For the future of America.
Discovering evidence of "patterns and practices" has forced we the people to come forward to redress our claims of grievances, though we find we are blocked at every turn by blanket immunity.
Under the Due Process and Just Compensation clauses, government agents can and shall be sued for unlawful takings as a matter of right. No act of Congress is necessary to give it effect. In fact, the First Amendment precludes Congress from making any law "abridging" it. This is the strongest argument possible for a Right to sue government. When the government, or any agency thereof, claims immunity, it is "Constitutional Amendment by Judicial Fiat." It is not legal or lawful.
In evidence of the many deceptive and unconstitutional acts which Congress has foisted upon the people and states of the perpetual Union created under the 1778 Articles of Confederation, which stated in Article XIII, "And the Articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the union shall be perpetual;" In violation of the perpetual Union, the Judiciary Act of 1789 claims authority over Congress to create court systems. Therefore it is Null and Void of any and all authority. In violation of the perpetual Union the invalid Martial laws that have created Military courts within peacetime are invalid Military courts that are null and void without any authority. See Ex parte Milligan, 71 U.S. (4 Wall.) 2 (1866), was a U.S. Supreme Court case that ruled the application of military tribunals to citizens when civilian courts are still operating is unconstitutional.
The 11th Amendment clearly decides the courts must be run with due process and under common law, for as shown the "other" courts are corrupted and have no "due process." The revised codes of Washington adopted by the new union of States, stand in conflict of the perpetual Union and therefore are all null and void of any authority.

RCW 3.70. District and municipal court judges' association established. There is established in the state an association, to be known as the Washington state district and municipal court judges' association, membership in which shall include all duly elected or appointed and qualified judges of courts of limited jurisdiction, including but not limited to district judges and municipal court judges. [ 1994 c 32 § 3; 1987 c 3 § 2; 1984 c 258 § 50; 1961 c 299 § 123.]

A majority of the people of the United States have lived all of their lives under emergency rule. For generations, freedoms and governmental procedures guaranteed by the Constitution have, in varying degrees, been abridged by laws brought into force by states of national emergency. The problem of how this form of constitutional republic reacts to great crises, however, far antedates the Great Depression. As a philosophical issue, its origins reach back to the Greek city-states and Roman Republic. In the United States, actions taken by the government in times of great crises have - from, at least, the Civil War - in important ways, shaped the present phenomenon of a permanent state of national emergency.
The Common Law is the fountain source of Substantive and Remedial Rights, if not our very liberties.
On April 25, 1938, the Supreme Court overturned the standing precedents of the prior 150 years concerning "COMMON LAW" in the federal government when the Court declared that, "There is no federal common law, and Congress has no power to declare substantive rules of common law applicable in a state, whether they be local or general in their nature, be they commercial law or the law of torts." (See: ERIE RAILROAD CO. vs.THOMPKINS, 304 U.S. 64, 82 L. Ed. 1188)

The Constitution for the United States of America, and the Bill of Rights, are no longer in effect in their original form or where they conflict with United Nations Treaties and other international agreements. Citizens of the several States of the Union, who were formerly sovereigns protected by constitutional common law, are now forced to object to a presumption of their status as 14th Amendment United States citizens, a status crafted within an unconstitutional and unratified Amendment for the purpose of expanding government power and jurisdiction while diminishing individual rights. When no such objection is stated, the people are presumed to be mere subjects under International Admiralty jurisdiction. It may have been necessary to initiate martial law and military tribunals of Admiralty Jurisdiction during the Civil War, but in the peacetime which followed, constitutional government and common law civil courts should have been reinstated. President Lincoln was assassinated before he could complete his plans for reestablishing constitutional government and ending the martial rule which had been created by his General Order 100 ( executive order).

New laws for the District of Columbia were established and passed by Congress in 1871, supplanting those established Feb. 27, 1801 and May 3, 1802. The District of Columbia was re-incorporated in 1872, and all states in the Union were reformed as corporate franchises of the Federal Corporation so that a new corporate Union of the United States could be created. The key to when the states became Federal Franchises is related to the date when such states enacted the Field Code in law. The Field Code, authored by American lawyer David Dudley Field II, moved the courts away from common law pleadings and into code pleadings. This constitutionally repugnant change was adopted first by New York, and then by California in 1872, and shortly afterwards the Lieber Code was used to bring the United States into the 1874 Brussels Conference, and into the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907.

In 1917, the Trading with the Enemy Act (Public Law 65-91, 65th Congress, Session I, Chapters 105, 106, October 6, 1917) was passed. This Act defined, regulated, and punished trading with enemies, who were then required by that act to be licensed by the government to do business. This de facto martial law, which remains in effect today, not only violates our right to commerce, it also labels Americans as enemies.

The National Banking System Act (Public Law 73-1, 73rd Congress, Session I, Chapter 1, March 9, 1933), Executive Proclamation 2038 (March 6, 1933), Executive Proclamation 2039 (March 9, 1933), and Executive Orders 6073, 6102, 6111 and 6260, prove that in 1933, the United States government, formed under the executive privilege of the original martial rule, went bankrupt, and a new state of national emergency was declared under which United States citizens were named as enemies of the government and the banking system as per the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act. The legal system provided for in the Constitution was then formally changed in 1938 through the Supreme Court decision in the previously cited case of Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins, 304 US 64, 82 L.Ed. 1188.

Point in Law: Fortieth Congress Sess. II. Ch 249, 250. 1868 "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officers of this government which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government." Executive orders can be overturned by either of the other two branches: the Supreme Court can do so through a case that is brought in front of them, and Congress can do so by passing legislation that would conflict with the order, or by refusing to approve funding to enforce it.

In ex parte Milligan (1866), Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court saying, "When it is impossible to administer criminal justice according to law, then, on the theatre of active military operations, where war really prevails, there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority, thus overthrown, to preserve the safety of the army and society; and as no power is left but the military, it is allowed to govern by martial rule until the laws can have their free course. As necessity creates the rule, so it limits its duration; for, if this government is continued after the courts are reinstated, it is a gross usurpation of power. Martial rule can never exist where the courts are open, and in the proper and unobstructed exercise of their jurisdiction. It is also confined to the locality of actual war."

Returning once again to the Memorandum of Law: (Exhibit 13) "But it is necessary always to bear in mind that a war cannot be carried on without hurting somebody, even, at times, our own citizens. The public good, however, must prevail over private gain. As we said in Bishop U. Jones (28 Texas, 294), there cannot be "a war for arms and a peace for commerce." One of the most important features of the bill is that which provides for the temporary taking over of the enemy property." This point of law is important to keep in mind, for it authorizes the temporary take-over of enemy property, although what one should bear in mind is that once a war terminates, the property must be returned.

The silence in Congress is deafening when the BAR is allowed to run the American Justice system, against the Law of serving 2 masters. No holder of public office in Congress, the Executive, or the Judicial branches of government, is allowed to hold a foreign oath at the same time in which they are obligated to an oath to the Constitution. The term "BAR" is an acronym for British Accredited Registry. We the people demand the removal of all Congress, Executive, and Judicial branch members who hold dual oaths in violation of the organic Constitution. Any agencies or agents of the BAR, or derivatives thereof, are in violation and must be removed from their offices, as they have no lawful capacity or authority to remain seated in said offices.

A panel sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) wants the United States to focus not on the defense of our own borders, but rather create what effectively would be a common border that includes Mexico and Canada. The CFR, dedicated to one-world government, financed by a number of the largest tax-exempt foundations, and wielding immense power and influence over our lives in the areas of finance, business, labor, military, education, and mass communication media, should be familiar to every American concerned with good government to preserve and defend the organic Constitution.

The CFR is an establishment which has influence and power in key decision-making positions at the highest levels of government, thereby applying pressure from above while financing individuals and groups to bring pressure from below, and justifying high-level decisions for converting the United States from a sovereign constitutional republic into a servile member of a one-world dictatorship. America is under attack by forces who wish to destroy this republic, our way of life, our independence, our lives, liberty and freedoms. All members of the CFR must be removed from their seats of public office, due to direct violation of their Constitutional oaths of office. The destruction of the rights of Americans has reached monstrous proportions and the people responsible are those sitting in public office today. Freedom requires civic duty, and those who hold dual oaths have no lawful citizenship and can no longer chair any public office constitutionally. Therefore, without standing and capacity under US citizenship, they must be removed. It is the only lawful remedy in line with the organic Constitution of 1781.

Please also see 18 U.S. Code § 242 - Deprivation of rights under color of law and § 241 - Conspiracy against rights. We the people, as the sovereigns of this nation, have God granted inalienable rights which cannot be given or taken away. Those rights are recognized by, not granted by, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Congress has failed its procedural due process, whereby there is no authority to subvert for the purpose of acts or statutes to establish previous acts and are continuously made contrary to the Constitution.

That affirmed by the Supreme Court at 307 US 325 (1939), both classes of citizen still exist. It's your right to be a Sovereign American with inalienable rights, while it's a privilege to be a Fourteenth Amendment citizen. Most importantly, it is up to you to determine which one you are, and which one you want to be. See Perkins v. Elg, Federal Reporter, 2nd Series, Vol. 99, Page 410 (1938).

The Emergency Application Brief will soon be shared across America. We the People look forward to your cooperation in this vital matter. Regardless of any cooperation or decisions made, a lawsuit will go forward on behalf of the American people against all enemies foreign and domestic, within and without We shall never consent to being labeled as enemy combatants, or to being tried by military tribunals, as we are simply peace loving Americans. It is time for the Constitution of 1781 to be returned to its peacetime position of authority, and for the gold fringed military flags currently displayed in courtrooms, legislative buildings, and schools across this nation, to be removed forever.

We thank you for your expected prompt reply and assistance in correcting these injustices for America !
Private Attorney Generals Across America,