

Violating rights and Immunities under Color of law

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

As a direct descendant of the founders of the Constitution for the United States of America and as one of "the Posterity" found in the preamble, by right of blood, I hereby declare;

Christina Melton Crain is on the University of Texas Board of Regents, and a BAR member, and an officer of the Court and deemed to know the law.

"Officers of the court have no immunity, when violating a constitutional right, for they are deemed to know the law." Owens v Independence 100 S.C.T. 1398 (Ezra 7:23-26)

I have reason to believe and do believe that Christina Melton Crain engaged in Violating the rights and immunities of Diane XXXXXX under the color of law in violation of title 18 United States Code § 242 Violating Rights under Color of law

"Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of 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, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both;" 18 USC § 242 Violating Rights under Color of Law

because she is Chief Counsel for the Univeristy of Texas Board of Regents, and she authorized Dr. Peter Pistors to send an email requiring Diane R Simon, and other employees of the MD Anderson Cancer Center to participate in his biological medical experiments with an experimental injection that they are calling a vaccine, and Christina Melton Crain and Dr. Peter Pistors are required to know that there is no law that requires anyone to take this experimental biological medical experiment, therefore it is color of law

Color of law: The appearance or semblance, without the substance, of legal right. Misuse of power, possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because wrongdoer is clothed with the authority of state, is action taken under "color of state law." Atkins v. Lanning, D.C.Okl., 415 F.Supp. 186, 188

and Christina Melton Crain and Dr. Peter Pistors are required to know that they are violating Article 1 of the Nuremburg Code

1. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential.

This means that the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent; should be so situated as to be able to exercise free power of choice, without the intervention of any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, over-reaching, or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion; and should have sufficient knowledge and comprehension of the elements of the subject matter involved, as to enable him to make an understanding and enlightened decision. This latter element requires that, before the acceptance of an affirmative decision by the experimental subject, there should be made known to him the nature, duration, and purpose of the experiment; the method and means by which it is to be conducted; all inconveniences and hazards reasonably to be expected; and the effects upon his health or person, which may possibly come from his participation in the experiment.

The duty and responsibility for ascertaining the quality of the consent rests upon each individual who initiates, directs or engages in the experiment. It is a personal duty and responsibility which may not be delegated to another with impunity.

["Trials of War Criminals before the Nuremberg Military Tribunals under Control Council Law No. 10", Vol. 2, pp. 181-182. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1949.]

and Christina Melton Crain and Dr. Peter Pisters have issued this mandate to participate in their biological medical experiment and a mandate is a contract

"4. Roman & civil law. A written command given by a principal to an agent; specif., a commission or contract by which one person (the mandator) requests someone (the mandatary) to perform some service gratuitously, the commission becoming effective when the mandatary agrees. La. Civ. Code art. 2989. • In this type of contract, no liability is created until the service requested has begun. The mandatary is bound to use reasonable care in performance, while the mandator is bound to indemnify against loss incurred in performing the service. — Also termed mandatum. 5. Louisiana law. A contract by which one person, the principal, confers authority on another person, the mandatary, to transact one or more affairs for the principal. La. Civ. Code arts. 2989 et seq. • The contract of mandate may be either onerous or gratuitous. It is gratuitous if the parties do not state otherwise." Black's Law Dictionary, 8th Edition, Page 3049

which Christina Melton Crain and Dr. Peter Pisters are required to know that they are claiming there is some sort of an emergency, and emergency is justification for nothing

"Emergency does not create power. Emergency does not increase granted power or remove or diminish the restrictions imposed upon power granted or reserved. The Constitution was adopted in a period of grave emergency. Its grants of power to the Federal Government and its limitations of the power of the States were determined in the light of emergency, and they are not altered by emergency." Home Building and Loan Association v Blaisdel, 290 US 398 (1934)

and Christina Melton Crain and Dr. Peter Pisters are required to know that Diane R Simon CANNOT renounce any of the protections guaranteed under the Geneva Conventions

"Protected persons may in no circumstances renounce in part or in entirety the rights secured to them by the present Convention, and by the special agreements referred to in the foregoing Article, if such there be." Article 8, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in a Time of War of 1949

and Christina Melton Crain and Dr. Peter Pisters are required to know that they are under no obligation to obey these unconstitutional and illegal mandates

". . . the acceptance of a license, in whatever form, will not impose upon the licensee an obligation to respect or to comply with any provisions of the statute . . . that are repugnant to the Constitution of the United States." Power Mfg. Co. v. Saunders, 274 U.S. 490

and Christina Melton Crain and Dr. Peter Pisters are required to know that by terminating Diane R Simon, they are impairing the right of Diane XXXXX to apply to representatives of the Protecting Power for their intervention, and they are restricting opportunities available to Diane XXXXXXXXX, two more War Crimes

No contract, agreement or regulation shall impair the right of any worker, whether voluntary or not and wherever he may be, to apply to the representatives of the Protecting Power in order to request the said Power's intervention.

All measures aiming at creating unemployment or at restricting the opportunities offered to workers in an occupied territory, in order to induce them to work for the Occupying Power, are prohibited. Article 8, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in a Time of War of 1949

and Christina Melton Crain and Dr. Peter Pisters are required to know that they are knowingly, intentionally violating the rights and immunities of Diane XXXXXXXX by threatening her with termination for failure to participate in their forced biological medical experiments, in spite of her religious objections, as evidenced by the email from Dr. Peter Pisters, a true copy of which is attached hereto, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

AGAINST THE PEACE AND DIGNITY OF THE STATE

VERIFICATION

I, Glenn Winningham; house of Fearn, do affirm that all statements made herein are true and accurate, in all respects, to the best of my knowledge.

Date

L.S.
glenn winningham; house of fearn
with a Proper Mailing address (18 USC § 1342) of;
General Post Office, ZIP CODE EXEMPT
C/O 6340 Lake Worth Blvd., #437
Fort Worth, Texas [RR 76135]
Non-Domestic Mail, Without the United States, Inc.

As a Notary Public, I hereby certify that glenn winningham; house of fearn, who is known to me, appeared before me and after affirming, he executed the foregoing document on this the _____ day of February, in the year two thousand and twenty-two.

NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR
THE STATE OF TEXAS

Notary Seal