latter comprising all other ministers who do not possess that exalted character.

§ 74. Ministers.

Lastly, a custom of still more recent origin has introduced a new kind of ministers without any particular determination of character. These are called simply ministers, to indicate that they are invested with the general quality of a sovereign's mandatories, without any particular assignment of rank and character.

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The minister represents his master in a vague and indeterminate manner, which cannot be equal to the first degree; consequently he makes no demur in yielding pre-eminence to the ambassador. He is entitled to the general regard due to a confidential person intrusted by a sovereign with the management of his affairs; and he possesses all the rights essential to the character of a public minister.

This indeterminate quality is such that the sovereign may confer it on one of his servants whom he would not choose to invest with the character of ambassador; and, on the other hand, it may be accepted by men of rank, who would be unwilling to undertake the office of resident, and to acquiesce in the treatment at present allotted to men in that station.

§ 75. Consuls, agents, deputies, commissioners, etc.

We have spoken of consuls in treating of commerce. Formerly, agents were a kind of public ministers: but in the present increase and profusion of titles, this is given to persons simply appointed by princes to transact their private affairs, and who not unfrequently are subjects of the country where they reside. They are not public ministers, and consequently not under the protection of the law of nations. But a more particular protection is due to them than to other foreigners or citizens, and likewise some attention in consideration of the prince whom they serve. If that prince sends an agent with credentials and on public business, the agent thenceforward becomes a public minister; his title making no difference in the case. The same remark is also applicable to deputies, commissioners, and others intrusted with the management of public affairs.

§ 76. Credentials.

Among the several characters established by custom, it rests with the sovereign to determine with what particular one he chooses to invest his minister; and he makes known the minister's character in the credentials which he gives him for the sovereign to whom he sends him. Credentials are the instrument which authorizes and establishes the minister in his character with the prince to whom they are addressed. If that prince receives the minister, he can receive him only in the quality attributed to him in his credentials. They are, as it were, his general letter of attorney, his mandate patent, mandatum manifestum.

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§ 77. Instructions.

The instructions given to the minister contain his master's secret mandate, the orders to which the minister must carefully conform, and which limit his powers. Here we might apply all the rules of the law of nature respecting procurations and mandates, whether open or secret. But exclusive of their being more particularly applicable to the subject of treaties, we may with the less impropriety dispense with such details in this work, as the **custom has wisely been established, that no engagements into which a minister may enter, shall have any validity between sovereigns, unless ratified by his principal.**

§ 78. Right of sending ambassadors.

We have seen above that every sovereign, every community, and even every individual, who has a right to treat with foreign powers, has also that of sending ambassadors.

According to the generally established custom, the ambassador is a public minister, representing the person and dignity of a sovereign; and, as this representative character procures him particular honors, great princes are therefore unwilling to admit the ambassador of an inconsiderable state, from a repugnance to paying him honors of so distinguished a kind. But it is manifest that every sovereign has an equal right of causing himself to be represented in the first as well as in the second or the third degree: and the sovereign dignity is entitled to distinguished respect in the great society of nations. We have shown that the dignity of independent nations is essentially the same: that a sovereign prince, however low he may rank in the scale of power, is as completely sovereign and independent as the greatest monarch, in the same manner as a dwarf is a man equally with a giant: although, indeed, the political giant makes a more conspicuous figure in the general society than the dwarf, and has, on that account, a greater portion of respect and more signal honors paid to him. It is evident, then, that every prince, every state, truly possessed of sovereignty, has a right to send ambassadors, and that to contest their right in this instance is doing them a very great injury; it is, in fact, contesting their sovereign dignity. And if they have that right, their ambassadors cannot be refused those regards and honors which custom particularly assigns to the representative of a sovereign.

§ 81. Their persons sacred and inviolable.

Whoever offers violence to an ambassador, or to any other public minister, not only injures the sovereign whom that minister represents, but also attacks the common safety and well-being of nations: he becomes guilty of an atrocious crime against mankind in general.

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§ 85. Ambassadors going to an enemy's country.

On the breaking out of a war, we cease to be under any obligation of leaving the enemy in the free enjoyment of his rights: on the contrary, we are justifiable in depriving him of them, for the purpose of weakening him, and reducing him to accept of equitable conditions. His people may also be attacked and seized wherever we have a right to commit acts of hostility. Not only, therefore, may we justly refuse a passage to the ministers whom our enemy sends to other sovereigns; we may even arrest them if they attempt to pass privately, and without permission, through places belonging to our jurisdiction.

§ 92. Independence of foreign ministers.

The inviolability of a public minister, or the protection to which he has a more sacred and particular claim than any other person, whether native or foreigner, is not the only privilege he enjoys: the universal practice of nations allows him, moreover, an entire independence on the jurisdiction and authority of the state in which he resides.

§ 94. How he may be punished. 1. For ordinary transgressions.

Should an ambassador forget the duties of his station — should he render himself disagreeable and dangerous — should he form cabals and schemes prejudicial to the peace of the citizens, or to the state or prince to whom he is sent — there are various modes of punishing him, proportionate to the nature and degree of his offence. If he maltreats the subjects of the state — if he commits any acts of injustice or violence against them — the injured subjects are not to seek redress from the ordinary magistrates, since the ambassador is wholly independent of their jurisdiction: and, for the same reason, those magistrates cannot proceed directly against him. On such occasions, therefore, the plaintiffs are to make application to their sovereign, who demands justice from the ambassador's master, and, in case of a refusal, may order the insolent minister to quit his domains.

§ 95. 2. for faults committed against the prince.

Should a foreign minister offend the prince himself — should he fail in the respect which he owes him, or, by his intrigues, embroil the state and the court — the offended prince, from a wish to keep measures with the offender's sovereign, sometimes contents himself with simply requiring that the minister be recalled; or if the transgression be of a more serious nature, he forbids his appearance at court in the interval while his master's answer is expected; and, in cases of a heinous complexion, he even proceeds so far as to expel him from his territories.

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§ 97. Right of repressing him by force, if he behaves as an enemy.

...in all cases of ordinary transgression, all instances of offensive or disorderly behavior, which, though injurious to individuals, or to society, do not endanger the safety of the state or of the sovereign, there is that degree of respect due to the ambassadorial character which is so necessary for the correspondence of nations, and to the dignity of the prince represented, that a complaint be first made to him of the conduct of his minister, together with a demand of reparations; and that, if no satisfaction is obtained, the offended sovereign be then content with simply ordering the ambassador to quit his dominions, in case the serious nature of the offences absolutely require that a stop be put to them.

But shall an ambassador be suffered with impunity to cabal against the state where he resides, to plot its ruin, to stir up the subjects to revolt, and boldly to foment the most dangerous conspiracies, under the assurance of being supported by his master? If he behaves as an enemy, shall it not be allowable to treat him as such? the question admits not of a doubt with regard to an ambassador who proceeds to overt acts, who takes up arms, and uses violence. In such case, those whom he attacks may repel him: self-defense being authorized by the law of nature.

§ 98. Ambassador forming dangerous plots and conspiracies.

There are certain practices connived at in foreign ministers, though not always strictly consistent with the rules of rectitude: there are others, again, which are not to be corrected by actual punishment, but simply by ordering the minister to depart. How shall we, in every case, be able to ascertain the precise boundaries of those different degrees of transgression? When there exists a premeditated design of persecuting a minister, an odious coloring will be given to his intrigues: his intentions and proceedings will be calumniated by sinister constructions; even false accusations will be raised against him. Finally, such plots as we here allude to are generally conducted with caution: they are carried on so secretly, that, to obtain full proof of them, is a matter of extreme difficulty, and indeed hardly possible, without the formalities of justice, — formalities to which we cannot subject a minister who is independent of the jurisdiction of the country.

§ 99. What may be done to him according to the exigency of the case.

An ambassador cannot be punished because he is independent: and, for the reasons we have alleged, it is not proper to treat him as an enemy, till he himself proceeds to overt acts of violence: but we are justifiable in adopting against him every measure which the circumstances of the case may reasonably require for the purpose of defeating his machinations and averting the evil which he has plotted. If, in order to disconcert and prevent a conspiracy, it were necessary to arrest or even put to death an ambassador who animates and conducts it, I do not see why we should for a moment

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hesitate to take either of those steps, — not only because the safety of the state is the supreme law, but also because, independent of that maxim, the ambassador's own deeds give us a perfect and particular right to proceed to such extremities.

§ 100. Ambassador attempting against the sovereign's life.

Whenever an ambassador acts as an enemy, we are justifiable in adopting against him every measure that is necessary for the purpose of defeating his evil designs and insuring our own safety. It is on the same principle, and under the idea which represents the ambassador as a public enemy when he behaves as such, that we proceed to determine the treatment he ought to receive in case he pursues his criminal career to the last stage of enormity. If an ambassador commit any of those atrocious crimes which sap the very foundations of the general safety of mankind, — if he attempt to assassinate or poison the prince who has received him at his court, — he unquestionably deserves to be punished as a treacherous enemy guilty of poisoning or assassination. The ambassadorial character, which he has so basely prostituted, cannot shield him from the sword of justice.

§ 104. Free exercise of religion.

There are rights of another nature, which, though not necessarily annexed to the character of a public minister, are nevertheless allowed to him by established custom in almost every country. One of the principal of these is the free exercise of his religion. It is, indeed, highly proper that a minister, and especially a resident minister, should enjoy the free exercise of his religion within his own house, for himself and his retinue. But it cannot be said that this right, like those of independence and inviolability, is absolutely necessary to the success of his commission, particularly in the case of a non-resident minister, the only one whom nations are bound to admit, the minister may in this respect, do what he pleases in his own house, into which nobody has a right to pry or to enter. But, if the sovereign of the country where he resides should, for substantial reasons, refuse him permission to practice his religion in any manner which might render it an object of public notice, we must not presume to condemn the conduct of that sovereign, much less to accuse him of violating the law of nations.

§ 105. Whether an ambassador be exempted from all imposts.

Among those rights that are not necessary to the success of embassies, there are, on the other hand, some which are not founded on a general consent of nations, but which are nevertheless, by the custom of several countries, annexed to the ambassadorial character. Of this number is the exemption of things brought into or sent out of the country by a foreign minister from the customary duties on importation and exportation. There is no necessity that he should be favored with any distinction in that respect, since his payment of those duties will not render him the less capable of discharging his

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functions. If the sovereign is pleased to exempt him from them, it is an instance of civility which the minister could not claim as matter of right, any more than that his baggage, or any chests or packages which he imports from abroad, shall not be searched at the custom-house.

The independency of the ambassador exempts him indeed from every personal imposition, capitation, or other duty of that nature, and in general from every tax relating to the character of a subject of the state. But as for duties laid on any kind of goods or provisions, the most absolute independency does not exempt him from the payment of them: even sovereigns themselves are subject to them. In Holland, the following rule is observed: — ambassadors are exempt from the taxes on consumption, — doubtless, because those taxes are more directly of a personal nature: but they pay the duties on importation and exportation.

However extensive their exemption may be, it is manifest that it solely relates to things intended for their own use. Should they abuse and make a shameful traffic of it by lending their name to merchants, the sovereign has unquestionably a right to put a stop to the fraud, even by suppressing the privilege.

106. Obligation founded on use and custom.

But, here it is asked, whether a nation may abolish what general custom has established with respect to foreign ministers? Let us then consider what obligation custom and received usage can impose on nations, not only in what concerns ministers, but also in any other instance, in general. The usages and customs of other nations are no further obligatory on an independent state, than as she has expressly or tacitly given her consent to them. But when once a custom, indifferent in itself, has been generally established and received, it carries the force of an obligation on the states which have tacitly or expressly adopted it. Nevertheless, if, in process of time, any nation perceives that such custom is attended with inconveniences, she is at liberty to declare that she no longer chooses to conform to it: and when once she has made this explicit declaration, no cause of complaint lies against her for refusing thenceforward to observe the custom in question.

§ 107. A minister whose character is not public.

Sometimes princes send to each other secret ministers, whose character is not public. If a minister of this kind be insulted by a person unacquainted with his character, such insult is no violation of the law of nations: but the prince who receives this ambassador and knows him to be a public minister, is bound by the same ties of duty towards him as towards a publicly acknowledged ambassador, and under equal obligation to protect him, and as far as in his power, to insure him the full enjoyment of that inviolability and independence which the law of nations annexes to the ambassadorial character.

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§ 109. Deputies to the states.

The deputies sent to the assembly of the states of a kingdom, or a republic, are not public ministers like those of whom we have spoken above, as they are not sent to foreign powers: but they are public persons, and in that character are possessed of privileges which it is our duty to establish before we take leave of this subject. The states which have a right to meet by deputies for the purpose of deliberating on public affairs, are, from that very circumstance, entitled to demand perfect security for their representatives, together with every exemption and immunity that is necessary to the free discharge of their functions. If the persons of the deputies be not inviolable, their constituents cannot be assured of their fidelity in asserting the rights of the nation and courageously defending the public interests.

§ 112. A minister who is a subject of the state where he is employed.

It may happen that the minister of a foreign power is at the same time a subject of the state where he is employed; and in this case, as a subject, he is unquestionably under the jurisdiction of the country in every thing which does not directly relate to his ministry. But the question is, to determine in what cases those two characters, of subject and foreign minister, are united in the same person.

To produce such union, it is not sufficient that the minister was born a subject of the state to which he is sent; for unless the laws expressly prohibit every citizen to leave his country, he may legally have renounced his country, and placed himself in subjection to a new master. He may, likewise, without renouncing his country for ever, become independent of it during the whole time that he spends in the service of a foreign prince; and the presumption is certainly in favor of such independency: for the state and functions of a public minister naturally require that he should depend only on his master, on the prince who has intrusted him with the management of his affairs.

Whenever, therefore, there does not exist any circumstance which furnishes a proof or indication to the contrary, a foreign minister, though antecedently a subject of the state, is reputed to be absolutely independent of it during the whole time of his commission. If his former sovereign does not choose to allow him such independency in his dominions, he may refuse to admit him in the character of a foreign minister,

Such a minister may likewise retain his former subjection tacitly: and then, by a natural consequence, drawn from his actions, state, and whole behavior, it is known that he continues a subject. Thus, independent of the declaration above mentioned, those Dutch merchants who obtain the title of residents of certain foreign princes, and nevertheless continue to carry on their commerce, thereby sufficiently denote that they remain subjects. Whatever inconveniences may attend the subjection of a minister to the sovereign with whom he resides, if the foreign prince chooses to acquiesce in such a

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state of things, and is content to have a minister on that footing, it is his own concern; and should his minister, on any ignominious occasion, be treated as a subject, he has no cause of complaint.

It may likewise happen that a foreign minister shall become a subject of the sovereign to whom he is sent, by accepting of a post under him: and in this case he cannot lay claim to independence, except in such things alone as directly relate to his ministry.

§ 115. nor to immovable property which he possesses in the country.

All landed estates, all immovable property, by whomsoever possessed, are subject to the jurisdiction of the country. Are they to be exempted from it on the single ground that their owner has been appointed ambassador by a foreign power? There can exist no reason for the exemption in such case. It is not in his public character that the ambassador possesses that property; nor is it attached to his person, so as, like himself, to be reputed out of the territory.

Let us conclude, therefore, that immovable property possessed by a foreign minister does not change its nature in consequence of the character conferred on the owner, but continues subject to the jurisdiction of the state in which it lies. All contests and lawsuits concerning that property are to be earned before the tribunals of the country; and those same tribunals may decree its seizure in order to satisfy any legal claim.

§ 120. of his retinue.

The persons in an ambassador's retinue partake of his inviolability; his independency extends to every individual of his household: so intimate a connection exists between him and all those persons, that they share the same fate with him;



The Government of The United States of America reserves the right to alter or amend this ENACTMENT and REGULATIONS for the exclusive purpose and in the exclusive interests of the affirmed American Nationals.

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THE ENACTMENT AND REGULATIONS AFFIRMED ON THE 194th day, in the year of Yahweh, 6019,

The office of the Governor for the Government of The United States of America,



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THE ENACTMENT AND REGULATIONS ARE PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER ON THE 194th day, in the year of Yahweh, 6019,

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

Thomas Frank Goudey



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THE ENACTMENT IS HEREBY POSITED INTO THE TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE 194th day, in the year of Yahweh, 6019,

The office of the Treasury for the Government of The United States of America

Juan Antonio Ceniceros



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THE ENACTMENT AND REGULATIONS ARE PUBLISHED ON THE RECORD OF THE COUNTRY INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL GREAT REGISTRY ON THE 194th day, in the year of Yahweh, 6019,

Post Master General of the General Post Office
of the Government of The United States of America,

Keith Edward Zyng



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The Government of The United States of America
Rural Free Delivery Route 1

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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:

MISREPRESENTATION ACT OF 2017

and is recorded on:

194th day in the year of Yahweh, 6019
Document Date
Translated Date: September 29, 2017

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File Name: 20170928-ICA-Misrepresentation Act of 2017

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Date Issued: 194th day in the year of Yahweh, 6019
Translated Date: September 29, 2017

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