

Misprision of Treason:

18 USC §2382. Misprision of treason, reads, “Whoever owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.”

Bouvier’s Law Dictionary of 1856 states: “2. Misprision of treason, is the concealment of treason by being merely passive; Act of Congress of April 30, 1790, 1 Story’s L.U.S. 83; 1 East, P.C. 139; for if any assistance be given, to the traitor, it makes the party a principal, as there is not accessories in treason.”

Article III Section 3 of the said Constitution specifies that, “Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort” And “Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason and shall suffer death, or shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fine under this title but not less than \$10,000; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States” 0 18 US § 281. How can they be incapable of holding office and still retain their office without removal? Therefore, doesn’t this give SCOTUS the power to remove individuals from office?

In addition, it’s clear, when you give aid and comfort to enemies of the Constitution that is also an act of fraud, and fraud vitiates everything that it touches as stated above. So, there can be no immunity or court procedure that would stall and hinder or keep a person with evidence from bringing his or her claims against individuals for their violations of their Oath of Office. Further, to remove from office without further delay those who violated their oath of office including those in the Criminal Complaint, 1st Amendment to the Criminal Complaint and this 2nd Amendment to the Criminal Complaint, including but not limited to, as a result of the unconscionable and un-constitutional actions of any judge in this case who from the lower courts to the SCOTX, violated their oath of office. Those judges who violated their oath of office chose to do so by intent and that intent was to protect a criminal system being property tax fraud by the CADs, school district bond fraud, and election fraud, run by criminals which evidence has been publicly exposed, and in which those judges participated in defending not just the criminals running the systems but the systems themselves.

Evidence of property tax fraud directly linked and correlated to school district bond fraud, which is directly linked to election fraud the combination of these 3 linked issues represents a National Security Risk on an unprecedented level.

The nexus between election fraud, school district bond fraud and property tax fraud is the software used to pre-determine synthetically engineered election outcomes and the software used to commit property tax fraud by manipulating property values excessively to pay for the school district bond fraud and election fraud. Meaning, it is property taxpayers that are paying for the acts of treason (election fraud) being committed against all Citizens in the United States.