

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

Vaughn Damon Wilson, sui juris, et al Plaintiff
Without prejudice of rights

VS.

ALMA CITY COURT, et al DEFENDANTS
STATE OF ARKANSAS, et al

COMPLAINT INTRODUCTION

1. I, Vaughn Damon Wilson for my complaint against the DEFENDANTS state:
I am a human being and a natural citizen of the republic of Arkansas , am a common man of the Sovereign People, which incidentally makes me a national citizen of the republic, arising under the original jurisdiction of the de jure Constitution for the United States of 1789, and I explicitly reserve all of my rights. I am domicile in Crawford County, Arkansas and I am standing on dry land.
I am not a citizen of, or franchise of, or subject to, any foreign or domestic corporation, municipal corporation, commercial entity or government operating in a commercial capacity. Also see Congressional act of 1871 and USC Title 28, Part VI, chapter 176, sub chapter 176, subsection A, 3002 (15) "United States" means—(A) a Federal corporation;
I am not responsible for any debt other than my own.
I am not a commercial entity, artificial person or subject to the Uniform Commercial Code. Also see UCC 1-308/UCC 1-207 and USC TITLE 15 > CHAPTER 1 > § 17 "The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."
I am not subject to color of law or law merchant.
I am not a party of or subject to any maritime contract and I deny that any exists.
I reserve my right not to be compelled to perform under any contract or commercial agreement that I did not enter knowingly, voluntarily and

intentionally. And furthermore, I do not accept the liability of the compelled benefit of any unrevealed contract or commercial agreement.

Blacks Law Dictionary: Right, n, 2. Something that is due to a person by just claim, legal guarantee, or moral principle <the right of liberty>.

REMEDY AND RELIEF

Plaintiff, Vaughn Damon Wilson brings this action against the DEFENDANTS for declaratory relief, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief from further duress, harassment, deprivation of rights, unlawful arrests and unlawful fines. And further preliminary and permanent estoppel of the enforcement of the Uniform Commercial Code. And to order the preliminary and permanent release of captives held by the DEFENDANTS. And to declare that all of the DEFENDANTS' maritime contracts or commercial agreements, which are ever changing, unilateral or unrevealed or ambiguous that are not entered into knowingly, voluntarily and intentionally such as and including the Uniform Commercial Code and all of its tenants, to be void and unlawful. And to remove from record the conviction of case TR 09 53 from ALMA CITY COURT. And to order the return of all property plundered by the DEFENDANTS from the people of Arkansas. And to order the arrest, capture and prosecution of PATRICK A SCHMIDT and PAUL D. GANT and all those involved for Deprivation of rights under color of law, USC TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 13 > § 242. And to order the arrest, capture and prosecution of PATRICK A SCHMIDT and PAUL D. GANT and all those involved for violation of USC TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 13 > § 241 Conspiracy against rights. And to order the arrest, capture and prosecution of PATRICK A SCHMIDT and PAUL D. GANT and all those involved for acts of piracy in violation of USC TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 81 > § 1661 and USC TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 81 > § 1652 and USC TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 81 > § 1654 and USC TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 81 > § 1660. And other relief and remedies as the court deems just.

JURISDICTION

2. This action is pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.

DEFENDANTS

3. The STATE OF ARKANSAS is responsible for its own commercial and maritime/admiralty contracts, courts, ALMA CITY COURT which is also a department of CITY OF ALMA, a corporate entity organized under THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.
4. ALMA CITY COURT is and operates as, a commercial/maritime/admiralty entity and acting without any jurisdiction at common law or equity under the Constitution of the United States 1789 or the Constitution of the State of Arkansas 1874. ALMA CITY COURT and the STATE OF ARKANSAS collaborates together to operate unlawfully at maritime/admiralty jurisdiction as commercial entities/pirates by the unlawful contract, the Uniform Commercial Code and its tenants. Furthermore, enforcing these unlawful maritime/admiralty contracts to their own benefit, using commercial paper and displaying gold fringed admiralty banners or flags under color of commission. Wherefore, DEFENDANTS have acted outside their jurisdiction against the Plaintiff, wherefore DEFENDANTS do not have immunity from suit or prosecution. Furthermore, remedy and recourse must be provided when injury is imported.

HISTORY

5. DEFENDANTS have, without good faith, (an essential element of contracts) unlawfully used, under color of commission, ever changing, unrevealed, ambiguous and unilateral maritime/admiralty contracts, the Uniform Commercial Code, duress, terrorism, extortion and deceptive practices to deprive plaintiff and other human beings of citizenship, rights, property and liberty. Regardless of the civility, the DEFENDANTS use all methods and practices of piracy and organized crime in their evil endeavor including deception, armed attacks, plunder of property, taking of captives, holding

captives for ransom. The DEFENDANTS cloak themselves under color of commission, in banners resembling legitimate government and authority such as a gold fringed flag similar to that of government. They cloak themselves in apparel and impersonate government officers of state capacity such as judges and police officers to gain advantage. They attack swiftly on dry land in motor vehicles/vessels that have been outfitted for the purpose of piracy. They plunder with duress, force of arms and extort submission. They take captives, demand ransoms and tribute, most often in the form of commercial paper and personal property.

These are clearly unlawful contracts devoid of good faith and acts of piracy.

Alexander v. Bothsworth, 1915. "Party cannot be bound by contract that he has not made or authorized. Free consent is an indispensable element in making valid contracts."

Furthermore, the DEFENDANTS created a legal fiction, (that the hidden contracts are voluntary), by hiding and concealing what is claimed as a remedy for reservation of rights "UCC 1-207" and later moved it to "UCC 1-308" in attempt to conceal. They assume that this makes their unlawful, ever changing, unilateral, hidden and ambiguous maritime/admiralty contracts in harmony with...

ENGLISH TORT LAW

61. Ashby v. White, (1703) 92 Eng. Rep. 126 (K.B.); BLACKSTONE, supra note 59, at 23.

62. 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137, 163-66 (1803) ("It is a general and indisputable rule, that where there is a legal right, there is also a legal remedy by suit or action at law, whenever that right is invaded . . . [F]or it is a settled and invariable principle in the laws of England, that every right, when withheld, must have a remedy, and every injury its proper redress.").

However, the DEFENDANTS position fails, for the remedy "UCC 1-308" is defective in that it does not bring relief immediately upon claim or demand. Wherefore, at each time the remedy is denied, injury is imported as demonstrated in this complaint.

It is a foregone conclusion and self evident that anyone being victimized by these unlawful contracts, had they knowledge that they were being contractually

bound, would have surely protested, demanded and claimed the remedy "UCC 1-308" rather than pay fines, forfeit property, being taken captive or to endure separation of body from soul. The fact that the victims lacked knowledge of the contract is overwhelming evidence that the contract is devoid of any good faith and in violation of the UCC's own terms § 1-304. Obligation of Good Faith. Every contract or duty within [the Uniform Commercial Code] imposes an obligation of good faith in its performance and enforcement.

6. Furthermore, if the remedy is defective then it is also an unlawful contract because it is a violation of the Constitution for the United States 1789, Article 1. Section 10 No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.
7. Further, the Uniform Commercial code and its tenants cannot apply to a human being. **USC TITLE 15 > CHAPTER 1 > § 17 "The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."**
8. DEFENDANTS have not dealt in good faith. Their purposeful nondisclosure of the contractual agreements is hidden and disguised by weaving them into a fabric of policy with common law elements and titling the policy the Arkansas Code. A policy only applies to the commercial entity and its employees and all of those who knowingly and freely made themselves subject to it by contract. The contractual fibers are discernable from the elements of common law by test.
 - a. If performance is demanded, it is a contract.
 - b. If it violates common law rights, it is a contract or law that is void upon its passing.
 - c. If it requires or accepts commercial paper, (Federal Reserve notes) rather than lawful money, (Silver and gold coin), it is a maritime contract.
 - d. If an maritime/admiralty banner or flag is displayed, it must be maritime or admiralty proceedings.
 - e. If the name is all capital letters, the entity is a commercial entity and not a human being.
 - f. If performance of remedy "UCC 1-308", or the like, is always and

continually required, then it is an unlawful contract, because it is continually a burden and violation of rights of those seeking to avoid its adhesion.

9. The maritime/admiralty contractual agreements are concealed by weaving them with the following elements of common law.

Arkansas code

1-2-106. Adoption of Code not to validate constitutionally invalid acts.

1-2-111. Adoption of Code not to affect existing rights, liabilities, contracts, actions, etc.

1-2-119. Common and statute law of England adopted.

1-2-121. Bills and laws to be clear and unambiguous

26-1-101. Definitions. (7)(A) "Money" means gold and silver coin,...

DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW

10. The actions of the DEFENDANTS are also defined unlawful by

USC TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 13 > § 242

Deprivation of rights under color of law

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both;...

CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS

11. And the actions of the DEFENDANTS are also defined unlawful by USC TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 13 > § 241 Conspiracy against rights

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or

If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—

They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

PIRACY

12. A. And further, because the DEFENDANTS claim maritime/admiralty jurisdiction in their actions against the Plaintiff and other human beings, in their armed plunder of property, taking captive, demanding ransom and etc...

B. And further, because the DEFENDANTS claim maritime/admiralty jurisdiction in their regulation and use of motor vehicles/vessels against the Plaintiff and other human beings, in their armed plunder of property, taking captive, demanding ransom and etc...

C. And further defined, USC TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 1 > § 13 States "Any limitation on the right or privilege to operate a motor vehicle imposed under this subsection shall apply only to the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States."

D. And further defined,

Piracy

1. Robbery, kidnapping, or other criminal violence committed at sea.
2. A similar crime committed aboard a plane or other vehicle; hijacking.

Black's Law Dictionary 1186 (8th ed. 2004)

Then it is a logical conclusion that the DEFENDANTS are also guilty of

- a. Piracy on dry land. See USC TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 81 > § 1661
Robbery ashore "...imprisoned for life."
- b. USC TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 81 > § 1652. Citizens as pirates
Whoever, being a citizen of the United States, commits any murder or robbery, or any act of hostility against the United States, or against any citizen thereof, on the high seas, under color of any commission from any foreign prince, or state, or on pretense of authority from any person, is a pirate, and shall be imprisoned for life.
- c. Fitting out motor vehicles/vessels for piracy.
USC TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 81 > § 1654 Arming or serving on privateers
Whoever, being a citizen of the United States, without the limits thereof, fits out and arms, or attempts to fit out and arm or is concerned in furnishing, fitting out, or arming any private vessel of war or privateer, with intent that such vessel shall be employed to cruise or commit hostilities upon the citizens of the United States or their property; or
Whoever takes the command of or enters on board of any such vessel with such intent; or
Whoever purchases any interest in any such vessel with a view to share in the profits thereof—
Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.
- d. USC TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 81 > § 1660 Receipt of pirate property
Whoever, without lawful authority, receives or takes into custody any vessel, goods, or other property, feloniously taken by any robber or pirate against the laws of the United States, knowing the same to have been feloniously taken, shall be imprisoned not more than ten years.

NOTIFICATION OF RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

13. Plaintiff previously made notification to DEFENDANTS of reservation of rights by filing a letter of reservation of rights with the circuit clerk of CRAWFORD COUNTY for public record and mailing same letters to circuit court judges for the STATE OF ARKANSAS.

For the sake of brevity, only the most recent events will be brought before the court.

STATEMENT OF MATERIAL FACTS OF UNLAWFUL ADHESION AND DEPRIVING Plaintiff OF RIGHTS, LIBERTY AND PROPERTY

Reference case number TR 09 53 from ALMA CITY COURT.

COUNT ONE.

11. On January 1st, 2009 at 9:20 pm on I-40 at exit 20, Plaintiff was overtaken by a motor vehicle/vessel under color of commission and fitted out for the purpose of piracy. Plaintiff was unlawfully stopped, held captive, and incarcerated for 12 minutes. And was subjected to a search of plaintiff's papers and personal effects, without warrant by an armed pirate/agent for the STATE OF ARKANSAS, ARKANSAS STATE TROOPER, PATRICK A SCHMIDT. He was clothed under color of commission, in a uniform resembling governmental authority. PATRICK A SCHMIDT examined plaintiffs' drivers' license that is clearly signed "without prejudice UCC 1-308".
 - a. Wherefore (maritime/admiralty contact)/ (deprivation of rights under color of law)/ (piracy) is evident.
 - b. Remedy failed.
 - c. Injury was imported.

COUNT TWO

12. PATRICK A SCHMIDT then violated plaintiff's liberty further by forcing plaintiff to sign ARKANSAS UNIFORM LAW ENFORCEMENT CITATION number J109746 under duress with threat of being taken captive. Plaintiff signed the

citation "without prejudice UCC 1-308".

- a. Wherefore (maritime/admiralty contact)/ (deprivation of rights under color of law) / (piracy) is evident.
- b. Remedy failed.
- c. Injury was imported.

COUNT THREE

13. On January 12th 2009, Plaintiff filed with the commercial entity, ALMA CITY COURT a Motion to Dismiss because of Plaintiffs reservation of rights UCC 1-308. Plaintiff received no notice of dismissal. Resulting in remedy failure.
 - a. Wherefore (maritime/admiralty contact)/ (deprivation of rights under color of law) / (piracy) is evident.
 - b. Remedy failed.
 - c. Injury was imported.

COUNT FOUR

14. On February 24th, 2009 at 5 pm, Plaintiff presented himself under duress to ALMA CITY COURT out of fear of further "Deprivation of rights under color of law, USC TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 13 > § 242". ALMA CITY COURT, under color of commission, displayed a gold fringed banner or flag resembling that of the de jure United States government created in 1789, but only having the same jurisdiction as the Jolly Roger.
 - a. Wherefore (maritime/admiralty contact)/ (deprivation of rights under color of law) / (piracy) is evident.
 - b. Remedy failed.
 - c. Injury was imported.

COUNT FIVE

15. On February 24th, 2009 at 5 pm, Agent/pirate for the commercial entity ALMA CITY COURT, PAUL D. GANT called Plaintiff to the front and asked for a plea. Agent for ALMA CITY COURT, PAUL D. GANT (under color of commission) was clothed in the apparel of a judges' robe, as if he had authority of state rather than a maritime entity committing acts of piracy. Plaintiff responded that he does not plead to courts of contract. PAUL D.

GANT then proceeded to try plaintiff ignoring plaintiffs' written motions of reservation of rights, and without discovery. Wherefore, the remedy proved defective and failed to provide relief. ALMA CITY COURT did not provide evidence of any contract or a ratification of commencement.

- a. Wherefore (maritime/admiralty contact)/ (deprivation of rights under color of law) / (piracy) is evident.
- b. Remedy failed.
- c. Injury was imported.

COUNT SIX

16. Plaintiff was denied a jury trial. See Constitution Of The State Of Arkansas, 1874.

Article 2. Declaration of Rights.

§ 7. Jury trial - Right to - Waiver - Civil cases - Nine jurors agreeing.

The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy;

Constitution of the United States of 1789

Article III

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury;

Constitution of the United States of 1789

Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury

- a. Wherefore (maritime/admiralty contact)/ (deprivation of rights under color of law) / (piracy) is evident.
- b. Remedy failed.
- c. Injury was imported.

COUNT SEVEN

17. The agent/pirate (unknown to the Plaintiff at this time) acting as a prosecutor, under color of commission, was allowed to ask all the questions that she wanted without objection. Plaintiff was not allowed discovery as per ARKANSAS COURT RULES AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS, Article V. Pretrial procedures. PAUL D. GANT often answered and testified for PATRICK A. SCHMIDT without swearing himself in to give testimony, or

taking the stand to be cross examined. PAUL D. GANT often acted on behalf of the prosecution with great persuasion to the ALMA CITY COURT. Plaintiff was not allowed to ask questions relating to jurisdiction and the law. Plaintiff was threatened with contempt of court for asking such questions. Plaintiff was only allowed to ask two questions. Plaintiff was denied a fair trial at common law. See the Constitution for the United States 1789, Amendment VI and Constitution Of The State Of Arkansas Of 1874, Article 2. Declaration of Rights § 10... to be heard by himself...

- a. Wherefore (maritime/admiralty contact)/ (deprivation of rights under color of law) / (piracy) is evident.
- b. Remedy failed.
- c. Injury was imported.

COUNT EIGHT

18. At same trial, PAUL D. GANT ordered Plaintiff to pay a ransom before leaving of \$115 in commercial paper, "Federal Reserve notes" without any evidence of the existence of a maritime/admiralty contractual agreement and in violation of Constitution for the United States 1789, Article 1. Section 10 No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. Amendment VIII Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed...

- a. Wherefore (maritime/admiralty contact)/ (deprivation of rights under color of law) / (piracy) is evident.
- b. Remedy failed.
- c. Injury was imported.

COUNT NINE

19. Plaintiff was blocked by ALMA CITY COURT from free access to appeal the decision with a bond of twice the amount of the fine and further blocked by ARKANSAS TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN Van Buren, Arkansas with a \$140 filing fee when lawful money is not available. See Constitution Of The State Of Arkansas Of 1874.

Article 2. Declaration of Rights.

§ 13. Redress of wrongs.

Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs he may receive in his person, property or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without purchase; completely, and without denial; promptly and without delay; conformably to the laws.

And Constitution of the United States 1789, Article 1. Section 10, gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts

Amendment VIII, Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed.

- a. Wherefore (maritime/admiralty contract)/ (deprivation of rights under color of law) / (piracy) is evident.
- b. Remedy failed.
- c. Injury was imported

With all of the aforementioned, it is self evident and a foregone conclusion that the DEFENDANTS are unlawfully enforcing color of law, maritime/admiralty contractual agreements, and committing acts of piracy, plunder and lawlessness on dry land.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff pray for the foregoing relief as the Court deems just.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed:

Vaughn Damon Wilson, sui juris
Without prejudice UCC 1-308
7225 Chastain Road
Mulberry, Arkansas 72947

Phone: 479 414 3220

NOTARY PUBLIC

STATE OF _____

COUNTY OF _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, the above signed _____

This _____ day of _____, 2009

Notary Public

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES:

מנא מנא תקל ופרסך