

From The Records of R.V. Bey Publications – Notes of the Sojourn

Reason For Treason

The following is a part to information submitted to a Court, the Clerk and the Judge / Magistrate because of their denial of the law and acting as though statutes from their respective state's constitution can be used to abrogate the Supreme Law of the Land. This cannot be done pursuant to Article VI of the Constitution FOR the United States of America, which was established and authorized by the people of the United States. (two different entities). It is important that you recognize that they are committing 'Treason'. In order to charge them with 'Treason', there must be a minimum of 2 witnesses, however we suggest at least 3 - triune principle in accord with nature.

This information is certainly what you ought know, what you do with it, is another issue and is up to you. The fact that the people have not known this, and /or have not enforced it, as law, holds a great deal of, if not all of, the problem for the people. As for the officers of the court, and federal employees, and private policy enforcers, (feigning as law enforcer) this is evidence that they are OUT-OF-ORDER, are violators of the law and are Tort-Feasors, which means wrong-doers, as well, they are warring against the people, which is TREASON. **Treason is an International Crime.**

As a matter of Fiduciary Duty, Judge / Magistrate, (**judge / magistrate name**), and any and all Officers of the Court, are obligated to protect the Rights of the Citizens. In fact the only reason government is in place is to protect the Rights of the Citizens, and for no other reason. To utilize the Court for anything other than that, is in fact Treason.

“When a judge acts where he or she does not have jurisdiction to act, the judge is engaged in an act or acts of treason.” **US v Will, 449 US 200,216, 101 S Ct, 471, 66 LEd2nd 392, 406 (1980)**
Cohens V Virginia, 19 US (6 Wheat) 264, 404, 5LEd 257 (1821)

“No state legislator or executive or judicial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it.” **Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S.Ct. 1401 (1958).**

Therefore, all request made to this Court are within the bounds of Law, and supports the fundamental purpose of any and all government entities and their obligations to the citizens. The Averment defines such bounds for this Court. If the State of (**whatever State**) which includes the **WHATAEVER MUNICIPAL COURT**, have established, within their private capacity, and / or in consort with some other association, establishment, agency, sub-charter or chapter, etc.; some additional rules, regulations, statutes and ordinances, they must act within the Law, and cannot abrogate the Supreme Law of the Land, and must follow the defines of Article VI, *and* they must acknowledge any and all supportive Supreme Court Stare Decisis, which in fact, and in Law, applies to them.

“An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed.” **Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425**

