1895 South Carolina Constitution (ratified in convention 4 December) ARTICLE I. BILL OF RIGHTS. SECTION 26. The military power of the State shall always be held in subordination to the civil authority and be governed by it. Notice of Special Restricted Appearance: Mikael Al-Hakim-Muhammad-Bey©®™ Beneficial Owner 1st Lien Holder of MUHAMMAD, MICHAEL HAKIM ©®™Estate d/b/a MICHAEL HAKIM MUHAMMAD ©®™

AFFIDAVIT OF TRUTH, FACT,
CERTIFICATE OF NON CITIZEN NATIONALITY

i, Michael Hakim Muhammad,Michael H. Muhammad, Michael Muhammad, Muhammad, Michael Hakim, Muhammad, Michael , Muhammad, Michael H., Muhammad of the Michael Family etc declare on this the Fifteen Day of December in the Year of our Lord Two-thousand and fifteen, this instrument as Bona Fide proof All Parties Public and Private, of my status and character. i accept the oaths of all officers bind them to it and remind them they have a fiduciary duty to me. i am Michael Hakim , a man of God/Allah, and sovereign head of state of my nation, whose signature and
Seal is:
i, , Michael Hakim Muhammad, Michael H. Muhammad, Michael Muhammad, Muhammad, Michael Hakim, Muhammad,Michael, Muhammad,Michael H.. being duly sworn, here by declare my intention to be a national but not a citizen of the United States. i am of the nation of peace by origin, a sovereign state of the nation of Muhammad by decent, an Allodial National by choice i am a Landlord and lawfully owner/Beneficial of the Landed Estate MICHAEL HAKIM MUHAMMAD and its real personal property. My Mailing address is c/o pmb,rr. 13333 450 Second Loop Road (Florence) (Republic South Carolina) near (29505-9998) (Without United States),Non-domestic Under the Laws of the United States of America ,Republic

This instrument was Prepared by Bey of the Mikael family.

By: Muhammad, Michael Hakim
Muhammad,Michael Hakim, under the laws of God/Allah
All Rights Reserved without prejudice Allodial
Nationality: Allodial National
(Without United States),(Non-domestic)
Certificate ID#MHM03061972

All Rights Reserved

(Republic South Carolina)
( )ss.
(Florence County)
(the United States of America,Republic)

I state under penalty or perjury under the laws of the United states of America, Republic that forgoing is true correct.

I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office on this, 15 Day of Dec. ,2015 (MyNotary Public) By: Muhammad Julia
All Rights Reserved without prejudice/recourse Allodial . without United states.

By: Eshmel Bey
All Rights Reserved without Prejudice (w/out U.S.)

By: Mikal Bey
All Rights Reserved w/out Prejudice w/out U.S.

Seal.

(All officers,departments,agents,employees,personnel and assigns,etc., are bound by Oath to uphold and support the Constitution for the United States Republic North America. All statutes,codes,rules,contracts,et al,repugnant to the constitution are void Ab initio, pursuant to nature's Law,Divine, All Rights Reserved – Errors & Omissions Excepted to Nature's Law,Divine Law, and affirmed b Article VI of the Constitution. United States Code of Law-Title 22, Chapter 2, Section 141 of a General and Permanent Character-AA222141; Not Taxed; Constitution-Article 1, Section 2, Clauses 3; Treaties.)
WITHOUT RECOURSE NON-ASSUMPSIT

(Without United.States) (Non-domestic)
Under the laws of the United States of America, Republic

Form **COL**

Violation Warning
Denial of Rights Under Color of Law

▶ Violation Warning—18 U.S.C. §242; 18 U.S.C. §245; 42 U.S.C. §1983

Complaintant
Mikael Al-Hakim Muhammad-Bey, Beneficial owner 1st lien holder of MUHAMMAD, MICHAEL HAKIM dba MICHAEL HAKIM MUHAMMAD (c/o, r.r. 450 Second Loop Road Suite 13333) (Florence) Republic South Carolina 29505-9998) Without United states, non-Domestic

Name and address of Notice Recipient
Public officer dba Nikk Haley dba South Carolina Governor dba South Carolina Governor Office dba Office of the Governor and dba etc. (1205 Pendleton Street) (Columbia) (Republic South Carolina 29201-9998)

I, Mikael Bey, Beneficial owner 1st Lien holder of MUHAMMAD, MICHAEL HAKIM DBA MICHAEL HAKIM MUHAMMAD do hereby make this statement, You will leave my property MUHAMMAD, MICHAEL HAKIM DBA MICHAEL HAKIM MUHAMMAD ALONE or else you will be in violation under the color or law, Which I also have a 200 billion dollar Lien on my property. Which you have to pay in lawful money for trespassing against my Property. My Property is Private Property and will not be used for hire or any contracts with the Public. (redeem in lawful money Dollar coins)

complainter statement

I certify that the forgoing information Under Penalty or Perjury under the laws of the United States of America, Republic, under the laws of God/Allah is true and correct.

signature ▶ Bey, Mikael Bey, General Executor | **Date** ▶ 12-15-2015

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Legal Notice and Warning

Federal law provides that it is a crime to violate the Rights of a citizen under the color-of-law. You can be arrested for this crime and you can also be held personally liable for civil damages.

Attempting to cause a person to do something by telling that person that such action is required by law, when it is not required by law, may be a felony.

18 USC §242 provides that whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States ... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.
18 USC §245 provided that Whoever, whether or not acting under color of law, intimidates or interferes with any person from participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States; [or] applying for or enjoying employment, or any perquisite thereof, by any agency of the United States; shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.
42 USC §1983 provides that every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress.

Warning, you may be in violation of Federal Law and persisting with your demand may lead to your arrest and/or civil damages! Also understand that the law provides that you can be held personally responsible and liable, as well as your company or agency.

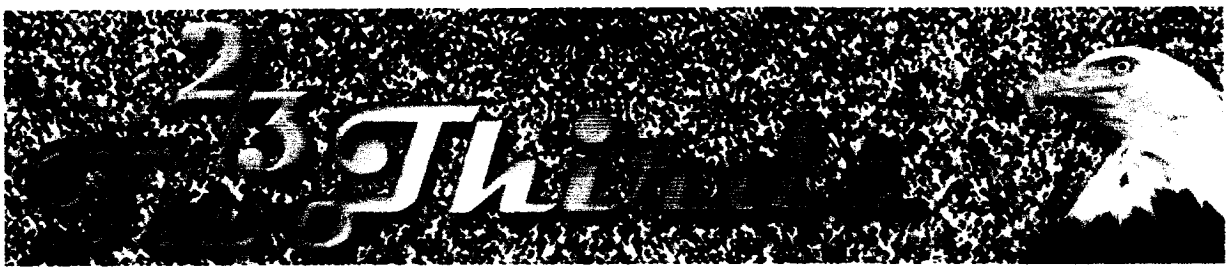
You are advised to cease and desist with your demand and to seek *personal* legal counsel if you do not understand the law.

Notice of Service: Muhammad, Julia, Executor All Rights Reserved w/out Prejudice/recourse Allodial w/out United States
I, Mikael Bey, General Executor certify that I personally delivered this notice to above named recipient and address on Above address at 9:38 Am

 All Rights Reserved w/out Prejudice/recourse w/out U.S. Allodial

Errors & omissions Excepted

Under the laws of the United States of America, Republic



The Oaths of Office

The Oaths of Office for Various Federal Employees and the Military

The Presidential Oath of Office

"I, <name>, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Franklin Pierce was the only president known to use the word affirm and not swear.

The Congressional Oath of Office

At the start of each new Congress, the entire House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate are sworn into office.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God."

Text of the Oath

> I, [name], do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

Note that the last sentence is not required to be said if the speaker has a personal or moral objection, as is true of all oaths administered by the United States government; Article Six of the United States Constitution requires that there be no religious test for public office.

The oath is for an indeterminate period; no duration is specifically defined.

Officers of the National Guard of the various States take an additional oath:

> I, [name], do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State (Commonwealth, District, Territory) of ___ against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the Governor of the State (Commonwealth, District, Territory) of ___, that I make this obligation freely, without any mental reservations or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the Office of [grade] in the Army/Air National Guard of the State (Commonwealth, District, Territory) of ___ upon which I am about to enter, so help me God.

History of the Oath

Constitution, Article 6 – Debts, Supremacy, Oaths

> 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; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

While the oath-taking dates back to the First Congress in 1789, the current oath is a product of the 1860s, drafted by Civil War-era members of Congress intent on ensnaring traitors.

In 1789, the 1st United States Congress created a fourteen-word oath to fulfill the constitutional requirement:

> "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States."

It also passed the Judiciary Act of 1789, which established an additional oath taken by federal judges:

> I do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution, and laws of the United States. So help me God.

The outbreak of the Civil War quickly transformed the routine act of oath-taking into one of enormous significance. In April 1861, a time of uncertain and shifting loyalties, President Abraham Lincoln ordered all federal civilian employees within the executive branch to take an expanded oath.

When Congress convened for a brief emergency session in July, members echoed the president's action by enacting legislation requiring employees to take the expanded oath in support of the Union. This oath is the earliest direct predecessor of the modern version of the oath.

When Congress returned for its regular session in December 1861, members who believed that the Union had as much to fear from northern traitors as southern soldiers again revised the oath, adding a new first section known as the "Ironclad Test Oath." The war-inspired Test Oath, signed into law on July 2,

1862, required that...

> every person elected or appointed to any office ... under the Government of the United States ... excepting the President of the United States" to swear or affirm that they had never previously engaged in criminal or disloyal conduct.

Those government employees who failed to take the 1862 Test Oath would not receive a salary; those who swore falsely would be prosecuted for perjury and forever denied federal employment.

The 1862 oath's second section incorporated a different rendering of the hastily drafted 1861 oath. Although Congress did not extend coverage of the Ironclad Test Oath to its own members, many took it voluntarily.

Angered by those who refused this symbolic act during a wartime crisis, and determined to prevent the eventual return of prewar southern leaders to positions of power in the national government, congressional hard-liners eventually succeeded by 1864 in making the Test Oath mandatory for all members.

The Senate then revised its rules to require that members not only take the Test Oath orally, but also that they "subscribe" to it by signing a printed copy. This condition reflected a wartime practice in which military and civilian authorities required anyone wishing to do business with the federal government to sign a copy of the Test Oath. The current practice of newly sworn senators signing individual pages in an oath book dates from this period.

As tensions cooled during the decade following the Civil War, Congress enacted private legislation permitting particular former Confederates to take only the second section of the 1862 oath. A 1868 public law prescribed this alternative oath for "any person who has participated in the late rebellion, and from whom all legal disabilities arising therefrom have been removed by act of Congress."

Northerners immediately pointed to the new law's unfair double standard that required loyal Unionists to take the Test Oath's harsh first section while permitting ex-Confederates to ignore it.

In 1884, a new generation of lawmakers quietly repealed the first section of the Test Oath, leaving intact the current affirmation of constitutional allegiance.

History of the Oath for Federal Employees

The history of the Oath for Federal employees can be traced to

the Constitution, where Article II includes the specific oath the President takes – to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Article VI requires an oath by all other government officials from all three branches, the military, and the States.

It simply states that they "shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution."

The very first law passed by the very first Congress implemented Article VI by setting out this simple oath in law: "I do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States."

Quick Background on Government Secrecy Oaths

On November 9, 1775. the Continental Congress adopted an oath of secrecy, one more stringent than the oaths of secrecy it would require of others in sensitive employment:

> *"RESOLVED, That every member of this Congress considers himself under the ties of virtue, honour and love of his country, not to divulge, directly or indirectly, any matter or thing agitated or debated in Congress, before the same shaft have been determined, without the leave of the Congress: nor any matter or thing determined in Congress, which a majority of the Congress shall order to be kept secret, And that if any member shall violate this agreement, he shall be expelled this Congress, and deemed an enemy to the liberties of America, and liable to be treated as such, and that every member signify his consent to this agreement by signing the same."*

On June 12, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the first secrecy agreement for employees of the new government. The required oath read:

> *"I do solemnly swear, that I will not directly or indirectly divulge any manner or thing which shall come to my knowledge as (clerk, secretary) of the board of War and Ordnance for the United Colonies. . . So help me God."*