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constitutional office. How can we rely on their ability to be competent purported public servants? The purported federal courts (refer to the corporate CORPUS JURIS SECUNDUM) have stated that **incompetents and minors are wards of the court.** Clients are determined **wards of the court** and are therefore **incompetent**. Further, it appears there is now a serious conflict of interest. The corporations and real-men with hands and legs being sued are now finding those from within the same to re-present them. The defendants are attempting to assert only purported official capacities even though they are brought in under purported official capacity, personal capacity and corporate capacity all by counsel, obviously as they are incompetent to answer let alone hold any OFFICE or position of TRUST.

In the purported I.STATEMENT OF FACTS the defendants say that the Plaintiffs assert unsubstantiated facts and allegations. We appreciate their confirmation of the facts, and because they are agreed to as facts, they of course through common sense, tacit consent and agreement then verify the allegations as fact as well.

The defendants further claim that the taking of a person against their consent and freewill choice without a Lawful warrant is an arrest. This is absolute lunacy. By definition a kidnapping is just that. If they had bothered to read the complaint and research all that was incorporated therein they would clearly see that was the case and was a Declaration Thomas David House of Deegan has maintained from day one. Check the purported public record. The purported criminal action, as they portray, is a cover up. It is actually, by federal regulation, a commercial crime. Look it up at CFR 72.11. It is a commercial charge against a cestui que vie trust of which Thomas David House of Deegan is the Beneficiary.

There is additional fraud being perpetrated by the purported "COURTS" that must be exposed. The action against Thomas David House of Deegan was not undertaken in Wood County, West Virginia as the defendants claim. It was actually undertaken in WOOD COUNTY, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA which is an imaginary creature of the mind, a fiction, and properly defined as a fiction of law. Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, states **"Fiction of law. An assumption or supposition of law that something which is or may be false is true..."** and concludes with **"A rule of law which assumes as true, and will not allow to be disproved, something which is false, but not impossible."** We certainly have a problem, don't we? Check the purported public record as it was incorporated within the Original Affirmed Complaint and Demand. The kidnapers are by their own definition (see - Title 5 USC 331, 332, 333 backed up by Title 22 CFR Foreign Relations 92.12 - 92.31 and Title 8 USC, section 1481 - the public official relinquishes his national citizenship and are thus foreign agents as stipulated under Title 22 USC, chapter 11, section 611, loss of national citizenship, **International Organization Immunities Act of 12-9-1945**), foreign agents!

Our intent is not to wreck the system, but to bring it back into a condition of health profiting all people. It would do everyone, both the public and purported public servants, well to contemplate the transformation of meaning and original intentions behind the terms fiction and fiction of law. Early law dictionaries such as the 1708 Cowell Law Dictionary does not even mention fiction or fiction of law. The 1740 Hodges Student's Law Dictionary has fiction of law and defines it as only an invented form of conveyance for the docking of an estate.

Fiction of Law, is what is allowed in many Cases; as the Seisin of the Conuice in a Fine, which is only an invented Form of Conveyance; a common Recovery, which is no more than a formal Device

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Device by Consent, for the docking of an Estate-tail, &c.

*1740 Hodges
Student's
Law Dictionary*



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The 1810 Tomlin's Law Dictionary warns that "Fiction of Law, Is allowed of in several cases: but it must be framed, according to the rules of law; not what is imaginable in the conception of man; and there ought to be equity and possibility in every legal fiction."

FICTION OF LAW, *Fictio juris*.] Is allowed of in several cases: but it must be framed, according to the rules of law; not what is imaginable in the conception of man; and there ought to be equity and possibility in every legal fiction. There are many of these fictions in the civil law; and by some civilians, it is said to be an assumption of law upon an untruth, for a truth in something possible to be done, but not done. The seizure of the conveyance in a fine is but a fiction in our law; it being an inverted form of conveyance only. And a common recovery is *fictio juris*, a fair act or device by consent, where a man is desirous to cut off an estate-tail, remainders, &c. 10 Rep. 42.

1810 Tomlin's Law Dictionary

By 1843, the Bouvier Vol 1A Law Dictionary definition states, "it establishes as true, something which is false".

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FIAR, in the Scotch law, is he whose property is burdened with a life-rent. Ersk. Pr. of L. Scot. B. 2, t. 9, s. 23.

FIAT, in practice, is an order of a judge, or of an officer, whose authority, to be signified by his signature, is necessary to authenticate the particular acts.

FICTION OF LAW, is the assumption that a certain thing is true, and which gives to a person or thing, a quality which is not natural to it, and establishes, consequently, a certain disposition, which without the fiction would be repugnant to reason and to truth. It is an order of things which does not exist, but which the law prescribes or authorises; it differs from presumption, because it establishes as true, something which is false; whereas presumption supplies the proof of something true. Dalloz, Dict. h. t. Fictions were invented by the Roman pretors, who, not possessing the power to abrogate the law, were nevertheless willing to derogate from it, under the pretence of doing equity. Fiction is the resource of weakness, which, in order to obtain its object, assumes as a fact, what is known to be contrary to truth: when the legislator desires to accomplish his object he need not feign, he commands. Fictions of law owe their origin to the legislative usurpations of the bench. 4 Benth. Ev. 300. It is said that every fiction must be framed according to the rules of law, and that every legal fiction must have equity for its object. 10 Co. 42; 10 Price's R. 154; Cowp. 177; and, to prevent their evil effects, they are not allowed to be carried further than the reasons which introduced them necessarily require. 1 Lill. Ab. 610; 2 Hawk. 320. The law abounds in fictions. That an estate is in abeyance; the doctrine of remitter, by which a party who has been disseised of his freehold,

and afterwards acquires a defective title, is remitted to his former good title; that one thing done to-day, is considered as done at a preceding time by the doctrine of relation; that because one thing is proved, another shall be presumed to be true, which is the case in all presumptions; that the heir, executor and administrator, stand by representation, in the place of the deceased; are all fictions of law. "Our various introduction of John Doe and Richard Roe," says Mr. Evans, (Poth. on Ob. by Evans, vol. ii., p. 43,) "our solemn process upon disseisin by Hugh Hunt; our casually losing and finding a ship (which never was in Europe,) in the parish of St. Mary Le Bow, in the ward of Cheap; our trying the validity of a will by an imaginary wager of five pounds; our imagining and compassing the king's death, by giving information which may defeat an attack upon an enemy's settlement in the antipodes; our charge of picking a pocket, or forging a bill with force and arms: of neglecting to repair a bridge, against the peace of our lord the king, his crown and dignity; are circumstances, which, looked at by themselves, would convey an impression of no very favourable nature, with respect to the wisdom of our jurisprudence." Vide 13 Vin. Ab. 209; Merl. Rép. h. t.; Dane's Ab. Index, h. t.; and Rey, des Inst. de l'Angl. tome 2, p. 219, where he severely censures these fictions as absurd and useless.

FICTITIOUS ACTIONS, *practier*, are suits brought on pretended rights. They are sometimes brought, usually on a pretended wager, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the court on a point of law. Courts of justice were constituted for the purpose of deciding really existing questions of right between parties, and they are not bound to answer

1843 Bouvier Vol 1A Law Dictionary



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In Lewis Carroll's 1871 book Through The Looking Glass, Alice is amazed to find a world where "what is, isn't and what isn't is!" The corporate fiction world that we now live in has taken "fiction of law" and "what is, isn't and what isn't is" to levels way beyond the restricted framing and equity warned of and practiced in the past! Whereas, fiction of law was used for simple conveyance of property of the deceased, we have shown by clear and convincing evidence in our filings that we are simply considered property, creatures of the mind. We are real-men with hands and legs.

Congress has relinquished every public office over to the UN. Now, all government bodies, from local governments to the presidency, fall under UN jurisdiction. When Obama took the chairmanship of the UN Security Council, it was more than symbolism of UN usurpation, it would arguably be a violation of Section 9 of the Constitution for the United States of America c1819 which states "No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any Present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State." This purported COURT has the duty and responsibility to its creators to uphold the rule of law and protect all real-men with hands and legs from intrusions and acts of war by these purported public officials and purported public servants who are in fact foreign agents and/or esquires.

Sadly, CONGRESS gave the UN the right to dictate what laws will be international & gave them the right to tax the States. Their enforcers are therefore **foreign agents!** Ignorance of these laws (controlling everyone) is no excuse. It is only "reality" as claimed by the defendants in their imaginary land of fictions, that (they) "**will not allow to be disproved, something which is false.**" Plaintiff Thomas David House of Deegan is not seeking an appeal as that would give validity to Trust Fraud. Absolute settlement and closure of the commercial monetary charge levied against the trust, and therefore post settlement and closure, by the actual trustees, is indeed both proper and lawful.

As understood in Maxims of Law and Equity, the defendant's counsel's "unsubstantiated claim" of Phillip Hudok and the facts surrounding non-renewal of the non-biometric drivers' licenses has not been rebutted by the defendants and is therefore Fact and Truth. The flagrant and willful violations of the Original Contracts by the defendants in regard to the Honorable Gene Stalnaker's demand for Lawful money, in the form of gold and/or silver coin, involving a STATE income tax refund, is now truth and fact being unrebutted by the defendants at the first possible opportunity. The Truth and Facts are substantiated and substantial, not frivolous as contended.

The defendant's counsel's statements, in their JOINT SUMMARY RESPONSE ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENTS, that the purported "Court", obviously referring to the SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS, "has no authority to federal courts, or even lower state courts," and claims to limit the jurisdiction and mandate of the real-men with hands and legs of West Virginia guaranteed under constitutional rule of law and therefore a flagrant contempt of the judiciary and the sovereign authority of real-men with hands and legs. If this is presently the case, the purported "COURT" is of no consequence and would justify the immediate bringing into existence for real-men with hands and legs, an actual Court of Record to effectuate Justice and enforce the Rule of Law. **Maxim of Law: When an ordinary remedy ceases to be of service, recourse must be had to an extraordinary one.**

Indeed, there is a matter of Constitutional Crises in our state regarding the perpetual presidential dictatorial powers of the 1933 Emergency Banking Act which amended the 1917 Trading with the enemy Act and must be immediately addressed!

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