

Office of the Commander
Kirtland Air Force Base
1451 4th St. SE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87117

January 14, 2014

Dear Sir,

In this cover letter I am explaining the fact that as de jure Governor of New Mexico it is my duty to protect all the citizens of New Mexico against an insurrection. I ran for the governorship of New Mexico in the 2010 election as the only legal write-in candidate. Diane Denish ran as a democrat and claimed to be the Lieutenant Governor at the time, Susana Martinez ran as the republican candidate and claimed to be a District Attorney and neither one of them had a "personal recognizance bond" to cover their oaths of office as required by the New Mexico Statutes 10-2-5, 6, 7 and 9, as well as Article 4, Section 3, of the Constitution of the United States of America.

In an effort to take my seat and enter the Office as Governor, I discovered that there is a "Criminal Oligarchy" in New Mexico as well as the United States government, the judiciary in particular, engaged in the insurrection against both constitutions that insurgents use and act as a cover for each other criminal activities. No New Mexico public officer except those I've selected, are properly bonded to their oaths as elected or appointed to office in the Judiciary, Legislative and Executive branches and none has lawfully entered the office they hold or held since at least 1963 in the State of New Mexico, This "Criminal Oligarchy" vicariously reaches RICO status going all the way to the top in the state as well as those in the federal judiciary with New Mexico ties. Attached is evidence that others have acted to inform the federal judiciary only to have members of the "criminal oligarchy" protect the insurgency. The most recent member of the New

Mexico federal judiciary was and continues to be a member of the said oligarchy. Their activity places the citizens of New Mexico and the citizens of the United States of America under conditions of involuntary servitude called a system of peonism; a system prohibited by 13th Amendment power and the authority of 14 Stat. 546 (attached) which is codified as 42 U.S.C. 1994 and 18 U.S.C. Sections 1581 *et seq.*

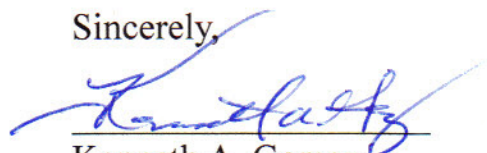
It is most important to note that the unbound state public officers and the New Mexico federal judicial officers are all members of the “criminal oligarchy”; they receive public appropriations as salary which constitutes embezzlement of those funds under provisions of Section 30-16-8F NMSA 1978 or 18 U.S.C. Section 641 since they convert such funds for personal use.

Included in this packet below are several applicable statutes and the said evidence which may be helpful. The NDAA of 2012 eliminated the military restriction against involvement in state law enforcement activities, and 10 U.S.C. Section 333 makes it mandatory for President Obama to suppress such insurrections.

14 Stat. 546
10 U.S.C 331
10 U.S.C. 332
10 U.S.C. 333
Documentation

Accordingly, I urge that you take this matter up to the highest command levels until it reaches President Obama.

Sincerely,



Kenneth A. Gomez
Governor of New Mexico

New Mexico Statute 10-2-5. [Recording of bonds required.] (1893)

The bonds given by all persons elected or appointed to office in this state shall be recorded.

History: Laws 1893, ch. 56, § 1; C.L. 1897, § 3187; Code 1915, § 515; C.S. 1929, § 17-111; 1941 Comp., § 10-205; 1953 Comp., § 5-2-5.

New Mexico Statute 10-2-6. [Record of official bonds of state and district officers.] (1893)

The bonds of all state and district officers shall be recorded in a record book to be provided for that purpose, and known as the record of official bonds, *in the office of the secretary of state.* [Emphasis added.] ,

History: Laws 1893, ch. 56, § 2; C.L. 1897, § 3188; Code 1915, § 516; C.S. 1929, § 17-112; 1941 Comp., § 10-206; 1953 Comp., § 5-2-6.

New Mexico Statute 10-2-7. [Filing of bonds by officials of state and state agencies.] (1905)

The bonds of all state officials, and of the members of all state boards and institutions, after having been recorded as required by law, shall be filed and kept in the office of the secretary of state; and all state bonds now filed elsewhere *shall be transferred to the office of the secretary.* [Emphasis added.]

New Mexico Statute 10-2-9. [Recording as prerequisite to discharging duties of office.] (1893)

Each and every person who may hereafter be elected or appointed to office in this state, required by law to give bond, *shall file the same for record before entering upon the discharge of the duties of the office.* [Emphasis added.]

History: Laws 1893, ch. 56, § 5; C.L. 1897, § 3190; Code 1915, § 519; C.S. 1929, § 17-115; 1941 Comp., § 10-209, 1953 Comp., § 5-2-9.

United States Constitution

Article. IV.

Section. 1.

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And 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 flee 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.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, 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.

18 U.S.C. § 641 : US Code - Section 641: Public money, property or records

Search 18 U.S.C. § 641 : US Code - Section 641: Public money, property or records

Whoever embezzles, steals, purloins, or knowingly converts to his use or the use of another, or without authority, sells, conveys or disposes of any record, voucher, money, or thing of value of the United States or of any department or agency thereof, or any property made or being made under contract for the United States or any department or agency thereof; or

Whoever receives, conceals, or retains the same with intent to convert it to his use or gain, knowing it to have been embezzled, stolen, purloined or converted -

Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; but if the value of such property in the aggregate, combining amounts from all the counts for which the defendant is convicted in a single case, does not exceed the sum of \$1,000, he shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

The word "value" means face, par, or market value, or cost price, either wholesale or retail, whichever is greater.

- See more at: <http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/uscode/18/I/31/641#sthash.dBzmzhjS.dpuf>

30-16-8. Embezzlement.

A. Embezzlement consists of a person embezzling or converting to the person's own use anything of value, with which the person has been entrusted, with fraudulent intent to deprive the owner thereof.

B. Whoever commits embezzlement when the value of the thing embezzled or converted is two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) or less is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

C. Whoever commits embezzlement when the value of the thing embezzled or converted is over two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) but not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) is guilty of a misdemeanor.

D. Whoever commits embezzlement when the value of the thing embezzled or converted is over five hundred dollars (\$500) but not more than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

E. Whoever commits embezzlement when the value of the thing embezzled or converted is over two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) but not more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) is guilty of a third degree felony.

F. Whoever commits embezzlement when the value of the thing embezzled or converted exceeds twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) is guilty of a second degree felony.

History: 1953 Comp., § 40A-16-7, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 303, § 16-7; 1987, ch. 121, § 4; 1995, ch. 131, § 1; 2006, ch. 29, § 5; 2007, ch. 256, § 1.

42 U.S.C. § 1994 : US Code - Section 1994: Peonage abolished

Search 42 U.S.C. § 1994 : US Code - Section 1994: Peonage abolished

The holding of any person to service or labor under the system known as peonage is abolished and forever prohibited in any Territory or State of the United States; and all acts, laws, resolutions, orders, regulations, or usages of any Territory or State, which have heretofore established, maintained, or enforced, or by virtue of which any attempt shall hereafter be made to establish, maintain, or enforce, directly or indirectly, the voluntary or involuntary service or labor of any persons as peons, in liquidation of any debt or obligation, or otherwise, are declared null and void.

18 U.S. Code § 1581 - Peonage; obstructing enforcement

Status message

Current through Pub. L. [113-52](#). (See [Public Laws for the current Congress](#).)

(a) Whoever holds or returns any person to a condition of peonage, or arrests any person with the intent of placing him in or returning him to a condition of peonage, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both. If death results from the violation of this section, or if the violation includes kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or the attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, the defendant shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or life, or both.

(b) Whoever obstructs, or attempts to obstruct, or in any way interferes with or prevents the enforcement of this section, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in subsection (a).