

**MASKS ARE NOT REQUIRED BY LAW AND MICHIGAN GOVERNOR  
GRETCHEN WHITMER IS GUILTY OF MCL 767.4 OFFICIAL  
MISCONDUCT AND MCL 750.423 PERJURY OF HER MICH. CONST.  
ART. XI, § 1 OATH OF OFFICE FOR FRAUDULENTLY ISSUING AN  
EXECUTIVE ORDER THAT EVERYONE IS REQUIRED TO WEAR A  
MASK IN VIOLATION OF THE SEPARATION OF POWERS  
DOCTRINE; MICHIGAN STATE CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE III, § 2;  
ARTICLE IV, § 1; ARTICLE V, § 1; ARTICLE VI, § 1; 42 U.S.C. 1396f**

It is undisputed that the Michigan State Legislature has NEVER passed any laws requiring anyone to wear “**face masks**” in public and it is also undisputed that Michigan Governor Gretchen Whitmer has no authority to make any “**Face Mask Wearing Laws**” on her own authority and therefore, Michigan Governor Gretchen Whitmer is guilty of MCL 767.4 Official Misconduct and MCL 750.423 Perjury of her Michigan Const. Art. XI, § 1 Oath of Office for fraudulently issuing an Executive Order requiring everyone to wear a Face Mask in violation of the “**Separation of Powers Doctrine**”, Michigan State Constitution, article III, § 2; article IV, § 1; article V, § 1; article VI, § 1; State v. Osloond, 60 Wash. App. 584, at 587, 805 P(2d) 263 (1991); State v. Blilie, 132 Wash.2d 484, 489, 939 P.2d 691 (1997); Carrick v. Locke, 125 Wash.2d 129, 134-35, 882 P.2d 173 (1994); State v. Moreno, 147 Wn.2d 500, 505, 58 P.3d 265 (2002); People v. The Municipal Court for the Ventura Judicial District, 27 Cal. App. 3d 193, 103 Cal. Rptr. 645 (1972); People v. Smith, 53 Cal.App.3d 655 at 660; 126 Cal.Rptr. 195 (1975); In re Petition of Padget, 678 P.2d 870 (Wyo. 1984); Myers v. United States, 272 U.S. 52, 47 S.Ct. 21, 71 L.Ed. 160 (1926).

The constitutional structure of the United States, as well as the State of Michigan requires a tri-partite form of government. This form maintains the independence between the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branch. “**If there is a principle in our Constitution, indeed in any free Constitution, it is that which separates the Legislature, Executive, and Judicial powers.**” Myers v. United States, 272 U.S. 52, 47 S.Ct. 21, 71 L.Ed. 160 (1926). This separation of powers and

independence of all branches is a “**security for the people**” in the preservation of liberty. Myers, 272 U.S. at 116. **Rule of law is preserved under this system by requiring that the people who make the law differ from those who execute and apply the law. Myers, 272 U.S. at 123.**

Michigan Governor Gretchen Whitmer’s fraudulent Order also violates Matthew 9:12; Mark 2:17; Luke 5:31, article 1, section 4 of the Michigan Constitution and the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

“Now when Jesus heard it, he said it unto them, The whole need not the Physician, but they that are sick. **Matthew 9:12; Mark 2:17, and Luke 5:31.** See also **2 Corinthians 3:12 to 3:18.**

“**§ 4 Freedom of worship and religious belief; appropriations.** Every person shall be at liberty to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, or, against his consent, to contribute to the erection or support of any place of religious worship, or to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for the support of any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion. No money shall be appropriated or drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious sect or society, theological or religious seminary; nor shall property belonging to the state be appropriated for any such purpose. The civil and political rights, privileges and capacities of no person shall be diminished or enlarged on account of his religious belief.” **Michigan Constitution, article 1, section 4.**

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.” **Amendment 1, U.S. Constitution.**

“Religious beliefs need not be acceptable, logical, consistent, or comprehensible to others in order to merit First Amendment protection. *Thomas v. Review Bd.*, 450 U.S. 707, 714, 67 L. Ed. 2d 624, 101 S. Ct. 1425 (1981). Courts “have nothing to do with determining the reasonableness of the belief.” *State ex rel. Bolling v. Superior Court*, 16 Wn.2d 373, 384, 133 P.2d 803 (1943) (quoting *Barnette v. West Va. Bd. Of Educ.*, 47 F. Supp. 251, 253 (S.D. W. Va. 1942), *aff’d*, 319 U.S. 624, 147 A.L.R. 674 (1943)). The trial court held that Dr. Backlund’s beliefs are sincere. Dr. Backlund’s beliefs, being sincere, warrant First Amendment protection.” *Backlund v. Board of Commissioners*, 106 Wn.2d 632, at 640, 724 P.2d 981 (Sept. 1986); *Malyon v. Pierce County*, 131 Wn.2d 779, at 784-785, 935 P.2d 1272 (April 1997); *Perry v. School Dist. No. 81*, 54 Wn. (2d) 886, at 897-898 (October 8, 1959); *Southcenter Joint Venture v. NDPC*, 113 Wn.2d 413, at 438-439, 780 P.2d 1282 (Oct. 1989). Free exercise clause forbids government from adopting laws designed to suppress religious belief or practice. *American Life League, Inc. v. Reno*, 47 F3d 642 (4th Cir. 1995); Protection of free exercise clause extends to all sincere religious beliefs; courts may not evaluate religious truth. *Ferguson v. C.I.R.*, 921 F2d 588 (5th Cir. 1991).

If Michigan Governor Gretchen Whitmer entered or filed any False Proclamation containing any materially false statements in the Office of the Secretary of State or any other Public Office, she could be charged with MCL 767.4 Official Misconduct, and MCL 750.157a Conspiracy to commit MCL 750.249 Forgery of Records and other instruments; MCL 750.423 Perjury; MCL 750.218 False pretenses with intent to defraud, and MCL 750.505 Punishment for indictable common law offenses. Call Tribal Lawyer Luis Ewing at 1 - (360) 335-1322 or <[rcwcodebuster@gmail.com](mailto:rcwcodebuster@gmail.com)>