

**LUIS EWING’S MARIJUANA PASSPORT ALLOWS YOU TO
LAWFULLY TRANSPORT AND POSSESS YOUR LAWFULLY
OBTAINED MARIJUANA OR PRESCRIPTION DRUG IN ALL FIFTY (50)
STATES WHETHER ENTERING OR DEPARTING THE UNITED
STATES PURSUANT TO 19 CFR § 162.62 PERMISSIBLE CONTROLLED
SUBSTANCES ON VESSELS, AIRCRAFT, AND INDIVIDUALS!**

The (CFR) Code of Federal Regulations at CFR › Title 19 › Chapter I › Part 162 › Subpart F › Section 162.62 as codified at **19 CFR 162.62 (c)**, **allows me and all other individuals to lawfully possess marijuana on all vessels, aircraft anywhere within the United States whether entering or departing the United States and reads:**

“§ 162.62 Permissible controlled substances on vessels, aircraft, and individuals.

Upon compliance with the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act (84 Stat. 1242; 21 U.S.C. 801), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (84 Stat. 1285; 21 U.S.C. 951), and the regulations of the Drug Enforcement Administration (21 CFR 1301.28, 1311.27), controlled substances listed in schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act may be held:

(a) On vessels engaged in international trade in medicine chests and dispensaries.

(b) In aircraft operated by an air carrier under a certificate or permit issued by the Federal Aviation Administration for stocking in medicine chests and first aid packets.

(c) By an individual where lawfully obtained for personal medical use or for administration to an animal accompanying him to enter or depart the United States.

[T.D. 72-211, 37 FR 16488, Aug. 15, 1972, as amended by T.D. 78-99, 43 FR 13062, Mar. 29, 1978].” And;

The United States Supreme Court specifically held in BRADWELL v. THE STATE, 83 U.S. 130 (1873), that:

“The original Constitution said: “The citizens of each State could determine for itself what the privileges and immunities of its citizens should be. A citizen emigrating from one State to another carried with him, not the privileges and immunities he enjoyed in his native State, but was entitled, in the State of his adoption, to such privileges and immunities as were enjoyed by the class of citizens to which he belonged by the laws of the adopted State. **But the fourteenth amendment executes itself in every State of the Union. Whatever are the privileges and immunities of a citizen in the State of New York, such citizen, emigrating carries them with him into any other State of the Union. It utters the will of the United States in every State, and silences every State constitution, usage, or law which conflicts with it.**” BRADWELL v. THE STATE, 83 U.S. 130 (1873). And;

THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE, ARTICLE VI of the Constitution of the United States of America reads:

“All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation. **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 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. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.” And;

All Courts in all Fifty (50) States are therefore absolutely bound by the judges oath of office and by the State and Federal Constitutions, to enforce federal statutes as authoritatively interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. The basis of the foregoing principle was succinctly stated by this Court in Walker v. Gilman, 25 Wn.2d 557, 574, 171 P.2d 797 (1946):

“The framers of the Federal constitution took meticulous care to insure that a Federal law should be applied and with the same meaning in every part of the Union by including therein the following portion of Art. VI: “This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of 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.” Walker v. Gilman, 25 Wn.2d 557, 574, 171 P.2d 797 (1946).

Article IV, Section 1 FAITH AND CREDIT AMONG STATES of the Constitution of the United States of America reads:

“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.” See also Article IV, Section I. (1) of the Constitution of the Confederate States. And;

Accordingly, the United States Supreme Court has established that a state law that conflicts with federal law is “without effect.” Cipollone v. Liggett Group, Inc., 505 U.S. 504, 516 (1992); M’Culloch v. Maryland, 17 U.S. 316, 427 (1819). Federal law may preempt state law in two ways. Boundary Backpackers v. Boundary County, 128 Idaho 371, 375, 913 P.2d 1141, 1145 (1996).

“It is clear that acts of Congress are a portion of the “* * * supreme Law of the Land * * *” which all State courts are bound by the Constitution to enforce. U.S.Const.art.6, Clause 2. **[4] It is also clear that the effect of the supremacy clause or the doctrine of Federal Preemption is to deprive a state of jurisdiction over matters embraced by a congressional act regardless of whether the state law coincides with, is complementary to, or opposes the federal congressional expression.** Bethlehem Steel Company v. New York State Labor Relations Board, 330 U.S. 767, 67 S.Ct. 1026, 91 L.Ed. 1234 (1947).” **GRAND CANYON AIRLINES, INC. v. ARIZONA AVIATION, INC., 469 P.2d 486, 489 (June 16, 1970).**

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