

## STATUTES/CODES/REGULATIONS

### *Memorandum of Law*

THE PURPOSE OF THIS MEMORANDUM is to liberate the American spirit from the tyranny of the Judiciary by reminding the People of their sovereignty and liberation from all legislative law through the covenant we made with God via the Declaration of Independence and therein holding the People accountable to “*that Law which is ordained*”<sup>1</sup> of God alone.

“UNDER OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT upon the individuality and intelligence of the [sovereign] citizen, the state does not claim to control them, except as his/her conduct to others, leaving him/her the sole judge as to all that affects them.”<sup>2</sup> The very meaning of 'sovereignty' is that the decree of the sovereign, [not the government], makes law.<sup>3</sup> A consequence of this prerogative is the legal ubiquity of the King [of kings]. His majesty in the eye of the law is always present in all his [Natural Law] courts, though he cannot personally distribute justice.<sup>4</sup> His judges [jurists] are the mirror by which the King's image [Word of God] is reflected;<sup>5</sup> for “laws are made for us; we are not made for the laws.”<sup>6</sup> Every man is independent of ‘all legislative laws’, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowman without his consent.”<sup>7</sup>

“THE COMMON LAW is the real law, the Supreme Law of the land, the code, rules, regulations, policy and statutes are “not the law”.<sup>8</sup> “All codes, rules, and regulations are for government authorities only, not human/Creators in accordance with God's laws. All codes, rules, and regulations are unconstitutional and lacking due process.”<sup>9</sup>

STATUTE: An act of the legislature declaring, commanding, or prohibiting something; a particular law enacted and established by the will of the legislative department of government; the written will of the legislature, solemnly expressed according to the forms necessary to constitute it the law of the state.<sup>10</sup> This word is used to designate the written law in contradistinction to the unwritten law.<sup>11</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> **Koenig v. Flynn, 258 N.Y. 292, 179 N. E. 705.**

<sup>2</sup> Mugler v. Kansas 123 U.S. 623, 659-60.

<sup>3</sup> American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 29 S.Ct. 511, 513, 213 U.S. 347, 53 L.Ed. 826, 19 Ann.Cas. 1047.

<sup>4</sup> Fortesc.c.8. 2Inst.186.

<sup>5</sup> 1 Blackstone's Commentaries, 270, Chapter 7, Section 379.

<sup>6</sup> William Milonoff.

<sup>7</sup> Cruden v. Neale, 2 N.C. 338 (1796) 2 S.E.

<sup>8</sup> Self v. Rhay, 61 Wn (2d) 261.

<sup>9</sup> Rodriques v. Ray Donovan (U.S. Department of Labor) 769 F. 2d 1344, 1348 (1985).

<sup>10</sup> Federal Trust Co. v. East Hartford Fire Dist., C.C.A.Conn., 283 F. 95, 98; In re Van Tassel's Will, 119 Misc. 478, 196 N.Y.S. 491, 494; Washington v. Dowling, 92 Fla. 601, 109 So. 588, 591.

REGULATION: The act of regulating; a rule or order prescribed for management or government; a regulating principle; a precept.<sup>12</sup> Rule of order prescribed by superior or competent authority relating to action of those under its control.<sup>13</sup>

CODE: A complete system of positive law, scientifically arranged, and promulgated by legislative authority,<sup>14</sup> a systematic body of law.<sup>15</sup>

ARTICLE I SECTION 8 CLAUSE 18: Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers [listed in Clauses 1-17], and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

The following is a complete list of constitutional statutes, codes and regulation making authority, among which you will not find that we gave Congress authority to codify any law expanding or decreasing Natural Law, nor can we, leaving the People to answer for their behavior to God alone:

- 1) Power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States;
- 2) Borrow money;
- 3) Regulate commerce;
- 4) Establish naturalization, and uniform bankruptcy laws;
- 5) Coin money, regulate the value;
- 6) Provide counterfeiting the securities laws;
- 7) Establish post offices and post roads;
- 8) Promote science and useful arts;
- 9) Constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;
- 10) Define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas;
- 11) Declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;
- 12) Raise and support armies;
- 13) Provide and maintain a navy;
- 14) Make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;
- 15) Provide for calling forth the militia;
- 16) Provide for the governing of the militia;

---

<sup>11</sup> Foster v. Brown, 199 Ga. 444, 34 S.E.2d 530, 535. See Common Law.

<sup>12</sup> Curless v. Watson, 180 Ind. 86, 102 N.E. 497, 499.

<sup>13</sup> State v. Miller, 33 N.M. 116, 263 P. 510, 513.

<sup>14</sup> Wilentz v. Crown Laundry Service, 172 A. 331, 332, 116 N.J.Eq. 40.

<sup>15</sup> Wall v. Close, 14 So.2d 9, 26, 203 La. 345.

17) Exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over Washington DC the seat of the government of the United States;

EQUITY: [Black's 4<sup>th</sup>] *Equity is a body of jurisprudence, or field of jurisdiction, differing in its origin, theory, and methods from the common law.* - Laird v. Union Traction Co., 208 Pa. 574, 57 A. 987; *It is a body of rules existing by the side of the original civil law, founded on distinct principles, and claiming incidentally to supersede the civil law in virtue of a superior sanctity inherent in those principles.* - Maine, Anc. Law, 27;

Therefore, the United States Codes Titles 1-57, which make up all US legislated law, are for the jurisdictions stated within the said codes and are not part of Gods Natural Law and the States likewise. The last words of God in the last four verses of the Bible [Rev:22:18-21] God cursed anyone who would add or remove any of His natural laws or even think to change his laws as we read in Daniel 7:25:

[The beast] *shall speak great words against the most High, and shall wear out the saints of the most High, and think to change times and laws.*

### THE LAWS OF NATURE AND OF NATURE'S GOD

*The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity...* ARTICLE III, SECTION 2.<sup>16</sup>

The Laws of nature and of nature's God are called Natural Law or Common Law, so called because the Law is common onto to all men and no one can escape its judgment which will be applied either in True Courts of Justice or on the last day.<sup>17</sup> According to Black's Law 4<sup>th</sup> edition, the key phrase "in law" means in the intendment or contemplation of the law; existing in law or by force of law. It is in fact actual, real as distinguished from implied or inferred. "*Philosophically, it seems more correct to say that the word "land" means, in law, as in the vernacular, the soil ... The term 'land' may be used interchangeably with "property;" it may include anything that may be classed as real estate or real property.*"<sup>18</sup> The phrase "Law of the Land" lifted from Magna Carta means due process and owing to all concerned, sometime called the paths of the law. Therein, the constitutional phrase "Law of the Land"<sup>19</sup> (property) for it is

---

<sup>16</sup> Jurisdiction of law as distinct from jurisdiction of equity; law here is short for common law as distinct from equity.

<sup>17</sup> **2 Pet 3:6-7** "Whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished: But the heavens and the earth, which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men."

<sup>18</sup> Reynard v. City of Caldwell, 55 Idaho 342, 42 P.2d 292, 297.

<sup>19</sup> **US Constitution Article VI:** 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

God who created all things<sup>20</sup> for His pleasure!<sup>21</sup> And said, “The world is mine,<sup>22</sup> all men are mine,<sup>23</sup> all souls are mine<sup>24</sup> and all gold and silver is mine.”<sup>25</sup> We the People and all of creation are God’s property. God is the Lawgiver and Judge<sup>26</sup> who gave us the Law of Liberty<sup>27</sup> via unalienable rights thereby making us free.<sup>28</sup> We the People through the Jury (grand and petit) sit as the Tribunal<sup>29</sup> on the King’s (God’s) Bench<sup>30</sup> to exercise the Law of the Land and no man by way of legislation or decree can take We the Peoples’ Liberty without consequence.<sup>31</sup>

Black’s Law states that the phrase “at Law” or “in Law” is used to point out that a thing is to be done according to the course of the common law.

---

the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

<sup>20</sup> **Eph 3:9** And to make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery, which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ.

<sup>21</sup> **Rev 4:11** Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created.

<sup>22</sup> **Psa 50:12** ... the world is mine, and the fulness thereof.; **Exo 19:3-6** And Moses went up unto God, and the LORD called unto him out of the mountain, saying, Thus shalt thou say to the house of Jacob, and tell the children of Israel; Ye have seen what I did unto the Egyptians, and how I bare you on eagles' wings, and brought you unto myself. Now therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people: for all the earth is mine: **Job 41:11** ... whatsoever is under the whole heaven is mine. And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation. These are the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel.

<sup>23</sup> **Exo 13:1-2** And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, Sanctify unto me all the firstborn, whatsoever openeth the womb among the children of Israel, both of man and of beast: it is mine.; **Exo 34:19** All that openeth the womb is mine.

<sup>24</sup> **Ezek 18:4** Behold, all souls are mine; as the soul of the father, so also the soul of the son is mine: the soul that sinneth, it shall die.

<sup>25</sup> **Hag 2:8** The silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the LORD of hosts.

<sup>26</sup> **LAWGIVER: Isa 33:22** For the LORD is our judge, the LORD is our lawgiver, the LORD is our king; he will save us.

<sup>27</sup> **LAW OF LIBERTY: James 2:12** So speak ye, and so do, as they that shall be judged by the law of liberty.; **James 1:25** But whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed.; **Gal 5:13-14** For, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by love serve one another. For all the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this; Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.; **Gal 4:31-Gal 5:1** So then, brethren, we are not children of the bondwoman, but of the free. Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage.

<sup>28</sup> **FREEDOM: John 8:36** If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed.

<sup>29</sup> **TRIBUNAL:** Bouvier's Law, 1856 Edition - The seat of the whole body of judges who compose a jurisdiction sometimes it is taken for the jurisdiction which they exercise. (2). This term is Latin, and derives its origin from the elevated seat where the tribunes administered justice.

<sup>30</sup> **BEFORE THE KING HIMSELF** the old name of the court of king's bench, which was originally held before the king in person. 3 Bl.Comm. 41. “The people of this State, as the successors of its former sovereign, are entitled to all the rights which formerly belonged to the King by his prerogative”. *Lansing v. Smith*, 4 Wend. 9 (N.Y.) (1829), 21 Am. Dec. 89 10C Const. Law Sec. 298; 18 C Em.Dom. Sec. 3, 228; 37 C Nav.Wat. Sec. 219; Nuls Sec. 167; 48 C Wharves Sec. 3, 7.; Black’s Law - Before us ourselves, (the king, i. e., in the king's or queen's bench.) [tribunal pre-trial] CORAM NOBIS. [Black’s Law] Before us ourselves, (the king, i. e., in the king's or queen's bench.) Applied to writs of error directed to another branch of the same court, e. g., from the full bench to the court at nisi prius. 1 Archb. Pr. K. B. 234. See Writ of Error.

<sup>31</sup> **VENGEANCE: Rom 12:19** Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.

AT LAW: [Black's 4th] *According to law; by, for, or **in law**; particularly in distinction from that which is done in or according to equity; or in titles such as sergeant at law, barrister at law, attorney or counsellor at law.* - Hooker v. Nichols, 116 N.C. 157, 21 S.E. 208.

It is distinguished from a proceeding in equity (codified laws). “*Law is that which is laid down, ordained, or established.*”<sup>32</sup> Thomas Jefferson was a student of Lord Bolingbroke. He first began studying Bolingbroke’s writings at the age of fourteen, and he read them again at the age of twenty-three as he was preparing for a career as a lawyer. Jefferson’s Literary Commonplace Book contains more quotations from Bolingbroke than from any other author, and all historians have given Bolingbroke the credit for Jefferson’s famous phrase regarding “*the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God.*” In a renowned letter to Alexander Pope, Lord Bolingbroke wrote the following words which were to become the basis for Jefferson’s opening paragraph of the Declaration of Independence:

*“You will find that it is the modest, not the presumptuous enquirer, who makes a real, and safe progress in the discovery of divine truths. One follows nature, and nature’s God; that is, he follows God in his works, and in his word.”* – Lord Bolingbroke

Here we find a definition from the very individual that all scholars recognize as the source of Jefferson’s phrase. According to Lord Bolingbroke, the law of nature’s God is the Law which is found in God’s Word. This was the definition which was intended by Jefferson, and this was the manner in which his words were understood by our forefathers. The law of nature’s God upon which our nation was founded is nothing less than the Bible itself.

*“The laws of nature are most perfect and immutable; but the condition of human law is an unending succession, and there is nothing in it which can continue perpetually. Human laws are born, live, and die.”* – 7 Coke, 25.

As one might expect, the Bible is fairly clear on the subject of the supremacy of God and his law. It indicates that there is no God except the Lord God.<sup>33</sup> God is the God of creation and He is the Creator of all things visible and invisible.<sup>34</sup> God impressed his

---

<sup>32</sup> **Koenig v. Flynn**, 258 N.Y. 292, 179 N. E. 705.

<sup>33</sup> **Isa 45:22-23** Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else. I have sworn by myself, the word is gone out of my mouth in righteousness, and shall not return, That unto me every knee shall bow, every tongue shall swear. **Rev 22:13** I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last.

<sup>34</sup> **Gen 1:1** In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.; **Rom 1:20** For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse;; **Col 1:16** For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth,

laws upon creation and he governs its operation accordingly.<sup>35</sup> God gave his law so that people would seek after God and know what God requires of every person.<sup>36</sup> Of course, the laws of God are right, perfect, and eternal.<sup>37</sup> They apply over the entire globe and are written in God's creation because God is the Creator of all the earth.<sup>38</sup> These rules also apply to all people and are written within each man, woman and child because God is the Creator of all people.<sup>39</sup> God also reiterated the basic elements of his rules of right and wrong in the Bible.<sup>40</sup>

The implications of this situation are straightforward. Since God created all things, he also has the right to rule them according to his laws.<sup>41</sup> He rules the nations according to his laws.<sup>42</sup> His laws rule the nations irrespective of whether a given nation believes in God or recognizes his laws.<sup>43</sup> This does not mean that the nations are perfect nor does it mean that people who do not worship God cannot rule.<sup>44</sup> Nor does it mean that God will judge lawbreakers according to our timetables of justice.

It does mean, however, that God will not let a corrupt government rule forever.<sup>45</sup> God judges justly on the earth and punishes lawless leaders and nations.<sup>46</sup> Nations which forget God may completely perish.<sup>47</sup> Nations which honor God and try to follow his laws, however, can expect to receive his care and protection.<sup>48</sup>

## **LEGISLATIVE LAW IS VESTED LAW**

Neither the US Congress nor any State Congress has the authority to write statutes that control Peoples' behavior. It's up to the People to control their own behavior and if they injure someone, the common law has remedies. Vested authority in our Legislators is

---

visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him.

<sup>35</sup> Psalm 19:1-3,7-9,11.

<sup>36</sup> Genesis 2:16-17. See also, Acts 17:24-28.

<sup>37</sup> Psalms 119:128a [right], 142,151 [perfect], 160 [eternal].

<sup>38</sup> Genesis 1:1-2:3 [Account of creation of heavens and earth]. Acts 4:24 & 14:15; [Affirmation that God made the heavens, earth, the sea and all therein]. Acts 17:24 [God made the world and dwells in heaven, not in man-made temples].

<sup>39</sup> Romans 2:14-15.

<sup>40</sup> Exodus 20:1-17, Matthew 22:36-40, Romans 5:20 and 13:8-10.

<sup>41</sup> Psalm 24:1, 29:10, 90:2. See also, Psalm 2:10.

<sup>42</sup> Psalm 2:1-4.

<sup>43</sup> 1 Chronicles 29:11-12. Compare Exodus 5:2 with Exodus 9:27-28. See also, Exodus 12:31-32.

<sup>44</sup> Jeremiah 27:4-8.

<sup>45</sup> Jeremiah 25:9 and Daniel 4:30-37.

<sup>46</sup> Psalm 58:11, 82:1-8, Ezekiel 14:12-14, Job 12:17-24.

<sup>47</sup> Jeremiah 12:14-17.

<sup>48</sup> Daniel 4:30-37, Deuteronomy 11:26-29.

found in Article I. Section 8. Congress absolutely has no authority to legislate outside of Article I. Section 8.

*“Liberty is freedom from ‘ALL LAWS’ except those prescribed by nature’s God.”*

THE REAL LAW: *“The common law is the real law, the Supreme Law of the land, the code, rules, regulations, policy and statutes are “not the law.”*<sup>49</sup> Legislated statutes enforced upon the people in the name of law are a fraud. They have no authority and are without mercy. Justice without mercy is Godless and therefore repugnant to our United States Constitution. Lawmakers were given authority by the people to legislate codes, rules, regulations, and statutes which are regulations and “law” to control the behavior of bureaucrats, elected and appointed officials, municipalities and agencies. However, they were never given authority to control the behavior of the people as we read in the US Supreme court decision, *“All laws, rules and practices which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void.”*<sup>50</sup>

Legislators simply do not have the authority to rule men. *“Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them.”*<sup>51</sup> God breaks down the law as follows: *“And Jesus answered him, The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel; The Lord our God is one Lord: And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first commandment. And the second is like, namely this, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these.”*<sup>52</sup> Although it is a sin, punishable only by the Judge of the Universe, to break the commandment to love in your mind, words, and deeds, it does not become a crime, punishable by man, until your words and deeds are expressed in “actions” injuring another.

**Thomas Jefferson said**, *“I would rather be exposed to the inconveniences attending too much liberty than those attending too small a degree of it.”* If one of the people exercises his free will to carry a weapon, travel, practice law, park without depositing money in a meter, use hemp, pharmaceuticals, alcohol, vitamins, minerals or any other

---

<sup>49</sup> Self v. Rhay, 61 Wn (2d) 261.

<sup>50</sup> Marbury -v-Madison, 5th US (2 Cranch) 137, 174, 176, (1803).

<sup>51</sup> Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 491.

<sup>52</sup> Mark 12:29-31:

substance for medicinal or recreational purposes, the legislators do not have the authority to impose a fine, license or make a right a crime.

**ROMAN LAW = CODE OF JUSTINIAN = EQUITY**  
*Roman law and its influence in America law  
has been defined, as the 'Art of Social Control'.<sup>53</sup>*

Roman law is the legal system of ancient Rome and the legal developments spanning over a thousand years of jurisprudence, from the Law of 12 Tables (c. 449 BC), to the Corpus Juris Civilis (“Body of Civil Law,” AD 529) ordered by Eastern Roman emperor Justinian I. It is also sometimes referred to as the Code of Justinian, although this name belongs more properly to the part titled Codex Justinianus. The historical importance of Roman law is reflected by the continued use of Latin legal terminology in legal systems influenced by it. After the dissolution of the Western Roman Empire, the Justinian Code remained in effect in the Eastern Empire, known in the modern era as the Byzantine Empire (331–1453). From the 7th century onward, the legal language in the East was Greek. A court of equity is a system of jurisprudence administered in courts of equity,<sup>54</sup> a/k/a Courts of Chancery, which have jurisdiction in equity, which administers justice and decides controversies in accordance with the rules, principles, and precedents of equity a/k/a codes, which follow the forms and procedures of chancery; as distinguished from a court having the jurisdiction, rules, principles, and practice of the common law.<sup>55</sup> A Court of Equity means a Court of Statutes. Search our founding documents and you will discover that We the People have no desire to live under the control of human law. We chose to live under Natural Law.

### **THE GENERAL RULE**

“Statutes that violate the plain and obvious principles of common right and common reason are null and void.”<sup>56</sup> “The State cannot diminish rights of the people.”<sup>57</sup> “The Claim and exercise of a Constitutional Right cannot be converted into a crime.”<sup>58</sup> “If the state converts a liberty into a privilege the citizen can engage in the right with impunity”<sup>59</sup> “The assertion of federal rights, when plainly and reasonably made, is not

---

<sup>53</sup> Notre Dame Law Review, by Gerald J. McGinley

<sup>54</sup> Kenyon v. Kenyon, 3 Utah, 431, 24 P. 829.

<sup>55</sup> Thomas v. Phillips, 4 Smedes & M., Miss., 423.

<sup>56</sup> Bennett v. Boggs, 1 Baldw 60.

<sup>57</sup> Hertado v. California, 110 U.S. 516

<sup>58</sup> Miller v. U.S. , 230 F 2d 486. 489

<sup>59</sup> Shuttlesworth v Birmingham , 373 USs 262



to be defeated under the name of local practice.”<sup>60</sup> And “a State may not impose a charge for the enjoyment of a right granted by the Federal Constitution.”<sup>61</sup>

“The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void and ineffective for any purpose, since its unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment... In legal contemplation, it is as inoperative as if it had never been passed... Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no right, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection and justifies no acts performed under it... A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing law. Indeed insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, (the Constitution) it is superseded thereby. No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it.”<sup>62</sup>

**IN CONCLUSION:** “Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts And the law is the definition and limitation of power. For, the very idea that man may be compelled to hold his life, or the means of living, or any material right essential to the enjoyment of life, at the mere will of another, seems to be intolerable in any country where freedom prevails, as being the essence of slavery itself.”<sup>63</sup>

“Inferior courts” are those whose jurisdiction is limited and special and whose proceedings are not according to the course of the common law. Criminal courts proceed according to statutory law. Jurisdiction and procedure is defined by statute. Likewise, civil courts and admiralty courts proceed according to statutory law. Any court proceeding according to statutory law is not a court of record (which only proceeds according to common law); it is an inferior court.

---

<sup>60</sup> Davis v. Wechsler, 263 US 22, at 24

<sup>61</sup> Murdock v. Pennsylvania, 319 U.S. 105, at 113.

<sup>62</sup> Bonnett v. Vallier, 116 N.W. 885, 136 Wis. 193 (1908); NORTON v. SHELBY COUNTY, 118 U.S. 425 (1886)

<sup>63</sup> Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 US 356, 370 Quotiens dubia interpretatio libertatis est, secundum libertatem respondendum erit