

Enclosed upon receivers request

The enclosed products are being legally imported by an individual, having sovereign status in these United States, in exercise of their unalienable Sovereign Rights in accordance with Common Law as secured in the Constitution of the United States, the importer not having a status of Federal Employee, U.S. citizen or willfully residing in any Federal Enclave.

The *sui juris* importer is therefore not subject to the "Administrative Law" and other federal titles classified by congress as "non-public (administrative) laws" as they only apply to subjects of the federal government. **The importer rebuts any designation as a federal government subject and asserts their unalienable Sovereign Rights.** Any interference with, or theft from, the importing sovereign individual under the guise of administrative statutes shall result in an automatic pre-judicial and Common Law action against the perpetrator(s). (This includes non-applicable and therefore illegal "NOTICE of Action" and "NOTICE of Detention" being sent to the importer.)

The products being imported are: - (a) NOT subject to the FD&C Act, PHS Act or related Acts, (b) NOT subject to an "Economic Import" status, (c) NOT Adulterated, unless evidenced with a certified independent laboratory test certificate, (d) NOT subject to "Misbranding" administrative status.

You will be held Liable for any medical problems arising from the action of withholding medication

"The claim and exercise of a constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime." Miller vs. U.S. 230 F 2d 486, 489. The general misconception is that any statute passed by legislatures bearing the appearance of law constitutes the law of the land. The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and any statute, to be valid, must be in agreement.

"All laws which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void." Marbury vs. Madison, 5 US (2 Craneh) 137, 174, 176. (1803)

"Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them." Miranda vs. Arizona. 384 US 436 D. 491

"An unconstitutional law is not law; it confers no rights; 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 vs. Shelby County, 118 US 425 p. 442.

The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form colour of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void and ineffective for any purpose; since unconstitutionality dates from the time of it's enactment, and not merely from the date of the decision so branding it. "No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce."

Therefore, unless there is an intention to present a warrant, issued upon probable cause as justification for a search and seizure, or a common law action commenced against this Importer, in which a party can be shown to have been damaged, you are operating outside the bounds of your authority. Governmental interference of a sovereign National's free exercise of his unalienable rights is a trespass. The sovereign national's protection from arbitrary use of police powers is given in Title 18 of the U.S. criminal code, which states:

18 USCC Section 241: "If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any Citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or Privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States... they shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both, and if death results they shall be subject to imprisonment for any term or for life. "

18 USCC Section 242: "Whoever, under colour of law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom willfully subjects any Inhabitant of any State.... to the deprivation of any Rights, Privileges or Immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the united States...shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both, and if death results they shall be subject to imprisonment for any term ...

Since the FDA, Customs Service and the Postal Service operate in collaboration and with the State, the more severe penalties of Section 241 would apply.

Therefore, your attention is drawn to the fact that should a criminal act be committed against a Sovereign importer under colour of law you must understand that the above charges can be levelled against transgressors INDIVIDUALLY, since they are operating outside the bounds of their authority. The STATE offers no protection to its agents when they operate outside the bounds of their jurisdiction.

NOTE: If the importer is a Federal Government Subject, a U.S. citizen or in a Federal Enclave they are importing for personal use under the FDA guide lines July 23, 1988 which state that non-FDA-approved products can be imported for use under medical supervision so long as: 1) They are for personal use and not for resale. 2) They are not commercially promoted. 3) They are of less than 3 months supply. [The legal onus is upon the officer wishing to issue any Administrative Notices to verify the "federal subject" status of the importer before issuing any Notices. "Federal subject" status cannot be assumed by default. If it is assumed and is not so, charges of fraud extortion, menace and racketeering under colour of law may be brought against the officer and accomplices.] You also will be Liable for medical problems arising from withheld medication.