

# We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do hereby ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## Article 1.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such Enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When Vacancies happen in the Representation from any State the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years, and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Clases. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Term of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and Disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of Honor, Trust or Profit under the United States; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties, as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House in any Question shall be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three Days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony, and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Term for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such Term; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the

Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall fly from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

For Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation thereon, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall, protect each of them against Invasion, and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

## Article V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the seventh Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

## Article VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

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.

## Article VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

The Word, "the", being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, "The Word, "Party", being partly written in an Erasure on the fifteenth Line of the first Page; The Words, "do ratify" being interlined between the thirty second and thirty third Lines of the first Page and the Word, "the" being interlined between the forty third and forty fourth Lines of the second Page.

Done

in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth ~~Month~~ <sup>Year</sup> in which we have hereto subscribed our Names,

Attest William Jackson Secretary

Delaware	{ G. Mifflin Gunning Bedford jun John Dickinson Richard Bassett Jacob C. Rothenberg James Wilson	New Hampshire	{ John Langdon Nicholas Paine
Maryland	{ D. N. Jennings Dan. Carroll	Massachusetts	{ Nathaniel Gorham Rufus King Wm. W. Johnson
Virginia	{ John Blair James Madison Jr.	Connecticut	{ Roger Sherman Alexand. Hamilton
North Carolina	{ Wm. Blount Richd. Dobbs Spaight H. Williamson	New York	{ Wm. Livingston David Brearley
South Carolina	{ J. Rutledge Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Charles Pinckney Pruitt Phillips	New Jersey	{ Wm. Paterson Jona. Dayton
Georgia	{ William Few Abr. Baldwin	Pennsylvania	{ J. Franklin Thomas Mifflin Robt. Morris Geo. Clymer Thos. Fitzsimons Jared Ingersoll James Wilson G. Mifflin

# Universal Declaration of Human Rights

## Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore,

The General Assembly,

Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by

teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

### **Article 1**

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

### **Article 2**

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

### **Article 3**

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

### **Article 4**

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

### **Article 5**

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

## **Article 6**

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

## **Article 7**

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

## **Article 8**

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

## **Article 9**

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

## **Article 10**

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

## **Article 11**

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier

penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

#### **Article 12**

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

#### **Article 13**

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

#### **Article 14**

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

#### **Article 15**

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

#### **Article 16**

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

#### **Article 17**

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

#### **Article 18**

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

#### **Article 19**

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

#### **Article 20**

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

#### **Article 21**

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

## **Article 22**

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

## **Article 23**

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

## **Article 24**

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

## **Article 25**

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

## **Article 26**

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

## **Article 27**

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

### **Article 28**

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

### **Article 29**

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

### **Article 30**

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

**AMERICAN DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS  
AND DUTIES OF MAN**

(Adopted by the Ninth International Conference of American States,  
Bogotá, Colombia, 1948)

WHEREAS:

The American peoples have acknowledged the dignity of the individual, and their national constitutions recognize that juridical and political institutions, which regulate life in human society, have as their principal aim the protection of the essential rights of man and the creation of circumstances that will permit him to achieve spiritual and material progress and attain happiness;

The American States have on repeated occasions recognized that the essential rights of man are not derived from the fact that he is a national of a certain state, but are based upon attributes of his human personality;

The international protection of the rights of man should be the principal guide of an evolving American law;

The affirmation of essential human rights by the American States together with the guarantees given by the internal regimes of the states establish the initial system of protection considered by the American States as being suited to the present social and juridical conditions, not without a recognition on their part that they should increasingly strengthen that system in the international field as conditions become more favorable,

The Ninth International Conference of American States

AGREES:

To adopt the following

**AMERICAN DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS  
AND DUTIES OF MAN**

**Preamble**

All men are born free and equal, in dignity and in rights, and, being endowed by nature with reason and conscience, they should conduct themselves as brothers one to another.

The fulfillment of duty by each individual is a prerequisite to the rights of all. Rights and duties are interrelated in every social and political activity of man. While rights exalt individual liberty, duties express the dignity of that liberty.

Duties of a juridical nature presuppose others of a moral nature which support them in principle and constitute their basis.

Inasmuch as spiritual development is the supreme end of human existence and the highest expression thereof, it is the duty of man to serve that end with all his strength and resources.

Since culture is the highest social and historical expression of that spiritual development, it is the duty of man to preserve, practice and foster culture by every means within his power.

And, since moral conduct constitutes the noblest flowering of culture, it is the duty of every man always to hold it in high respect.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **Rights**

Article I. Every human being has the right to life, liberty and the security of his person. Right to life, liberty and personal security.

Article II. All persons are equal before the law and have the rights and duties established in this Declaration, without distinction as to race, sex, language, creed or any other factor. Right to equality before law.

Article III. Every person has the right freely to profess a religious faith, and to manifest and practice it both in public and in private. Right to religious freedom and worship.

Article IV. Every person has the right to freedom of investigation, of opinion, and of the expression and dissemination of ideas, by any medium whatsoever. Right to freedom of investigation, opinion, expression and dissemination.

Article V. Every person has the right to the protection of the law against abusive attacks upon his honor, his reputation, and his private and family life. Right to protection of honor, personal reputation, and private and family life.

Article VI. Every person has the right to establish a family, the basic element of society, and to receive protection therefore. Right to a family and to protection thereof.

Article VII. All women, during pregnancy and the nursing period, and all children have the right to special protection, care and aid. Right to protection for mothers and children.

Article VIII. Every person has the right to fix his residence within the territory of the state of which he is a national, to move about freely within such territory, and not to leave it except by his own will.

Right to residence and movement.

Article IX. Every person has the right to the inviolability of his home.

Right to inviolability of the home.

Article X. Every person has the right to the inviolability and transmission of his correspondence.

Right to the inviolability and transmission of correspondence.

Article XI. Every person has the right to the preservation of his health through sanitary and social measures relating to food, clothing, housing and medical care, to the extent permitted by public and community resources.

Right to the preservation of health and to well-being.

Article XII. Every person has the right to an education, which should be based on the principles of liberty, morality and human solidarity.

Right to education.

Likewise every person has the right to an education that will prepare him to attain a decent life, to raise his standard of living, and to be a useful member of society.

The right to an education includes the right to equality of opportunity in every case, in accordance with natural talents, merit and the desire to utilize the resources that the state or the community is in a position to provide.

Every person has the right to receive, free, at least a primary education.

Article XIII. Every person has the right to take part in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts, and to participate in the benefits that result from intellectual progress, especially scientific discoveries.

Right to the benefits of culture.

He likewise has the right to the protection of his moral and material interests as regards his inventions or any literary, scientific or artistic works of which he is the author.

Article XIV. Every person has the right to work, under proper conditions, and to follow his vocation freely, insofar as existing conditions of employment permit.

Right to work and to fair remuneration.

Every person who works has the right to receive such remuneration as will, in proportion to his capacity and skill, assure him a standard of living suitable for himself and for his family.

Article XV. Every person has the right to leisure time, to wholesome recreation, and to the opportunity for advantageous use of his free time to his spiritual, cultural and physical benefit.

Right to leisure time and to the use thereof.

Article XVI. Every person has the right to social security which will protect him from the consequences of unemployment, old age, and any disabilities arising from causes beyond his control that make it physically or mentally impossible for him to earn a living.

Right to social security.

Article XVII. Every person has the right to be recognized everywhere as a person having rights and obligations, and to enjoy the basic civil rights.

Right to recognition of juridical personality and civil rights.

Article XVIII. Every person may resort to the courts to ensure respect for his legal rights. There should likewise be available to him a simple, brief procedure whereby the courts will protect him from acts of authority that, to his prejudice, violate any fundamental constitutional rights.

Right to a fair trial.

Article XIX. Every person has the right to the nationality to which he is entitled by law and to change it, if he so wishes, for the nationality of any other country that is willing to grant it to him.

Right to nationality.

Article XX. Every person having legal capacity is entitled to participate in the government of his country, directly or through his representatives, and to take part in popular elections, which shall be by secret ballot, and shall be honest, periodic and free.

Right to vote and to participate in government.

Article XXI. Every person has the right to assemble peaceably with others in a formal public meeting or an informal gathering, in connection with matters of common interest of any nature.

Right of assembly.

Article XXII. Every person has the right to associate with others to promote, exercise and protect his legitimate interests of a political, economic, religious, social, cultural, professional, labor union or other nature.

Right of association.

Article XXIII. Every person has a right to own such private property as meets the essential needs of decent living and helps to maintain the dignity of the individual and of the home.

Right to property.

Article XXIV. Every person has the right to submit respectful petitions to any competent authority, for reasons of either general or private interest, and the right to obtain a prompt decision thereon.

Right of petition.

Article XXV. No person may be deprived of his liberty except in the cases and according to the procedures established by pre-existing law.

Right of protection from arbitrary arrest.

No person may be deprived of liberty for nonfulfillment of obligations of a purely civil character.

Every individual who has been deprived of his liberty has the right to have the legality of his detention ascertained without delay by a court, and the right to be tried without undue delay or, otherwise, to be released. He also has the right to humane treatment during the time he is in custody.

Article XXVI. Every accused person is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty.

Right to due process of law.

Every person accused of an offense has the right to be given an impartial and public hearing, and to be tried by courts previously established in accordance with pre-existing laws, and not to receive cruel, infamous or unusual punishment.

Article XXVII. Every person has the right, in case of pursuit not resulting from ordinary crimes, to seek and receive asylum in foreign territory, in accordance with the laws of each country and with international agreements.

Right of asylum.

Article XXVIII. The rights of man are limited by the rights of others, by the security of all, and by the just demands of the general

Scope of the rights of man.

welfare and the advancement of democracy.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **Duties**

Article XXIX. It is the duty of the individual so to conduct himself in relation to others that each and every one may fully form and develop his personality.

Duties to society.

Article XXX. It is the duty of every person to aid, support, educate and protect his minor children, and it is the duty of children to honor their parents always and to aid, support and protect them when they need it.

Duties toward children and parents.

Article XXXI. It is the duty of every person to acquire at least an elementary education.

Duty to receive instruction.

Article XXXII. It is the duty of every person to vote in the popular elections of the country of which he is a national, when he is legally capable of doing so.

Duty to vote.

Article XXXIII. It is the duty of every person to obey the law and other legitimate commands of the authorities of his country and those of the country in which he may be.

Duty to obey the law.

Article XXXIV. It is the duty of every able-bodied person to render whatever civil and military service his country may require for its defense and preservation, and, in case of public disaster, to render such services as may be in his power.

Duty to serve the community and the nation.

It is likewise his duty to hold any public office to which he may be elected by popular vote in the state of which he is a national.

Article XXXV. It is the duty of every person to cooperate with the state and the community with respect to social security and welfare, in accordance with his ability and with existing circumstances.

Duties with respect to social security and welfare.

Article XXXVI. It is the duty of every person to pay the taxes established by law for the support of public services.

Duty to pay taxes.

Article XXXVII. It is the duty of every person to work, as far as his capacity and possibilities permit, in order to obtain the means of livelihood or to benefit his community.

Duty to work.

Article XXXVIII. It is the duty of every person to refrain from taking part in political activities that, according to law, are reserved exclusively to the citizens of the state in which he is an alien.

Duty to refrain from political activities in a foreign country.



## **The Human Rights Defenders**

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### **INVESTIGATIVE REPORT OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS CASE # HRTI-327130BE-B10B-419A-8100-0DDE549D61AB**

Date of Report: **June 03, 2015**

Claimant: **Government of The United States of America**

Human Rights  
Defender / Agent: **Stu Ronaldson**

#### **Overview of Events**

On or about 6/1/2015 8:48 PM the assembly for the Government of The United States of America faxed a Declaration of acceptance of the obligations of the Charter of the Organization of American States (hereinafter “OAS”). The Government of The United States of America, to satisfy proper international notice, also published a corresponding announcement in the newspaper (<http://reignoftheheavens.com/?p=1400>).

On or about June 2, 2015 the elected office holders for the Government of The United States of America received a communication from a OAS staff member that all 35 members were accounted for within OAS and that “the United States of America” was already a member of OAS. This is supported by affidavit (exhibit HRTI-3271...-01)

Further, on or about June 2, 2015 it was also communicated by OAS staff that OAS does not accept corporations as members.

## Brief History

The following is quoted from the OAS website: *“The Organization of American States is the world’s oldest regional organization, dating back to the First International Conference of American States, held in Washington, D.C., from October 1889 to April 1890. That meeting approved the establishment of the International Union of American Republics, and the stage was set for the weaving of a web of provisions and institutions that came to be known as the inter-American system, the oldest international institutional system.*

*The OAS came into being in 1948 with the signing in Bogotá, Colombia, of the Charter of the OAS, which entered into force in December 1951. It was subsequently amended by the Protocol of Buenos Aires, signed in 1967, which entered into force in February 1970; by the Protocol of Cartagena de Indias, signed in 1985, which entered into force in November 1988; by the Protocol of Managua, signed in 1993, which entered into force in January 1996; and by the Protocol of Washington, signed in 1992, which entered into force in September 1997.”*

The OAS website states that Michael J. Fitzpatrick serves as Interim Representative of the United States [[http://www.oas.org/en/member\\_states/member\\_state.asp?sCode=USA](http://www.oas.org/en/member_states/member_state.asp?sCode=USA)].

The OAS website also establishes the United States entered into the Inter-American System in 1889 [[http://www.oas.org/en/member\\_states/member\\_state.asp?sCode=USA](http://www.oas.org/en/member_states/member_state.asp?sCode=USA)] during the First International Conference of American States previously referenced.

It is important to note that the entrance of the United States into the Inter-American system in 1889 occurred after the signing of the General Postal Union Treaty of 1874 signed by the United States of America.

### The United States of America

George Washington proclaimed that “The United States of America” was replaced by the 1789 constitution styled the “United States of America” thereby changing the entity 25% to avoid international copyright infringement.

However, the existence of “The United States of America” continued--- although much less publicized than Washington's “United States of America”--- and is confirmed in 1874 in the General Postal Union Treaty signed for by “the United States of America”.

Therefore, it is clear that both entities, “The United States of America” and the “United States of America” were known to exist prior to the entrance of the “United States of America” into the Inter-American system during 1889.

Further, over the span of 235 years, there has never been a verified legal challenge that “The United States of America” is not the name of the country located between Canada to the north and Mexico to the south and between the Pacific Ocean to the west and the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the seaward boundaries 12 miles past the baseline.

Thus it is beyond dispute that the entity “The United States of America”, a country created in 1781 and known as the original Confederacy of 13 independent states of the original Union, is still in existence today.

### **The Status of the “United States of America”**

The existence of the country, “The United States of America” has been established. To determine the status of the “United States of America” one need only conduct a simple inquiry at Dun and Bradstreet (exhibit HRTI-3271...-02)

It is obvious that the “United States of America” also known as the “United States” is a private company established in 1787 created by Manhattan Island through the Bank of New York. The District of Columbia was an administration District for the purpose of administering a port of entry for the United States and U.S.

Is it the assertion of the OAS that this information was not known to the organization? It is difficult to imagine the OAS General Assembly, or the General Secretariat, or any committees or legal department of the “world's oldest regional organization” would be unable to discover that one of its members was not a State but a private company.

This is a critical issue when the OAS Charter is examined.

### **The OAS Charter**

Within the OAS Charter under Chapter VI, Fundamental Rights and Duties of States, Article 18 reads:

*“Respect for and the faithful observance of treaties constitute standards for the development of peaceful relations among States. International treaties and agreements should be public.”*

When Article 18 is combined with the fact that OAS has a private company as a member, it raises some troubling questions:

- 1) In what country in the world does a private company possess power of attorney to speak for the country?
- 2) In what country does a private company have the authority to treaty on behalf of a country wherein the private company resides?
- 3) OAS has had 67 years to disclose that the “United States of America” also known as the “United States” is a private company. Why has OAS been lying by omission on the international record for 67 years?
- 4) Why has OAS been allowing a private company to commit human rights violations against The United States of America when it claims to protect the Americas?

## **A Foreign Entity**

It is a matter of International Public Record that the Bank of New York was created in 1774, one year after the King of England made a Treaty of Peace with the United States of America and 6 years before the corporate charter was finalized in 1789. The Bank of New York Mellon is headquartered on Manhattan Island. Manhattan Island is foreign to The United States of America and under the charter of the patroons granted by the Netherlands.

Wikipedia reports the following address for its headquarters:  
***“1 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York, 10286, United States, U.S.”***

Note that the address mentions the U.S. and the United States while at the same time, the White House that houses the president of the private company has no mention of the U.S. nor the United States in its address.

Further, the District of Columbia has old corner stones that read jurisdiction of the United States yet it make no mention that the city of Washington D.C. is the United States or the U.S. (<http://www.boundarystones.org/>)

Note the address reads the U.S. and therefore a U.S. citizen is a citizen of Manhattan Island and therefore under the Netherlands which is a Monarch form of rule.

Now, the United States of America and the United States private company belongs to the Dutch Monarch of the Netherlands because it is funded by the Bank of New York Mellon through its federal reserve banks in 12 different districts under the charter of the patroons. The charter of the patroons was the beginning of black slavery in America.

Therefore, all U.S. citizens are classified as foreigners to the Americas and do not fall under the protections of Article 29 under Chapter IV, Collective Security of the OAS Charter, which reads:

*“Every act of aggression by a State against the territorial integrity or the inviolability of the territory or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State shall be considered an act of aggression against the other American States.”*

Further, U.S. citizens are forced to support the private company through taxation without any representation and therefore are slaves to the company. OAS is complicit with slavery because it refuses membership of The United States of America and its American Nationals.

### **Questions:**

- 1) Has OAS violated its charter by protecting a private company owned and operated by a foreign Monarch?
- 2) Why would the Central and South American countries oppress and violate human rights against The United States of America for 67 years?

3) Did anyone question interim representative Michael J. Fitzpatrick, as to the true nature of the representation when he was accepted as a representative of the United States in the OAS? Or that Fitzpatrick qualifies as a foreigner to the Americas?

This brief report was prepared by volunteers of the Human Rights Defenders international organization over the span of a few hours. How is the world to believe that Human Rights volunteers can uncover these disturbing facts while the OAS can not? Is the idea that well paid legal experts within “the world’s oldest regional organization”, failed to uncover the accurate history and status of “The United States of America” and the “United States of America” really believable? If cash-strapped volunteers can uncover these facts in less than six hours, why can't well paid legal experts within the OAS uncover and compile these same facts over the span of six decades?

### **Human Rights Violations**

Violations of the Preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a violation of all thirty articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The OAS, an organ of the United Nations, has perpetrated human rights violations against The United States of America and its permanent population.

It appears the purpose of the OAS is to protect the private company and its structure of international slavery and it appears this was proven on June 1st, 2015. The OAS, by working with the United States private company, protects the displacement of persons from the America's on behalf of a foreign monarch. Further, there seems to be malicious intent to specifically exclude The United States of America from ever coming forward for full recognition.

Lying by omission for more than six decades constitutes crimes against humanity and is simply too much to write in a human rights violation report. The Human Rights Defenders will rely on The Human Rights Tribunal for the particulars to be published, or perhaps, the OAS can accept the country known as The United States of America as a member in a good faith effort to cure its international crimes.

Human Rights Defender,

Stuart Andrews Ronaldson

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'SAR', with a stylized flourish at the end.

# AFFIDAVIT

June 3, 2015



Comes now, **Juan Antonio Cenicerros** and **Thomas Frank Goudey**, (hereinafter “Affiant 1” and Affiant 2” respectively) being competent to testify and being over the age of 21 years, after first being duly sworn according to law to tell the truth to the facts related herein state that **Affiant 1** and **Affiant 2** have first-hand knowledge of the facts stated herein and believe these facts to be true to the best of Affiant 1 and Affiant 2 knowledge and belief.

1. On June 1, 2015 at approximately 10:48 pm Central standard time, a communication containing the Declaration of acceptance of the Charter of the Organization of American States from the Office of Governor for The United States of America, was successfully delivered via fax number (202) 458-3967 addressed to Luis Almagro Lemes-Secretary General of the OAS;
2. On June 2, 2015 at approximately 1:30 pm Central standard time, Affiant 1 made a phone call to the “Main Telephone:” (202) 370-5000 as noted on the “Contact Us” page on the OAS website, wherein the call was transferred by an OAS phone operator to the Office of Protocol;
3. The transferred call was answered by a woman who stated her name is Elena;
4. Affiant 1 asked Elena if the aforementioned fax had been received, and whether or not a fax transmittal was an acceptable form for sending the Declaration of acceptance of the Charter of the Organization of American States [hereinafter “Declaration”];
5. Elena stated that she works in the Office of Protocol and would have to “investigate” where the fax was sent;
6. Elena asked if she may call Affiant 1 back to inform Affiant 1 of the results of the “investigation”;
7. Affiant 1 requested that Elena inform Affiant 1 of the results of the “investigation” via email at: [governor@generalpostoffice.international](mailto:governor@generalpostoffice.international) which she agreed to do;
8. Affiant 1 asked Elena for her extension which she responded by offering her direct phone number: (202) 370-0370;
9. Affiant 1 thanked Elena for her assistance in this matter and the call concluded;
10. Approximately 5 minutes after the call was concluded, Affiant 1 made an attempt to call Elena back for an additional inquiry;

11. The call went to voicemail wherein Affiant 1 left a message inquiring if there is a specific e-mail address where the Declaration may be sent, and to please call back with that information at the phone number indicated in the voicemail message;
12. After Affiant 1 made a second attempt to call her back went to her voicemail again, Affiant 1 made an attempt to call an alternate phone number within the Office of Protocol;
13. Affiant 1 made a phone call to María Alejandra Alvarez-Assistant Chief of Protocol at (202) 370-0273, approximately 1:45 pm Central standard time;
14. Affiant 1 inquired if there is a specific fax or e-mail address where the Declaration may be sent;
15. María Alejandra Alvarez inquired what the intent of the fax was;
16. Affiant 1 replied that a declaration was sent to the OAS pursuant to Chapter III, Articles 4-6, of the Charter of the Organization of American States, and are inquiring if there is a specific fax or e-mail address where the Declaration may be sent;
17. María Alejandra Alvarez then offered an email address where the faxed Declaration may be emailed directly to her;
18. She offered to receive the Declaration, and after reading the contents, would then forward the Declaration to the appropriate office;
19. Affiant 1 thanked María Alejandra Alvarez for her assistance in this matter and the call concluded;
20. Approximately 5 minutes after the call was concluded, Affiant 1 made an attempt to call María Alejandra Alvarez back for an additional inquiry regarding protocol and procedure for a how a new Member State receives notification of acceptance;
21. The call went to voicemail and Affiant 1 made no other attempt to call back; instead Affiant 1 attempted to call Albert R. Ramdin-Assistant Secretary General;
22. Affiant 1 made a phone call to Albert R. Ramdin-Assistant Secretary General at (202) 370-0280, approximate time 2:05 pm Central time; wherein the call was answered by a woman [name unknown, hereinafter "she"/"her"];
23. Affiant 1 made an inquiry regarding membership protocol and procedures, specifically:
  - A. Are fax and email transmittals acceptable forms of communicating to the OAS, the intent regarding membership of The United States of America in the OAS?

B. If so, who may we contact to confirm receipt of the aforementioned communications?

C. How does a Member State receive notification of acceptance?

24. She replied by saying “you are confused since all 35 Member States already exist” and that “the United States of America” is already a Member State of the OAS.”
25. Affiant 1 responded by stating that Affiant 1 is not confused and that there is a miscommunication issue;
26. Affiant 1 informed her that the entity, “the United States of America” she is referring to is not the same as “The United States of America”, a National Government which has original jurisdiction and claims the original metes and bounds of 1781;
27. She stated that she was “even more confused” by the inquiries and also repeated that “the United States of America” is already a Member State of the OAS;
28. She also stated that Affiant 1 should post these inquiries regarding membership on the OAS website and did not specify where on the OAS website that inquiry should be made;
29. Affiant 1 responded that a Declaration was sent to the OAS pursuant to Chapter III, Articles 4-6, of the Charter of the Organization of American States, and Affiant 1 is now just inquiring how a Member State is notified of acceptance;
30. At this point, the woman paused for a brief moment and then inquired how Affiant 1 got the phone number to that office;
31. Affiant 1 responded that it was listed in the OAS website and inquired once again how a Member State is notified of acceptance;
32. She stated that she did not know;
33. To better understand why she did not know, Affiant 1 posed a hypothetical question to her:
34. If 34 Member States existed in the OAS and a 35th Member State joined, how is that Member State notified of acceptance to the OAS?;
35. She stated that she did not know;
36. When Affiant 1 asked why she did not know, she responded by stating that it was “a very long time ago” and did not know;

37. Affiant 1 inquired who she can direct Affiant 1 to, that would know that answer;
38. She replied that she did not know;
39. Affiant 1 thought that was a strange answer since the number Affiant 1 called, was for Albert R. Ramdin-Assistant Secretary General, and Affiant 1 would expect that the Assistant Secretary General or anyone else working in that office would or should know at the very least, who to refer inquiries regarding membership;
40. When Affiant 1 inquired what her name is, she abruptly disconnected and concluded the call.
41. No further attempts of communication were made by Affiant 1 since it is suspected by Affiant 1 that they did not want to answer any inquiries made by Affiant 1, thereby denying a National Government within the North American continent, membership pursuant to Chapter III, Articles 4-6, of the Charter of the Organization of American States.
42. Affiant 2, holding the office of the Secretary of State for the Government of The United States of America called OAS at approximately 2:15 eastern standard time and spoke to a gentlemen about the fax received earlier that day containing the declaration accepting the obligations of the charter of the American States. Affiant 2 was abruptly ignored and the call hung up. It appeared that all OAS staff were coached as to what to say and all answers were generally the same on each call; and

Affiant 1 further sayeth naught,

Electronic Signature:

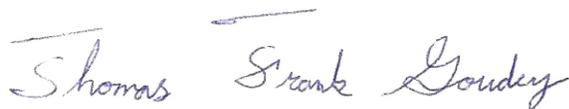
Juan Antonio Cenicerros



Affiant 2 further sayeth naught,

Electronic Signature:

Thomas Frank Goudey



**Office for International Notary for  
the reign of the heavens, an independent sphere, and  
the Government for The United States of America**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**



*This is a true and exact reproduction of the document officially recorded and placed on file in the Office for International Notary for The United States of America.*

On **June 3, 2015**, I, **Mark Eugene Moffett**, International Notary under the Law of Nations, personally appeared before me, one **Juan Antonio Cenicerros** and one **Thomas Frank Goudey**, whom proved to the office on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the **men** whose names are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to the Notary office that **Juan Antonio Cenicerros** and **Thomas Frank Goudey** executed the same in **Juan Antonio Cenicerros** and **Thomas Frank Goudey's** authorized capacity, and that by **Juan Antonio Cenicerros** and **Thomas Frank Goudey's** signature on the instrument, **Juan Antonio Cenicerros** and **Thomas Frank Goudey**, executed the instrument.

I certify **under penalty of bearing false witness** under the laws of The United States of America that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

June 3, 2015  
*Date on Document*

AFFIDAVIT REGARDING COMMUNICATION  
WITH ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES  
*Title of Document*

June 3, 2015  
*Date Executed*

AFFIDAVIT  
*Type of Document*

*mark eugene moffett*  
*Notary Autograph*



[Seal]

This D&B report is provided for your company's internal review. It may not be used for any other purpose or provided to anyone else.

**Business Information Report**

User Id: ewfusadavy@gmail.com

Report Printed: Saturday June 09, 2012 10:10 AM

**Business Summary**

**Company Name:** EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT **D-U-N-S Number:** 161906078  
**Trade Style // DBA:** (SUBSIDIARY OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, DC)  
**Physical Address:** 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue North W  
**Physical City:** Washington  
**Physical State:** DC  
**Physical Zip:** 20501  
**Website:** www.whitehouse.gov  
**Telephone:** 202 456-1414  
**Chief executive:** BARACK H OBAMA, PRES  
**Year started:** 1787  
**Employs:** 1,917,456 (1 here)  
**History:** CLEAR  
**SIC:** 9111  
**Line of business:** Executive office

**History**

The following information was reported 04/03/12:

**Officer(s):** BARACK H OBAMA, PRES  
 JOSEPH BIDEN, V PRES  
**DIRECTOR(S):** DIRECTOR(S): THE OFFICER(S) Cabinet-level rank also has been accorded to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency , Michael O Leavitt; Director , Office of Management Budget , Joshua B Bolten.; Office of National Drug Control Policy , John Walters , U.S. Trade Representative , Ambassador Robert B Zoellick.

Enacted under Article II Section I of the Constitution. Formed in 1787.  
 Business started 1787.

**RECENT EVENTS:**

On June 2, 2011, sources stated that, The Obama administration announced that it plans to close 137 of the 2,094 federal data centers by the end of the year 2011. The closures would affect 16 federal agencies, including the Pentagon and the State Department. The plan aims to close a total of 800 centers by 2015, which officials project would save \$3 billion annually. Of the total closures, 57 will be within the Defense Department, 18 in the Department of the Interior and 14 in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.  
 BARACK H OBAMA. Antecedents not available.  
 JOSEPH BIDEN. Antecedents not available.

**Corporate Family**

**Subsidiaries (US):**

Access Board, US	Washington,DC	DUNS # 13-659-2628
African Development Foundation	Washington,DC	DUNS # 92-829-5625
American Battle Monuments Commission	Arlington,VA	DUNS # 04-055-8090
Arctic Research Commission, US	Arlington,VA	DUNS # 55-693-1967
Armed Forces Retirement Home	Washington,DC	DUNS # 92-607-3271
Broadcasting Board of Governors	Washington,DC	DUNS # 10-506-6075
Central Intelligence Agency	Washington,DC	DUNS # 00-202-2853
Chemical Safety & Hazard Investigation Board, US	Washington,DC	DUNS # 00-358-5499
Civil Rights, U S Commission On	Washington,DC	DUNS # 06-678-2368
Commission On Fine Arts, US	Washington,DC	DUNS # 03-775-4439
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	Washington,DC	DUNS # 07-779-9161
Corporation For National & Community Service	Washington,DC	DUNS # 79-697-5837
Court Services and Offenders Supervision Agency	Washington,DC	DUNS # 11-847-5081
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	Washington,DC	DUNS # 92-827-7953
Delta Regional Authority	Clarksdale,MS	DUNS # 14-014-3871
Environmental Protection Agency	Washington,DC	DUNS # 05-794-4910
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	Washington,DC	DUNS # 08-919-1928
Executive Office of The President	Washington,DC	DUNS # 03-164-8897
Export-Import Bank of The United States	Washington,DC	DUNS # 05-860-1576
Farm Credit Administration	Mc Lean,VA	DUNS # 07-780-0613
Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board	Washington,DC	DUNS # 12-651-3993
Federal Communications Commission	Washington,DC	DUNS # 02-030-9969
Federal Election Commission	Washington,DC	DUNS # 12-652-1483
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Washington,DC	DUNS # 03-776-0097
Federal Housing Finance Board	Washington,DC	DUNS # 62-718-8956

**Branches (US):**

Executive Office of The United States Government	Tucson,AZ	DUNS # 10-159-2819
Executive Office of The United States Government	Los Angeles,CA	DUNS # 02-791-3388
Executive Office of The United States Government	San Diego,CA	DUNS # 04-338-3533
Executive Office of The United States Government	Fort Collins,CO	DUNS # 84-432-3639
Executive Office of The United States Government	Washington,DC	DUNS # 07-666-0849
Executive Office of The United States Government	Washington,DC	DUNS # 62-664-6012
Executive Office of The United States Government	Washington,DC	DUNS # 83-896-2186

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Executive Office of The United States Government	Washington,DC	DUNS # 02-610-1779
Executive Office of The United States Government	Atlanta,GA	DUNS # 78-201-3713
Executive Office of The United States Government	Oskaloosa,IA	DUNS # 00-806-0795
Executive Office of The United States Government	Cambridge,MA	DUNS # 08-386-2859
Executive Office of The United States Government	Omaha,NE	DUNS # 80-226-6747
Executive Office of the United States Government	Mesilla Park,NM	DUNS # 00-848-4631
Executive Office of The United States Government	Springfield,TN	DUNS # 00-762-8964
Executive Office of The United States Government	Houston,TX	DUNS # 00-360-3706
Executive Office of The United States Government	Alexandria,VA	DUNS # 83-308-8052
Executive Office of The United States Government	Arlington,VA	DUNS # 14-538-5220
Executive Office of The United States Government	Mclean,VA	DUNS # 83-152-9446

**Operations**

2012-04-03

**Description:** Subsidiary of Government Of The United States, Washington, DC. Parent company has 2 other subsidiary(ies).

As noted, this company is a subsidiary of The Government of the United States, Duns 16-190-6193, and reference is made to that report for background information on the parent company and its management.

The two other branches which fall under the Government of the United States are as follows:.

1) Congress of the United States, Washington, DC. Formed on Sep 17 1787. Operates as the legislative body of government through the functions of the US Senate and House of Representatives. DUNS #16-190-6011.

2) Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, DC. Formed on Feb 2 1790. Operates as the judicial office of the federal government. DUNS #16-190-6136.

Operates as an executive office of the government, specifically as the Presidents' office and operated by federal government (100%).

Terms are as per government policy. Sells to general public. Territory : United States.

Nonseasonal.

**Employees:** 1,917,456 which includes officer(s). 1 employed here.

**Facilities:** Owns 100,000 sq. ft. in a multi story concrete block building.

**Location:** Central business section on well traveled street.

**Branches:** This business has multiple branches, detailed branch/division information is available in Dun & Bradstreets linkage or family tree products.

**Subsidiaries:** This business has 15 subsidiaries.

Departments of the executive branch of government are as follows: All are engaged in administrative, regulatory or national security operations.

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC. DUNS #00-195-4718. (100%).

United States Department of Commerce, Washington, DC. DUNS #16-190-6011. (100%).

United States Department of Defense, Washington, DC. DUNS #00-195-7737. (100%).

United States Department of Education, Washington, DC. DUNS #05-382-3167. (100%).

United States Department of Energy, Washington, DC. DUNS #08-768-9394 (100%) chartered 1951.

United States Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC. DUNS #00-325-5643. (100%).

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC. DUNS #04-801-1019. (100%) chartered 1965.

United States Department of the Interior, Washington, DC. DUNS #00-325-4273. (100%).

United States Department of Justice, Washington, DC. DUNS #00-325-7987. (100%) chartered 1870.

United States Department of Labor, Washington, DC. DUNS #00-325-5627. (100%).

United States Department of State, Washington, DC. DUNS #04-475-8233 (100%) chartered 1789.

United States Department of Transportation, Washington, DC. DUNS #05-736-6221. (100%).

United States Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC. DUNS #00-325-4885. (100%).

United States Department Of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC. DUNS #00-195-7316. (100%).

Executive Office Of The President, Washington, DC. DUNS #03-164-8897. (100%).

**SIC & NAICS**

**SIC:**

91110102 Presidents' office  
 91110401 Executive offices, Federal government

**NAICS:**

921110 Executive Offices  
 921110 Executive Offices

**PAYMENT SUMMARY**

The Payment Summary section reflects payment information in D&B's file as of the date of this report.

Below is an overview of the company's dollar-weighted payments, segmented by its suppliers' primary industries:

	Total Rcv'd (#)	Total Dollar Amts (\$)	Largest High Credit (\$)	Within Terms (%)	Days Slow			
					<31(%)	31-60(%)	61-90(%)	90>(%)
<b>Top Industries:</b>								
Telephone communictns	6	26,650	25,000	99	-	1	-	-
Radiotelephone commun	2	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
Public finance	2	50	50	100	-	-	-	-
Whol computers/softwr	1	7,500	7,500		-	-	-	100
Executive office	1	7,500	7,500	100	-	-	-	-
Nonclassified	1	1,000	1,000	100	-	-	-	-
Mfg computers	1	500	500	100	-	-	-	-
Mfg photograph equip	1	500	500	50	50	-	-	-
Whol furniture	1	250	250	100	-	-	-	-
Whol electrical equip	1	50	50	100	-	-	-	-
OTHER INDUSTRIES	1	0	0		-	-	-	-
<b>Other payment categories:</b>								
Cash experiences	6	300	250					
Payment record unknown	1	250	250					
Unfavorable comments	0	0	0					
<b>Placed for collections:</b>								

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With D&B	0	0					
Other	0	N/A					
Total in D&B's file	25	44,650	25,000				

The highest **Now Owes** on file is \$25,000

The highest **Past Due** on file is \$50

D&B receives over 600 million payment experiences each year. We enter these new and updated experiences into D&B Reports as this information is received.

**PAYMENT DETAILS**

**Detailed Payment History**

Date Reported (mm/yy)	Paying Record	High Credit (\$)	Now Owes (\$)	Past Due (\$)	Selling Terms	Last Sale Within (months)
04/12	Ppt	25,000	25,000	0		1 mo
	Ppt	750	50	0		1 mo
	Ppt	500	500	0		1 mo
	Ppt	500	0	0		6-12 mos
	Ppt	100	0	0		2-3 mos
	Ppt	50	0	0	N30	1 mo
	Slow 60-150	250	50	50		1 mo
03/12	Ppt	7,500				1 mo
	Ppt	50				1 mo
02/12	(010)	250	0	0		6-12 mos
	(011)	50			Cash account	1 mo
01/12	Ppt-Slow 30	500	0			2-3 mos
11/11	Ppt		0	0		1 mo
	Ppt					1 mo
09/11	Ppt	250	0	0	N30	6-12 mos
	(016)	250			Cash account	1 mo
04/11	Slow 120	7,500	0	0		6-12 mos
01/11	Slow 60-90	50	50	50		
11/10	Ppt	1,000	250	0		2-3 mos
	(020)	0	0	0	Cash account	6-12 mos
	(021)	0	0	0	Cash account	6-12 mos
	(022)	0	0	0	Cash account	6-12 mos
	(023)	0	0	0	Cash account	6-12 mos
10/10	Ppt	100	100	0		1 mo
	Ppt	0	0	0		1 mo

Payments Detail Key: ■ 30 or more days beyond terms

Payment experiences reflect how bills are met in relation to the terms granted. In some instances payment beyond terms can be the result of disputes over merchandise, skipped invoices etc.

Each experience shown is from a separate supplier. Updated trade experiences replace those previously reported.

**FINANCE**

2011-08-25

On August 25, 2011, attempts to contact the management of this business have been unsuccessful. Outside sources confirmed operation and location.

**PUBLIC FILINGS**

The following Public Filing data is for information purposes only and is not the official record. Certified copies can only be obtained from the official source.

**UCC Filings**

**Collateral:** Accounts receivable and proceeds - Inventory and proceeds - Account(s) and proceeds - Assets and proceeds - and OTHERS  
**Type:** Original  
**Sec. party:** BERNARD EX, CLAYTON M., EL SEGUNDO, CA  
**Debtor:** EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT and OTHERS  
**Filing number:** 2012038787  
**Filed with:** FINANCE & REVENUE DEPT, WASHINGTON, DC  
**Date filed:** 04/12/2012  
**Latest Info Received:** 05/02/2012  
**Original UCC filed date:**  
**Original filing mo.:**

**Collateral:** Inventory and proceeds - Assets and proceeds - Account(s) and proceeds - Equipment and proceeds - and OTHERS  
**Type:** Amendment  
**Sec. party:** BERNARD CLAYTON MAHOLA, EL SEGUNDO, CA BERNARD EX, CLAYTON M. BERNARD EX, CLAYTON M., EL SEGUNDO., CA BERNARD EX, CLAYTON M., EL SEGUNDO, CA and OTHERS  
**Debtor:** EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT and OTHERS  
**Filing number:** 201209028127  
**Filed with:** SECRETARY OF STATE/UCC DIVISION, OLYMPIA, WA  
**Date filed:** 03/30/2012  
**Latest Info Received:** 04/10/2012  
**Original UCC filed date:** 01/29/2012  
**Original filing mo.:** 201202970096

This D&B report is provided for your company's internal review. It may not be used for any other purpose or provided to anyone else.

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There are additional UCC's in D&B's file on this company available by contacting 1-800-234-3867.

There are additional suits, liens, or judgments in D&B's file on this company available by contacting.

The public record items contained in this report may have been paid, terminated, vacated or released prior to the date this report was printed.

### Government Activity

#### Activity summary

Borrower (Dir/Guar):	NO
Administrative debt:	NO
Contractor:	NO
Grantee:	NO
Party excluded from federal program(s):	NO

#### Possible candidate for socio-economic program consideration

Labor surplus area:	N/A
Small Business:	N/A
8(A) firm:	N/A

The details provided in the Government Activity section are as reported to Dun & Bradstreet by the federal government and other sources.

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The Government of The United States of America  
Rural Free Delivery Route 1

## office of the registrar

Box #4

The United States of America  
Global Postal Code-NAC: 850H2 MR7C8

Office hours: 9:00 - 9:00 UTC Monday - Friday  
Phone: (602) 845-0473

Email: [registrar@generalpostoffice.international](mailto:registrar@generalpostoffice.international)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I, **Alice Cenicerros**, certify **under penalty of bearing false witness** under the laws of The United States of America **that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct** according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief.

The office of the registrar accepts and acknowledges the document:

**Constitution of the United States**

Category: **Company and Religious Organization**



and is recorded on:

**310<sup>th</sup> day, in the year of Yahweh, 6017**  
Document Date

**4:45 UTC-6**  
Time

**RH-20150125-0903-4918-A7FA-C6E43EB5E935**  
Record File Number

**File Name: 20160125-US CONSTITUTION**

### **CERTIFIED COPY OF RECORDED DOCUMENT**

*This is a true and exact reproduction of the document officially recorded  
and placed on file in the office of the registrar for The United States of America.*

Date Issued: **310<sup>th</sup> day, in the year of Yahweh, 6017**

*This copy is not valid unless displaying the Record File Number, Seal, and signature of the registrar for  
The United States of America.*



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